

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

League of Nations Publications

XII.A. INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION

1931

1-6

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TO THE

MINUTES OF THE MEETINGS

OF THE

Committee

on

Intellectual Co-operation

SESSIONS VIII-XII

1926-1930

Series of League of Nations Publications

XII.A. INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION

1931. XII.A. 1. ✓

ABBREVIATIONS

C. I. C.	=	Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.
Cttee.	=	Committee.
Govt.	=	Government.
Int.	=	International.
I. L. O.	=	International Labour Office.
Memo.	=	Memorandum.
Org.	=	Organisation.
Prelim.	=	Preliminary.
Prof.	=	Professor.
Resol.	=	Resolution.
Sec. Gen.	=	Secretary-General.
Sub-Cttee.	=	Sub-Committee.
U.S.A.	=	United States of America.

Roman numerals refer to the session -- Arabic numerals to the pages.

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NOTE.

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Sub-Cttee.	=	Sub-Committee.
U.S.A.	=	United States of America.

Roman numerals refer to the session — Arabic numerals to the pages.

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Geneva, January 2nd, 1931.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

INTERNATIONAL EDUCATIONAL CINEMATOGRAPHIC INSTITUTE

**REPORT TO THE COUNCIL ON THE THIRD SESSION
OF THE GOVERNING BODY OF THE INSTITUTE**

Held at Rome from October 8th to 10th, 1930.

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Note. — The Director's report to the Governing Body on the work of the Institute during the preceding year is published by the Institute as a separate pamphlet in French only, and accompanies this document.

The Governing Body of the International Educational Cinematographic Institute held its third session at Rome from October 8th to 10th, 1930, under the chairmanship of Professor Alfredo Rocco, Italian Minister of Justice and member of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.

- The following were present :
- M. BARRIER (replacing M. Lumière), Inspector at the Ministry of Education, Paris ;
 - M. CONTI (replacing the Marquis de Guad-el-Jelu), Professor at the University of Rome ;
 - Dr. Hans CÜRLIS, Director of the " Institut für Kulturforschung ", Berlin ;
 - M. Jules DESTREE, former Minister of Science and Arts and Vice-Chairman of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, Brussels ;
 - Professor Henri FOCILLON, Professor at the Sorbonne, Paris ;
 - Mr. FARQUHAR (replacing Mr. Hankin) ;

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Dr. H. KRANS (replacing Dr. Kellogg), Director of the American University Union in Europe, Paris ;
Dr. Hugo Andres KRÜSS, Director-General of the Prussian State Library, Berlin ;
Mlle. Palma GUILLEN (replacing Mlle. Mistral) ;
Dr. R. P. PARANJPYE, former Minister of Education, member of the Council of the Secretary of State for India, London ;
M. Daniel SECRÉTAN (replacing M. de Reynold), Secretary of the Swiss Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, Berne ;
Count CARTON DE WIART, Member of the Child Welfare Committee of the League of Nations, Brussels.

The following also attended in an advisory capacity :

M. A. DUFOUR-FERONCE, Under-Secretary-General of the League of Nations, Director of the International Bureaux and Intellectual Co-operation Section of the Secretariat ;
Marquis PAULUCCI DI CALBOLI BARONE, Under-Secretary-General of the League of Nations ;
Mr. Mack EASTMAN, Head of the Third Section of the Research Division of the International Labour Office ;
Professor A. BRIZI, Secretary-General of the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome ;
M. F. BILBAO, Chief Agricultural Engineer at the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome:

Also present :

M. Luciano DE FEO, Director of the Institute ;
Professor G. OPRESCU, Secretary of the Comité on Intellectual Co-operation and Secretary of the Governing Body of the International Educational Cinematographic Institute ;
Dr. F. VIVALDI, Assistant Auditor of the League of Nations.

1. PERMANENT EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The Permanent Executive Committee was composed of the Chairman of the Governing Body, M. Rocco, and of the five following members: M. FOCILLON, Marquis de GUAD-EL-JELU, Dr. KRÜSS, Dr. MILLIKEN and Dr. PARANJPYE. The Committee held two meetings at the Institute in Rome: in January and June 1930. The budget committee, consisting of the CHAIRMAN and M. FOCILLON and Dr. KRÜSS, also held a meeting in October 1930.

Dr. KRÜSS has submitted a report to the Governing Body on the work of the Permanent Executive Committee, which is appended to the present document (Appendix 1).

2. GENERAL REMARKS.

Last year was a year of hard work for the Institute. The desire to bring out clearly and strikingly the variety and significance of the work of the Institute and to gain the ear of all those interested in the educational cinematograph led to the framing of a vast programme of work, which called for the greatest efforts on the part of the Institute. This work cannot be expected to yield definite results for some time to come, but it may be mentioned that the Institute has won for itself an ever-larger measure of recognition, on the strength of what it has already accomplished.

Credit for this result is largely due to the Institute's policy of basing an important part of its programme on collaboration with international organisations which pursue objects similar to its own. In the first place, there is collaboration with the League and its sections and committees. It is on collaboration with the Secretariat of the League that are based the preparations for the International Convention for the Abolition of Customs Duties and the agreement concerning the co-operation of the Institute in the work of making propaganda films for the League. All the work connected with the education of the young is being carried on in close touch with the International Child Welfare Committee of the League of Nations ; the health work in conjunction with the Health Section of the League and that relating to the organisation of labour in close collaboration with the International Labour Office. In other fields also the Institute has secured the interest and assistance of the International Institute of Agriculture, the International Association of Red Cross Societies, the International Council of Women and other great international organisations.

The Institute has also endeavoured to establish closer contact with the national organisations. The proposal to set up national committees to represent all official and private interests in relation with the Institute has met with gratifying success in France and Great Britain, where committees of this kind were set up during the year under review. As a result of

the Director's visit to Spain, great interest has also been aroused in that country. The *Monthly Review* of the Institute, which is developing satisfactorily, has helped in no small degree to bring about closer contact with all the bodies or groups interested in these questions.

The success which has attended the efforts of the Institute is reflected not only in the fact that official bodies and private associations have readily accorded it their support, but also in the increasing number of requests for information that it receives from all parts of the world.

The external progress made has gone hand in hand with a corresponding development of the internal organisation of the Institute. Although it has not been possible to increase the staff, the whole of the machinery dealing with documentation has been perfected. The library of the Institute, which receives and deals with 900 newspapers and reviews, is fast becoming a valuable specialised library dealing with all questions connected with the educational cinematograph. During the last year the room used for the library of the Institute has been fitted up as a cinema hall with the most up-to-date appointments.

This internal development of the Institute and the unhampered continuance of its work would not have been possible if the Institute had not enjoyed the special support of the Italian Government, which not only made itself responsible for the considerable outlay required for fitting up the library as a cinema hall, but has also increased by 200,000 lire yearly, as from 1930, its annual subsidy of 890,000 lire. It has thus been possible to balance the budget of the Institute which in former years was only able to avoid a deficit by gradually exhausting its reserve fund, and this definitely ensures the future of the Institute.

The Governing Body has expressed its special and sincere thanks to the head of the Italian Government for this fresh proof of its enlightened interest and its generous desire to encourage the work of the Institute.

The receipts of the Institute have been further increased by the Polish Government's grant of an annual subsidy of 30,000 lire.

The Governing Body has learned, with sincere regret, that Professor Oprescu will not be able to attend another meeting of the Governing Body in the capacity of Secretary, having been appointed to the Chair of History of Fine Arts at the University of Bucharest. It took this opportunity of expressing to him its appreciation and gratitude for the valuable work he has done for the Institute from the day of its foundation. The fact that the Institute has been able to build up the whole of its work in close collaboration with the other organisations of the League, and thus in a real sense to become itself an organ of the League, is primarily due to the enlightened activities of Professor Oprescu acting as a link between the bodies concerned.

The Governing Body hopes that it may be possible to retain Professor Oprescu's valuable assistance in the further development of the Institute by appointing him a member of the Governing Body, and expresses the desire that the Council of the League may make this appointment.

3. MODIFICATION OF THE ORGANIC STATUTE AND OF THE GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REGULATIONS OF THE INSTITUTE.

Article 5 of the Organic Statute of the Institute provides as follows :

The Governing Body shall consist of a President and fifteen members, who shall be, as far as possible, of different nationalities and shall be appointed by the Council of the League of Nations.

It shall include three members of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation sitting in a private capacity, among whom shall be the Chairman and the Italian member, one member of each of the four Sub-Committees of the same Committee chosen from among those who do not sit on the plenary Committee and two members of the Child Welfare Committee of the League of Nations. The said Italian member shall be President of the Governing Body *ex officio*.

The Sub-Committees having disappeared in the process of reorganisation of intellectual co-operation, it is proposed that Article 5 be redrafted as follows :

"The Governing Body shall consist of a President and sixteen members, who shall be, as far as possible, of different nationalities and shall be appointed by the Council of the League of Nations.

"It shall include three members of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, sitting in a private capacity, among whom shall be the Chairman and the Italian member, and two members of the Child Welfare Committee of the League of Nations. Should the Chairman of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and the Italian member of that Committee be prevented from personally exercising the functions incumbent upon them, they shall, subject to the approval of the Council of the League of Nations, appoint substitutes for the duration of their term of office. The Italian member shall be President of the Governing Body *ex officio*."

The Governing Body decided, further, to modify the text of Articles 29, 33 and 46 of the General and Administrative Regulations of the Institute, and to delete Articles 31 and 32, in view of the fact that the sections originally provided for in the Regulations have been replaced by certain services ; that it is desirable to provide in the Regulations, not only for the convening of committees of experts, but also for the possibility of calling in individual experts ; and, lastly, that the salaries of officials have been to some extent revised (cf. No. 8 of the present report). The new drafting of the articles in question is as follows :

“ Article 29.

“ The Director shall sign the Institute’s correspondence, but he may delegate this power to the Heads of Service.

“ The Director shall submit each year to the Governing Body the name of the official who is to replace him during his absence on duty, on account of illness, or on annual leave.”

“ Article 33.

“ In accordance with Article 12 of the Organic Statute, the study of special questions may be deferred to experts or committees of experts. These experts shall be appointed by the President of the Governing Body on the Director’s proposal, in agreement with the Secretary of the Governing Body. The Institute may also ask for the assistance of existing Committees of Experts belonging to international organisations with which it is in touch.

“ The Director of the Institute and the Secretary of the Governing Body may attend the meetings of the Committees of Experts in an advisory capacity.”

“ Article 46.

“ The salaries of the officials of the first division of the Institute shall be as follows :

	Lire per annum
Director	80,000
Heads of Service	36,000
Clerks	21,600
Secretaries	15,600
Assistant Secretaries.	12,000

4. WORK OF THE INSTITUTE.

The work of the Institute, which is described in detail in the Director’s report, printed separately, related chiefly to the use of the cinema in education and social matters and matters of hygiene, and also to the method of dealing with the cinema in international legislation.

As regards education, the Institute has organised an extensive enquiry into the influence of the cinema on young people. Two hundred thousand questionnaires have been distributed in the different countries, through the school authorities ; they are to be filled in by the pupils themselves, and the replies will make it possible to judge directly of the effect of films on children. This interesting enquiry is still proceeding ; the material will then have to be sorted and the indications thus obtained will need to be analysed. This will take some further time.

Studies have been begun on the social aspects of the cinema and on the application of the cinema to scientific management. Two papers have already appeared on “ health and the cinema ” and “ accident prevention ”. This second question was discussed at a conference of experts, in collaboration with the International Labour Office, and there will be another conference on the same subject.

As regards the cinema in international legislation, the Institute is working on a comparative study on the censorship, control and revision of films, and the framing of a preliminary draft international convention for the abolition of Customs barriers against educational films. Details of the present situation in regard to this important question will be found below, under No. 6.

Within this framework, the Institute has studied a mass of detail covering the whole field of application of the educational film. Some of these studies have been published in the *Review* and in separate papers (*cahiers*), and the remainder constitute the basis of material for more exhaustive studies.

The programme for the coming year provides, first, for the continuation of the work now in progress in the various above-mentioned spheres. The following subjects are included in that programme (in collaboration with the Child Welfare Committee) :

Further studies on the question of educational films ;

Study of the problem of non-inflammable films and censorship in regard to minors ;

Women’s contribution towards the study and solution of social and moral questions relating to the cinema.

Also, framing of as complete reports as possible on the following questions :

Application of the cinema to agriculture (in collaboration with the International Institute of Agriculture) ;

Exhaustive examination of the possibilities of employing the cinema in social welfare ;

Complete study on the use of the cinema and its methods in accident prevention in general ;

Studies on international laws relating to police and public health regulations in cinema halls, precautions against fire, tariffs and transport conditions for films in different countries ;

Enquiry into the use of the cinema in workers’ spare time ;

Studies on the history of visual education, the preservation of films of historical value, and school film libraries ;

Study on the use of films in scientific research and in scientific and university teaching.

In the course of its very full discussion of this programme, the Governing Body also examined more particularly the present possibilities in regard to the practical application of the results of the Institute's work. For this purpose it is essential, in the first place, that there should be close contact between the Institute and film producers, so as to permit of an influence on the production of films ; and, secondly, that an impetus should be given to the installation of cinemas in schools. As regards the first point, the Institute has already endeavoured to get into touch with the national film producers' associations, and increasing attention is being devoted in such circles to the Institute's work. As regards the second point, the Governing Body recommended that the Institute should concern itself more particularly with the question of school film libraries, the organisation of film loans and the reduction of the cost of educational films.

Particular attention was also devoted to the question of the use of films in education, with special reference to the use of non-inflammable films, recreational films and censorship. The Governing Body discussed the close relations between cinematographic films and fixed lantern slides, and passed a resolution requesting the Director to institute a study into the relations between the fixed lantern shows and moving films, from the standpoint of their relative merits for educational purposes.

The discussions relating to educational films invariably bring up the question and demonstrate the necessity of a precise definition of the term " educational film ". With a view to achieving results, so far as possible, in this matter which has already been dealt with on several occasions, the Governing Body appointed from among its members a committee of three to make a preparatory study of the definition of the term " educational film ".

5. PUBLICATIONS OF THE INSTITUTE.

The *International Review of Educational Cinematography*, the monthly publication of the Institute appearing in five languages, has given further proof of its merits as a means of bringing the Institute into direct touch with the various circles concerned. The *Review* also enables the Institute, by the publication of its own and other studies, in accordance with a definite programme, gradually to collect the necessary material for large-scale enquiries and to obtain the valuable co-operation of persons not attached to the Institute. Three of the numbers published last year were devoted to special subjects : social aspects of the cinema ; public health and the cinema ; the various aspects of scientific management.

Since the beginning of the year, the appearance of the *Review* has been improved and the contents amplified. There are now 1,800 subscribers. As regards its publicity service, the Institute has been relieved of financial risks by private undertakings, which guarantee it an annual minimum sum, so that the *Review* not only pays for itself but leaves a profit for the Institute's general funds.

Certain of the Institute's studies have been published in the form of separate papers (*cahiers*) numbering about twenty, which deal with various aspects of the cinema. Two more ambitious works are about to be published : *The Encyclopædia of the Cinema* and *Cinema Censorship*.

6. DRAFT INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION FOR THE ABOLITION OF CUSTOMS BARRIERS AGAINST EDUCATIONAL FILMS.

In conformity with the resolution adopted in 1929 by the Governing Body of the Institute and reproduced in last year's report, a Committee of Experts convened for this purpose framed a preliminary draft international Convention. After having been amended by the Permanent Executive Committee of the Institute and by the League of Nations Economic Committee, the preliminary draft was communicated by the League Secretariat, for observations, to the States Members and to the following non-Member States : Brazil, Costa Rica, Egypt, Ecuador, Mexico, Monaco, Turkey, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America, together with a resolution of the League of Nations Child Welfare Committee, expressing the hope that the Convention would shortly become effective.

The replies received hitherto are favourable in principle to the preliminary draft.

7. PROPAGANDA FILMS FOR THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

In virtue of a resolution passed in 1929 by the Governing Body of the Institute (*vide* last year's report), the following Agreement was concluded between the League of Nations Secretariat and the Institute :

1. In all matters relating to the production of films designed to illustrate the various branches of the work of the League of Nations and of the bodies attached thereto, the International Educational Cinematographic Institute will act as an advisory technical organ

and will give its opinion on film scenarios submitted to it and on the possibilities of their practical execution ; it will draw up an approximate estimate of the costs of producing the film and of reproductions (negative and positive), and will give an opinion on any other questions that may be raised.

2. The Institute, not being competent to organise the taking of films directly, will act as a technical organ responsible for seeking the most practical means of execution and will remain responsible for directing the undertaking when the execution of the film has been handed over, the purpose of this arrangement being to ensure the maximum degree of economy.

(a) The present agreement does not guarantee exclusive rights to the International Educational Cinematographic Institute, although it is desirable, in the general interest, that the majority of the films on the League of Nations should be entrusted to it for execution, since the Institute, apart from its functions as a technical organ, is in a position to assimilate the points of view of the different Sections of the Secretariat more easily owing to its close connection with the League of Nations. Moreover, account should be taken of the fact that such collaboration will make it possible to achieve greater uniformity in the execution and presentation of films, an important point in the establishment of film libraries.

(b) Should a Section of the Secretariat decide to entrust the production of a film to any issuing firm, without employing the technical services of the Institute, the Secretariat undertakes to place a positive of the film at the Institute's disposal for inclusion in the historical film library of the League of Nations.

Under this Agreement the Institute is prepared to co-operate in the production of any film that Sections of the Secretariat of the League of Nations might wish to make or to have made.

8. STAFF.

Although the Institute's work has increased in volume, there has been no corresponding increase in staff. By the departure of certain officials and their partial replacement by new assistants, it has been found possible to improve the output and also to increase salaries within narrow limits. The Institute has not as yet been divided into sections in order that it may still be possible to distribute current work among the various officials.

Without prejudice to the question of how far the present budget permits of a suitable increase in staff, the Governing Body has fixed the cadres required for the Institute as at present organised. The staff should consist of the following :

First division : Three heads of services (salary 36,000 lire per annum) ; nine clerks (salary 21,600 lire, plus a monthly allowance of 500 lire if temporarily in charge of a service) ; ten secretaries (salary 15,600 lire) ; six assistant-secretaries (salary 12,000 lire).

Second division : Five assistants ; four shorthand-typists.

Third division : Porters, office boys, messengers, cyclists, etc., according to actual requirements.

The Governing Body also revised the scale for housing and family allowances.

As regards appointments to posts in the first division, the Governing Body decided that posts which might fall vacant or be created should be open, firstly, by way of promotion, to permanent officials of the Institute, to be selected subject to a minimum of two years' service in their actual posts ; and, secondly, to persons not on the staff of the Institute, should the Governing Body for any particular reason so decide. The appointment is made by the Governing Body in the case of the head of a service and by the Permanent Executive Committee in the case of clerks. Secretaries and assistant-secretaries will be appointed by the Director.

The amendments to the General and Administrative Regulations of the Institute arising out of the above decision will be found under No. 3 of the present report.

As regards pensions for the staff of the Institute, the Governing Body, following the example of the League of Nations Secretariat, decided, in principle, in favour of an insurance system, based on contributions payable partly by the officials concerned and partly by the Institute.

9. BUDGET.

The Institute's draft budget of receipts and expenditure for 1929 was 1,029,000 lire. The estimated receipts included a sum of 139,000 lire taken from the reserve fund. According to the report of M. Vivaldi, Deputy Auditor of the League of Nations, the receipts for the year 1929 were further increased by the sum of 53,200 lire (contributions from the Hungarian Government and from the Roumanian Government, with interest), whereas the expenditure was 64,400 lire below the budget estimates. Accordingly, only 21,400 lire were drawn from the reserve fund. This amounted at the end of 1929 to 380,500 lire.

The current budget of receipts and expenditure for 1930 totals 1,131,000 lire. The estimated receipts included the sum of 201,000 lire to be drawn from the reserve fund. The additional subsidy of 200,000 lire from the Italian Government and the fresh subsidy of 30,000 lire from the Polish Government will probably make it possible to avoid drawing on the reserve fund, as was contemplated.

The draft budget of receipts and expenditure for 1931 is 1,206,000 lire. The analysis of receipts is as follows : Subsidy from the Italian Government, 1,090,000 lire ; subsidies from the Hungarian Government, 25,000 lire ; from the Roumanian Government, 15,000 lire ; from the Polish Government, 30,000 lire ; estimated surplus on the budget of the *Review*, 30,000 lire ; interest, 10,000 lire ; income from property and miscellaneous, 6,000 lire. The following is an analysis of expenditure : Governing Body, Executive Committee, experts, etc., 138,000 lire ; staff, 782,000 lire ; travelling expenses, 40,000 lire ; office expenses 105,000 lire ; entertainment allowances ; 90,000 lire ; unforeseen expenditure, 20,000 lire ; cost of upkeep and improvements, 31,000 lire.

The material improvement in this budget as compared with the two previous years consists in the fact that the reserve fund need not be drawn upon and that the *Review* not only is no longer shown under expenditure but provides a surplus which figures in the receipts of the Institute.

10. ~~§~~ CONCLUSION.

The Governing Body of an Institute is in a fortunate position when all that it has to do is to facilitate the task of the Director and support his plans and projects. Such a situation, however — which is rarer than might be thought — implies that the Director shall not only possess initiative but shall at the same time possess good judgment, enabling him to decide what is feasible and can be carried out with the means at his disposal. The Governing Body is satisfied from the activities hitherto displayed by the Director of the Institute that M. de Feo possesses those qualities.

The Governing Body desires to take the opportunity afforded by this report to thank M. de Feo for the zeal which he has again devoted during the past year to the service of the Institute, a zeal backed up by his personal gifts and hard work. It desires also to express to all the other officials of the Institute its appreciation of their valuable collaboration.

(Signed) Alfredo Rocco,
President.

(Signed) Dr. H. A. Krüss,
Rapporteur.

Appendix 1.

REPORT OF THE PERMANENT EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE TO THE GOVERNING BODY, SUBMITTED BY DR. H. A. KRÜSS, AMENDED AND APPROVED BY THE GOVERNING BODY AT ITS THIRD SESSION, OCTOBER 1930.

1. MEMBERSHIP AND MEETINGS OF THE PERMANENT EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The Permanent Executive Committee was composed of M. Rocco, the President of the Governing Body, and of the five members : M. Focillon, the Marquis de Guad-el-Jelu, M. Krüss, M. Milliken and Mr. Paranjpye. In accordance with the statutes, the following institutions were represented in an advisory capacity : the Secretariat of the League of Nations, the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, the International Labour Office and the International Institute of Agriculture. M. Oprescu, member of the Secretariat of the League of Nations, acted as secretary.

The Permanent Executive Committee met on January 23rd and 24th and on June 2nd and 3rd, 1930. The following were present at the first meeting : M. ROCCO, M. FOCILLON, the Marquis GUAD-EL-JELU, M. KRÜSS, Mr. Harold SMITH (replacing M. Milliken), Mr. LINDSAY (representing Mr. Paranjpye) ; and, in addition, M. DUFOUR-FERONCE and M. OPRESCU, of the League Secretariat ; M. MAURETTE, of the International Labour Office ; M. DE MICHELIS, of the International Institute of Agriculture ; and M. DE FEO, Director of the Institute. At the second meeting, the following members were present : M. ROCCO, M. MALE (replacing M. Focillon), Count CARTON DE WIART (replacing the Marquis de Guad-el-Jelu), M. KRÜSS, Mr. PARANJPYE ; and, in addition, M. DUFOUR-FERONCE and M. OPRESCU, of the League Secretariat ; M. CABRINI, of the International Labour Office ; M. BILBAO, of the International Institute of Agriculture ; and M. DE FEO, Director of the Institute.

The Budget Committee met on October 7th, 1930. — There were present : M. Rocco, M. FOCILLON, M. KRÜSS, M. DUFOUR-FERONCE, the Marquis PAULUCCI DI CALBOLI BARONE, M. OPRESCU, M. VIVALDI and M. DE FEO.

2. GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

The Institute has, during the past year, expanded and strengthened its internal and external organisation.

The main feature of external organisation worthy of mention is the conversion of the Great Hall into a cinematograph theatre, which technically and artistically is a model of its kind. The cost of converting the hall, which has seats for 450 persons, was defrayed out of a special grant given by the Italian Government on the personal recommendation of the Chief of the Government. The Western Electric Company presented two cinema apparatuses of the latest type and the Zeiss-Ikon Company a film projector. The hall, which also contains the Library of the Institute, was formally opened on March 29th last in presence of His Majesty the King, the Secretary-General of the League of Nations being represented by M. Dufour-Feronce.

In order to make more extensive use of the hall, and at the same time to enlist public interest in the Institute, the Committee authorised the Director to lend the use of the hall to organisations of general interest, the Institute, however, being entitled, when necessary, to call upon the organisations to submit the programme of their meetings. The Committee further resolved to open the Great Hall to the public on two afternoons each week. They can thus use the Library and consult the magazines and periodicals, which already constitute a very important collection of specialist literature on all questions affecting the cinema.

Relations with other Governments and organisations have continued to develop satisfactorily.

The Polish Government has made the Institute an annual grant of 30,000 lire, thus raising the number of States subsidising the Institute, apart from Italy, to three (Hungary, 25,000 lire ; Poland, 30,000 lire ; Roumania, 15,000 lire).

A journey made by the Director to Madrid and Barcelona resulted in fresh connections with those interested in the cinema in Spain. The Institute concluded an agreement with the "Chambre syndicale française de la Cinématographie" as a result of which the formation of a French Committee was considered, including representatives of the competent French organisations, both public and private. This Committee is to act as an intermediary between the Institute and the competent bodies in France.

The recent formation in Great Britain of the Commission on Educational and Cultural Films, consisting of representatives of learned societies, educational bodies, the film industry and Government departments, provides a centre with which doubtless the Institute will enter into close and definite relations. To this Commission the British Committee on Intellectual Co-operation hands over questions relating to Cinematography.

The presence of M. Oprescu, the Secretary of the Committee, at the meeting of the International Council of Women in Vienna made it possible to get into touch with this important body, which also takes a special interest in matters connected with the cinema.

The work within the Institute itself has increased in all directions and strenuous efforts have had to be made to cope with the work. The Committee could not make the necessary increase in staff, as sufficient funds were not available. We have, as hitherto, refrained from dividing the Institute into sections, seeing that, in the circumstances, it appeared preferable for the staff to be at the free disposal of the Director.

Mention might also be made of the fact that certain difficulties experienced in drafting the report of the Governing Body's last meeting have led the Committee to recommend that a Rapporteur should be appointed at the opening of the session, and, further, to ask members of the Governing Body to return, within the period prescribed, the Minutes sent them after the meeting, with their corrections, so that the Rapporteur can base his report on authentic material.

3. WORK OF THE INSTITUTE.

Substantial progress has been made by the Institute in a number of departments, from the preliminary collection of material down to its final handling. This will be shown from the Institute's *Review*, which has already published certain results. They could have been indicated still more effectively if the Institute had had funds to publish the results of its preparatory work in the form of special publications (*cahiers*), for which a considerable amount of material is already available.

Details of the Institute's work will be given in the Director's special report ; it will be sufficient here to summarise briefly the main questions dealt with : enquiry into the use of the cinema in connection with the scientific organisation of labour ; use of the film in the field of health in general and social hygiene in particular ; the question of the cinema as applied to education ; enquiries into the effects of the cinema from a social, psychological, sociological and educational point of view ; special studies of specific questions relating to characteristic aspects of the cinema, such as the medico-technical enquiry into the effect of the cinema on eyesight ; comparative enquiry into film censorship in various countries ; enquiry into the effect of music on the nerves ; the cinema as applied to agriculture ; social aspects of the cinema ; enquiry into the definition of the expression " educational film " ; compilation of a technical lexicon.

The Institute has succeeded in securing the help of distinguished specialists in various countries for all these questions. This method has great advantages, as it not only enlists the best professional experts in the service of the Institute, but, furthermore, it is one of the best ways of stimulating and sustaining the interest of professional circles in the Institute.

The number of books and papers in the Institute library and newspaper room has been greatly increased. Nearly 1,000 papers and reviews are regularly received by the Institute ; they are gone through carefully as they arrive. The card-index of information on all questions affecting the cinema already contains more than 10,000 references, and is becoming more and more a valuable instrument of work.

4. PUBLICATIONS OF THE INSTITUTE,

The Institute's *International Review of Educational Cinematography*, which appears each month in five languages, has over 1,000 paying subscribers. Of the total cost of 300,000 lire, the Institute contributes only 75,000 lire, this being provided for in the form of a fixed budget subsidy. The balance is met by subscriptions and advertisements. The *Review* has been made more attractive by increasing the size and improving the arrangement. Its value has been substantially increased by steady improvement in the actual contents. Special attention has also been devoted to, and greater success achieved in, the difficult problem of securing good translations.

As already mentioned, it has, unfortunately, proved impossible to carry out the plan of issuing a series of publications (*cahiers*), as the budget did not provide the 130,000 lire required for printing the material already available.

5. DRAFT INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION FOR THE ABOLITION OF CUSTOMS BARRIERS AGAINST EDUCATIONAL FILMS.

At its meeting in October 1929, the Governing Body decided to convene a Committee of Experts to draw up a preliminary draft international convention for the abolition of all fiscal duties on educational films. This preliminary draft was also to contain the simplest and clearest possible definition of the " educational film ".

The Committee of Experts, composed of Mr. G. T. Hankin (Chairman), Dr. H. Cürliis, Dr. V. V. Pella, Canon Reymond, Mr. Harold Smith and Professor Woyno, met on December 12th, 13th and 14th, 1929, at the League Secretariat, Geneva. On the basis of a draft by Professor Pella, the Committee framed a preliminary draft International Convention, which was then discussed by the Permanent Executive Committee of the Institute, together with M. Pella and M. Di Nola, and to which a number of amendments were made. The preliminary

draft thus prepared has now been submitted to the League of Nations, with the request that it should be communicated to Members of the League for their opinion, and that a diplomatic conference should then be convened.

With a view to the practical realisation, even before the Convention comes into force, of the provision made therein for issuing the Institute's certificates for "educational films", the Permanent Executive Committee authorised the Director to communicate with the Governments, and ask them to notify him of the bodies qualified, in the first instance, to judge of the "educational character" of the films concerned.

When discussing the draft Convention, the Permanent Executive Committee examined very thoroughly the question of defining "the educational film", without reaching any final result. The Committee accordingly decided to refer this question to the decision of the Governing Body.

6. CINEMATOGRAPHY AND THE PREVENTION OF INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS.

In accordance with last year's decision of the Governing Body, the Committee of Experts entrusted with the study of the various aspects of cinematography as applied to the problems relating to the prevention of industrial accidents met on December 16th and 17th, 1929, at the International Labour Office and adopted the following resolution :

"The International Educational Cinematographic Institute at Rome is resolved to encourage, by worldwide propaganda, the producers of cinematograph films relating to the prevention of accidents. In order that such propaganda should only benefit such films as possess all the requisite qualities from the standpoint of the prevention of accidents, the Committee of Experts, in agreement with the International Labour Office and the International Educational Cinematographic Institute, will appoint in each instance the organisations or individuals deputed to inspect all films submitted to them for the purpose of obtaining their endorsement from the special standpoint of accident prevention.

"In each country the organisations or individuals approved by the Committee may call on the services of specialists, whose duty it will be to examine the technical parts of films which are at once occupational and preventive in character and to see that such films satisfy the requirements of complete accuracy as regards industrial technique.

"*Recommendation No. 1.* — The Committee of Experts, noting with satisfaction the important steps taken in various countries to employ the cinema as a means of instruction and of spreading scientific knowledge in connection with occupational training, and with a view to vocational guidance and the scientific organisation of labour, recommends that questions relating to safety should constitute an essential part of all subjects dealt with in such films, and requests the International Labour Office to take all the necessary steps to inform Governments of this recommendation.

"*Recommendation No. 2.* — The Committee of Experts recommends that cinema performances should include a certain number of very short films (20 metres, for instance), drawing the attention of the public to the important question of accidents of all kinds (industrial, street, domestic accidents, etc.). In countries where regulations exist ordering or facilitating the display of educational films in public cinemas, such films should include films dealing with the prevention of accidents. In other countries, the existing organisations of the cinema industry should endeavour to introduce the same practice."

The above resolution only deals with the first part of the work entrusted to the Committee of Experts. A second session of the Committee is proposed, which cinema experts will be invited to attend.

7. STAFF.

The Permanent Executive Committee devoted careful attention to the question of the staff. During the period which has elapsed since the opening of the Institute, it has been possible to form an idea of the capacity of individual officials, and it seemed desirable to maintain their keenness by raising salaries so far as the Institute's budget permitted. At its June meeting, the Committee adopted the following resolution, which was communicated by the Director to the whole staff :

"The Permanent Executive Committee, having discussed the financial situation of the staff and being desirous of improving this situation so far as the present budget would allow, approves the Director's proposals to appoint an English and a German drafting member to fill the vacancies created by the departure of officials and the transfer of M. Berne de Chavannes, M. Fontana and M. Vinci to the category of drafting members.

"The Permanent Executive Committee further decided to introduce three categories of allowances : (1) family allowances ; (2) head of service allowances ; (3) subsistence allowances for foreigners.

"While recognising the value of the services of the lower-grade staff, the Committee found it impossible to improve their situation at its present session. It instructed the

Director, however, to investigate the question and submit a report and definite proposals at the next session of the Permanent Executive Committee and of the Governing Body."

At its January meeting, the Committee had already resolved that :

"As an exceptional measure, the Director may, in recognition of good work and with a view to meeting the wish expressed by certain officials, pay out of the Institute's funds second-class travelling expenses, including sleeping accommodation on long journeys, to employees who desire to spend their annual leave at home ; for this purpose an amount of 5,000 lire, chargeable to Chapter III, Item 1, of the budget, shall be put at the Director's disposal."

With a view to improving the situation of the staff in still another direction, a Co-operative Consumers' Society was, at the Director's suggestion, formed from the staff of the Institute with the object of enabling them to purchase good quality articles for every-day use at reasonable prices.

8. BUDGET.

The estimates for the various chapters of the 1930 budget have proved adequate, although the slender resources available in many directions, particularly for salaries and publications, have hampered the free and progressive development of the Institute. As far as transfers are concerned, the only decision taken was that the saving of 10,000 lire on the credit for the Permanent Executive Committee should, if necessary, be applied to increasing the credits for publications.

The report of the Deputy Auditor of the League of Nations regarding the closing of the 1929 budget has been received and will have to be approved by the Governing Body.

The draft budget for the financial year 1931, providing for receipts and expenditure amounting to 1,206,000 lire, was prepared jointly by the Director of the Institute and the Budget Committee, and will be submitted for approval to the Governing Body.

9. CONCLUSION.

The past year has been one of very hard work for the Institute. In all departments the work bears evidence of the energy and initiative of Dr. de Feo, the Director. The results achieved, such as the growth of the Institute's connections and influence, are due to his indefatigable energy, and to the constant support and judicious guidance of the Chairman of the Governing Body. I trust that the Governing Body will, after examining this report, reach the same conclusions and express its thanks and appreciation to all who have contributed to the success of the Institute.

Appendix 2.

BUDGET FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 1929, APPROVED BY THE GOVERNING BODY.

Chapter	Appropriations in the budget	Transfers	Final appropriations	Actual expenditure	Balance to be placed to reserve
	Lire		Lire	Lire	Lire
<i>Chapter I.</i>					
Item 1. Governing Body	75,000	<i>Taken from this chapter : 27,000 lire</i>	62,000	52,946.90	9,053.10
„ 2. Executive Committee ..	40,000		40,000	31,311.10	8,688.90
„ 3. Experts	50,000		36,000	2,801.75	33,198.25
„ 4. Control.....	3,000		3,000	3,000.—	
	168,000		141,000	90,059.75	50,940.25
<i>Chapter II. — Staff.</i>					
Item 1. Salaries :		<i>Added to this chapter : 9,000 lire</i>			
Director.....	80,000		80,000	80,000.—	
Higher-grade staff.....	200,000		160,000	160,000.—	
Lower-grade staff	120,000		130,000	129,875.70	124.30
Minor staff.	60,000		52,000	51,624.80	375.20
Item 2. Allowances	—		—	—	—
„ 3. Staff entrusted with special work	50,000		97,000	96,978.35	21.65
	510,000		519,000	518,478.85	521.15
<i>Chapter III. — Travelling Expenses.</i>					
Item 1. Removals, allowances and refunds	27,000		14,000	2,586.—	11,414.—
Item 2. Travelling on duty ...	40,000		53,000	52,403.25	596.75
	67,000		67,000	54,989.25	12,010.75
<i>Chapter IV. — Office Expenses.</i>					
Item 1. Miscellaneous supplies .	7,000	<i>Added to this chapter : 27,000 lire</i>	21,500	21,470.50	29.50
„ 2. Upkeep of typewriters and roneo, etc.	3,000		1,200	1,115.—	85.—
Item 3. Car	30,000		30,000	29,713.40	286.60
„ 4. Post, telegraph, telephone, freight	40,000		47,600	47,513.30	86.70
Item 5. Lighting and heating ..	25,000		21,600	21,568.30	31.70
„ 6. Upkeep of offices	3,000		6,700	6,696.85	3.15
„ 7. Newspapers and publications for office use	5,000		5,700	5,684.35	15.65
Item 8. Miscellaneous	1,000		700	614.50	85.50
	114,000		135,000	134,376.20	623.80
<i>Chapter V. — Entertainment Allowances</i>	90,000		90,000	90,000.—	
<i>Chapter VI. — Publications</i>	50,000		50,000	50,000.—	
<i>Chapter VII. — Unforeseen Expenses</i>	20,000	<i>Taken from this chapter : 10,000 lire</i>	10,000	9,720.—	280.—
<i>Chapter VIII. — Cost of First Installation</i>	10,000	<i>Added to this chapter : 7,000 lire</i>	17,000	16,995.25	4.75
Total	1,029,000			964,619.30	64,380.70
<i>N.B. — The interest due on funds deposited at bank in respect of 1929 amounts to 13,217.60 lire. This sum is placed to reserve.</i>					13,217.60
					77,598.30

Appendix 3.

BUDGET ESTIMATE FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 1931.

I. RECEIPTS.		Lire
1. Ordinary subsidy from the Italian Government		600,000
2. Additional subsidy from the Italian Government.		400,000
3. Subsidy from the Italian Government for the President's and Director's entertainment allowances		90,000
4. Subsidy from the Hungarian Government.		25,000
5. Subsidy from the Polish Government.		30,000
6. Subsidy from the Roumanian Government.		15,000
7. Estimated surplus on the budget of the <i>Review</i>		30,000
8. Interest on sums deposited at the Bank.		10,000
9. Income from property and miscellaneous.		6,000
	Total	1,206,000

II. EXPENDITURE.		Lire	Lire
<i>Chapter I:</i>			
Item 1. Governing Body.	65,000		
Item 2. Executive Committee	40,000		
Item 3. Committees of Experts.	20,000		
Item 4. Individual Experts	10,000		
Item 5. Control.	3,000		
			138,000
<i>Chapter II. — Staff:</i>			
Item I. Salaries :			
(a) Director	80,000		
(b) First Division staff	275,000		
(c) Second Division staff	280,000		
(d) Third Division staff.	62,000		
Item 2. Allowances :			
(a) On duty.	6,000		
(b) Family.	27,000		
(c) Residence	17,000		
Item 3. Contribution to the Insurance Fund of the Director and of the staff.	32,000		
Item 4. Staff Welfare Fund	3,000		
			782,000
<i>Chapter III. — Travelling Expenses:</i>			
Item 1. Removals, allowances and refunds.	10,000		
Item 2. Travelling on duty	30,000		
			40,000
<i>Chapter IV. — Office Expenses:</i>			
Item 1. Miscellaneous supplies	20,000		
Item 2. Newspapers and publications for office use.	5,000		
Item 3. Car	30,000		
Item 4. Postage, telegraph, telephone, freight	30,000		
Item 5. Lighting and heating.	20,000		
			105,000
<i>Chapter V. — Fixed allowance for President's and Director's entertainment allowances</i>			90,000
<i>Chapter VI. — Unforeseen Expenses</i>			20,000
<i>Chapter VII. — Cost of upkeep and improvements (Library, film library, offices, etc.)</i>			31,000
	Total		1,206,000

Appendix 4.

GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REGULATIONS OF THE INTERNATIONAL EDUCATIONAL CINEMATOGRAPHIC INSTITUTE, APPROVED BY THE COUNCIL OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS ON DECEMBER 13TH, 1928; AMENDED BY THE COUNCIL ON JANUARY 19TH, 1931.

CHAPTER I. — THE INSTITUTE.

Article 1.

The seat of the International Educational Cinematographic Institute shall be at Rome.

Article 2.

The object of the International Educational Cinematographic Institute shall be to encourage the production and promote the distribution and exchange of educational films by all suitable measures and suggestions.

The Institute's main attention shall be devoted to the mutual understanding of peoples in the spirit of the League of Nations.

It shall also endeavour to secure the general adoption of the best methods of utilising films from the educational point of view.

It shall also act as an information centre for matters affecting the cinematograph as an educational medium.

The Institute shall establish relations with the other international institutions. Its work shall be pursued in close liaison with the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, the International Labour Office, the Child Welfare Committee and the International Institute of Agriculture. It shall develop its programme by the method of national and international co-ordination and collaboration.

Article 3.

The guiding principles and the programme of the International Educational Cinematographic Institute are defined :

(a) By the resolution of the Assembly of the League of Nations dated September 20th, 1927 ;

(b) By the resolution of the Council of the League of Nations dated September 28th, 1927 ;

(c) By the letter dated January 7th, 1928, from M. Mussolini, Prime Minister of Italy, to the President of the Council of the League of Nations ;

(d) By the resolution of the Council of the League of Nations dated March 7th, 1928 ;

(e) By the Organic Statute approved by the Council of the League of Nations on August 30th, 1928 ;

(f) By the report of the Italian representative on the Council of the League of Nations and the conclusions adopted in this connection on September 26th, 1928 ;

(g) By the letter from the Italian Government dated October 13th, 1928.

These documents are reproduced as an annex to the présent Regulations.

Article 4.

The organs responsible for the control of the Institute shall be :

(a) The Governing Body, consisting of a President and sixteen members appointed by the Council of the League of Nations. The Italian member of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation shall be President of the Governing Body *ex officio*.

(b) The Permanent Executive Committee, consisting of the President of the Governing Body and five members appointed by that body.

(c) A Budget Commission, consisting of the President and two members of the Permanent Executive Committee appointed by that Committee.

(d) The Director of the Institute.

CHAPTER II. — THE GOVERNING BODY.

Article 5.

The Governing Body shall :

(a) Fix the programme, adopt the budget and approve the accounts of the Institute ;

(b) Approve or amend the programme of work proposed by the Permanent Executive Committee ;

(c) Submit the annual report, which, under Article 18 of the Statute, must be communicated to the Council of the League of Nations and to the Italian Government.

(d) Decide the questions in respect of which committees of experts should be set up ;

(e) Indicate the questions in respect of which international agreements might be concluded, and submit them to the Council of the League of Nations ;

(f) Appoint the Director of the Institute and, after consultation with the latter, the heads of service. Other appointments shall be submitted for its approval.

Article 6.

The Secretary-General of the League of Nations shall have the right to take part in an advisory capacity in the sessions of the Governing Body either in person or through a representative.

The Director of the International Labour Office, the Director of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation and the President of the International Institute of Agriculture shall have the same right.

Article 7.

The members of the Governing Body shall be elected for five years and be re-eligible once. They are expected to attend meetings in person as far as possible. Nevertheless, the Italian member of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and the President of that Committee shall remain in office for the time of their appointment to that Committee. Members who are also members of other organs of the League of Nations shall cease to belong to the Governing Body directly they are no longer members of those organs.

Article 8.

Members of the Governing Body who are prevented from attending its meetings may cause themselves to be represented by a substitute member, provided that the latter is approved by the Governing Body. As regards members belonging to organs of the League of Nations, it is desirable that they should be replaced as far as possible by persons belonging to the same organs.

Article 9.

The Secretary of the Governing Body shall be appointed by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations after consultation with the President of the Governing Body of the Institute.

Article 10.

The Governing Body shall determine the general programme of work of the Institute. The Executive Committee shall have full power to carry out this programme.

Article 11.

The Governing Body shall meet once a year at the seat of the Institute or in any other town which the President may select. It may be convened to an extraordinary session by the President or at the Permanent Executive Committee's request.

Article 12.

The members of the Governing Body shall not receive any remuneration. The members may not accept any paid work on behalf of the Institute. The members of the Governing Body and the Secretary shall be entitled to a travelling and subsistence allowance and the refund of their travelling expenses in accordance with the practice of the League of Nations.

An entertainment allowance may be granted by the Governing Body to its President.

Article 13.

The Governing Body must be convened at least forty-five days before the date fixed for its meeting.

Article 14.

The Governing Body may discuss the items on its agenda whatever the number of members present. It may also discuss questions not on the agenda if the majority of the members are present and if all the members present recognise their urgency.

Any member of the Governing Body may ask to have a question placed on the agenda, provided he notifies the President two months before the meeting.

Article 15.

All expenses incurred in respect of the sessions of the Governing Body and of the Permanent Executive Committee shall be borne by the Institute.

CHAPTER III. — THE PERMANENT EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Article 16.

The Permanent Executive Committee shall consist of five members of different nationalities and of the President of the Governing Body. The Secretary of the Governing Body shall act as Secretary of this Committee.

Article 17.

The members of the Permanent Executive Committee shall be elected for two years and be re-eligible. Every two years, however, the Governing Body shall decide by lot the names of two members who shall not be re-eligible.

In the event of the resignation or death of one of the members of the Permanent Executive Committee, a successor shall be appointed for the remainder of his term of office.

The provisions of Article 8 above regarding the right to be replaced by a deputy shall apply to the members of the Executive Committee. It is desirable that their deputies should be chosen from among the members of the Governing Body.

Article 18.

The Permanent Executive Committee shall submit to the Governing Body :

- (a) A detailed report on the work done ;
- (b) Proposals regarding future work ;
- (c) The documents provided for in the Financial Regulations.

Article 19.

The Permanent Executive Committee, after consultation with the Director, shall appoint the officials who are not appointed by the Governing Body under Articles 5.

Article 20.

The provisions laid down in regard to the Governing Body in Articles 6, 8, 11, 12 and 14 (first paragraph) shall also apply to the Permanent Executive Committee.

Article 21.

The Permanent Executive Committee shall meet every four months, but it may be convened to an extraordinary session by the Governing Body or, in urgent cases, by the President.

On the proposal of the Director, or at the request of two members of the Permanent Executive Committee, this Committee shall be convened by the President within twenty days.

Article 22.

The Permanent Executive Committee must be convened at least twenty days before the date fixed for its meetings.

It may determine each year the date of its ordinary meetings.

CHAPTER IV. — THE DIRECTOR.

Article 23.

The Director of the Institute shall be appointed by the Governing Body in accordance with Article 9 of the Organic Statute. As a mark of the international character of the Institute it is desirable that the successor of a deceased Director or of one who has resigned or has not been re-elected should be chosen solely on account of his qualifications and merits irrespective of his nationality.

Article 24.

The Director formally undertakes to devote his whole time to the Institute, to direct it with the utmost impartiality, and to ensure that it shall be strictly international in character

Article 25.

The Director shall appoint and dismiss the minor staff.

Article 26.

An entertainment allowance shall be granted by the Governing Body to the Director.

Article 27.

The Director shall see that the Institute's work is guided by uniform principles and shall co-ordinate its activities. His authority shall extend to all the sections and services, among which he shall distribute the work in such a way as to avoid loss of time and duplication.

Under the guidance of the Permanent Executive Committee, the Director shall be responsible for carrying out the programme drawn up by the Governing Body.

The Director shall propose to the Permanent Executive Committee and shall carry out, as far as his powers permit, all measures he may consider useful to the Institute's work.

Article 28.

The Director shall submit to the President an annual report on the work of each official or employee, and shall insert therein any suggestions he may think fit to make.

Article 29.

The Director shall sign the Institute's correspondence, but he may delegate this power to the Heads of Service.

The Director shall submit each year to the Governing Body the name of the official who is to replace him during his absence on duty, on account of illness, or on annual leave.

Article 30.

The Director may, when he thinks fit, summon a meeting of his various colleagues for the discussion of all questions concerning the Institute's welfare.

CHAPTER V. — THE COMMITTEES OF EXPERTS.

Article 31.

In accordance with Article 12 of the Organic Statute the study of special questions may be referred to Experts or Committees of Experts. These experts shall be appointed by the President of the Governing Body on the Director's proposal, in agreement with the Secretary of the Governing Body. The Institute may also ask for the assistance of existing Committees of Experts belonging to international organisations with which it is in touch.

The Director of the Institute and the Secretary of the Governing Body may attend the meetings of the Committees of Experts in an advisory capacity.

Article 32.

The provisions of Article 12, paragraph 3, shall also apply to the members of Committees of Experts as regards daily allowances and the refund of travelling expenses.

In exceptional cases, a sum may be paid to the author of a special study, in virtue of a decision by the President of the Governing Body, on the Director's proposal.

CHAPTER VI. — THE STAFF.

Article 33.

All questions concerning the staff, provided they are not incompatible with the terms of the present Regulations and of the Financial Regulations of the Institute, shall be governed by the Staff Regulations of the League of Nations.

Article 34.

The staff of the Institute must be definitely international in character.

It must be recruited with the greatest possible regard to the qualifications of candidates.

Article 35.

Appointments shall only become permanent after a probationary period of six months as from the date of their ratification by the Governing Body.

Article 36.

Candidates for a post at the Institute must indicate clearly the post applied for, and must attach a detailed statement of their *curriculum vitae* with documents in support, a medical certificate and a certificate of good character.

Article 37.

No official of the Institute, whatever his category, may accept any honour or decoration during the term of his appointment.

The only exceptions are :

- (a) Honours or decorations awarded for services rendered before appointment ;
- (b) Academic distinctions and awards.

Article 38.

The methods of work adopted must be based on practical and not on bureaucratic principles.

Article 39.

The normal duration of contracts of officials other than the Director shall be three years, exclusive of the period of probation. Contracts must be denounced or renewed six months before their expiration.

The Permanent Executive Committee may authorise the engagement of officials for a limited time and for specific services, and fix the conditions attending the contract.

Article 40.

It shall be stipulated in the contracts what sum shall be paid as compensation to officials whose services may have to be dispensed with before the termination of their contracts. This compensation shall not be due in the case of serious inefficiency or misconduct.

Employees appointed by the Director may be dismissed for service reasons at one month's notice.

Article 41.

An official wishing to resign must notify the Director three months in advance.

Article 42.

A pensions scheme in the form of life insurance shall be studied, and shall be embodied in special regulations to be approved by the Governing Body.

Article 43.

The higher officials of the Institute shall enjoy diplomatic privileges and immunities as applied to the League of Nations (Article 7 of the Covenant).

The officials enjoying these immunities shall be the Director and the Heads of Section.

Article 44.

The salaries of the officials of the first division of the Institute shall be as follows :

Director, 80,000 lire per annum.
Heads of Service, 36,000 lire per annum.
Clerks, 21,600 lire per annum.
Secretaries, 15,600 lire per annum.
Assistant-Secretaries, 12,000 lire per annum.

Article 45.

Apart from salaries, the Governing Body and the Committee may grant :

- (a) A residence allowance for non-local officials (*indemnité de résidence*);
- (b) A family allowance ;
- (c) Removal allowances for officials not residing in Rome at the time of their appointment.

Article 46.

The Permanent Executive Committee shall determine the rules governing promotion by seniority or selection. These rules shall be submitted to the Governing Body for approval.

Article 47.

Officials of the categories not indicated in Article 44 shall receive emoluments fixed by the Permanent Executive Committee on the Director's proposal.

In principle, these emoluments shall be equal to those paid for similar occupations exercised in Rome, taking into account, however, the duration of the contract, family charges and the fact of previous residence abroad.

These rules, however, shall not apply to temporary officials, in regard to whom the Director shall fix rules of engagement and remuneration.

Article 48.

No officials or employees of the Institute, except those engaged on temporary work, may accept any other post apart from their work at the Institute.

Officials and employees may not accept any temporary occupation outside the Institute without the Director's authorisation.

Article 49.

All officials are required to maintain strict secrecy regarding the activities of the Institute. In particular, they may not publish books or articles, deliver lectures or grant interviews in connection with these activities without the Director's authorisation.

Article 50.

The annual leave of the staff is fixed, subject to the exigencies of the service, at thirty days per annum, exclusive of the time spent in travelling.

Officials whose domicile declared at the moment of engagement was outside Europe may be entitled to three months' leave every three years to visit their homes, exclusive of the time spent in travelling.

Article 51.

The office hours of the Institute shall be seven per diem, except on Saturdays, when the offices shall close at 1 p.m.

Public holidays shall be the same as those fixed by the Staff Regulations of the League of Nations, and in addition the Italian national holiday.

Article 52.

Absence on the ground of indisposition may at the Director's discretion be counted as annual leave. In the case of serious illness, contracts may be terminated subject to an indemnity equal to six month's salary.

In case of necessity, the officials of the Institute may be called upon to do extra work to replace a colleague on leave.

Sub-Appendices to General Regulations of the Institute (Article 3).

A.

RESOLUTION OF THE ASSEMBLY OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS DATED SEPTEMBER 20TH, 1927.

Proposal by the Italian Delegation for the Creation of an International Educational Cinematographic Institute at Rome.

The Assembly approves the report of the Second Committee.

Report by the Second Committee.

The proposal of the Royal Italian Government, submitted by Senator Cippico to the Assembly at its eight ordinary session on the 6th instant and referred to the Second Committee for consideration by the Assembly's resolution on the 9th instant, provides the means of carrying out certain suggestions made by M. Breitscheid, Rapporteur to the Second Committee for questions of intellectual co-operation, and happily extends their scope.

M. Breitscheid has already pointed out that cinematography was an important factor in education, summarising thus the results of very wide experience and endorsing the resolutions of various congresses and of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.

The Italian Government's proposal has in view the creation at Rome of an International Educational Cinematographic Institute, under the direction of the League of Nations, but to be carried on at the expense of the Italian Government and established in a palace offered by that Government. The Assembly is therefore asked to acknowledge with gratitude the generous offer of the Royal Italian Government, the decision as to the steps to be taken being reserved for the Council, after consultation with the competent organisations, more particularly the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, and in agreement with the Italian Government.

B.

RESOLUTION OF THE COUNCIL OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS, ADOPTED SEPTEMBER 28TH, 1927.

The Council of the League of Nations, in accepting the offer of the Italian Government for the establishment in Rome of an International Educational Cinematographic Institute under the direction of the League ;

Having regard to the report adopted on the matter by the Assembly ;

Before consulting the competent organisations as provided in that report ;

Invites the representative of the Italian Government to communicate to it in due course any proposal which he may think fit to make, particularly as regards draft Statutes for the new Institute, in order that these may be subsequently discussed.

It also considers it desirable that such suggestions should be framed in consultation with the Secretary-General of the League, who might ask the opinion of the Director of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation.

C.

LETTER FROM THE ITALIAN PRIME MINISTER TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

[*Translation.*]

Rome, January 7th, 1928, Year VI.

In accordance with the resolution adopted by the Assembly of the League of Nations on September 20th, 1927, and in view of the fact that the Council of the League, on September 28th of the same year, accepted the offer of the Royal Italian Government to found and maintain an International Educational Cinematographic Institute, I have the honour to confirm that the Italian Government, in fulfilment of this offer, undertakes to found and maintain an International Educational Cinematographic Institute, to be placed at the disposal and under the authority of the League of Nations, and to be established at Rome, under the following conditions :

1. The International Educational Cinematographic Institute shall be administered by a Governing Body. The Governing Body shall be composed as indicated in the Organic Statute, which shall determine the organisation of the Institute and regulate its methods of work.

2. The Italian Government shall take the necessary legislative steps to secure recognition for the Institute as an autonomous foundation possessing legal personality for all purpose of law.

3. The Italian Government shall place at the disposal of the Governing Body the premises necessary for carrying on the work of the various departments of the International Educational Cinematographic Institute, without any charge upon the Institute.

4. The entire cost of installing the International Institute shall be borne by the Italian Government, and the League of Nations shall not be called upon to expend any funds whatever or to assume any responsibility or financial charges of any kind.

The annual expenditure entailed by the working of the Institute shall be met out of an inclusive annual subsidy which the Italian Government fixes at 600,000 lire.

5. Neither the Italian State nor the League of Nations shall incur any responsibility whatsoever, financial or otherwise, in respect of the administration of the International Institute.

6. The Italian State shall incur no civil responsibility in respect of the working of the various departments of the Institute or in respect of its staff, the responsibility assumed by the State for the regular working of the Institute being limited to the undertaking given in the preceding articles. The staff shall be subject to definite rules laid down in the Organic Statute.

These rules shall also determine which categories of the Institute's staff shall be entitled to enjoy diplomatic privileges and immunities under Article 7 of the Covenant of the League of Nations.

7. In addition to the subsidy granted by the Italian State, the International Institute shall be entitled to receive further funds for its working and expansion in the form of such cash payments, gifts, bequests, legacies or subsidies as the Governing Body may decide to accept for the purpose of developing the Institute.

8. The annual subsidy granted by the Italian Government referred to in paragraph 4 shall be paid half-yearly in advance, on January 1st and July 1st of each year, into a bank chosen by agreement between the Secretariat of the League of Nations and the Italian Government.

9. Should the International Educational Cinematographic Institute be abolished, the grounds, buildings and movable property placed at the disposal of the Institute by the Italian Government shall revert to that Government.

Any other property acquired by the Institute during the period of its operation, such as general archives, collections of films (positives and negatives), collections of photographs, documents in hand, etc., shall remain the property of the League of Nations.

10. The general regulations concerning the finances of the Institute, its plans of work, the employment of its funds, its administrative regulations, its supervisory system, the assistance of the Auditor of the League of Nations, the responsibility and functions of the various organs and departments, etc., shall be approved by the Governing Body in accordance with the provisions of the Statute.

11. A report on the work of the Institute shall be prepared and submitted annually to the Council of the League of Nations and to the Italian Government; it shall at the same time be communicated to all States Members of the League.

12. The present undertaking is given by the Italian Government for a term of ten years. It shall be renewed by tacit consent for a further ten years unless at least two years before the expiration of the initial period the Italian Government or the League of Nations shall have notified its intention of denouncing the agreement.

13. The Italian Government 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 Council, any modifications in the present agreement which experience may show to be desirable.

14. The present undertaking is given by the Italian Government subject only to the approval of the Legislature. It shall become final as soon as such approval has been notified to the Secretariat of the League of Nations.

(Signed) MUSSOLINI.

D.

RESOLUTION OF THE COUNCIL OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS, ADOPTED MARCH 7TH, 1928.

The Council, having received from the Italian Government the draft Statute of the International Educational Cinematographic Institute, and before concluding agreements with that Government to ensure the organisation, existence and normal working of this Institute, requests the Secretary-General to communicate to the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, the Child Welfare Committee and the International Labour Office, the text of the draft Statute framed by the Italian Government in consultation with the Secretary-General of the League of Nations. The Secretary-General will invite these organisations to give their opinion on this draft Statute with a view to the conclusion of subsequent agreements with the Italian Government.

E.

ORGANIC STATUTE OF THE INTERNATIONAL EDUCATIONAL CINEMATOGRAPHIC INSTITUTE, APPROVED BY THE COUNCIL OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS, AUGUST 30TH, 1928, AMENDED BY THE COUNCIL ON SEPTEMBER 26TH, 1928, SEPTEMBER 19TH, 1929; AND ON JANUARY 19TH, 1931.

Article 1.

The seat of the International Educational Cinematographic Institute shall be at Rome.

Article 2.

The object of the Institute shall be to encourage the production, distribution and exchange between the various countries of educational films concerning instruction, art, industry, agriculture, commerce, health, social education, etc., by any means which the Governing Body may consider necessary.

Article 3.

The work of the International Educational Cinematographic Institute shall be carried on under the direction of the Council of the League of Nations, which shall be advised in this respect by the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.

Article 4.

The organs of the Institute shall be :

- (1) The Governing Body ;
- (2) The Permanent Executive Committee ;
- (3) The Director.

Article 5.

The Governing Body shall consist of a President and sixteen members, who shall be, as far as possible, of different nationalities and shall be appointed by the Council of the League of Nations.

It shall include three members of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation sitting in a private capacity, among whom shall be the Chairman and the Italian member, and two members of the Child Welfare Committee of the League of Nations. Should the Chairman of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and the Italian member of that Committee be prevented from personally exercising the functions incumbent upon them, they shall, subject to the approval of the Council of the League of Nations, appoint substitutes for the duration of their term of office. The Italian member shall be President of the Governing Body *ex officio*.

Article 6.

The Secretary-General of the League of Nations may, either in person or through a representative, take part in the meetings of the Governing Body in an advisory capacity. The same shall apply to the Director of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, to the Director of the International Labour Office and to the President of the International Institute of Agriculture.

Article 7.

The members of the Governing Body shall remain in office for five years and may be re-elected once, subject to a system of rotation to be determined by the Council of the League of Nations.

Article 8.

The Governing Body shall appoint from among its members a Permanent Executive Committee, composed of its President, five members of five different nationalities and, in an advisory capacity, the Director of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation or his substitute.

The members of this Committee shall remain in office for two years and may be re-elected.

The Secretary-General of the League of Nations, the Director of the International Labour Office and the President of the International Institute of Agriculture may take part in the meetings under the conditions laid down in Article 6 for meetings of the Governing Body.

The Secretary of the Governing Body and the Permanent Executive Committee shall be appointed by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations after consultation with the President of the Governing Body.

Article 9.

The Director of the Institute shall be appointed for seven years by the Governing Body ; he may be reappointed for one other term of office. The first appointment of the Director shall be made on the proposal of the President of the Governing Body.

Article 10.

The Governing Body shall meet at least once yearly.

It shall have entire control over the work of the Institute, the programme of which it shall draw up from time to time with due regard to the powers of the various international institutions (in particular, the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation and the International Labour Organisation) and the work of any other competent international body, in particular the Child Welfare Committee.

Article 11.

The Governments and organisations of the League of Nations may submit, through the Council of the League, special proposals, which shall be examined by the Institute. National and other institutions and groups which do not fall within the above category may make suggestions to the Governing Body of the Institute.

Article 12.

The Governing Body may refer the examination and study of special questions to committees of experts.

Article 13.

The Governing Body may also, on its own initiative, draw the attention of the Council of the League to the advisability of convening international conferences with a view to the conclusion of international agreements.

Article 14.

The Institute shall set up an international Film Library. It shall compile and keep up to date the general catalogue of educational films.

Article 15.

At its first session the Governing Body shall draw up :

- (1) The Financial Regulations ;
- (2) The Administrative Regulations, which shall comprise the staff regulations, the regulations of the Governing Body itself, of the Executive Committee and the committees of experts, the broad lines of the organisation of the various services and, in general, all the necessary rules for the satisfactory working of the Institute.

These two bodies of regulations shall be submitted for approval to the Council of the League of Nations. The regulations shall, after approval, be communicated to the Italian Government and to the other Members of the League of Nations.

Article 16.

The expenses of the sessions of the Governing Body and the Permanent Executive Committee shall be paid out of the funds of the Institute.

Article 17.

The official languages of the Institute shall be English, French, German, Italian and Spanish.

Article 18.

An annual report on the work of the Institute shall be sent to the Council of the League of Nations and to the Italian Government, and shall be communicated to all the Members of the League.

F.

REPORT OF THE ITALIAN REPRESENTATIVE ON THE COUNCIL OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS,
APPROVED SEPTEMBER 26TH, 1928.

The Council has taken note of the letter dated September 15th, 1928, in which the Italian President of the Council and Minister for Foreign Affairs informed the Secretary-General of the League of the promulgation of a Decree-Law, dated September 6th, 1928, giving legislative assent to the obligations assumed by the Italian Government regarding the creation and maintenance at Rome of the International Educational Cinematographic Institute (document C.494.M.146.1928.XII).

All the formalities for the creation of the Institute having thus been completed, the various organs, particularly the Governing Body, provided for to ensure its proper working have now to be set up.

I feel that it is my duty, in this connection, to reiterate the views I had the honour to set out in the report approved by the Council on August 30th, 1928, namely, that it would be very desirable to secure the assistance, as members of the Governing Body of the Institute, of several experts specially qualified in questions of educational cinematography.

Moreover, in view of the importance which the educational cinema may acquire in Asiatic countries for the instruction of adults and the rising generation, and taking into account the particular interest shown in this question by certain delegations of these countries to the Assembly, I think that the Council will share my opinion that the Governing Body of the Institute should include qualified persons from these countries.

If the Council approves these two suggestions, it will obviously be difficult to limit the number of members to twelve, as laid down in Article 5 of the Statute approved on August 30th, 1928. I therefore venture to propose the following modification in the text of Article 5 of the Statute :

“ The Governing Body shall consist of a President and fourteen members, who shall be as far as possible . . . ”

I think that the Italian Government will have no objection to accepting this alteration.

If the above alteration is adopted, I think we might for the moment simply appoint all the members of the Governing Body, except the experts referred to in my previous report. The latter might be appointed at a subsequent session, in order to give the Secretariat of the League and the International Educational Cinematographic Institute time to make enquiries regarding the persons best qualified in this respect ; from among the latter the Council could later select the other members of the Governing Body.

In the meantime, the members appointed by us to-day might meet as soon as possible, in order to nominate the Director of the Institute and draft the various regulations which must, in conformity with the Statute, be submitted to the Council for approval. The Governing Body might also consider the manner in which it should co-operate with other international bodies competent in the matter of educational cinematography, according to the obligations defined in Article 10 of the Statute.

I therefore have the honour to propose that the Council should appoint the following :

Professor Alfredo Rocco (Italian), President of the Governing Body of the Institute, member of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation ;

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

Professor Gonzague DE REYNOLD (Swiss), member of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation ;

Professor Ragnar KNOPH (Norwegian), member of the Sub-Committee on Intellectual Rights ;

Dr. VERNON KELLOGG (United States), Secretary-General of the United States National Research Council, member of the Sub-Committee on University Relations ;

Dr. Hugo KRUSS (German), Director of the Prussian State Library, member of the Sub-Committee on Science and Bibliography ;

Professor Henri FOCILLON (French), member of the Sub-Committee on Arts and Letters ;

Don Pedro SANGRO Y ROS DE OLANO (Spanish), member of the Child Welfare Committee ;

Professor Inazo NITŌÉ (Japanese), former Under-Secretary-General of the League of Nations, Member of the Japanese Imperial Academy ;

Dr. R. P. PARANJPYE (Indian), former Minister of Education, Bombay ; member of the Council of the Secretary of State for India, London ;

Mlle. Gabriela MISTRAL (Chilian), former Head Mistress of a lycée for girls ; authoress.¹

These appointments are made for a period of five years. They may be renewed once, except in the case of the Italian member of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and that of the Chairman of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation. The first is appointed for the duration of his term of office as member of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation ; the latter for the duration of his office as Chairman of the Committee. The other members representing various League organisations — the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and its sub-committees or the Child Welfare Committee — will automatically cease to be members of the Governing Body when their term of office as members of these Committees expires. Moreover, it would be desirable for any representatives of these various League organisations who are unable to take part in the meetings of the Governing Body to send as their substitutes in future as far as possible members of the same organisation.

G.

LETTER FROM THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL, DATED OCTOBER 13TH. 1928.

I have the honour to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of your note of October 2nd transmitting the text of the report adopted by the Council of the League of Nations at its meeting on September 26th last with reference to the appointment of the Governing Body of the International Educational Cinematographic Institute.

I have further the honour to inform you that the Royal Government accepts the proposed amendment to Article 5 of the Statute of the Institute raising the number of members of the Governing Body to fourteen.

(Signed) GRANDI,
Under-Secretary of State.

¹ At its fifty-fourth session, on March 7th, 1929, the Council appointed the following experts as members of the Governing Body : M. Louis LUMIÈRE, member of the Institut de France ; Dr. Hans CŪRLIS, Chairman of the German Association of Educational Film Producers ; and Mr. Carl E. MILLIKEN, General Secretary of the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America. At the same time, the Council authorised its President, in agreement with the Representative of Great Britain, to appoint a British expert before the next session. On April 10th, 1929, Mr. G. T. HANKIN, Inspector in the Board of Education, was appointed. Further, on September 25th, 1929, at its fifty-seventh meeting, the Council appointed Count CARTON DE WIART, Belgian Minister of State, former Prime Minister and former Minister of Justice, as the second member of the Child Welfare Committee to serve on the Governing Body of the Institute.

Appendix 5.

FINANCIAL REGULATIONS OF THE INSTITUTE.

Article 1.

The financial year of the International Educational Cinematographic Institute is the civil year.

Article 2.

The ordinary funds of the Institute are as follows :

- (a) The annual subsidy granted by the Italian Government.
- (b) Any other subsidies in whatever form granted by the Italian Government or foreign Governments.
- (c) Any gifts, legacies, etc., which may be offered to the Institute and accepted by the Governing Body.
- (d) The income from the movable or immovable property belonging to the Institute.
- (e) The revenue from the Institute's normal activities.

Article 3.

The annual subsidy granted by the Italian Government shall be paid annually to the Bank selected by agreement between the Secretary-General of the League of Nations and the Italian Government. Any other subsidies which may be received shall be deposited with the same Bank.

The Permanent Executive Committee may authorise the opening of a postal cheque account.

Article 4.

Before September 15th of each year the Director shall draw up a draft budget on the basis of the reports of the Heads of Section and giving the necessary explanations in support of the requests for credits.

This draft shall be submitted to the Budget Commission formed in accordance with Article 4 of the General Regulations. This Commission shall study it and submit it, together with a report, to the next meeting of the Permanent Executive Committee.

The draft budget, after being approved by the Permanent Executive Committee, shall be submitted for final approval to the Governing Body.

Article 5.

As soon as it has been approved by the Governing Body, the budget shall be sent without delay, under the signature of the President and the Director of the Institute, to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations to be communicated to the Council and the Assembly. This draft budget shall be accompanied by a general report drawn up on behalf of the Governing Body and containing the necessary explanations.

A copy of the draft budget and of the report shall also be communicated to the Italian Government.

Article 6.

The same procedure shall be followed in regard to the closed accounts of the past financial period.

Article 7.

Any amendments to the budget which may be proposed in the course of the financial year shall be submitted to the Budget Commission, which shall give its opinion thereon. The President shall then forward this Commission's opinion for decision to the Permanent Executive Committee or to the Governing Body. The amendments decided upon by the Permanent Executive Committee, when they are within its jurisdiction, shall be communicated in writing to the members of the Governing Body. In exceptional cases the President may authorise by a written order the putting into effect of urgent amendments proposed by the Director. Such amendments shall also be communicated to the Governing Body.

Transfers within a particular chapter of the budget shall be authorised by the President on the Director's proposal.

Article 8.

The surplus receipts and the balance of a financial period shall form a special fund from which the Governing Body shall authorise all disbursements useful to the Institute's activities during subsequent financial years.

Article 9.

In the case of every proposed item of expenditure the Heads of Section or Service shall fill up a form giving the following particulars :

- (a) The name and address of the creditor.
- (b) The object of the expenditure.
- (c) The sum payable.
- (d) The budget item to which the expenditure is to be charged.

Article 10.

The Director shall examine the form referred to in the previous article and, if he approves the disbursement, shall forward it with his signature to the Chief Accountant for checking and entry in the register of expenditure.

Article 11.

Payments shall be made by means of money orders. In the case of orders for collection and for payment the following particulars shall be required :

(a) The detailed specification of the natural or juridical person who has drawn the order or to whom the payment is made.

(b) The signature as a receipt or authorisation of the Director and of the Chief Accountant or their deputies.

(c) A statement of the exact reason for the collection or payment and the item of the budget to which the expenditure is chargeable.

Article 12.

The Institute shall have an Internal Control Officer, who shall establish and keep up to date an inventory of the property of which the Institute has the use, and an inventory of the property owned by the Institute.

Article 13.

The material necessary for the running of the Institute shall be furnished by the Internal Control Office at the request of the Heads of Service.

Article 14.

The accounts of the past financial period shall remain open until March 31st of the following year. The accounts shall be submitted to the Auditor of the League of Nations before June 1st. The said accounts must be approved by the Permanent Executive Committee and by the Governing Body and forwarded to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, who shall communicate them to the Council and to the Assembly of the League of Nations.

A certified copy of the accounts and any reports annexed thereto shall also be communicated to the Italian Government.

Article 15.

Should certain sums be included in the budget for unforeseen expenditure, the employment of such sums shall be subject to the following conditions :

(a) For transactions up to 5,000 lire in each case, and up to 15,000 lire in all, the expenditure must be proposed by the Director and authorised by the President.

(b) Above these sums, the expenditure must be proposed by the Director and authorised by the Permanent Executive Committee.

Article 16.

As regards the expenses of officials sent on missions, the Institute shall refund the following items :

(a) First-, second- or third-class travelling expenses, according to the rules adopted by the Permanent Executive Committee for the various classes of officials.

(b) Cost of maintenance or daily subsistence allowance, varying according to cases, as determined by the Permanent Executive Committee.

The rules adopted in this connection shall be subject to ratification by the Governing Body.

Article 17.

If any financial loss is incurred through the Director's fault, the latter shall be personally liable for such loss.

The Institute shall take out an insurance in the Director's name, and the Director shall be entitled to the amount of the insurance when he relinquishes his post if no financial loss has been incurred as a result of his management. In the contrary event, the Institute's claim shall be met out of the amount of the insurance.

Article 18.

Should any difficulty arise for which no provision is made in the present Regulations, reference shall be made to the stipulations in force at the League of Nations, provided they are applicable.

Article 19.

The present Regulations may be revised by the Governing Body subject only to the condition that a proposal indicating the articles to be revised has been placed on the agenda. The revised articles shall be submitted to the Council of the League of Nations for approval.

Article 20.

The present Regulations shall come into force as soon as they are approved by the Council of the League of Nations.

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

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[C.I.C.I./13th Session/P. V.]

Geneva, August 15th, 1931.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

**INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE
ON INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION**

MINUTES

OF THE

THIRTEENTH SESSION

Held at Geneva, from Monday, July 20th, to Saturday, July 25th, 1931.

Series of League of Nations Publications

XII.A. INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION

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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.
- M. SANIN CANO Man of Letters and Publicist.
- M. JOSÉ CASTILLEJO Professor of the Institutions of Roman Law at the University of Madrid: Secretary-General of the *Junta para Ampliación de Estudios*, Madrid.
- Mme. CURIE-SKŁODOWSKA (*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 the Academy of Sciences at Amsterdam.
- M. Gösta S. FORSELL Professor of Radiology at the University of Stockholm, Member of the Swedish Academy of Science.
- 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, *Lincci* of Rome; Deputy; former President of the Council.
- Sir. Sarvapalli RADHAKRISHNAN Professor of Philosophy at the University of Calcutta.
- 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. Heinrich VON SRBIK

Professor of History at the University of Vienna; former Minister of Education.

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 Cooperation.

M. J. D. DE MONTENACH

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. H. BONNET

Director.

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 Cooperation.

Mme. CURIE-SKŁODOWSKA

M. DESTRÉE

M. DE REYNOLD

M. ROCCO

Sir Frank HEATH

Members of the International Committee.

Dr. H. A. KRÜSS

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.

Director-General of the Prussian State Library, Berlin.

M. ROLAND-MARCEL

Former Administrator-General of the *Bibliothèque Nationale*, Paris.

PERMANENT COMMITTEES OF EXPERTS.

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

(Constituted under a Resolution of the Eleventh Assembly.)

M. Bela BARTOK	Professor at the <i>Conservatoire</i> at Budapest, Composer and Orchestra Conductor (Hungarian).
M. Karel CAPEK	Author and Dramatist (Czech).
M. COSTA DU RELS	Writer (Bolivian).
M. Henri FOCILLON	Professor of the History of Art at the Sorbonne (French).
M. Julien LUCHAIRE	Director <i>emeritus</i> of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation (French).
M. Salvador DE MADARIAGA	Professor of Spanish Literature at Oxford University, Ambassador of Spain in Washington (Spanish).
M. Thomas MANN	Author (German).
Mr. John MASEFIELD	D.Litt., Poet Laureate of Great Britain (British).
M. Ugo OJETTI	Author and journalist, Member of the Italian Royal Academy (Italian).
M. Georges OPRESCU	Professor at Bucharest University, former Secretary of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation (Roumanian).
M. Ragnar ÖSTBERG	Architect (Swedish).
M. R. PARIBENI	<i>Directeur des Beaux-Arts</i> in Italy, Member of the Italian Royal Academy (Italian).
Mme. Nini ROLL-ANKER	Authoress (Norwegian).
M. Josef STRZYGOWSKI	Professor of the History of Art at Vienna University (Austrian).
Mlle. H. VACARESCO	Authoress Member of the Roumanian Academy (Roumanian).
M. Paul VALÉRY	Member of the <i>Académie française</i> (French).
Dr. A. W. WAETZOLDT	Director-General of Prussian Museums (German).

Representatives of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation :

Mr. Gilbert MURRAY.
M. DESTRÉE.
M. DE REYNOLD.

(b) *Sub-Committee of Experts for the Instruction of Youth in the Aims of the League of Nations.*

Mr. Gilbert MURRAY	(British).
M. DESTRÉE	(Belgian).
M. Luis A. BARALT	(Cuban), Professor and Author of Works on Pedagogy.
M. Ivan DJAYA	Professor at Belgrade University.
Mme. DREYFUS-BARNEY	(French), Vice-President of the Peace Section of the International Council of Women.
Dr. Stephen P. DUGGAN	(American), Director of the Institute of International Education.
Señora GALLAGHER-PARKS	(Peruvian), Chairman of the Peruvian National Council of Women.
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.
- M. Th. ROSSET (French), Director of Primary Education at the Ministry of Education, Paris.
- M. W. SCHELLBERG (German), Counsellor at the Ministry of Education, Prussia.
- Professor SESHADRI (Indian), Principal of Santana Dhama College, Cawnpore.
- M. P. T. SHEN (Chinese), Director of the Franco-Chinese Institute, Lyons.
- Professor Alfred ZIMMERN (British), Professor of International Relations, Oxford University.
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MINUTES OF THE THIRTEENTH SESSION

Held at Geneva from July 20th to 25th, 1931.

The following members of the Committee took part in the work of the thirteenth session ;

Mr. Gilbert MURRAY (*Chairman*),
Mme. CURIE-SKŁODOWSKA (*Vice-Chairman*),
M. Jules DESTRÉE (*Vice-Chairman*),
M. SANIN CANO,
M. JOSÉ CASTILLEJO,
M. PAINLEVÉ,
Sir Sarvapalli RADHAKRISHNAN,
M. DE REYNOLD,
M. ROCCO,
M. Heinrich VON SRBIK,
M. ŠUSTA,
M. TANAKADATE,
M. TITULESCO.

Four members were prevented from attending the session :

Dr. A. EINSTEIN who was replaced by Dr. H. A. KRÜSS ; Dr. G. FORSELL ; Dr. MILLIKAN, who was replaced by Professor J. T. SHOTWELL ; and M. WU-SHI-FEE, who was replaced by Professor LIN YUTANG.

M. Titulesco was replaced by M. OPRESCU at the first meeting and at the eighth to twelfth meetings.

Secretarial :

M. DUFOUR-FERONCE	Under-Secretary-General of the League of Nations and Director of the Section of International Bureaux and Intellectual Co-operation.
M. J. D. DE MONTENACH	Secretary of the International Committee and of the Sub-Committees ; Member of Section of the Secretariat of the League of Nations.

The following also attended the meetings of the Committee :

International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation :

M. H. BONNET	Director.
Sir Frank HEATH	Member of the Executive Committee.
M. F. MAURETTE	Chief of the Research Division, representing the International Labour Office.
M. F. OSTERTAG	Director of the United International Bureaux of Industrial, Literary and Artistic Property.

With the exception of the eleventh meeting, all the meetings of the Committee were held in public.

AGENDA OF THE THIRTEENTH PLENARY SESSION.

- I. Election of the Chairman and Vice-Chairmen.
The Chairman and Vice-Chairmen will be elected in accordance with Article 3 of the Rules of Procedure of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.
- II. General Survey of the Work done by the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation in the Interval between the Two Sessions :
 - (a) Report by the Executive Committee (document C.I.C.I./237).
 - (b) Report by the Director of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation (document C.I.C.I./Institut/1.1931).
- III. Work done by the Advisory Organs attached to the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation :
 - (a) Report by the *Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters* on the Results of its First Session. Rapporteur : M. Destrée (document C.I.C.I. 238).
 - (b) *Delegation of the Sub-Committee of Experts for the Instruction of Youth in the Aims of the League of Nations*. Report by the Chairman, Professor Gilbert Murray, on the Meeting of the Delegation held at Geneva on July 3rd to 4th, 1931 (document C.I.C.I./Com. Ex./24(1)).
(This Report is only mentioned here *pour mémoire*. It will be discussed under Point VI(e).)
 - (c) *International Museums Office*. Report by the Chairman : M. Destrée (document C.I.C.I.233).
 - (d) *Committee of Library Experts*. Report by M. Godet on the Meeting held in Paris on June 4th to 6th, 1931 (documents C.I.C.I. 239, and C.T.B.39.1931 and Annexes).
- IV. Work done by Organs on which the International Committee of Intellectual Co-operation is represented or whose Activities come within the Scope of Intellectual Co-operation :¹
 - (a) *International Educational Cinematographic Institute* (document C.I.C.I./235). Report by the Representative of the Governing Body of the Institute.
(This Report is intended to give a General Idea of the Work done by the International Educational Cinematographic Institute since the Last Session of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation. It will also mention the Changes in the Constitution of the Governing Body of the International Educational Cinematographic Institute as the Result of the Abolition of the Sub-Committees on Intellectual Co-operation.)
 - (b) *Advisory Committee of Intellectual Workers* set up by the International Labour Organisation. Report by the Representative of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation on that Committee. Resolutions adopted by the Advisory Committee (document C.C.T.I.(III) 23).
- V. Work of the Committees of Experts which have met in the Interval between the Two Sessions.
Reports of the following Committees :
 - (a) *Committee of Expert Archivists* : Minutes of the Meeting held on April 2nd and 3rd, 1931.
Report by the Chairman, Mr. Jenkinson (document C.I.C.I.229 and annexed D.32.1931).
 - (b) *Committee of Scientific Advisers* : This Committee was set up by a Resolution of the Executive Committee (document C.I.C.I.240).
- VI. Educational Activities :
 - (a) *National University Offices* : Report by M. Castillejo on the Meeting held in Paris on March 30th and 31st, 1931 (document C.115.1931).
 - (b) *International Students' Organisations* : Report by M. Rudi Salat on the Meeting of March 31st and April 1st, 1931 (document C.117.1931).
 - (c) *Joint Meeting of the National University Offices and the International Students' Organisations* : Report by M. Castillejo (document C.116.1931).

¹ As, at its 1931 session, the League's Advisory Commission for the Welfare of Children and Young People did not examine any question connected with Intellectual Co-operation, it was not considered necessary to include a report on its work in the agenda.

- (d) *Institutions for the Scientific Study of International Relations* : Report by Professor Zimmern on the Copenhagen Meeting of June 8th to 10th, 1931 (document C.I.C.I.241).
- (e) Results of the Meeting of the *Delegation of the Sub-Committee of Experts for the Instruction of Youth in the Aims of the League of Nations* (document C.I.C.I./Com.Ex./24(1)).
- (f) *Educational Information Centre* : Action to be taken on the Resolution of the League Assembly of September 9th, 1930, and September 26th, 1930 (documents A.38 ; A.67.1930).
 - (i) Organisation and Future Programme of the Centre : Proposals of the Executive Committee ; Suggestions of the Delegation of the Sub-Committee of Experts (document C.I.C.I.242).
 - (ii) *Educational Survey of the League of Nations* : Proposals of the Executive Committee and of the Advisory Committee on the *Survey* (document C.I.C.I.236).

VII. Protection of Intellectual Rights :

- (a) Results of the Consultation of Governments on the Preliminary Draft Convention (document C.I.C.I.232 and *Addendum*).
- (b) Results of the Meeting of Representatives of Legal Institutions. Report on the Meeting of March 16th and 17th, 1931 (document C.I.C.I.230 and annexed C.I.C.I./Com.Ex./16).

VIII. Popular Arts :

- (a) *International Committee for Popular Arts* : Report by the Representative of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation on the Bureau of the International Committee for Popular Arts (M. de Reynold).

(A New Arrangement has been made between this Committee and the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation, whereby a Representative of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation will henceforth be a Member of the Bureau of the International Committee for Popular Arts.)
- (b) *International Exhibition of Popular Arts at Berne, 1934* : Executive Committee's Proposals. Report by this Committee (document C.I.C.I.237).

IX. Ibero-American Collection :

Proposals by the Executive Committee on the Basis of a Report by M. de Reynold (document C.I.C.I.244).

X. Proposals by the International Labour Office, concerning the Employment of Workers' Spare Time :

- (a) Executive Committee's resolution on April 12th, 1931.
- (b) Letter dated March 27th, 1931, from the Director of the International Labour Office (document C.I.C.I.228 and annexed Com.Ex./Institut/8.1931).
- (c) Action to be taken by the Institute on the Executive Committee's Decision (see Director's Report, document C.I.C.I./Institut/1).

XI. Requests for Co-operation from the Chinese Government (document C.I.C.I.231) :

Report by the Chairman of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, Professor Gilbert Murray (document C.I.C.I.243) :

- (1) Request from the Chinese Minister of Education dated March 6th, 1931, concerning :
 - (a) Intellectual Relations between China and other States Members ;
 - (b) Appointment of Three Professors to the Central University of Nanking ;
 - (c) Despatch of Information on the Working of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation, of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation and of the International Educational Cinematographic Institute.

Action to be taken on the Executive Committee's Decision of April 12th, 1931.

Arrangements made by the Institute.

Financial Arrangements proposed by the Secretary-General.

- (2) Request dated April 25th, 1931, from the Chinese Government to the Council of the League, concerning the Help which might be given by the League to the Chinese Government to perfect the Educational System and to facilitate the Exchange between Intellectual Centres in China and Foreign Countries.

Action to be taken on the Council's Decision of May 19th, 1931.
Arrangements made by the Institute for the Despatch of a Mission of Educationalists to China.

Financial Arrangements proposed by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations.

- XII. Discussion of the Results obtained by the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation in Execution of the Programme drawn up at its Twelfth Session and Proposals for its Future Work.

XIII. Administrative Questions :

Appointment of Members of the Executive Committee and Determination of their Period of Office.

(According to the Proceedings of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation at its Twelfth Session (see document C.428.M.192.1930.XII, pages 63-64), the Members of the Executive Committee were appointed for One Year, as the Full Committee thought it best to take only a Provisional Decision.)

Procedure to be followed for the Constitution of the Committees of Experts.
Examination of the Method adopted by the Executive Committee in its Resolution of January 27th, 1931.

Appointment of the Rapporteur to the Council and Assembly of the League of Nations.

Miscellaneous Communications.

FIRST MEETING.

Held on Monday, July 20th, 1931, at 10 a.m.

426. Opening of the Session.

Mr. Gilbert MURRAY welcomed the new members of the Commission : M. Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan, Professor of Philosophy at the University of Calcutta, M. José Castillejo, Professor of Institutions of Roman Law at the University of Madrid, M. Sanin Cano, publicist and man of letters, and M. Heinrich von Srbik, Professor of History at the University of Vienna. He then stated that Mr. Millikan, M. Wu-Shi-Fee and M. Einstein would be replaced by Dr. J. T. Shotwell, M. Lin Yutang and Dr. H. A. Krüss for the whole of the session and that M. Oprescu would replace M. Titulesco until the latter arrived.

Mr. Murray said it would be impossible for him to make a detailed statement on the work of the Organisation for Intellectual Co-operation and the Paris Institute since the last session. An account of their work was given in the two reports prepared by the Director of the Institute and M. de Reynold, which the members of the Committee would have to examine.

The members of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation could hardly be regarded as the seventeen sages of the world, but, even if they could, the task laid on them was too vast for the results of their work to be immediately apparent. It was related that when Gladstone, perhaps the most active and energetic of all British statesmen, was asked what he had accomplished, he replied that he had done nothing but had presided over great changes. The members of the Committee could be even more modest and content themselves with saying that they had witnessed great changes.

Mr. Murray then explained the chief events of recent years from the standpoint of intellectual co-operation. In the first place, in connection with the revision of school text-books, one fact of great importance stood out in the documentary report prepared by the Institute namely, that in nearly all the countries of the world history books drawn up in a narrow nationalist spirit, which had satisfied the previous generation, were no longer thought to meet present educational requirements.

Further, relations had been established between the various institutions for the scientific study of international relations as well as between those institutions and the competent Committee of Experts of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation. The aim was to encourage a search for really international solutions to problems which had hitherto been contemplated in each country from an individualist standpoint.

Finally, the Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters had studied certain very important problems and M. Paul Valéry, the eminent French writer, had devoted himself to studying the definition of man.

The general resolution of the Committee on Arts and Letters foreshadowed correspondence between competent representative thinkers on the lines of those interchanges of ideas which had always taken place, especially during the great periods of European history. The importance of such interchanges of ideas between men like Paul Valéry and Thomas Mann and others was at once apparent.

In conclusion, Mr. Murray indicated the main features of the plan for intellectual co-operation between the League of Nations and China. This plan provided in particular for a mission to visit China to advise the Chinese Government on the reorganisation of education and for an exchange of university professors.

M. DESTRÉE briefly surveyed the work of the Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters which was composed of the most eminent persons in the literary and artistic circles of the whole world. The Committee's work had been performed in such conditions that Thomas Mann, the great German novelist, who had come to Geneva full of scepticism as to the efficacy of the work of the League of Nations in general and the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation in particular, had left for Germany with every intention of making known there the excellent impression he had obtained from the discussions at Geneva, and the great hopes which they warranted.

Mr. RADHAKRISHNAN said that India and the League of Nations knew much too little about one another and that India would have far greater faith in the efficacy of the Organisation for Intellectual Co-operation when the League of Nations itself better understood the travail of spirit through which India was passing, and the magnificent effort which some of her rarest spirits were making to restore honour and meaning to her national life.

Mr. Radhakrishnan thanked the Chairman for his kind words of welcome on behalf of the new members and assured the Committee that they would try to be the apostles for the League in their own countries.

M. PAINLEVÉ said he had never shared in the scepticism evinced by some during the past two years in the efficacy of the work of intellectual co-operation. He had always thought it unreasonable to expect immediate results and felt, moreover, that those results could hardly be expressed in an accurate balance-sheet. Apart from the material facts, however, there were the imponderables the importance of which it would be useless to deny. There was no doubt that international intellectual relations were advancing all along the line. To mention only material success, moreover, the International Organisation for Intellectual Co-operation had latterly placed to its credit the creation of two educational information centres and had been able to establish, between the national teaching organisations, relations which were of the greatest importance for intellectual understanding between the nations.

427. Election of the Chairman and Vice-Chairmen.

On the proposal of M. Rocco, supported by M. PAINLEVÉ, Mr. Gilbert MURRAY, the retiring Chairman, Mme CURIE-SKLODOWSKA and M. DESTRÉE, retiring Vice-Chairmen, *were unanimously re-elected.*

428. Telegram to M. Bergson.

On the CHAIRMAN'S proposal, *the Committee decided to send the following telegram to M. Bergson :*

“ The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation in thirteenth plenary session at Geneva offers to its eminent first Chairman its grateful homage and respectful and cordial wishes. ”

429. General survey of the work done by the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation since the Twelfth Session of the Committee.

The CHAIRMAN pointed out that, on this subject, the Committee had before it :

- (a) A report by the Executive Committee drawn up by M. de Reynold¹;
- (b) A report by the Director of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation.²

He requested the Committee to discuss these two documents at the same time.

M. DE REYNOLD, commenting on his report, stated that the work done by the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation was much more fruitful than would be at first imagined. A certain insight into the work was necessary in order to appreciate the positive results which had already been obtained. He pointed out once more the danger of allowing too many questions to be studied by the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation. The value of this Organisation did not lie in the number of problems with which it dealt, but in the results which it was able to obtain.

M. Rocco drew the Committee's attention to the position occupied by the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation in the League of Nations. There was rather an impression that the principal organs of the League, the Council and the Assembly, only paid slight attention to intellectual co-operation; nevertheless, if there was one sphere in which the League of Nations could carry on fruitful work, it was in the sphere of intellectual relations, where no question of politics arose. The Intellectual Co-operation Organisation was placed on the same footing as the other Technical Organisations of the League and its work was examined by the Committee of the Assembly which discussed questions relating to economics, finance, communications and transit, etc. The results obtained in these various spheres of activity were possibly not more brilliant than those of which intellectual co-operation could boast, but it was a fact that the results obtained by the latter ranked second to the others.

M. Rocco therefore requested the Chairman of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation to draw the Council's attention to the necessity of giving to the International Organisation on Intellectual Co-operation the importance which was its due. Arrangements should be made for its reports to the Assembly to be discussed by delegates specially qualified for the purpose. Lastly, it was highly desirable to point out that the funds allocated to the work of intellectual co-operation were quite insufficient, both in respect of the budget of the

¹ This document appears as Appendix 5 to the report of the Committee on the work of the session (document A.23.1931.XII).

² This document appears as Appendix 4 to the report of the Committee on the work of the session (document A.23.1931.XII).

Organisation and that of the Institute. It should therefore be urged that the credits allocated to this work should be increased in proportion to its growth, as there was no work of greater value for the establishment of good relations among the peoples.

At the CHAIRMAN'S request, M. Rocco undertook to draw up, in collaboration with M. de Reynold, a draft resolution on the points which he had just raised.

M. BONNET, in submitting the Institute's report, stated that it should be supplemented by the survey of the work done after it had been prepared. In general, the Institute had endeavoured to do practical work and for that purpose had employed the methods used in the Secretariat of the League.

M. PAINLEVÉ, M. ROCCO, M. DE REYNOLD and the CHAIRMAN successively paid a tribute to the work accomplished by the Institute since M. Bonnet had been at the head of it.

M. Rocco also congratulated M. Painlevé, Chairman of the Governing Body of the Institute, on the results obtained.

M. TANAKADATE joined in the praise bestowed on the Institute. He pointed out that the remarks made by the Roumanian Committee on Intellectual Co-operation (General Report by the Director of the Institute, page 47) showed that that Committee had incorrectly interpreted his proposal. He had never had in view the standardisation of spelling, with regard to which the Roumanian Committee appeared to be alarmed, but a unification of characters, which was a totally different matter. M. Tanakadate asked the Director of the Institute to be good enough to give to the Roumanian National Committee such explanations as seemed useful.

M. OPRESCU also joined in the congratulations addressed to the Institute and supported M. Rocco's remarks regarding the position of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation among the other League Organisations. He pointed out that questions concerning intellectual co-operation had been discussed at past Assemblies by the Second, Fifth and Sixth Committees; experience had shown that it was preferable for them to be discussed by the Second Committee. The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation could therefore make a recommendation in that sense. It would be understood that the delegates taking part in the examination of the work of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation would be really qualified for this purpose. M. Oprescu asked, moreover, whether the Chairman of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation could not in future be present at the meetings of the Council at which the Committee's reports were discussed, as was the case with other League Organisations. Lastly, without in any way affecting the structure of the Secretariat, would it not be possible to regard the Intellectual Co-operation Section as forming a complete unit, in the same manner as the Transit, Economic, Financial and other Sections?

M. DESTRÉE supported the remarks made by M. Rocco and M. Oprescu and thought that, as regards the relative importance of the League Organisations, the activities of the mind were certainly equal to those relating to communications and transit, political economy or finance.

He pointed out a mistake made by certain countries, in thinking that all the States Members of the League had an absolute right to be represented in the various organisations for intellectual co-operation. In the first place it was materially impossible for these Organisations to include representatives of some fifty-four Members; but it should above all be borne in mind that the members of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and its Sub-Committees did not represent their Governments but endeavoured to synthesise all human thought.

The CHAIRMAN requested M. Oprescu to come to an agreement with M. Rocco and M. de Reynold so that their draft resolution might take his suggestions into account.

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

SECOND MEETING.

Held on Monday, July 20th, 1931, at 3.30 p.m.

430. **General Survey of the Work done by the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation since the Twelfth Session** (continuation).

M. TITULESCO pointed out that his first appearance on the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation in July 1930 had coincided with what had been called the Committee's crisis. The report presented by the Director of the Institute enabled him to judge of the progress made during the past year. He was glad to see that the crisis had been energetically and rapidly remedied.

M. Titulesco entirely approved of the proposals made by M. Destrée and M. Oprescu at the previous meeting. If the Committee desired to increase its prestige, it must do concrete work. Unfortunately nothing could be done without money, and undoubtedly the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation was one of the organs of the League of Nations which had been most sacrificed in this connection. Though he appreciated the keen desire of the Fourth Committee of the Assembly for sound administration, M. Titulesco was bound to point out that the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation would obtain nothing so long as it did not insist. Repeated refusals ended by constituting the basis of a right. He also considered it elementary that the Chairman of the Committee should be invited to attend the Council meetings at which reports dealing with the work of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation were discussed.

Drawing a parallel between the present meeting and the political conferences in which diplomats strove to reconcile the material interests of the nations, M. Titulesco showed that the aim of intellectual co-operation was to establish spiritual harmony among men and added that, far from being an idle task, this work was indispensable if agreement between the political heads were to be followed by agreement between the masses.

Mr. SHOTWELL also praised the concreteness of the report presented by the Director of the Institute. He intended to make certain observations when Item XII of the agenda was discussed. He understood from the Director's report and from that of the Executive Committee that the method adopted by the Institute followed closely the policy of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation namely, to avoid duplicating existing agencies in the different techniques whenever these were capable of effectively carrying out the projects which the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation desired to see realised.

Mr. Shotwell recognised that during a period which had witnessed such great changes, it was impossible to establish an immutable basis for the Committee's work. Naturally the Committee, composed of members representing, not countries, but branches of thought, had devoted its attention in the first years of its history almost exclusively to studying intellectual forms, in which the political aspect was absent. Mr. Shotwell foresaw, however, that the time was approaching when it would be necessary to consider the application of the scientific modes of thought to the economic and political fields in the same way as in the exact sciences, and in arts and letters.

If the Committee did not consider this new form of activity, there was a danger that it might not attract the attention of the nations' leaders and might court failure, which Mr. Shotwell refused to admit. No precise method could be laid down at the outset, but an enquiry might be set on foot as to the possibility of extending the Committee's work to the political and social aspects of life. Whatever the results of that enquiry, the Committee, if it were ever fully to realise its mandate in furthering international understanding, must look in this new direction.

M. KRÜSS recognised that international questions which were at present being dealt with elsewhere were possibly of more immediate importance than the questions with which the Committee was dealing; but the existence of man depended as much on spiritual as on material conditions, and the Committee was working at least to the same extent as the other organs of the League of Nations towards the creation of a new world. The various reports before the Committee proved that it also knew how to perform successful work. Its success was more striking when one remembered the relatively small number of persons who were devoting themselves to intellectual co-operation. The total number of the members of the Committee and the experts did not exceed a hundred, but each individual, once initiated, became in his turn the nucleus of another centre from which radiated a new influence in the same spirit.

M. DE REYNOLD gave a rapid account of the National Committees which he considered should become more and more closely associated with the Committee's work. In this connection he submitted the following draft resolution :

"The International Committee for Intellectual Co-operation, once more realising the value of the collaboration of the National Committees for Intellectual Co-operation and the important part that they should play in the Organisation for Intellectual Co-operation, is very glad to note the increase in the number of these Committees, welcomes their activities and desires to give them all such assistance and support as they may require ;

‘ Approves the publication of a pamphlet (repertory) brought out by the Secretariat and containing information with regard to the composition of the National Committees and their work ;

“ Requests the Council of the League of Nations and the Assembly to authorise the convening in 1933 of a Conference of representatives of National Committees.

“ The Secretariat and the Institute should immediately undertake the preparatory work for this Conference and begin by consulting the National Committees as to all the questions they would desire to see placed on the agenda of the Conference. In accordance with the information thus obtained, the Committee might draw up the programme of the Conference during its fourteenth session.

“ The Committee requests the Council and the Assembly to grant the Organisation for Intellectual Co-operation a special credit during the next two financial years, in order to enable it to prepare for and hold the Conference.”

M. LIN YUTANG agreed with Mr. Shotwell that the Committee would do well one day to turn its attention to a new field. Certain members might object that the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation was not a political body ; but political questions had a psychological aspect which could not be neglected. If the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation carefully determined the limits within which it would act, it would run no danger of encroaching on the provinces of the Economic and Financial Sections.

M. Lin Yutang was glad that the reports referred to the revision of history text-books. Personally, he thought geography books should also be revised. They very often gave a false idea of other countries. China, for example, was portrayed in colours which, though certainly picturesque, hardly corresponded with reality.

M. Lin Yutang was a wholehearted supporter of M. Tanakadate's proposal that Roman characters should be introduced in the Chinese language. That reform would make it easier for foreigners to understand the Chinese and would encourage relations with China. In these days, a secret language was as serious a crime as secret diplomacy, and no attention should be paid to the sinologists and philologists who, regardless of China's real interests, maintained that the Chinese alphabet should not be changed. Obviously it was impossible completely to do away with the Chinese writing now employed, but, side by side with the Chinese characters, a system of the kind recommended by M. Tanakadate might be introduced. M. Lin Yutang therefore asked his colleagues to pass a recommendation in this sense in support of a reform which, it must not be forgotten, could only be accomplished by the Chinese. Such a recommendation would help to break down tenacious prejudices in China itself.

M. CASTILLEJO, referring to the change of Government which had just taken place in his country, stated that the new Spanish Government was already actively encouraging reforms in the intellectual sphere. Twenty-five thousand schools would be established throughout the country, thanks to a reduction of several millions in the war budget ; intellectuals had been appointed as Ambassadors to the Great Powers ; a decree had just been issued for giving official recognition to studies carried out abroad by Spaniards ; lastly, the experiments made with a school which was both international and national in character were being continued. These few examples proved that the Spanish Government wished to change the outlook, not only of a few intellectuals, but of the masses. A country which, in the midst of the disturbance of a change of Government, understood the value of intelligence, deserved to play a leading part in the intellectual co-operation of the nations. Moreover, most of the Spanish-speaking countries were at present passing through a period of intellectual rebirth and were turning their attention more and more towards international questions.

The CHAIRMAN read the following note which he had just received from M. Tanakadate :

“ With regard to the resolution proposed by Professor de Reynold, I am in perfect agreement with its intention. I only beg to amend it by changing 1933 to 1934, when the Exhibition of Popular Arts will be opened. In my view, this will tend to induce the National Committees to encourage participation in that Exhibition and also their attendance at the Conference.”

The contents of this note would be examined when M. de Reynold's resolution came before the Committee.

M. Tanakadate, reverting to the question of written symbols, pointed out that more than 50 per cent of the population of the world did not use Roman characters. It was desirable that the reform which he recommended should extend, not only to China and Japan, but also to India, Russia, the countries in which Arabic was used, etc. On the day when Roman characters were adopted, the Committee would have rendered great service to humanity.

The CHAIRMAN asked M. Tanakadate and M. Lin Yutang to draw up a resolution in this sense.

M. DESTRÉE considered that the resolution should be general in its application ; he supported the proposal of his Chinese and Japanese colleagues and requested that it should be widened.

M. Rocco thought there was no need for the undue haste. Many nations which had not adopted Roman characters would be definitely hostile to any reform if they thought for a moment that efforts were being made, so to speak, to force their hands. In his opinion the Committee should confine itself to supporting the resolution submitted by M. Tanakadate and M. Lin-Yutang.

M. PAINLEVÉ strongly supported the reservations expressed by M. Rocco; the resolution should be restricted to the nations from whom the proposal emanated.

M. DESTRÉE withdrew his proposal.

M. TANAKADATE pointed out that his proposal did not aim at abolishing the characters at present in use, but at utilising the Japanese and Roman characters side by side in order to facilitate international relations.

M. KRÜSS recalled that a proposal of the same kind submitted in the previous year by M. Tanakadate had already been adopted by the Committee. The Institute had taken action on it by sending it to all the National Committees, but at the same time the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation had recommended extreme prudence. This year it could hardly depart from that attitude. The initiative should come from the countries concerned; and the Committee's resolution should have no other aim than to awaken the minds of people to the possibility of such a reform and to give them to understand that, if they wished to apply to the Institute, the latter would be prepared to assist them in their reforms.

Mme. CURIE asked whether M. Tanakadate and M. Lin Yutang had made their proposal in their own names or on behalf of their countries or, at any rate, on behalf of national organisations such as the National Committees on Intellectual Co-operation.

M. TANAKADATE replied that he had spoken in his own name and as member of the International Committee. He mentioned, however, that there was an association in Japan for the introduction of Roman characters in Japanese writing. This association, of which he was Chairman, was recognised as a public utility organisation, but he had received no mandate from it.

M. LIN-YUTANG also stated that he had spoken in his own name and as a substitute member of the Committee. For the last ten years, however, there had been an association in China for the unification of the language; M. Wu-Shi-Fee, whom he was replacing, was a member of that association.

He also considered that the question of characters should be regulated separately by each country and that the Committee could not do more than make a general recommendation on the advantages of phonetic writing used by side with the national characters.

The CHAIRMAN declared the general discussion closed.

THIRD MEETING.

Held on Tuesday, July 21st, 1931, at 6 p.m.

431. Reply from M. Bergson to the Telegram sent by the Committee.

The CHAIRMAN read the following telegram from M. Bergson in reply to the Committee's telegram of the previous day:

“ Deeply touched, I thank the Committee and am with it in spirit. — BERGSON.”

432. Presentation to M. Oprescu.

The CHAIRMAN asked M. Destrée to present M. Oprescu with a souvenir from the members of the Committee.

M. DESTRÉE expressed the profound gratitude which the Committee felt and would always feel towards M. Oprescu, notwithstanding his departure.

He presented M. Oprescu with a bronze reproduction of the bust of St. John the Baptist attributed to Donatello.

M. OPRESCU, who was deeply moved, thanked the Chairman, M. Destrée and the members of the Committee, and assured them of his faithful adherence to the cause of intellectual co-operation.

433. **Work of the Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters during its First Session.**

M. DESTRÉE (*Rapporteur*) commented on that part of his report which related to letters and read the various draft resolutions contained therein.¹

The CHAIRMAN suggested that the examination of the report should be divided into two parts — letters and arts — and that the discussion should be adjourned to the following day.
Agreed.

FOURTH MEETING.

Held on Wednesday, July 22nd, 1931, at 10.30 a.m.

434. **Work of the Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters during its First Session.**
(continuation).

M. DESTRÉE (*Rapporteur*) informed the Committee that the Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters had in principle accepted the invitation to hold its 1932 session at Frankfort on the occasion of the centenary of Goethe's death.

M. ŠUSTA approved all the suggestions made by the Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters but asked : (1) who would be entrusted with promoting the correspondence proposed in the general resolution, and (2) by whom it would be published. He thought these two tasks should be entrusted to a special body which might be, for instance, a Sub-Committee of the Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters. Only a permanent body could provide for the continuity of this correspondence, and suggest various subjects to the persons taking part in it. The letters exchanged might be published through the intermediary of such a body as *Museion* or in *cahiers* published separately.

M. Šusta emphasised the difficulties of establishing an international bibliography of translations. One of these difficulties was to identify works of which the titles had been changed by the translators. Moreover, it was often not known that very important translations existed, when they had been published in reviews or periodicals and had not appeared in a separate volume. All these questions would have to be examined by the most competent experts available.

In regard to poetry the resolution of the Committee on Arts and Letters contained an excellent idea ; it would be a good thing to suggest to those awarding poetry prizes that some of these awards should be reserved for poetic diction and interpretation. This task, however, was not always in the hands of literary institutions, and the suggestions of the Committee on Arts and Letters should, therefore, be brought to the notice of the administrations, municipalities, etc., whom they might also concern.

The CHAIRMAN stated that, in the view of the members of the Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters, the exchange of correspondence to which M. Šusta had referred should be spontaneous. Any suggestion on this subject would nevertheless be gratefully received. It had also been proposed, he said, that the Chairman of the Permanent Committee, the Chairman of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and the Director of the Institute should from time to time propose subjects for discussion.

Mr. RADHAKRISHNAN stressed the positive character of the work of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, which was in contrast with the somewhat negative character of the political and economic activity of the League of Nations which aimed rather at avoiding certain dangers to peace than at creating values fostering peace to be handed down to subsequent generations. By the weakening of the religious idea, peace had been deprived of one of its main supports and this deficiency should be made good in some other way. Art and poetry, in which the genius of the nations found expression, were perhaps in this respect the most suitable forces to take the place of religion ; it was possible to disagree entirely with the policy pursued by a country and yet be attracted by its literature and artistic production. Efforts in this respect should not be limited to Europe or even to the States Members of the League of Nations. They should extend to nations such as the United States of America and Russia ; it would hardly be conceivable that such personalities as Maxim Gorki, Rabindranath Tagore, or the great artists of the Far East should be excluded.

The Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters had adopted a resolution on translations. In this respect Mr. Radhakrishnan pointed out that many of the great Western classics had been translated into the various languages of India, while the reverse was not the case. This was a question which deserved study and it would be one of the first to be discussed by the National Committee of India when that body had been constituted.

¹ For the report of the Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters, see Appendix 2 to the report of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation on the work of its thirteenth Session (document A.23.1931.XII).

M. SANIN CANO explained that the Latin-American member of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation was in a somewhat special position. In Europe, Latin America was spoken of as if it formed a complete entity. In reality, nothing could be more diverse than the elements which constituted it; a person knowing the mentality of the Argentine might be entirely ignorant of that of Colombia; in the same way a Cuban could not, without special study, explain the opinion of the inhabitants of Ecuador on any particular question. M. Cano requested his colleagues to take these remarks into consideration when asking him to give the opinion of Latin America on any question.

Latin America was particularly interested in the question of translations. Its culture was essentially European, but it was nevertheless true that Europe might glean something from its literature. In his opinion the activity displayed by the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation and the P.E.N. Clubs with regard to the translation of Latin-American authors should be developed.

M. Sanin Cano pointed out certain regrettable practices used by translators in Latin America. One practice was for a well-known translator to sign a contract with a publisher for the translation of a work and afterwards to have the translation made by a third person who, in some cases, even passed it on to another person, so that finally the translation was frequently confided to persons with little experience. Another practice was to publish translations of French or English works unknown to the authors and without paying any copyright fees. M. Sanin Cano did not think the latter point came within the scope of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, but he would be glad if it could be noted for submission to the Council or other competent organisations of the League of Nations.

M. LIN YUTANG drew the Committee's attention to the great extent of the work proposed in the various resolutions of the Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters and thought that, in the first place, the means of putting these resolutions into practice should be discussed. He then explained the methods used by the Institute of Pacific Relations and suggested that the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation should follow the example of that Institute and should appoint, through a permanent well-organised Sub-Committee, a person in each country and for each of the main questions, whose duty it would be to send in a report.

The CHAIRMAN explained that the practice of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation in dealing with the big questions was to retain only certain points of detail suitable for international solution. The correspondence proposed in the general resolution was perhaps the only exception to that rule and in that respect the method proposed was somewhat similar to that used by the Institute of Pacific Relations.

M. KRÜSS approved the general character of the resolutions passed by the Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters. It had happened too frequently in the past that the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, through not having a general view of questions, had lost itself in a maze of details or had been unable to appreciate the relative importance of the various aspects of a problem. When dealing, in particular, with the question of the bibliography of translations, the Committee should subordinate this matter to the general question of bibliography and should not lose sight of the recommendations of the Committee of Enquiry which had recommended the grouping of the questions.

M. Krüss pointed out in this connection that the Committee entrusted with questions of bibliography should be composed, not only of bibliographical experts, but also of representatives of organisations concerned in the question under discussion (International Unions of Physics, Chemistry, Biology, etc., or other international institutions, as the case might be). When studying the question of translations, it should be remembered that the problem was principally a national one. The object was to constitute in each country a bibliography of the national production both as regards translations and other kinds of work.

Mr. SHOTWELL stated that the report by the Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters had given him great satisfaction, as it was a convincing answer to those who thought the League of Nations was now endeavouring to bureaucratise arts and letters. It should be made particularly clear that the task of the Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters was not to endeavour to improve artistic and poetic production, but rather to form a link between the poets and artists of various countries. In general the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation should not set up as a dictator of intellectual and artistic life, but should co-operate with the existing national and international organisations.

Paradoxically, therefore, success in this field might be measured fully as much by what was not attempted as by what was actually done.

Mr. Shotwell approved the exchange of correspondence proposed by the Committee on Arts and Letters. He sincerely hoped that it would not be restricted to a fixed group of persons, but that it would be conducted in such a way as to reflect the changes of opinion and mentality taking place in the world. This exchange of letters should therefore have an unofficial character, and he regretted that any committee should have the task of directing or impelling it; it was preferable that the initiative on this point should be left to the Chairman of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.

The proposed work in respect of bibliography should be split up, not only by countries, but also by subjects. Mr. Shotwell had not much regard for bibliography containing a jumble of everything appearing in a country on any subject. The lists to be drawn up by the Institute should be selective and not comprehensive. In order to draw up these lists, it was not sufficient to apply to librarians; competent persons in the various branches to be discussed should take part in the work, both to advise on what was to be done and to co-operate in doing it.

M. DESTRÉE, replying to M. Šusta, stated that, having formulated the idea of an exchange of letters, the Committee on Arts and Letters had not felt called upon to indicate how the idea should be realised. Who would promote that exchange? M. Destrée did not know. He imagined, however, that the conversations at Frankfort at the centenary celebration of Goethe's death would supply the necessary starting-point. Moreover, this proposal could not be carried out from one day to the next, although it should be studied immediately.

It was true that the work contemplated in connection with translation was very vast, but the Committee on Arts and Letters knew that the Institute would be able to undertake it. In doing so it would bear in mind M. Krüss's observations.

After drawing attention to the importance of Mr. Radhakrishnan's observations as to the positive value of intellectual co-operation, M. Destrée pointed out, with regard to authors' rights, that the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation had taken an active part in the discussions at the Rome Conference and was at present preparing for the Brussels Conference.

M. Lin Yutang had raised the question of the methods to be adopted. The methods which the Committee on Arts and Letters had had in mind when adopting its resolutions were the tried methods always followed by the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, and which consisted, when an idea had been put forward, in first deciding whether it should be developed. To that end the Institute was asked to collect documentation and to make a preliminary enquiry among the most competent persons. Then, if the proposal took shape, a committee of experts was convened which submitted suggestions to the Governing Body of the Institute of the Executive Committee of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation. After the Executive Committee has discussed the matter, it put proposals before the plenary Committee. During these various stages of the enquiry the Institute's possibilities were always borne in mind. In the case of the work suggested by the Committee on Arts and Letters, the Director had stated that the burden imposed on the Institute would not be excessive. M. Lin Yutang need have no anxiety, therefore, on that score.

With regard to recitation, the Committee on Arts and Letters only proposed that the attention of organisations or persons awarding prizes should be drawn to the importance of reserving some of these awards for the diction and poetic interpretation. There was nothing absolute about this recommendation and the institutions or persons concerned would take whatever action they desired.

In conclusion, M. Destrée supported Mr. Shotwell's statement that the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation should make use of the national organisations which were dealing with the questions in which it was interested. The Committee's object was, indeed, to serve the arts, letters and sciences, and it should never force its help on them.

M. ŠUSTA, referring to the question of bibliography, thought proposals on the lines of those suggested by M. Krüss and Mr. Shotwell were desirable. The work should consist in a technical part and a critical part for the purpose of informing those interested of the worth of the works translated as well as of the translations.

M. BONNET thought the discussion showed that the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation intended to leave it to the Chairman to take the necessary steps to promote and maintain the exchange of letters contemplated in the general resolution of the Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters. The Institute's services would, of course, be at his disposal. By way of introduction, the Institute would probably publish a small pamphlet giving the essential part of the discussions of the Committee on Arts and Letters on the point in question. After the publication of this pamphlet, which would introduce the idea, a preliminary statement should be made in order to encourage discussion. At this point, M. Bonnet explained that there had never been any intention of confining the exchange of letters to Europeans or nationals of States Members of the League of Nations. Far from that. The Committee had, on the contrary, contemplated that persons who were renowned for their scientific work might take part. This was, in fact, a new method by which interest might be created in the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.

Referring to the question raised as regards the Institute's working capacity, M. Bonnet gave a survey of the work with which it would be entrusted as a result of the resolutions on poetry and music adopted by the Committee on Arts and Letters, and stated that these duties would not in any way exceed the possibilities.

M. Bonnet then explained with regard to the bibliography, and in particular to the bibliography of translations, that the first step would consist in convening a meeting of experts composed of librarians and bibliography specialists. An effort would probably be made first to improve the national systems and then to establish a connection between the existing organisations. With regard to the kind of publication in mind, M. Bonnet thought a pamphlet might be published containing information submitted in an impeccable manner

from the scientific aspect together with positive conclusions, but not opinions, for it was rather for literary criticism to formulate opinions. M. Bonnet was not sure that the question of the bibliography of translations was connected with the question of bibliography in general, although personally he viewed the making of general enquires with sympathy.

In reply to M. Sanin Cano's question, he stated that the Institute was enquiring into the problem of guarantees in connection with translations as well as the improvements to be made in the Berne Convention and the harmonising of the latter with the Havana Convention.

Mme. CURIE stated that the Committee of Experts on Bibliography of the Sciences had regarded the problem in the same way as M. Krüss. The Committee of Experts had suggested that it should confine itself to certain parts of the problem instead of attacking it as a whole, because it had encountered certain difficulties. Indeed, to overcome the obstacles to the settlement of questions of detail on the international plane was to prepare the methods which would eventually lead to the solution of wider problems.

FIFTH MEETING

Held on Wednesday, July 22nd, 1931, at 3.30 p.m.

Chairman : Mr. Gilbert MURRAY.

435. **Work of the Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters during its First Session** (continuation).

The SECRETARY, referring to exchanges of letters, observed that it would be difficult for the Institute to assume the entire responsibility for these exchanges, in regard to which, however, any complicated procedure should be avoided. The Secretariat of the Committee had therefore thought it desirable to submit certain suggestions. Mr. Gilbert Murray, Chairman of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and member of the Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters, might, together with M. Destrée and M. de Reynold, who were also members of both Committees, constitute a small provisional committee to assist the Institute in setting the exchanges on foot. They might even meet during the present session in order to determine on what basis action should be taken, and also, perhaps, at the same time as the two or three sessions which the Executive Committee would hold during the year, in order to follow continuously the working of the exchanges.

M. DE REYNOLD agreed with the Secretary as regards the conversations and exchanges of letters. The constitution of a small intimate committee would undoubtedly facilitate the Institute's task. M. de Reynold did not wish to accept any mandate, however, without the consent of the Director of the Institute, who had possibly already prepared a scheme.

Further, M. de Reynold thought the correspondence should be prepared on the lines of a review rather than in the way in which a purely administrative bulletin was published. This review, which was essentially philosophical and literary in character, should have a certain freedom of expression and should not give the impression of being an official work. Nor should it be forgotten that before starting such an undertaking, it would be advisable to draw up a plan, to prepare in advance the main lines of a certain number of summaries, so that as was customary when a new review was issued the main articles of six or seven numbers were in readiness.

With regard to the committee of experts on translations, M. de Reynold drew attention to what had already been done (paragraph (b), page 15 of document C.I.C.I./237), and added that on the basis of its enquiry and the documentation to be collected, the Institute should endeavour directly to prepare the quarterly bulletins on translation which it had been decided to issue. Only when the problem had developed somewhat, could a committee of experts be convened.

M. BONNET thought it preferable to start by convening a committee with a view to preparing quarterly bulletins on translation with all the necessary guarantees for success.

M. DE REYNOLD considered that in that case the committee of experts should be very small—five members at the most—subject to its extension later. In this connection, he asked how many committees of experts were associated with the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.

M. BONNET replied that the number of these committees was not greater than the work of the Institute merited and that most of them were extremely small. He added that he would prepare a complete list of the committees in question.

With regard to the question of translations, the committee whose creation he recommended would not be a drafting committee but an advisory committee which would be requested to draw up a programme and would include persons representing the publishing world, bibliography, libraries, letters, etc.

The most difficult question was that of correspondence. M. Bonnet thought it desirable first to consult the persons most directly interested in this correspondence, including eminent persons in the more remote countries. To this end, the Director of the Institute had already got into touch with M. Tanakadate, M. Radhakrishnan and M. Lin Yutang. He had asked them to suggest the names of persons who might take part in this correspondence. He also contemplated obtaining the co-operation of a certain number of scientists interested in general questions. It was understood that the correspondence would be published by the Institute, which would simply act as a publisher. The first subject of correspondence could only be decided upon after consultation between various members of the Committee on Arts and Letters, in particular, the authors of the proposal, the Bureau of the Committee and perhaps also other persons belonging, for example, to the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation itself. Next year the Committee on Arts and Letters might, in the light of experience, suggest other subjects. The above explanations showed that there was nothing bureaucratic about the work, and that, on the contrary, it was necessary to have the assistance of the most highly qualified persons.

M. OPRESCU thought that, if this correspondence were to be successful, it should attract the attention of public opinion and make a strong appeal to the public imagination. To this end the most representative persons in each country should be approached, writers whose names were known throughout the whole world. This presupposed a preliminary enquiry, conversations, a plan, and so on. M. Oprescu added that the small committee which it was proposed to set up would need to call upon the originators of the proposal — M. Paul Valéry and M. Focillon, whose advice would be very valuable to the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation itself. They should therefore be included in the small committee.

The CHAIRMAN thought it indispensable, in the first place, to consult M. Paul Valéry and M. Focillon. He also considered that the persons nominated should be free to choose their subject.

M. DESTRÉE said that the problem of the exchange of correspondence was precisely one on which rules were superfluous. The persons who would be approached were not workers who could be ordered to perform a piece of work, but friendly collaborators, who would be invited to write articles. Success would depend less on a preconceived plan than on chance circumstances or personal relations. M. Destrée thought that in so difficult a matter the fewer the persons concerned the greater were the possibilities of successful work. Above all, therefore, the rules should not be excessive. It should merely be said that the agenda and activity of the Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters would be fixed by the Chairman of the Committee in agreement with the two members of the International Committee, who were members of the Permanent Committee, and with the Director of the Institute. Finally, the scope of the work should be limited and the choice of subjects absolutely free.

After discussion, *it was decided* that, at the end of the session, Mr. Gilbert Murray, M. Destrée, M. de Reynold and M. Oprescu, all members of the Committee and of the Permanent Committee, should meet unofficially to examine, with the Director of the Institute, the practical measures to be taken with a view to preparing for the preliminary consultations, the principle of these consultations being accepted by the Committee.

The continuation of the discussion on the report of the Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters was adjourned.

436. Complaint of the International Confederation of Authors and Composers regarding the Recent Canadian Law on Authors' Rights.

M. WEISS (Legal Adviser of the Institute) recalled that the Director of the Institute had received from the International Confederation of Authors and Composers a protest against the recent Canadian law on authors' rights, which had been adopted at the very moment when Canada was ratifying the Berne Convention. The Confederation, which included the majority of associations of authors and composers throughout the world, and had therefore worldwide prestige, had unanimously passed the following recommendation at the close of the last Congress held in London in May 1931 :

“ The Congress of the International Confederation of Authors and Composers, appreciating the collaboration hitherto established between the Confederation on the one hand, and the Berne International Bureau and the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation of the League of Nations on the other hand,

“ Expresses its gratitude to these two Institutions for their persevering efforts to develop and strengthen the international protection of authors' rights;

“ Counts on them to hasten the entry into force of the instrument revised at Rome in June 1928, and — in close liaison with the professional circles concerned — to prepare immediately, with a view to the coming revision of the Berne Convention at Brussels,

for new measures, such as the consolidation of the moral rights of authors proclaimed in Article 6*bis* of the Rome Act, and the introduction of an international system for ensuring a uniform interpretation of the Convention in all the countries signatories of the Berne Convention."

In accordance with this recommendation, the Confederation was now notifying the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation of this matter of the Canadian law on authors' rights.

M. Weiss then summarised the letter sent by the Confederation to the Director of the Institute and finally read the provisions of the Canadian law which seemed contrary to the Berne Convention.

M. OSTERTAG (Director of the International Bureau of Literary and Artistic Property at Berne), who had come to Geneva specially to give the Committee certain explanations, said that at least one provision of the Canadian law seemed in his view to be contrary to the terms of the Berne Convention. Two articles of that law had been attacked by the authors' federations, music publishers' societies, etc., which had sent a large number of protests to the Bureau at Berne. The Bureau had written to the Canadian Government, which had replied that the Berne Bureau was not competent in this matter and could not be regarded as an arbitral judge. The law had consequently been adopted.

Article 6 of the law limited authors' rights in a very unusual way. Nearly all national legislations stipulated that anyone should be free to perform pieces of music in quite special circumstances. Thus, no fee was charged when music was played in a church or school. The Canadian law, however, went much farther and suppressed the authors' fees on music played at fairs or agricultural exhibitions held under the auspices of federal, provincial or municipal authorities, whether there was a charge for entry or not. Consequently, the authors' rights were not safeguarded. M. Ostertag did not think, however, that this article was formally in contradiction with the Berne Convention, which stipulated that national legislations were entitled to fix absolutely the measure of protection to be accorded.

Article 10 of the Canadian Law, however, constituted a flagrant infraction of the Convention. In the first place, it provided that every association or society claiming fees should deposit with the Ministry concerned lists of all the works to be performed. No fee could be charged on a particular work if it did not appear in the list, or if the list had not been deposited. This compulsory deposition was therefore, on all the evidence, a restrictive formality. Article 4 of the Berne Convention, however, expressly stipulated that "the enjoyment and the exercise of authors' rights shall not be subject to the performance of any formality".

The Canadian Government had replied to the Berne Bureau's objections that it entirely agreed that an author should exercise his right, and that authors were not affected by this law, which only concerned societies collecting fees. M. Ostertag said it was impossible for an author to collect the fees himself. He was obliged by force of circumstances to apply to a society of authors' rights, through which the collection of the fees was possible.

This Article 10 granted the Government the right to revise the rates payable to the author, and this also constituted a serious restriction on the privileges of authors and composers. Nevertheless, on this point there was no clear and unquestionable interpretation of the Berne Convention, as no passage of the Convention was definitely violated by the Canadian law.

M. Ostertag stated, in conclusion, that as the steps taken by the Berne Bureau had led to no result, he would be glad if the Committee could at any rate obtain the abolition of the clause relating to formalities, either by unofficial representations to the Canadian representative or by the intervention of the Council of the League of Nations.

M. DESTREE thought the Committee should not engage in a controversy without hearing the evidence of the two parties. It should not be forgotten that, in connection with authors' rights, not only should the interest of the composer be considered, but also that of the public. The public, and especially the lower classes, should not be deprived of the possibility of hearing good works on account of prohibitive fees. State intervention within reasonable limits was therefore legitimate. For this reason, it would be preferable for the Committee only to adopt an attitude on the point where there was a flagrant contradiction between the Canadian law and the Berne Convention, which, it must be remembered, had been ratified by Canada. This Convention had been signed by the majority of the civilised States. It was therefore surprising to read, in the official report of the debates of the Canadian House of Commons, on April 24th, 1931, the following statement made by Mr. C. H. Cahan (Secretary of State):

"There is a small Committee which was, I understand, at one time sitting at Rome, and which at other times I understand sits at Berne. That Committee, without any authority and without any jurisdiction, from time to time presumes to send out circulars in which it purports to give legal opinions upon the provisions of the Berne Convention, and latterly upon the provisions of the Rome Convention. I have received these opinions from time to time. They are not authoritative; they are not the findings of a judicial authority; they decide nothing. And so far as I am concerned, I refuse to regard their decisions as anything else than the opinions of gentlemen who are without any jurisdiction in the matter."

M. Destree added that it was ridiculous to think that these expressions "small Committee" and "without authority" should be applied to the Berne Bureau, the world importance of which was well known.

M. Rocco thought that on the whole the spirit rather than the letter of the Berne Convention had been violated; diplomatic action might, therefore, not give the desired results, if it referred to the legality of the clauses in question. This incident should not therefore be made a legal matter; it would be preferable to attempt to deal with the point on a friendly basis.

The CHAIRMAN thought M. Rocco's suggestion was the best. He proposed to speak of this matter in a personal interview with the Permanent Canadian delegate accredited to the League of Nations.

M. DESTRÉE thought a more general conclusion should be drawn from this discussion, and wished it to be recorded in the Minutes that the incident between Canada and the Confederation of Authors' and Composers' Societies showed the necessity for a body which would be capable of taking decisions that would carry weight in cases where several interpretations had been given to the same legal text. This international jurisdiction might be confided, for instance, to the Permanent Court of International Justice. M. Destrée made this suggestion so that it should not be overlooked and might be brought before the Conference to be held at Brussels in 1935.

M. BONNET explained that the Berne Convention contained no arbitration clauses, because it had been concluded previous to the formation of the League of Nations.

If the Chairman's action led to no result, the question might be brought again before the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, which could not dissociate itself from the matter.

M. DESTRÉE read the resolution adopted in 1928 by the Sub-Committee on Arts and Letters with regard to authors' rights. The text was as follows :

" The Sub-Committee, having heard the report submitted by the International Institute on the work of the Rome Conference, takes note of the amendments introduced into the text of the Berne Convention thanks to close co-operation between the Institute's delegates and the delegates of Governments ;

" Appreciates the specifically international rôle played at the Rome Conference by the delegates of the Secretariat of the League of Nations and those of the Institute ;

" Requests the Institute to continue its investigations with a view to drawing up a standard publisher's contract, noting that the question of the compulsory deposit of copies is one of the elements of the problem on which information is required ;

" Entrusts to the Institute the task of collecting general information regarding the jurisprudence of authors' rights, in conjunction with the International Bureau at Berne.

" In performing these two tasks, the Institute will obtain as much assistance as possible from the professional organisations interested.

" The Sub-Committee attaches special importance to the question of the international enforcement of authors' rights, and expresses the hope that it may prove possible to settle this question by entrusting the protection of these rights to the Permanent Court of International Justice, as was suggested at the Rome Conference by the Norwegian and Swedish delegations.

" The Sub-Committee requests the Institute to seek means of achieving this aim." ¹

This resolution might be confirmed by the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.

437. Work of the Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters during its First Session (continuation).

Fine Arts.

M. DESTRÉE (Rapporteur), after commenting on this part of his report, pointed out in conclusion that his remarks could only give an inadequate idea of the variety and high quality of the opinions expressed during the meetings.

The term of office of the members of the Permanent Committee still remained to be defined, and for this purpose a draft statute would be submitted to the Committee.

Mr. SHOTWELL stated, with regard to the question of the Institutes of Art and Archæology, that the American National Committee had understood that an international centre of these Institutes was to be created. In that event that Committee had requested Mr. Shotwell to speak in favour of the freedom of excavations.

M. DESTRÉE observed that that freedom was not threatened.

After an exchange of views between M. SUSTA, M. OPRESCU and M. DESTRÉE, it was decided that the word " Kunstforschung " which was used in the title of the original text of the resolution regarding an international centre for Institutes of Arts and Archæology should be restored in the final text of M. Destrée's report.

¹ Document C.533.M.160.1928.XII, page 106.

Statute of the Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters.

M. DESTRÉE thought it advisable to fix the period of appointment of members of the Permanent Committee at three years, retiring members to be re-eligible. These members were appointed by the Chairman of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.

Moreover, it was advisable that, from time to time, the constitution of the Committee should be to some extent changed so that the same cultures and the same nations were not always represented. Consequently, at least three members would not be eligible for re-election, these three members to be selected by drawing lots. If, however, certain members were absent too frequently, they would be automatically excluded.

Lastly, the agenda and the general activity of the Committee were fixed by its Chairman after agreement with two other members of the Committee.

The SECRETARY pointed out that certain conditions should be taken into consideration. In the first place the number of members of the Committee on Arts and Letters should not be indefinitely increased, as in that case it would tend to become a more important body than the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation. On the other hand, it would be useful in special cases to call in persons not members of the Permanent Committee whose advice might be valuable. For financial reasons, however, abuses should be avoided, and acquired rights should not be created which might give rise to an embarrassing position.

Lastly, the Permanent Committee had not, and should not have, any political character; its members should be chosen on account of their reputation and the services they might render. Nevertheless, the question of nationality should not be entirely overlooked; some countries had already complained of being neglected.

The Drafting Committee proposed to submit a resolution to the plenary Committee in which these ideas would be embodied.

M. DESTRÉE stated that his view of the constitution of the Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters was in entire agreement with that outlined by the Secretary.

The CHAIRMAN pointed out that, if the International Committee itself did not take into account the nationality of the members of the Permanent Committee, the obligation to do so would come from outside. It was nevertheless preferable not to mention this subject in the Statute; in practice the choice ought evidently to fall on competent persons, while at the same time account would have to be taken of nationality.

The Chairman realised that the size of this Committee was very considerable; it would, however, be possible from time to time to convene some only of its members to examine certain questions, as had already been done in the case of the Sub-Committee for the Instruction of Youth in the Aims of the League of Nations.

The Chairman requested M. Destrée, together with the Secretary of the Committee and the Director of the Institute, to prepare a resolution for submission to the Committee.

438. International Museums Office. Report by the Chairman, M. Destrée (Annex 1).

M. BONNET pointed out that, in the general report which he had submitted to the Committee,¹ a special chapter was devoted to the activity of the Museums Office. This chapter raised two questions on which a decision must be taken: in the first place, the convocation of a small committee of experts to draw up a manual on the preservation of works of art, for the use of directors of museums; secondly, the formation of another committee of experts dealing with the question of "surmoulage" which was of special importance for distant countries which desired to have in their museums and universities or other educational centres, collections of casts. The general resolution on the activity of the Museums Office might mention these two points.

M. VON SRBIK expressed the hope that, in future, the activities of the Office might include ethnographical museums, collections of coins, medals and paper money, and museums devoted to the history of technical science. He had drawn particular attention to the founding of an Institute for the History of Technical Science in connection with the Technical Museum in Vienna, and to the "techniosophical" movement among Austrian engineers, which was indicative of the tendency of many technicians to abandon their purely materialistic and technical conception of life in favour of a more humanistic outlook. M. von Srbik felt that it was important to stimulate this tendency on the international plane.

¹ See Appendix 4 to the report on the work of the thirteenth Session of the Committee (document A.23.1931.XII).

SIXTH MEETING

Held on Thursday, July 23rd, 1931, at 10.30 a.m.

Chairman : Mr. Gilbert MURRAY.

439. Absence of the Secretary of the Confederation of Intellectual Workers.

The SECRETARY read a letter from M. Louis Gallié, informing the Committee that he was unable to attend the present session.

M. OPRESCU and M. DE REYNOLD pointed out, in this connection, that, in accordance with a recommendation by the Committee of Enquiry, it was no longer necessary for the Committee to invite the representatives of the various associations, confederations, etc, with whom it was in touch to attend its meetings.

440. Examination of M. Marcel Godet's Report relating to the Fifth Session of the Committee of Library Experts.

M. KRÜSS, Chairman of the Committee of Library Experts, presented the report and resolutions relating to the proceedings of the fifth session of this Committee (Annex 2).

Mme. CURIE emphasised the necessity for standardising the size of scientific publications. As Head of a laboratory, she was very conscious of the difficulty of binding in one cover memoranda and reviews of different sizes relating to more or less the same question. It was essential, however, for the preservation of these documents that they should be bound, and that it should be possible to arrange the volumes on the shelves of the special libraries of the various laboratories. Opposition to standardisation was chiefly based on sentimental reasons, and every effort should be made to put the matter right.

M. OPRESCU supported Mme. Curie. Personally, he did not understand why scientific associations should refrain, for sentimental reasons, from adopting standard sizes for their publications. M. Oprescu was glad to note that the directors of the important libraries were studying this question. They had considerable influence on the publishers and were in a better position than anyone else to bring about the desired result.

M. Krüss' proposal was extremely interesting. After an effort had been made to introduce a little order into certain branches of bibliography, it would be advisable to consider the general aspect of the question and to convince the specialists in the various sciences of the desirability of adopting a uniform system for their bibliographies.

M. VON SRBIK drew attention to the historical importance of the profusion of manuscripts, rare books and documents of all kinds in the possession of the National Library at Vienna and in the Court and State Archives. He was surprised that the Director of the National Library had not been invited to the fifth session of the Committee of Library Experts.

The CHAIRMAN explained that he was responsible for the appointments hitherto made; to his great regret he had been unable to invite the Director-General of the Vienna Library for financial reasons.

M. TANAKADATE explained that one reason for the diversity in the size of publications was that certain countries employed the metric system of measurement, whereas others used the Anglo-Saxon system. Japan was about to adopt the former, and M. Tanakadate hoped that the countries in which it was not at present employed would introduce it. The standard size to be adopted should be a little smaller, or should not, in any event, be larger, than the usual size of the present publications, in order that books and pamphlets published in the future might be arranged without difficulty on the shelves of the libraries which had already adopted this system.

Mr. SHOTWELL pointed out that, in most libraries, it was difficult to obtain information with regard to publications relating to the various activities of the League of Nations. Although there were publications explaining the work and organisation of the League in general, it was not known, on the contrary, what book to consult for information about the League's activities in regard to economics, finance, communications, transit and so on, unless recourse were had to publications dealing generally with questions and not to those of the League itself.

He then stated that the American Library Association published reading lists of the various activities of the League. Those lists were extremely well drawn up

and were of great service to students. Any proposals made by the Committee should first of all take into account the organisation of the Libraries themselves.

M. KRÜSS, replying to a question by Mr. Shotwell, stated that the Committee of Library Experts had wondered whether it was not overlapping with the International Federation of Librarians' Associations. It was obvious, however, that certain questions could only be discussed usefully by responsible officials who had at their disposal the means of putting into effect any decisions taken, such as the directors of libraries and — as regards the various States — the directors of national or central libraries. Moreover, co-operation between the International Federation and the Committee of Library Experts, had been ensured by the presence among the members of the latter of M. Collijn, Chairman, and M. Sevensma, Secretary-General of the Federation.

M. BONNET explained that the Institution was well aware of the importance of the American Library Association. Neither the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation nor the Institute had ever intended that their work should be substituted for the work so carefully and competently performed by that association. On the contrary, it had been approached every time questions falling within its scope had arisen.

In this matter, moreover, a general principle was involved; whenever it was useful to do so, the Institute endeavoured to facilitate to the utmost co-operation and collaboration between the institutions themselves. It never attempted, however, to substitute its own work for that of the national institutions. It had no intention of doing this, nor was it in its power to do so. M. Bonnet added that, in all matters with which the Committee was concerned, it was essential, for the execution of the work which the Institute was required to do, to have the support of the national departments and institutions and private international organisations.

On the CHAIRMAN'S proposal, M. KRÜSS and Mme. CURIE were requested to prepare a draft resolution relating to the work of the library experts.

441. International Educational Cinematographic Institute : Examination of the Report submitted by M. Rocco.

M. Rocco presented his report (Annex 3) and stated that M. de Feo, Director of the International Educational Cinematographic Institute, who was ill, was not able to attend the meeting.

M. DESTRÉE emphasised the extreme importance of the Cinematographic Institute; this importance was not made quite clear from the extremely modest report submitted by its Chairman. M. Rocco and M. de Feo should be congratulated on the excellent work which was being done at Rome, and the *Review of Educational Cinematography* published by the Institute should be made more widely known.

M. OPRESCU drew the attention of the members of the Committee to the monographs and special publications of the Rome Institute, which, in the opinion of the specialists, were of the greatest value.

Sir Frank HEATH asked whether the arrangements made by the League of Nations in respect of its own publications could not be used for the publications of the Rome Institute.

M. KRÜSS laid stress on the fact that the Director of the Institute had a particularly difficult task, as he was dealing, not only with intellectuals, but also with film producers, who naturally gave preference to their material interests.

He was especially glad of the connection just established at the Vienna Congress with the International Chamber of Educational Cinematography at Basle. This event gave cause for congratulation, as it constituted a real success for the Rome organisation, which had just been recognised as a sort of executive organ of the Basle Chamber.

M. SANIN CANO said the *Review of Educational Cinematography* was much appreciated in Colombia and the Argentine. He laid stress on the services which cinematography might render to culture and civilisation, especially in countries with a large illiterate population. It would appear, however, that the cinema had hitherto failed in this mission and had rather contributed to the decline in literary taste.

M. DE REYNOLD was glad to note the agreement concluded between the Institute and the Basle Chamber, and agreed with Sir Frank Heath that sufficient publicity was not given to the Institute's publications.

M. RADHAKRISHNAN pointed out the danger of unconsidered interference in the influence of teachers on young people. He gave this warning in view of a passage in the report relating to the rational utilisation of the cinema in the various branches of education. The increasing use of the cinema should not be allowed to interfere prejudicially with the theatre or the personal influence of the teacher on the youth.

M. TANAKADATE stated that, in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, large factories were producing educational films which were very useful in raising the intellectual standard of districts with a large illiterate population, such as Siberia. The civilised States of western Europe should not allow themselves to be surpassed in this respect by the Union. He expressed the hope that the proposed diplomatic conference for the free transit of educational films might succeed as soon as possible.

Mr. SHOTWELL stated that the American Committee on Intellectual Co-operation was not kept informed of the work done by the Rome Institute.

M. BONNET pointed out that the question raised by Sir Frank Heath had already been studied by the Committee of the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, so far as it was concerned. At the present time, in England and the United States, the publications of the League of Nations and of the Institute for Intellectual Co-operation were stocked by the same booksellers. As a result of conversations between the Secretariat, the International Labour Office and that Institute, it had been decided that, in future, the last-named organisation should utilise in all countries the booksellers who stocked the publications of the other two organisations. The publications of the Paris Institute would thereby have the advantage of the excellent machinery created for disseminating those of the International Labour Office and the Secretariat.

M. Rocco explained that the competent department of the Cinematographic Institute had already entered into relations with the Publications Department of the League in order to settle the question just raised by Sir Frank Heath. The Institute's documents, however, were intended for a special public, and should be the subject of a somewhat different publicity from that used for the volumes, pamphlets and periodicals of the League of Nations and the International Labour Office.

The SECRETARY assured the Committee that the Publications Department of the Secretariat would always do everything in its power to facilitate the sale of the publications of the two Institutes.

The CHAIRMAN pointed out that an exhibition of publications by and on the League of Nations was at that moment taking place at Bumpus's bookshop in London and was arousing great interest.

He proposed that M. Destrée should be requested to prepare the draft resolution relating to the educational cinema.

This proposal was adopted.

SEVENTH MEETING

Held on Thursday, July 23rd, 1931, at 3.30 p.m.

Chairman : Mr. Gilbert MURRAY.

442. Work of the Advisory Committee on Intellectual Workers set up by the International Labour Organisation : Report by the Representatives of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation on that Committee. Resolutions adopted by the Advisory Committee.

M. DESTRÉE, after commenting on the above document (document C.C.T.I.(III).23) asked that a substitute be appointed to replace him if necessary, and proposed M. Castillejo.

M. CASTILLEJO was appointed substitute to M. Destrée.

The Committee confirmed for a period of two years the appointments of M. DESTRÉE and M. EINSTEIN as well as that of M. KRÜSS, substitute for M. Einstein.

Sir Frank HEATH, referring to one of the items in the document, warned the Committee against taking a too hasty decision in regard to the question of the inventions of salaried employees.

The CHAIRMAN pointed out that the Committee did not pass resolutions on these matters, and could only note those adopted by the International Labour Office.

443. Institutions for the Scientific Study of International Relations : Report by Professor Zimmern on the Copenhagen Meeting of June 8th to 10th, 1931 (Annex 4).

Mr. SHOTWELL thought the Copenhagen Conference had made great progress in its investigation into international difficulties. If the Committee desired to make similar enquiries without weakening its organisation, it should remain faithful to its present method, which consisted in analysing the problems and submitting the smallest possible number of

recommendations and resolutions. Mr. Shotwell wondered whether the Institute, on its side, could not study the question of disarmament in the same way from a fundamental aspect. That subject, which was of immediate importance, might be approached in a purely scientific spirit.

M. TITULESCO supported Mr. Shotwell's suggestions, and added that, in making a scientific study of international relations, it was important to take the last term in its literal sense of inter-State relations and not in the sense of relations between individuals belonging to two countries. The study of the problem of disarmament should be approached by the analytical method and in a concrete manner. In this connection, the best method would be to ask representatives of the various States to speak instead of throwing out futile abstractions.

M. Titulesco, turning to another matter, referred to the renewal of office of the members of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation. A certain number of members at any rate should be maintained in office.

M. Titulesco desired it to be stated in the Minutes that he asked the Council of the League of Nations to be good enough, in making new appointments, to bear in mind the importance of continuity. Without continuity it was impossible to ensure that the Committee's work would be carried on under satisfactory conditions. M. Titulesco observed that the Council itself had five permanent and nine elected Members, the five permanent Members constituting an original element of stability; in addition, election of the nine non-permanent Members took place in groups of three, which gave a basis of continuity of eleven members out of fourteen. As the Council had adopted this rule for its own constitution, it could not but bear it in mind in renewing the mandate of the members of the Committee. M. Titulesco stated, in conclusion, that, if the Committee did not submit a resolution in the sense he had suggested, he desired his observations to appear in both the Minutes and the report.

The CHAIRMAN said M. Titulesco's statement would appear in the report, and asked Mr. Shotwell and M. Picht to prepare a resolution dealing with Mr. Shotwell's suggestions.

M. DESTRÉE asked that the Minutes should state that he had refrained from entering into the question of disarmament.

444. Examination of the Report by the Committee of Expert Archivists.

M. BONNET, after summarising the contents of this document (Annex 5), added that, from the Institute's point of view, the proposals which it contained involved no difficulties. The Institute could arrange for the annual meeting of expert archivists and for the secretarial work.

After a discussion, in which the composition of the Committee of Expert Archivists and the question whether this Committee should be permanent were discussed, *the following draft resolution was adopted* :

“ The Committee on Intellectual Co-operation,

“ After examining the report on the meeting of expert archivists and having heard the explanations given by the Director of the Institute :

“ Approves the proposals contained in the report, and in particular, the proposal that the Committee of Expert Archivists should meet periodically,

“ This Committee might be convened during the coming year by the Executive Committee, who should decide on its composition ”.

445. Examination of the Report by the Committee of Scientific Advisers.

Mme. CURIE, after reading the resolution contained in this report (Annex 6), gave a detailed statement of the work accomplished by the Committee of Scientific Advisers at its last session. She pointed out that, since its creation, the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation had had on its programme the study of problems relating to science and the question of co-operation with international scientific organisations.

One of the first questions discussed was that of general and analytical bibliography. Mme. Curie was aware that the success obtained in this matter was only partial and might appear disproportionate to the efforts made. Moreover, co-operation with the scientific organisations had been rendered difficult by the fact that most of them were at present passing through a crisis and that they were not sufficiently international in character.

The Committee had considered two forms of co-operation : the first referred to the technical aspect of the problems (co-ordination of scientific work ; the second consisted in examining the problems from a general point of view (important problems of scientific intellectuality). The technical problems might include bibliography, which was of vital importance, as a well-prepared bibliography made it possible to save valuable time. In this respect, M. Severi and M. Cramer had exposed a scheme concerning the bibliography to mathematical and chemical sciences respectively. The Committee of Scientific Advisers had considered it preferable not to discuss these schemes before they were approved by the international unions concerned.

The Committee had also devoted its attention to questions of terminology and of formats, although the latter was not peculiar to science. Lastly, it had examined the question of tables of constants.

It had touched on the following general problems : resources available for science, the question of international scholarships, the sending of young people abroad, etc.

In conclusion, Mme. Curie proposed that next year the International Committee should call together the same Committee as had met this year. Further, she thought the International Committee might authorise the Committee to request the Institute to carry out certain preparatory work which would provide better documentation for its examination of the questions. Lastly, until further notice, the Committee of Scientific Advisers might be maintained provisionally.

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

EIGHTH MEETING

Held on Thursday, July 23rd, 1931, at 9.30 p.m.

Chairman : Mr. Gilbert MURRAY.

446. Examination of the Report by the Committee of Scientific Advisers (continuation).

M. DE REYNOLD stated that M. Krüss and himself would have preferred the Committee of Scientific Advisers to include, not only representatives of the natural and exact sciences, but also specialists in historical or economic sciences. He would not say anything further on this point ; in any case, the Committee would have to be enlarged if the question developed.

He had been much struck by the fact that the experts had returned to questions abandoned by the previous Committee and had not in fact, made any proposals other than those made in 1922. He was both glad of and disturbed by this fact. He was glad because it showed that, in 1922, the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation had already taken up the essential problems, and also because there would be an advantage from this continuity of views ; but he was disturbed because he wondered if any greater success would be obtained in the future than in the past. In this connection, certain changes which had taken place since 1922 gave grounds for hope.

However that might be, it was for the Executive Committee to decide on the exact measures to be taken, although the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation would have to give certain instructions. The report by the Committee of Scientific Advisers could not remain a dead letter. In the programme of work of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, science would have to be placed on an equal footing with arts and letters. The question was whether the same committee, possibly enlarged, should be convened a second time, and whether its attention should be drawn to the same or to new points. In any circumstances, M. de Reynold was anxious that its work should be directed towards practical objects.

Mme. CURIE stated that the work done by the Committee of Scientific Advisers, far from being lost, would be used in subsequent work. She explained what was new in Professor Severi's proposal, which aimed at simplifying the existing bibliographical organisation by creating national centres independent of the publishers.

She then emphasised the following points of the programme drawn up by the Committee.

- (a) The examination of the proposal by Cramer and Severi which should take place in agreement with the Unions ;
- (b) The examination of the Cabrera proposal regarding the repertory of laboratories.

These studies would be extremely valuable. The Committee, on the other hand, had considered that the question of the format of periodicals came rather within the scope of the Committee of Library Experts.

M. KRÜSS did not think the same Committee should meet again. In his opinion, a halt should now be called in order to see how far the work had progressed as regards each of the questions mentioned in the Committee's report. It would then be seen that some of these questions were already treated or had been settled by other committees. This was the case, in particular, with the question of the unification of the format.

With regard to bibliographical questions, there was nothing in the experts's remarks which was opposed to the opinions already expressed by other committees, and it was certain that the duty of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation in this field was to establish certain principles applicable to the bibliography of science and to co-operate with the scientific unions which should undertake the work of bibliography properly so-called. Moreover, the International Committee should extend its efforts to the bibliography of historical and social sciences.

M. Krüss had brought before the Committee of Library Experts a very general question which should be brought to the notice of the future Committee on Intellectual Life. He referred to the question of the interdependence of research and instruction, which was of very great importance, as it dealt, *inter alia*, with the effect of specialisation on the mentality of young students.

Sir Frank HEATH, shared, in general, the opinion expressed by M. Krüss. He pointed out that last year the British National Committee on Intellectual Co-operation had seriously considered Mme. Curie's proposal on the physical sciences. In order to take action, it had applied to various competent bodies in Great Britain. The result was a complete deadlock; the National Committee was not discouraged, however, and had formed a small committee of experts to report by what methods the proposal could be put into practice. The British National Committee was convinced that it would obtain better results by this procedure than by trying to obtain the co-operation of scientific societies which had other things to think of and whose opinions were not always free from prejudice. Moreover, the position in this respect was probably the same in many countries as in Great Britain.

Sir Frank Heath then dealt with draft resolution No. 5, relating to an international repertory of scientific laboratories. In all countries where there was an active National Committee, application should be made to that Committee. It would state whether year-books were already being published in the country, which might serve as repertories, if necessary, with a few modifications. In Great Britain, for instance, almost all the necessary information was already to be found in the *Year-book of Universities of the Empire*.

M. Rocco pointed out that it was extremely difficult to obtain information about works on law published in countries other than France, Italy and Germany. In Italy, works on legal questions by Anglo-Saxon writers were known only to a very small number of specialists. This ignorance on the part of Continental jurists of the point of view of their Anglo-Saxon colleagues led to the most unfortunate results, which were particularly apparent when representatives of Continental and Anglo-Saxon countries met together in a conference. From the very outset, they perceived that their ideas were separated by an abyss and that they did not even speak the same language. Continental Europe was no better informed on legal works published in Hungary, Lithuania, Russia, Poland and so on. It was absolutely essential, therefore, to prepare an analytical, and really international bibliography of legal works published throughout the world.

The position was apparently less serious with regard to economics and politics. With regard to the physical and natural sciences, however, the absence of an adequate bibliography certainly meant that discoveries — sometimes important — in small countries were not utilised. When, therefore, the Committee of Experts, which had put before the International Committee very interesting resolutions, furnished it with the means of starting this work, it should not let the opportunity pass, but should set to work immediately.

M. DE REYNOLD thought the Committee might adopt a resolution on the work of the experts in the first place, thanking them for their efforts. In M. de Reynold's view this would also indicate that it considered the Committee's task at an end. In the same resolution, the Committee would refer the report of the Committee of Scientific Advisers to the Institute, which would be requested to draw up, for the use of the Executive Committee, a memorandum showing which of the questions dealt with by the experts had already been studied by other organisations for intellectual co-operation and which questions might now be attached. The international repertory of scientific laboratories suggested by the Advisers was exactly the type of publication which the Institute issued and could be mentioned in the resolution. Finally, the Executive Committee would be asked to say whether the Committee should be convened again, subject possibly to an increase in its membership, and whether the general question of method should be submitted to it.

Finally, it would be decided that the report of the Committee of Scientific Advisers should be sent to the scientific unions in order that they might note the points which interested them and see on which points they would need the co-operation of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.

M. PAINLEVÉ said that international bibliographies which gave careful and penetrating analyses of the works indicated would be of great service to scholars of the exact sciences. He drew his colleagues' attention to the fact that the method to be adopted for preparing the bibliography of the exact sciences should be entirely different from that which should be adopted for the historical, social and legal sciences. For the latter, it would suffice to approach the competent librarians, for no very specialised knowledge was required to analyse a work of history, law or the social sciences. That was not the case with physics, mathematics or chemistry. Only a specialist could analyse with the necessary accuracy works on these various sciences.

M. Painlevé thought the Institute should be requested to ask the national scientific unions what means they had of obtaining information on the scientific output of the country. The

replies would be collated, and it would be seen that all the bibliographies contained large gaps with regard to foreign output. However that might be, this method would serve as a foundation for an international bibliography of each science.

In M. Painlevé's view, the Committee should not disband the Committee of Scientific Advisers which had done good work. No great benefit would be gained by adding to it experts on the humane sciences. As he had already pointed out, the methods of procedure for these sciences would be quite different, and it would be better to appoint a separate committee.

Briefly, the present Committee should be retained subject, if it were desired, to a change in its composition, though M. Painlevé saw no necessity for that. Above all, a general study on the bibliography of the exact sciences should not be mixed with that on the humane sciences.

Mr. SHOTWELL said that the American circles concerned held exactly the same view as M. Painlevé.

M. DE REYNOLD recognised that the method to be adopted might be open to discussion, though, personally, he preferred the synthetic method. In his view, the work of the Committee of Scientific Advisers was at an end, but he would not be opposed to maintaining it, subject to the addition of one or two members.

M. KRÜSS accepted the draft resolution outlined by M. de Reynold and desired that the Institute's bibliographical work should be made more general. He noted that there was no bibliographer on the International Committee of Intellectual Co-operation or the Scientific Committee. The co-operation of bibliographers was, however, of fundamental importance in the present instance. He stated, in conclusion, that, before going further, the bibliographical work of the Institute should be provided with a solid basis.

M. BONNET observed that, since the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation had asked the Committee of Scientific Advisers to take a decision on certain specific questions, it was not surprising that that Committee had dealt with certain questions which the International Committee had already considered. Nevertheless, the experts had made new suggestions with regard to the preparation of an international repertory for laboratories on, for example, the interdependence of research and instruction, etc. Obviously, the scientific experts' opinion on this latter question would be very valuable to the Committee, which had to express an opinion regarding the enquiry to be undertaken concerning intellectual life.

The work of carrying out the experts' proposals, if they were adopted, which would be entrusted to the Institute, would not be very heavy and was well within the scope of the co-ordination of national efforts. As regards bibliography, it would involve putting the bodies existing in the various countries into touch with one another and promoting the setting up or encouraging the development of national bibliographical centres able to co-operate amongst themselves.

M. Bonnet asked M. de Reynold to make two modifications in his proposal. In the first place, it would be better not to ask the Institute to provide a memorandum for the Executive Committee's next session, because the Institute would not have time for the necessary consultations and would only be able to submit its own views to the Executive Committee. Secondly, the help of the Committee of Scientific Advisers was of great value to the Institute, which was very anxious that it should continue to be available. Members representing the humane sciences could be added, if so desired, but M. Bonnet agreed with M. Painlevé that the problem of the exact sciences would have to be solved in a very different way from that of the humane sciences.

Mme. CURIE asked that M. de Reynold's draft resolution be altered so as to authorise the Executive Committee and the Institute to carry out the recommendations of the Committee of Scientific Advisers.

On being assured that nothing would be done without the agreement of the Scientific Unions, Mme. Curie recommended that the Committee should hold another meeting, and objected to an increase in the membership of that Committee.

On M. Rocco's proposal, *the Committee decided simply to approve the recommendations of the Committee of Scientific Advisers*, and, before taking further steps, to see what would be the result of carrying out those recommendations.

NINTH MEETING

Held on Friday, July 24th, 1931, at 10.30 a.m.

Chairman : Mr. Gilbert MURRAY.

447. Educational Activities : (a) National University Offices (Annex 7) ; (b) International Students' Organisations (Annex 8) ; (c) Joint Meeting of the National University Offices and the International Students' Organisations (Annex 9).

M. CASTILLEJO first explained that he had dealt in the first and last reports mentioned above, with the various points to which the work of the meetings held in Paris from March 30th to April 1st, 1931, related — the constitution of information services with regard to schools and universities; the housing of students; scholarships; exchanges of students between families and schools and exchanges of teachers; advice and guidance for the benefit of students. In the second place, he informed the Committee of the work of the University Relations Service, whose publications contained international information. That service had become a central office which rendered valuable services to all the institutions dealing with foreign students.

M. Castillejo next referred to the conditions for the admission of students to foreign universities. He pointed out that each national office would have to collect information and forward it to the Paris Institute. With regard to the housing of teachers and savants, Belgium and Germany already possessed very valuable institutions. The Paris meetings had also considered wireless propaganda on behalf of vacation courses.

M. Castillejo announced the creation of a permanent committee of four members to represent the delegates of the national offices in the intervals between sessions. The four members would be appointed by the Institute according to the class of problems to be examined.

M. Castillejo then passed to the question of students' associations and explained their twofold duty — to assist students and to study academic and scientific questions. The relations which already existed between certain students' associations and the National Committees on Intellectual Co-operation should be strengthened and extended to as many associations as possible.

The joint meetings of Directors of the National University Offices and representatives of the International Students' Organisations had proved the usefulness of co-operation between the two kinds of bodies. There would be little danger of overlapping. On the contrary, a large number of gaps would be filled in. In order to achieve this result, however, the students' associations should be given greater stability, by avoiding too frequent changes in their bureaux.

At the joint meetings, the problem of assistance to students during their stay in foreign countries was also considered from various aspects — general information, housing, financial and medical assistance, and so on.

The practical conclusions which M. Castillejo submitted to the Committee were as follows: In the first place, he considered that the Committee needed an executive body. It was not enough to say: "It is desirable that . . .", "We consider it expedient to . . ." In almost every case the execution of the decisions taken lay with the university offices or National Committees.

In the second place, M. Castillejo recommended a stronger and more permanent organisation for the university offices. Close relations should also be established between these offices and the National Committees through which they would come into touch with the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and the Institute. In this connection, he thought a representative of the Institute might perhaps visit certain countries to organise university offices. This would not compromise their independence or freedom of action and organisation, for the visit would simply institute a kind of free co-operation. In the same way, the texts of resolutions adopted by the National Committees might be communicated either to the Secretariat of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation or to the Paris Institute.

M. Castillejo pointed out that the movement of students from one country to another increased considerably from year to year. These transfers should not be made without due thought, and the Committee should find some way of preventing waste of effort and ensuring that studies abroad were recognised in the student's country of origin. More generally, such transfers should not be regarded as tourists' excursions. Care should be taken that young people derived the maximum benefit and instruction from their visits.

M. Castillejo referred also to the desire of students to take part in the organisation of science and in the direction of the universities. Both these privileges had recently been granted by the Spanish Government.

M. Rocco realised that M. Castillejo's report was most valuable, but thought the Committee should adopt a very prudent attitude. He drew attention to the fact that most of the important university organisations were political or sectarian and the International Confederation of Students itself was not an international body. This made it very difficult for the Committee to deal with them.

M. DE REYNOLD, who knew students well, had noted that, up to the present, it had been very difficult to reach agreement on most questions. The only questions on which agreement was likely to be reached between the various associations were those which were practical and restricted in character. On the wider problems nothing could be done.

It should also be remembered that the representatives of students' associations were no longer students but officials. The actual students were working, and it was perhaps regrettable that the Committee was not in more direct touch with them. It had already had to intervene in the matter of the equivalence of studies and exchanges of students; but, so far, the results had been unimportant and proved that the Committee could only take certain steps in special cases.

In any future action sight should not be lost of what had already been accomplished.

Sir Frank HEATH said that, in his experience, the discussions at the last meeting of the Directors of University Offices and the joint meeting with the Committee of Students' Organisations had been of an entirely practical character and political considerations had played no part.

M. OPRESCU thought the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation should continue to take an interest in the meetings of students' associations, in spite of, or perhaps even because of, the objections to which M. Rocco and M. de Reynold had drawn attention. There was at present a tendency towards intolerance and nationalism on the part of most students, which should at all cost be overcome.

M. Oprescu wondered who was responsible; possibly the teachers, but more probably the political parties. Whoever was responsible, the Committee should exercise a moderating influence.

M. PICT (Principal Secretary at the Paris Institute), explained what the Institute had done in this connection. The university organisations had undertaken to submit the agenda of their meetings to the Institute in advance in order that the Institute might see whether the questions included were worth discussing. This Institute on the other hand, would be unable to prepare before 1933 the pamphlet on the cost of living in the various countries for which it had been asked. The report on the conditions of employment of foreign teachers was ready and would appear shortly.

The CHAIRMAN asked M. Castillejo to prepare a resolution on these various questions in collaboration with M. Picht and M. Kullmann.

The SECRETARY read the following letter, dated July 17th, 1931, from the International Student Service to the Chairman of the Committee :

" On July 12th, 1931, at the invitation of the International Student Service, a Conference of representatives of International Students' Organisations met at Geneva in order to prepare concerted university action in favour of *disarmament*. The following eight organisations took part in the work of the meeting : International Confederation of Students, International University Federation for the League of Nations, International Federation of University Women, World's Student Christian Federation, International Student Service, 'Pax Romana', World Union of Jewish Students, International Federation of Socialist Students.

" The resolutions unanimously adopted by the Conference which I have the honour to quote below show the meeting's dual aim, on the one part, of affirming the importance attached by the university youth of the world to the success of the Disarmament Conference of February 1932, and their fidelity to the ideas of peace and international co-operation; and, on the other hand, of preparing a plan of practical common action for propaganda in favour of disarmament in the universities and high schools of various countries.

" *Text of the Resolutions.*

" 1. 'The International Organisations of Students, representing the university youth of the entire world, of all races, religions and political opinions, faithfully attached to the maintenance of peace so dearly bought by their elders, convinced that the lot of their generation depends on the results of the approaching Disarmament Conference in February 1932;

" 'Considering that, in order to ensure its success, the co-ordination of active forces and goodwill is urgently required :

" 'Appeal to all their members and to those of all universities in favour of concerted action for the success of the work of the Disarmament Conference.'

" 2. 'The representatives of the International Students Organisations, having met specially for the purpose.'

" Consequently recommend all their national branches to enter into communication with a view to common action;

" Request the International University Federation for the League of Nations, as far as possible and in co-operation with the other students'

associations, to undertake public conferences on disarmament in the various university towns in order to overcome ignorance and to arouse the international conscience ;

“ ‘ Request the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation to place at the disposal of the International Students’ Organisations all information which may be useful to their action and, in particular, the names of foreign lecturers who are specially competent in the problem of disarmament, urge that the agenda of all students’ international congresses in 1931 may include a study of the question of disarmament ; and

“ ‘ Recommend that the national conferences should act in the same manner ;

“ ‘ Support the steps taken by the National Student Federation of America with a view to organising a broadcast message in favour of disarmament by a certain number of statesmen to the university youth. ’

3. “ ‘ The representatives of the International Students’ Organisations which met at Geneva to study concerted action to be taken in favour of the Disarmament Conference,

“ ‘ Thank and congratulate the International Student Service for its initiative, and

“ ‘ Express their desire to maintain this co-operation until the desired results are obtained. ’

“ The Conference has entrusted me with the honour of communicating to you the results of its work and of requesting you, in the name of all the organisations represented, to grant your benevolent support to this initiative. The co-operation of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation which the Conference requests in its resolutions, and that of the National Committees on Intellectual Co-operation, will be most valuable in the countries where the university youth organisations with the most varied tendencies will unite to undertake a vigorous campaign in favour of peace and disarmament.

“ I venture to hope that, with your support and that of the International Committee, the Institute and the National Committees on Intellectual Co-operation, the initiative taken by the International Students’ Organisations will attain its object, which is to associate the university youth of the world in the peace work of the League of Nations, of which the Disarmament Conference in February 1932 will be one of the most valuable achievements.”

The CHAIRMAN thought it was not suitable to the dignity of the Committee to adopt as its own a resolution drawn up by a students’ association. If the Committee wished to make a recommendation regarding disarmament, it could draft one more exactly expressing its position. For this purpose, the Chairman, together with M. Painlevé, had prepared a draft resolution, the text of which would be communicated later to the members of the Committee.

The SECRETARY stated that, at a later meeting, M. Kullmann would submit the Secretariat’s draft reply to the International Student Service.

448. Results of the Meeting of the Delegation of the Sub-Committee of Experts for the Instruction of Youth in the Aims of the League of Nations.

The CHAIRMAN summarised his report¹ and gave an account of the various resolutions which it contained.

The report was unanimously adopted.

On the SECRETARY’s proposal, *it was decided to submit*, in the form of a separate recommendation, *one of the resolutions of this report*, which constituted an appeal to the Assembly in favour of publications.

449. Attempted Assassination of M. T. V. Soong, Chinese Minister of Finance.

M. DUFOUR-FERONCE informed the members of the Committee that an attempt had been made to assassinate M. T. V. Soong, Chinese Minister of Finance and Vice-Chairman of the Executive Yuan, but that he had fortunately escaped. The Secretariat had sent him a telegram expressing its joy at his safety and the horror inspired by such an attack. M. Dufour-Feronce was certain that all the members would join with him in expressing the same sentiments to Mr. Lin-Yutang.

The CHAIRMAN supported the statement made by the Under-Secretary-General.

Mr. LIN-YUTANG thanked M. Dufour-Feronce and the Committee for their sympathy, and added that M. Soong would certainly be touched by these marks of interest.

¹ See Appendix 3 to the report on the work of the thirteenth session of the Committee (document A.23.1931.XII).

TENTH MEETING

Held on Friday, July 24th, 1931, at 3.30 p.m.

Chairman : Mr. Gilbert MURRAY.

450. Educational Information Centre : Organisation and Programme of the Centre.

The SECRETARY and M. KULLMANN presented and commented on the report on the Educational Information Centre (Annex 10).

The SECRETARY pointed out that, if the Secretariat was to do really useful work in connection with the League of Nations educational film, it would require the effective support of the members of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.

M. DESTRÉE recalled the following proposal which he had submitted to the Committee of Experts to add to the recommendations to be made to the teaching staff :

“The teacher must imbue his pupils with a horror of war. When commenting on the Covenant of the League of Nations and the Briand-Kellogg Pact, he must take care to point out that, while the defence of the native country is a sacred duty, a war of aggression is a crime in which no citizen can in any way take part.”

In view of the short time at the disposal of the Committee for completing its agenda, M. Destrée did not ask that his proposal should be examined during the present session ; but he reserved the right to submit it to the Sub-Committee of Experts and the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation at the fourteenth session.

The Committee approved the report on the Educational Information Centre and requested M. KULLMANN and M. SÈCRÉTAN to prepare a draft resolution on the distribution of work between the Paris and Geneva services of this Centre.

451. “ Educational Survey ” of the League of Nations.

M. KULLMANN presented and commented on the note drawn up by the Secretary of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation relating to the *Educational Survey* (document C.I.C.I.236).

The SECRETARY drew the attention of the members of the Committee to the fact that the Secretariat, in view of the caution which it was compelled to show, could only insert in the *Educational Survey* certain official information and certain references of value to persons interested in the question. It was for the members of the Committee to co-operate in the Review in a more personal manner, and to help the Secretariat to find outside correspondents willing to supply articles.

The CHAIRMAN appealed to the members of the Committee in this sense, and stated that a draft resolution would be prepared approving the Secretary's note and drawing the attention of the members of the Committee to his request.

452. Revision of School Text-books : Question of the Publication of the Report of the Institute.

The Committee decided to authorise the printing, subject to budget possibilities, of the report of the Institute on the question of the revision of school text-books (document B.12.1931 — E.J./Institute/4).

Sir Frank HEATH thought it would be of great value to publish an English edition of this document. He would also like the name of the author of the report to be included in the volume.

The SECRETARY explained that no funds were available in the current year's budget of the Secretariat to print the report in English. On the other hand, it was possible that credits would be granted in 1932 which would enable this to be done.

M. BONNET, in reply to Sir Frank Heath's second question, said that Mlle. Rothbarth was the principal author of the report, but that other persons, including himself to a very small extent, had also taken part, so that, apart from the rule of anonymity observed both by the Institute and the Secretariat, it would be difficult to insert the name of the author of the report in the publication.

453. Protection of Intellectual Rights : Results of the Consultation of Governments regarding the Preliminary Draft Convention.

The SECRETARY submitted to the Committee documents C.I.C.I.232 and C.I.C.I.232, addendum (Annex 11) regarding the rights of the scientist to the profitable utilisation of his discovery. He pointed out that since these two notes had been prepared, two additional

replies had reached the Secretariat — namely, from Egypt and the Netherlands — and had been reproduced in the *Official Journal* of the League of Nations.

M. TANAKADATE, explaining the views of the Japanese Government, whose reply would reach the Institute later, stated that it feared the influence of the Convention upon industry apart from the difficulty of settling scientific questions, as the British Government had done. It did not, however, reject categorically the draft Convention, but asked that it should be very closely studied by the various Governments before being submitted to a diplomatic conference.

As his personal opinion, Mr. Tanakadate said that remuneration for higher intellectual work would be found, not by means of a legal mechanism, but by social adjustment, as the human community developed to a higher level.

M. DESTRÉE stressed the extreme importance of this question. While artists and authors were protected by the Berne Convention, there was no general international agreement assuring the scientist that his rights to the profitable utilisation of his discovery would be respected. It was very unjust that people should enrich themselves by exploiting the discoveries of men of science without making any payment to them.

He pointed out that, some years ago, Senator Ruffini had brought a proposal on this question before the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation. A number of important industrial countries naturally hesitated to introduce into an international convention to which they would accede obligations representing a heavy charge on their production. Nevertheless, the replies which had reached the Secretariat contained nothing contrary to the principle itself of the right of the scientist to the profitable utilisation of his discovery; that right was generally recognised. Indeed, the principal obstacle did not lie in the resistance of the public, which quite admitted the legitimacy of the principle in question, but in the scientists' disregard of their own interests.

Mme. CURIE recalled the terms of the draft resolution submitted on this subject by Professor Langevin. As the Committee of Experts, to which Professor Langevin belonged, had unanimously approved this draft, there was reason to believe that the idea was making progress even in scientific circles.

Mme. Curie said that, as a member of the Academy of Medicine, she had made a report on this question from the particular point of view which interested the Academy. The discussion of this report would be continued by the Academy after the vacation.

In reply to a question by M. Sanin Cano, M. BONNET pointed out that the attention of the Assembly of the League of Nations had already been drawn to the necessity of unifying legislation regarding authors' rights, and, in particular, of bringing the Berne and Havana Conventions into agreement. The resolution adopted on this subject evidently ignored the question whether the rules established by the Havana Convention were respected.

The question of intellectual rights had been studied at the Institute in Paris in collaboration with the Institute for the Unification of Private Law, and a first step had been taken by applying to the National Committees in countries where the legislation on intellectual rights was defective.

M. Sanin CANO emphasised the fact that, in the countries of Latin America, legislation did not protect foreign production, and that a solution should first be found for this question.

It was agreed that M. Sanin CANO and M. WEISS should prepare a draft resolution on the question of intellectual rights.

The SECRETARY drew the attention of the members of the Committee to the opinion expressed by the Executive Committee that a small committee of experts should be convened to examine the Governments' replies and the question whether the time had come to convene a conference or whether it was better to continue the study of the draft Convention relating to the rights of the scientist to the profitable utilisation of his discovery.

This proposal was approved.

454. Protection of Intellectual Rights : Results of the Meeting of the Representatives of Legal Institutions.

M. WEISS read the report submitted to the Executive Committee by the representatives of legal institutions specialising in intellectual rights and legal problems connected therewith (Annex 12). He pointed out that one of the first tangible results obtained by the Institute was that the expression "scientific property" had been replaced by "rights of the scientist", which could not give rise to misunderstanding.

At the present time, the Legal service of the Institute was devoting all its efforts to preparing for the Brussels Convention on Authors' Rights and the Rights of the Scientist.

The Committee noted the documents submitted to it and requested the Executive Committee to take the necessary measures.

455. Popular Arts.

(a) INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR POPULAR ARTS.

M. DE REYNOLD first read the resolution adopted by the International Committee for Popular Arts, which confirmed the re-instatement of this Committee in the International Organisation for Intellectual Co-operation.

I.

“ The Bureau of the International Committee for Popular Arts notes the resolution adopted by the Executive Committee of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation with regard to the incorporation of the International Committee for Popular Arts in the organisation for Intellectual Co-operation of the League of Nations. This resolution takes for granted that the proposed incorporation shall more especially be made between the International Committee for Popular Arts and the International Museums Office, that an official shall be requested to keep in touch with the work of the International Committee for Popular Arts and, in particular, that at least one meeting of the Bureau of the International Committee for Popular Arts shall be organised by the Institute at its expense each year.

“ The Bureau of the International Committee for Popular Arts expresses its gratitude to the Executive Committee of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation for the measures taken to meet the unanimous desire of the International Committee for Popular Arts to co-operate closely with the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and the Institute. It therefore accepts the proposals which have been made to it. It ventures, however, to make certain reservations in this connection.

“ As the museum work of the International Committee for Popular Arts is only one part of its general activity, the incorporation of the International Committee for Popular Arts in the International Museums Office would appear to be abnormal and likely to raise certain difficulties in practice. The Bureau believes that direct incorporation in the Institute would be more logical and would enable the official who will keep in touch with the work of the International Committee for Popular Arts and give it his help to be selected from outside the staff of the International Museums Office, which is very heavily burdened with work.

“ It requests the Directors' Committee of the International Museums Office to be good enough to forward the above recommendation to the Executive Committee and the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, on the understanding that this reservation should not in any way be considered as indicating a change of attitude as regards the desire of the International Committee for Popular Arts to co-operate very closely with the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and its technical organisations.

II.

“ The Bureau of the International Committee for Popular Arts believes that the appointment of the official referred to above, whether he is selected from the staff of the International Museums Office or more generally from the Institute's staff, can only be made provided the respective powers of this official and the Secretary-General of the International Committee for Popular Arts are clearly defined. It should be understood that the Secretary-General will be responsible for all correspondence between the National Committees for Popular Arts and the Bureau, as well as all measures and correspondence connected with the scientific organisation of the Berne Exhibition which fall on the International Committee for Popular Arts. The official appointed by the Institute, on the other hand, shall be responsible for the organisation of plenary meetings and meetings of the Bureau, as well as for the publication of the proceedings and memoranda of congresses (Prague and Antwerp).

“ The details of this co-operation shall be settled subsequently by the Director of the Institute in agreement with the Chairman of the International Committee for Popular Arts.

“ The Bureau of the International Committee for Popular Arts considers that the duration of the agreement might be limited to five years.”

M. de Reynold pointed out that the first volume of the proceedings of the Prague Congress had just appeared and that the second was in the press. It was a magnificent volume, and he recommended it to the attention of the members of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.

(b) INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF POPULAR ARTS AT BERNE, 1934.

The Committee approved the Executive Committee's two resolutions on this question.¹ It noted the appointments made by the Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters in connection with its representation on the Grand Committee of the Berne Exhibition and itself appointed M. DE REYNOLD to take part in this Committee's work as representative of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.

The SECRETARY then informed the Committee that he had been appointed by the Secretary-General to represent the Secretariat of the Organisation for Intellectual Co-operation on the Grand Committee.

¹ See Appendix 5 of Document A.23,1931.XII.

456. Ibero-American Collection.

M. DE REYNOLD submitted and summarised document C.I.C.I.244 (Annex 13).

M. SANIN CANO observed that the first two volumes of this collection, though excellent, were not literary works properly so-called.

He then asked several questions concerning the way in which the works for translation had been selected.

M. DE REYNOLD referred M. Sanin Cano to the chapter of the report headed "Organisation" on which he commented briefly.

M. SANIN CANO asked whether the Governments concerned had accepted the plan proposed in the chapter in question.

M. BRAGA replied that, in the conversations he had had with their representatives, no special difficulties had been raised in this connection.

M. de Reynold's report was approved.

457. Employment of Workers' Spare Time.

M. BONNET summarised a note received from the International Labour Office (Annex 14) and explained that there were numerous popular libraries, but that, in many cases, they had not been specially organised in such a way that they could be used by the workers during their spare time.

The replies of the National Committees to the Institute's questions were very encouraging and would be submitted in a comprehensive report which would be ready in the autumn.

The idea of using the popular arts to occupy the workers' spare time was quite new. M. Bonnet explained that it was not only a question of organising fêtes and celebrations, but also of awakening the workers' imagination, thus encouraging them to do creative work during their hours of freedom. This problem should be studied with the help of the International Committee for Popular Arts, but it was also desirable to obtain the opinion of competent persons, some of whom were nationals of countries in which the popular arts were still very much alive and others who were particularly acquainted with the workers. The enquiries into this matter, as also with regard to the libraries, were as yet still in the preparatory stage, but it was hoped to make suggestions towards the middle of the autumn. Finally, if the result of the consultations was satisfactory, one section of the Berne Exhibition might be devoted to the first results obtained.

M. OPRESCU thought the workers' spare time one of the most important questions on the present programme. The Institute had asked the National Committees various questions, and M. Oprescu had been requested to furnish the Roumanian Committee's two replies with regard to sports, on the one hand, and the libraries instituted by the Ministry of Labour and the publications introduced by the Ministry, on the other.

The problem of the employment of workers' spare time could not be solved in the same way in the East and in the West. In Roumania, for example, the popular arts were cultivated by the agricultural worker during his spare time or after the season for agricultural work, whereas in the countries of Western Europe the worker worked throughout the year from morning to night. What this worker wanted was a form of work, an interesting art, to which he could turn during the hours he did not devote to his employer or his factory. The problem was difficult but not insoluble, and it would be better not to set about it too quickly. No advantage would be gained by endeavouring simply to transplant in certain countries the customs of other countries. The importance of Roumania as regards the popular arts was well known. The Roumanian National Committee would make proposals as to the methods by which the workers might be induced to devote themselves to the popular arts during their spare time, but it must be admitted that the question was much more complicated than it appeared at first sight.

M. DESTRÉE welcomed the International Labour Office's action, the aim of which was to alleviate the sometimes arduous life of the workers. The Washington Convention was very important, but the limitation of the working day to eight hours raised the problem of the employment of workers' spare time during about eight hours which were not devoted to sleep. Personally, M. Destrée had never separated the two; he did not consider that the only question for the worker was his wages. Two workers with the same wages might not be equally happy, for much of their happiness came from their social life. Moreover, when the workers did not know how to employ their leisure, they frequented public-houses. Not only should they be protected against over-work, therefore, but they should be given the means to employ their leisure in a healthy manner — beautiful avenues for walking in and resting, workers' gardens and so on.

M. Destrée was sure that the enquiry which the International Labour Office had set on foot would lead to some result. In these circumstances, the duty of the International

Committee on Intellectual Co-operation was to comply with the request of the Director of the Office and to give him the Institute's help. M. Destrée had been somewhat surprised, however, that the action contemplated was limited to libraries and the popular arts. In reality, the problem was much more vast and nothing should be forgotten — museums, the cinematograph, the theatres, etc., should be borne in mind. The expression "popular arts" was somewhat confusing, for it might mean *art for* as well as *art by* the people. The question of vocation would not arise. There were already enough bad artists in the world. The aim should be simply to make the lives of working people more agreeable, and in this connection the Berne Exhibition might be of some help, provided care was taken not to attempt to rate the workers' efforts as great art.

M. Destrée then explained the work done in Hainaut in connection with workers' spare time, and stated that it was important to set on foot anything which would intelligently refresh the worker and make him forget the hardness of his factory work. In conclusion, he explained that his observations did not apply to peasants, but simply to workers or artisans.

Mme. CURIE strongly supported the action taken by the International Labour Office, and stated that the fundamental question to be settled was that of premises to be placed at the disposal of the workers where they could meet. She asked what had been done in this connection.

M. Rocco shared M. Destrée's views. The question of the workers' spare time was not merely one of libraries and popular art. In Italy, various experiments had been made with good results.

As Mme. Curie had stated, the first question was that of premises. In Italy, the communes, factories, or even groups of factories, had put thousands of meeting-places at the disposal of the workers. The main business of the *Dopo Lavoro* was to offer premises, athletic grounds and gymnasium halls to its supporters.

M. Rocco then referred to the Italian travelling dramatic company, known as the "*Char de Thespis*", which gave first-class performances of lyrical plays in the most remote villages. An effort had been made to find actors and even dramatic authors among the workers. Travelling cinematographic shows had been organised which visited the rural districts. Nothing had been forgotten — sports, excursions, community music and so on. An endeavour had also been made to organise amusements for workers during their annual holidays, chiefly in the form of travelling.

M. Rocco drew attention to the very satisfactory results of the measures taken in Italy. Alcoholism had fallen off considerably; the workers were happier. Excellent results had therefore been obtained, not only from the social, but also from the health aspect.

M. MAURETTE said that the International Labour Office had only submitted to the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation those elements of the problem of workers' spare time which came more particularly within the scope of the work of these two institutions. It was itself considering the possibilities of physical culture and — with the Rome Educational Cinematographic Institute — the possibilities of the cinematograph. To use M. Destrée's expression, the International Labour Office had in mind the popular arts for the people by the people.

In its view, the workers should not be encouraged to paint new "Giocondas", but simply to equip themselves to decorate their homes and arrange their gardens, and to forget the way to the public-house.

Briefly, the work asked of the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation was only one item in a vaster programme, and M. Maurette was sure that, in the performance of a task which was essential to the happiness of the worker, the help of the Committee and of the Institute would be most valuable.

M. MAURETTE and M. ROSSI were asked to prepare a draft resolution relating to the employment of workers' spare time.

ELEVENTH MEETING

Held on Saturday, July 25th, 1931, at 10.30 a.m.

Chairman : Mr. Gilbert MURRAY.

458. Request for Co-operation submitted by the Chinese Government to the League of Nations.

The CHAIRMAN referred to his report (Annex 15) in order to emphasise the importance of the development of educational cinematography in China, and added that the Assembly could be asked to make an additional allowance to enable an expert in educational cinematography to visit China.

Further, he asked the Committee to decide whether this would be advisable and, if so, provisionally to authorise the Director of the Institute to visit China in October, provided the Institute's work permitted.

M. Rocco supported the Chairman's suggestion. He thought China should be helped to establish a national centre of educational cinematography. The Committee could count on his help and that of the Rome Educational Cinematographic Institute.

M. LIN-YUTANG, after thanking the Secretariat for the speed and promptitude with which it had responded to the Chinese Government's request, emphasised the importance of the grant which the League of Nations had placed at the disposal of the Government for furthering its task. He felt bound to warn the members of the mission who visited China against interfering in politics. He explained briefly the educational reforms which his Government had already introduced, and added that, though the former educational system had been to a great extent done away with, there was still much to be done. Primary education was, as it were, in a state of chaos. With regard to the universities, the system of awarding degrees was most unsatisfactory and should be reformed from top to bottom.

One of the most important questions with which the mission would have to deal in China was exchanges of Chinese and European teachers. Such exchanges would be at least as profitable to Europe as to China. Indeed, European knowledge of Chinese culture, literature and philosophy, both ancient and modern, was still in a most elementary stage.

Such knowledge would be increased by the exchange of documents to which an International Exchange Office under the auspices of the *Academia sinica* had already turned its attention. Egypt, the United States of America, France and Czechoslovakia already regularly exchanged official documents and scientific works, but the system should be extended to countries which, like Great Britain, had up to the present been refractory. In this connection the *Academia sinica*, whose work would be familiar to the members of the Committee on account of the pamphlet which had been distributed, intended to add to its services a library in which would be collected all international official documents.

One of the first bodies which China would have to endow would be a National Committee on Intellectual Co-operation. The presence in China of the Director of the Institute would be most valuable in connection with the creation of such a Committee.

Finally, M. Lin-Yutang strongly supported the Chairman's idea. In China, more than anywhere else, the cinema could play an enormous part for two reasons. The first was that, as the majority of the Chinese were illiterate, the screen exercised a much greater influence than the Press. The other reason was that China, which was at present passing through a serious political crisis, had need of all the methods offered by modern technique to expedite the solution of her problems. The newspapers were read only by a minority and sound-films and wireless which dispensed with the written word and had recourse only to pictures and sounds accessible to everyone would be valuable instruments for spreading new ideas.

The Chinese Government's request proved its obvious desire to enter into the closest contact with the League of Nations in both the economic and the intellectual spheres. The Committee, by approving the visit to China of a mission of educationists, would contribute greatly towards increasing the growing interest in China in the idea of a League of Nations.

M. TANAKADATE, after paying a tribute to the step taken by the Chinese Government and to the League Council for the decision it had taken, pointed out that Japan, which, as regards the co-ordination of different civilisations, occupied an intermediate position between the West and the East, constituted, as it were, the cement which held the two civilisations together.

Education in Japan was far from perfect, and M. Tanakadate wondered whether the mission, by going to China via America, could not make of Japan a port of call and devote several days to an enquiry similar to that to be made in China. In that way one League mission would be able to carry out two tasks.

M. DESTRÉE thought the term "education" should be given the widest possible meaning and should include the fine arts, which were inseparable from it. He pointed out that, from this point of view, China was in a paradoxical situation. That country, whose artistic progress in the past had been unprecedented, had hardly seemed aware of it up to the present. The new China apparently wanted to set up by itself and live its own life. M. Destrée thought, however, that, if it desired to find itself again, it should take a pride in its own art. Unfortunately, what was happening? Most of the masterpieces of Chinese art were carried off by America and Europe, whereas, logically, their place was in China. If China wanted to stop this exodus, it should open museums in the large towns as soon as possible. Up to the present, so far as M. Destrée was aware, the only museum was at Peiping. Such museums would introduce China to the Chinese, for the illiterate could feel and understand even though they could not read.

M. Destrée said that the International Museums Office offered the Chinese Government the benefit of its experience in these matters. To construct a museum judiciously, arrange the rooms, distribute the light, regulate the heating, value the works, classify and preserve

them and so on was a science in itself. Chairs of art and archæology should also be instituted in Chinese universities. If the Director of the Institute visited China, he could usefully deal with these two questions. He could, at any rate, introduce the idea. M. Destrée undertook to help anyone who devoted himself to this task simply by correspondence without any great cost to the Chinese Government or the Museums Office.

In conclusion, M. Destrée thought China should do this work now or never. The Nationalist movement had revealed the existence of a nation which was at last becoming self-conscious. The finest and most enduring expression of this feeling would be manifested by a desire to preserve the masterpieces which perpetuated the memory of a contemporary civilisation at a time — it must not be forgotten — when Europe was still plunged in barbarism.

M. RADHAKRISHNAN pointed out that the problem of education was just as great in India as in China, for the two countries were in a very similar situation. The old educational methods were abolished and the new system was not satisfactory.

M. Radhakrishnan therefore made a similar suggestion to that of M. Tanakadate and asked whether the mission could not stop in India on its return to Europe and make there, as in Japan, a rapid enquiry into education.

In view of the cost of such an expedition, the maximum results should be obtained. At a relatively small additional cost in comparison with the cost of sending two other missions to Japan and India, the mission could make a very valuable enquiry into educational conditions in the Far East.

M. DE REYNOLD, after pointing out that the sending of this mission was the most important event in the work undertaken by the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, thought the members of the Committee should take a personal interest in the success of this piece of work, which would consist, not in destroying ancient forms of civilisation, but in adding something new in such a manner as to bring about a kind of combination of Eastern culture and Western civilisation.

Referring to M. Destrée's suggestion, M. de Reynold wondered whether it would not be possible to carry his idea further and also to deal with Chinese literature, particularly contemporary literature. The desirability of making a collection of carefully selected works such as that made for Latin America might be contemplated.

M. PAINLEVÉ was glad that Asia was taking a larger place in the Committee's discussions. He agreed with M. de Reynold that this mission to China would mark an important date in the Committee's history. He therefore supported the proposals that the mission should visit Japan and India. Such contacts would accelerate the establishment of harmonious relations between East and West which was so important for the future of mankind.

M. CASTILLEJO agreed with M. Lin-Yutang that the Committee should prohibit any interference or pressure in connection with politics. Its services should be at the disposal of China, not of any particular national interest. Further, the intentions of the Chinese Government should be defined. Was the object of educational reform to improve the traditional forms of Chinese education or to introduce European culture in China? In the latter event, M. Castillejo pointed out that a great deal could be learnt from the experience of other backward or isolated countries which had already made similar experiments; and, while their methods might not be adopted, their mistakes could thereby be avoided.

M. LIN YUTANG strongly supported M. Tanakadate and M. Radhakrishnan.

In reply to M. Destrée, he pointed out that the Chinese Government had recently taken certain measures to prevent the exodus of works of art. The export of archæological treasures and of works and manuscripts earlier than 1860 was strictly prohibited. Unfortunately, Chinese collectors were relatively rare, and they could not compete against the financial means of American and European millionaires.

The form which education should take in China was a very difficult problem. Certainly, ignorance should be fought and the number of illiterates reduced as far as possible. On the other hand, it was important not to rush to the other extreme by introducing uniform education for all, which, from its democratic aspect, constituted another danger. If the universities were to give satisfactory results, the principle of an élite should be preserved. In addition to the exchanges of teachers to which M. Lin Yutang had already referred, exchanges of scholarships should be contemplated and the institution in Chinese universities of scholarships for European students.

M. KRÜSS was invited to submit a draft resolution to the Committee at the next meeting.

459. Composition and Regulations of the Executive Committee.

The SECRETARY pointed out that, during the twelfth session, the Committee had for the first time appointed the members of the Executive Committee, but without any regulations. The regulations of the Directors' Committee, of which the membership was the same as that of the Executive Committee, should be drawn up first.

As the Governing Body had adopted regulations a few days previously according to which the Directors' Committee was appointed for two years, this rule could, *mutatis mutandis*, apply to the Executive Committee.

The Secretary's proposal was adopted.

The CHAIRMAN drew attention to a somewhat serious defect in the Committee's organisation. Those members of the Plenary Committee who were members of the Executive Committee would inevitably acquire greater experience than their colleagues. The Chairman suggested as a solution that the members of the Committee who were not members of the Executive Committee should, where suitable, take part in the work of the various Committees of Experts. This method would enable everyone to keep in touch with the various questions with which the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation dealt.

Up to the present the Executive Committee had been composed as follows :

Mr. Gilbert MURRAY (*Chairman*);

M. Paul PAINLEVÉ (*Chairman of the Directors' Committee*).

Three experts :

Sir Frank HEATH, M. KRÜSS and M. ROLAND-MARCEL.

Committee properly so-called :

Mme. CURIE, M. CASARES, M. DESTREE, M. DE REYNOLD, and M. ROCCO.

As M. Casares had retired, the Chairman proposed that M. Castillejo be appointed in his place, the other members of the Committee being re-elected. M. Castillejo would automatically replace M. Casares on the Directors' Committee.

The Chairman's proposals were adopted.

460. Date and Method of Presentation of Documents to be examined by the Committee.

M. SANIN CANO drew his colleagues' attention to the fact that it was impossible for members of the Committee coming from a distance to read, still less to study, the mass of documents issued by the Secretariat on their arrival at Geneva. He therefore proposed that these members should be convened a fortnight before the others in order that they might be in a position to follow the work of the Executive Committee and the Directors' Committee and that of a certain number of the Committees of Experts. The additional expenditure would not be very high.

The SECRETARY replied that the Secretariat had already considered this question. M. Dufour-Feronce had contemplated inviting certain delegates to Geneva to follow as observers the meetings of the Committee on Arts and Letters and the Executive Committee. This suggestion, however, had not been carried out for financial reasons. If the members concerned either directly or through their delegations to the Assembly, could induce the latter to vote the necessary funds, the Secretariat would be glad to give them satisfaction.

M. BONNET said that the delegates from the remoter countries had been given the various reports in Geneva instead of in their own countries, because, this year, there had been some delay in preparing the reports, owing to the re-organisation of the Institute. That delay would not occur next year, and, as the various Committees finished their work, the members outside Europe would be informed.

M. OPRESCU thought that the first reform should consist in not submitting the same question in three or four documents under different forms. The chief basis of the Committee's work should be the report of the Director of the Institute drawn up, for the sake of completeness, in agreement with the Executive Committee and the Secretariat of the International Committee. That report alone should be sent to the members, together with a note from the Executive Committee containing the International Committee's point of view on the main questions. In this way, the more important documents would be reduced to two. Obviously, other reports might be sent as subsidiary documents, though there would be no obligation on the members to become familiar with them.

The agenda, which was very full and over-loaded, should also be simplified. There were relatively few new questions from one year to another, and, among the existing problems, very few had evolved sufficiently to be worth a profound discussion. Each year, therefore, the Chairman should submit an agenda, consisting of selected questions, which should include none of those already dealt with by the Committee. It would be understood, that, if a member of the Committee, for any reason, thought it would be of interest to discuss one of these questions in detail, he would, at the first meeting of the Committee, make this request, and the Chairman would add the question to those he himself had already proposed. The

advantage of shortening the agenda in this way would be that the discussions would gain in brevity and interest, whereas hitherto the important questions had been swamped by the mass of other questions.

Mr. SHOTWELL supported M. Oprescu. The repetition of the same questions in different documents was not only useless but embarrassing, for they were not always submitted even in the same order, and this meant considerable loss of time to those who studied them conscientiously.

The SECRETARY admitted the justification of these criticisms, but pointed out that the method adopted this year had one merit — it was honest. Simplification was obviously necessary, however, and the only practical method would be to give the Director's report as much importance as possible and to attach the reports of the various Committees of Experts in the form of annexes and an introductory note in the form of a preamble; the latter would, to some extent, constitute the Executive Committee's report. Unfortunately, this solution was incompatible with the necessity for submitting the Director's report in good time.

As regards the agenda, it could be shortened, and could be accompanied by a summary of the Director's report for the information of the public and the Press.

Sir Frank HEATH thought these technical problems could be referred to the Executive Committee.

Mr. SHOTWELL thought the Committee might profit from the methods of procedure of other bodies such as, for example, the International Chamber of Commerce.

The Committee agreed that these various suggestions should be borne in mind in simplifying the Committee's work.

461. Appointment of the Rapporteur to the Council and Assembly of the League of Nations.

M. DE REYNOLD was appointed Rapporteur to the Council and the Assembly.

462. Constitution of the Committees of Experts.

The SECRETARY read a resolution¹ relating to the procedure to be followed in constituting the Committees of Experts, and added that the Director of the Institute and the Secretary of the Committee had received various letters pointing out that the Chairman should consult the National Committees before appointing experts. This principle had not been abandoned.

463. Invitation from the Town of Frankfort.

Subject to the Secretary-General's approval of the additional expense involved, *the Committee approved* the Executive Committee's decision authorising the Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters to hold its next session at Frankfort on the occasion of the Goethe Centenary Celebrations.

464. Date of the Next Session of the Plenary Committee.

After an exchange of views, the opening date of the next session of the Committee was fixed in principle for June 25th, 1932.

TWELFTH MEETING

Held on Saturday, July 25th, 1931, at 3.30 p.m.

Chairman : Mr. Gilbert MURRAY.

465. Adoption of the Resolution relating to the Work of the Session.

The Committee adopted in their final form the resolutions on disarmament; the proposed Conference of representatives of the National Committees; the Statute of the Organisation for Intellectual Co-operation and its relations with the League of Nations; the preliminary consultations for assisting the Chairman to give an opinion with regard to the renewal of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation; the prolongation in exceptional cases, after the expiration of the term of office of certain members of the Committee, of their mandate to

¹ See Appendix 5 to the Report of the Committee on the Work of the Thirteenth Session (Document A.23. 1931.XII).

carry out special tasks entrusted to them by the Committee ; the universal adoption of Latin characters (Annex 16).

Draft Resolution relating to the Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters (document C.I.C.I.253).

The following draft resolution was read :

“ The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, in the course of its discussions with regard to the Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters, having heard and discussed M. Jules Destrée's report, approves the resolutions communicated to it in the report and instructs the Institute to carry them into effect ; entrusts particularly to the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation the task of collecting the information requested of it for the session of May 1932 ; asks Mr. Murray, M. Destrée and M. de Reynold to carry on the preparation and execution of the programme indicated ; lays down as follows the statute of the Permanent Committee :

“ 1. The members of the Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters shall be appointed by the Chairman of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation for a period of three years, the first period to end in December 1933.

“ 2. After this period, they may be re-elected indefinitely if the Chairman thinks fit ; but at the end of each period the term of office of three of the members at least shall not be renewable. These three members shall be determined either by the drawing of lots or by the fact that they were unable to take an active part in the Committee's work.

“ 3. The Chairman may, as an exception and for a specific question, appoint one or more qualified persons to attend a meeting of the Committee. These persons shall not be members of the Committee and shall only be able to take part in the debates on the special points for which they were invited.

“ 4. The agenda of the sessions as well as the Committee's general activities shall be determined by its Chairman, after consultation with the delegates of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and the Director of the Institute.

“ 5. The representatives of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation on the Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters may, as an exception, be chosen from among the former members of the Committee in order to ensure the continuity of their assistance.”

Sir Frank HEATH emphasised the experimental nature of this exchange of correspondence and said that the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation could not fail to take an interest in it. It should be decided that, if any disagreement arose between the three persons entrusted with the preparation and execution of the programme outlined by the Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters, the Chairman of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation should settle the dispute. This provision would have the advantage, in particular, of safeguarding the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, whose responsibility was involved in the exchange of correspondence.

The CHAIRMAN explained that, in his view, the necessary initiative should be taken by M. Destrée, but he understood the motives which had impelled Sir Frank Heath to place on the Chairman of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation the final responsibility for the decisions taken by the group of persons mentioned in the first paragraph.

After a further exchange of views the Committee decided to amend the draft resolution and to regard the statute of the Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters contained in the resolution as provisional.

The resolution was finally adopted in its definitive form (Annex 16).

The Committee adopted in their final form the resolutions regarding the International Museums Office ; the International Educational Cinematographic Institute ; the Committee of Library Experts ; the International Bibliography of Translations ; guarantees with regard to translations ; the Committee of Expert Archivists ; scientific questions ; university questions ; the Conference of Institutions for the Scientific Study of International Relations, the delegation of the Sub-Committee of Experts for the Instruction of Youth in the Aims of the League ; Educational Information Centre (Annex 16).

It decided not to adopt a resolution regarding the Canadian law on authors' rights, but to refer to M. Ostertag's remarks in its report.

The resolutions regarding popular arts ; intellectual rights ; the employment of workers' spare time ; the Ibero-American collection, and co-operation with the Chinese Government were adopted in their final form (Annex 16).

466. Establishment of Indian National Committees on Intellectual Co-operation.

M. RADHAKRISHNAN stated that it would be impossible to have a single National Committee on Intellectual Co-operation for the whole of India. He thought the best organisation would consist of a Central Committee as a co-ordinating body with three or four regional sub-committees representing the intellectual life of the south, the north, the east and the west of the country. It would be essential for these bodies to have an entirely non-official character, since, otherwise, they could not be made representative of the cultural life of the community.

The organisation might receive subsidies from the State, which would be represented by one or two members. The various Indian universities would each have a representative. M. Radhakrishnan thought this would be the best way to arouse interest for the work of the League of Nations in matters of intellectual co-operation among the intellectuals of India and would also bring them together. He asked the Committee to approve, in general, his proposals under which a Central Committee and the regional sub-committees would constitute a non-official body with State support.

The CHAIRMAN stated that this was a very important question, but he did not think the Committee was qualified to give an opinion on the subject.

467. Close of the Session.

After the customary thanks, the CHAIRMAN closed the thirteenth plenary session of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.

ANNEX 1.

C.I.C.I.233.

INTERNATIONAL MUSEUMS OFFICE.

REPORT BY M. JULES DESTRÉE, PRESIDENT OF THE DIRECTORS'
COMMITTEE OF THE OFFICE.

The period covered by this report has been marked by a series of important achievements. The granting of a definitive Statute to the International Museums Office has enabled it to expand its activities and has assured additional support for it.

At its three meetings the Directors' Committee of the Office was able to follow the many aspects of this work. The essential points are given below :

I. PRESERVATION OF WORKS OF ART.

The main task of the Office in connection with preservation of works of art has been the organisation of the International Conference of Experts held at Rome in October 1930. The interest aroused by the work of this Conference, and the welcome accorded it by interested circles, prove that the step taken by the International Museums Office met a real demand. Although the Rome Conference had been intended principally as a preliminary, the information collected there and the conclusions arrived at constitute in themselves a very appreciable contribution to the research work which hitherto had been carried out on a purely national basis. The Office will extend this branch of its activities in the future in so far as its funds permit.

The organisation of the Conference and the admirable conditions under which it worked were largely due to the generous help of the Italian Committee on Intellectual Co-operation. The Rome programme, however, had to be restricted to painting and sculpture only. Consequently, to meet the numerous requests since the Rome Conference, the Directors' Committee of the Office has been obliged to consider without delay the possibility of summoning a fresh conference. It will deal this time, as the logical and necessary complement to the Rome programme, with the problems relating to the protection and preservation of artistic and historical monuments, thus completing the series of preservation problems arising out of the three main divisions of the plastic arts — painting, sculpture and architecture — the study of which is provided for in the Statute of the Office.

The Greek Government has generously intimated that this conference might be held at Athens, a particularly appropriate meeting-place, which will add to the range and interest of our work.

II. PUBLICATIONS.

We would like to draw attention particularly to the increasing success of the review *Mouseion*. Since the last session of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, five new volumes have appeared which have emphasised the interest and value of this publication even more than the earlier ones. In response to a suggestion made in various quarters, the Directors' Committee has decided to provide a supplement to *Mouseion* in four languages (German, English, Spanish and Italian), which will give a short résumé of the subjects dealt with in each volume. By reason both of the competence of its contributors and its form, *Mouseion* now constitutes an ideal organ of liaison.

Among the other publications of the Office mention should be made of a series of museum handbooks. The compilation of a Greek handbook has been definitely completed. The Office has undertaken the publication of a Roumanian handbook and, at the request of the Austrian Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, is considering the publication of a handbook on Austrian museums and collections.

The Office is collecting the necessary documents for the publication of a second edition of the *Cahier of Collections of Photographs* and a *Handbook of Moulds* in different workshops, in addition to a special volume on *Modern Museum Architecture*. Finally, it is preparing a second edition of the handbooks of the Netherlands and Polish museums, and is contemplating a French edition of the handbook of Italian museums.

III. EDUCATIONAL ROLE OF MUSEUMS.

The principal endeavours of the Office in this domain have been directed to the utilisation of modern scientific methods with a view to propaganda on behalf of museums. The agreement concluded between the Office of the International Broadcasting Union has continued in force with very satisfactory results. A number of wireless talks have been arranged. In addition, the Office has endeavoured to arouse public interest in museums by information broadcast from several stations. Following out the same idea, the Directors' Committee is now considering, with the International Educational Cinematographic Institute in Rome, the possibility of employing the film as means of propaganda for museums.

As regards exhibitions, mention should be made of the organisations of four fresh chalcographical exhibitions (Bordeaux, Angers, Tours, the Grand-Duchy of Luxemburg). This raises to sixteen the number of towns (in seven different countries) where this exhibition has been held.

To turn to casts : the Exhibition, after being held at Cologne, was moved to Brussels, where it remained open for eight months. Owing to the fragility of the exhibits, the Committee decided it was not advisable to continue this series of exhibitions, despite the fact that offers had been received from a number of countries which would have welcomed this collection. Arrangements were made with the workshops taking part in the exhibition, whereby casts were most advantageously disposed of on the spot. During the eight months it was open, the exhibition was very favourably patronised by the Belgian and international public. Numbers of conducted visits were organised by the educational department of the Royal Museums of Art and History for the benefit of schools and the general public. Furthermore, fairly frequent purchases evidenced the interest taken by the public in reproductions of famous works of sculpture. These observations make it clear that the International Museums Office achieved the end it had in view when organising this travelling exhibition, which admirably illustrated the great periods in the history of art.

We would like, however, to draw attention to one serious hindrance to the diffusion of casts—*i.e.*, their prohibitive price when the costs of packing, transport and insurance are included. This is a drawback which should be remedied if it is desired to encourage the establishment of collections of this type in countries which have no museums of original works, and in educational institutions. For this reason, the Directors' Committee of the Office, following earlier resolutions of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation has felt it necessary to summon during the year 1932 a meeting of representatives of the commercial departments of the different *casting workshops* to arrive at an agreement authorising *surmoulage* under specified conditions. This meeting would be asked to examine, in addition, methods for the protection of the marks of origin of workshops.

IV. DOCUMENTATION.

In conformity with a scheme which had already been submitted to the last session of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, for the establishment of a documentation centre, the Office has concentrated particularly on the collection of museum catalogues, and on catalogues of public sales of works of art. The enthusiasm with which this enterprise has been greeted by museum curators and art historians encourages the hope that the Office may be of the greatest assistance in this direction. This is naturally a lengthy undertaking, and the full results will only be seen after several years' work.

Along with these collections, the preparation of a systematic documentation dealing with the various problems of museography is a point worthy of notice. We have thought it indispensable that the considerable quantity of material which reaches the Office, and of which only a part can be reproduced in *Museumion* should be made generally accessible. This material includes both printed and manuscript documents as well as photographs.

V. TECHNICAL ENQUIRIES.

The administrative organisation of museums has been repeatedly investigated by the Office; the results will be considered at the next meeting of the Advisory Committee of Experts of the Office at the beginning of 1932. This Committee will be asked to give its opinion in particular on the following questions :

- (a) Exchange of scientific staff between museums.
- (b) Examination of problems raised by gifts and legacies ; conditions of acceptance ; advantages and drawbacks.
- (c) Exchanges between museums.
- (d) Constitution and utilisation of reserves.
- (e) Organisation of a documentation service at the Office.
- (f) Preparation of a programme of work for the International Museums Office in connection with the preservation of works of art.
- (g) International agreement for the protection of national artistic treasures.
- (h) Regulation of the right to copy in museums.

As regards matters other than those dealing with the preservation of works of art which were examined by the Rome Conference, the Office has opened a number of enquiries to ascertain what progress has been made in museum architecture, artificial lighting, heating, ventilation, etc.

The international protection of the artistic treasures of each country is a question which is being examined by the Committee, following a report presented by the Italian Committee on Intellectual Co-operation in conformity with an earlier decision of the Sub-Committee on Arts and Letters. The point at issue is whether an international agreement should be drawn up for the prevention or punishment of the sale of objects removed from public or private collections and secretly sent abroad. To decide whether such an agreement is possible, the Committee has instructed the Secretariat of the Office in co-operation with the legal adviser of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation to examine the legal codes of various countries to ascertain on what laws such international regulations might be based. This

examination would also comprise the various methods by which the laws of each country classify works of art as inalienable or non-exportable.

With regard to the classification of works of art which may not be exported, the members of the Committee unanimously expressed the hope that the competent administrations might view favourably the question of diffusing works of art, and therefore not prohibit exportation except in the case of works of really unique interest to the artistic heritage of the country possessing them.

The Committee felt that this reservation would help considerably towards achieving the agreement proposed, and it is with this in mind that it urges the study of this problem. It is of course understood that this agreement, if concluded, should not be retrospective in operation, so as to exclude completely any claims and recrimination in connection with past events.

In concluding this necessarily brief summary, we would mention that the various circles interested in museums have now come to look on the International Museums Office as the natural centre of co-ordination for this kind of study and research.

All who have devoted their energies to the development of this branch of intellectual co-operation will find in this a proof of the utility of their efforts and a valuable stimulus for the future.

ANNEX 2.

C.I.C.I.239.
[C.T.B.39.1931.]

COMMITTEE OF LIBRARY EXPERTS.

REPORT BY M. MARCEL GODET ON THE WORK OF THE FIFTH SESSION.

(June 4th - 6th, 1931.)

The Committee of Library Experts held its fifth session at the Institute on June 4th, 5th and 6th, 1931. The meeting had been postponed until that date in the hope that an American librarian would be able to attend; that hope, however, was not realised.

The Committee expressed its regret at the absence of Mr. Cowley through illness, and unanimously elected Dr. KRÜSS chairman of the meetings. The following members took part in the proceedings:

M. A. BOSELLI, M. J. CAIN, M. F. COLLIJN, Mr. A. ESDAILE, M. GODET, Dr. H. KRÜSS, M. J. MUSZKOWSKI, M. T. P. SEVENSMA, Mr. A. POLLARD, M. F. DONKER-DUYVIS, Dr. PRINZHORN.

I. SECOND EDITION OF THE "INDEX BIBLIOGRAPHICUS" (international catalogue of current bibliographies).

The question was dealt with in a statement by M. Godet, who was warmly congratulated by the Committee when he announced that this work would appear in August next; it would be published by the firm de Gruyter of Berlin and would appear in the "Minerva Handbücher" series. It would consist of 360 pages comprising about 1,900 notices, or nearly twice the number contained in the first edition. An alphabetical index would be given at the end. A number of improvements had been introduced — for example, the first year of publication and the name of the Director would be stated, together with the format (in centimetres).

II. "GUIDE TO NATIONAL INFORMATION SERVICES, LOAN SYSTEMS AND INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGES."

This *Guide* being out of print and having met with general approval among librarians, the Committee recommended the issue of a second edition, which would be revised and completed in certain respects, particularly in connection with the facilities granted in the matter of loans and the Customs and postal formalities in force in the different countries.

III. EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION BETWEEN THE MAJOR LIBRARIES CONCERNING THE PURCHASE OF FOREIGN WORKS.

Very few replies were received from the librarians' associations, which had been consulted regarding the best means of obtaining this information. M. Godet informed the Committee that a *Guide of the Most Important Books and Periodicals* was in course of preparation in England under the direction of Mr. Tweney. The assistance of a number of collaborators in several countries had been obtained, and Mr. Tweney hoped to be in a position to publish yearly supplements. The Experts therefore thought it would be sufficient if they established contact with the authors of this *Guide* in order that their point of view might be taken into consideration. They also recommended that steps should be taken to find a qualified institution or person in each country who could furnish information or give advice to the librarians specially interested in this question.

IV. MEANS OF UTILISING POPULAR LIBRARIES FOR THE EMPLOYMENT OF THE WORKERS' SPARE TIME.

The International Labour Office had invited the Institute to collaborate in the important question of utilising popular libraries for the better employment of workers' spare time. The International Labour Organisation asked the Institute to furnish it with a comprehensive report on the situation of popular libraries in the different countries. The Executive Committee of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation having authorised the Institute to accept this invitation to collaborate, the Experts examined the plan of enquiry prepared by the Institute.

After an exchange of views, bringing to light a number of studies and publications which already existed on this question or which had been prepared for the Algiers Congress, the Experts decided that the national as well as the international documentation collected by the Institute would be submitted to one or more library experts in countries specially interested in the question. These experts would, in collaboration with the Institute, draft the report to the International Labour Organisation; the report would summarise the findings of the enquiry and would emphasise the most appropriate solutions of the problem of the popular library as presented in the different countries.

V. UTILISATION OF LIBRARIES FOR MAKING THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS KNOWN.

The Sub-Committee of Experts for the Instruction of Youth in the Aims of the League of Nations had communicated to the Institute a recommendation urging librarians to reserve a space in their libraries for League publications and to call the attention of the public to these publications with a view to promoting a better international understanding among the younger generation as well as among adults. The discussion furnished an indication of what might be done by libraries in response to the Sub-Committee's wishes, and the Library Experts unanimously recommended that in libraries publications issued by, or dealing with, the League of Nations should be classified under a special heading. The Experts also recommended that these publications should be distributed to libraries on the largest scale possible. They all agreed that, in order to enable popular libraries to carry out the Sub-Committee's recommendations it would be desirable to issue illustrated publications giving, in an attractive and simple form, details of the activities of the League and of its dependent organisations.

VI. MEETING, AT THE EXPENSE OF THEIR GOVERNMENTS, OF DIRECTORS OF MAJOR LIBRARIES.

Last year the Committee examined the possibility of convening, immediately after the session of the Committee of Library Experts, a conference of directors of major libraries. The object of this conference was to be to establish closer contact between a larger number of responsible directors of major libraries, not only with a view to promoting discussions which would be profitable to the Committee of Experts for the study of questions referred to it, but also with a view to bringing about the understanding required for the practical realisation of proposals in this domain. This year, owing to financial difficulties, the Committee confined itself to a mere statement of the advisability of calling such a meeting.

VII. INTERNATIONAL CODE OF ABBREVIATIONS OF TITLES OF PERIODICALS.

Since the Code was published in November last, the list of examples has been completed in regard to Slav terms. The Committee recommended that this list should be published as a supplement to the Code, preceded by a prefatory note explaining the great advance towards international conciliation that such a code represented in its brevity and the value of the rules established.

VIII. LEXICON OF ABBREVIATIONS OF RUSSIAN TERMS.

The Committee examined the manuscript of a lexicon of Russian terms drawn up by a former student of the School of Oriental Languages and submitted to the Institute with a view to publication. The manuscript was accompanied by a letter calling attention to the value of such a work for the future comprehension of the Russian language, the abbreviations being currently used as a basis for the formation of new words.

The Committee was of the opinion that the question of abbreviations, which were rapidly increasing in number in every language, was one to which intellectual co-operation could not remain indifferent, but that the publication of a special lexicon such as that submitted by M. Méquet was not within the province of the Institute.

IX. DECIMAL CLASSIFICATION.

A very interesting report by M. Donker-Duyvis, Secretary of the International Committee of the Brussels Institute, and the extremely clear statement made by M. Pollard, President of the Institute of Bibliography, showed the Experts that the relations between the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation and that Committee were now far more favourable. While abiding by the resolution adopted last year to the effect that they would not collaborate

directly in the work undertaken for the development of decimal classification, the organs of intellectual co-operation could not remain indifferent to this system, which, although unsuitable for the classification of books in the major libraries, was of considerable importance for the classification of titles and for bibliographers. The Experts therefore recommended that the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation should be represented by an observer at the meetings of the Committee on Decimal Classification; they also expressed their lively interest in the announcement of the early publication of a review dealing with general questions of universal classification and documentation.

X. STANDARDISATION IN REGARD TO PRINTED MATTER.

A voluminous report by Mr. Prinzhorn on the work undertaken in Germany in this connection, and a note by General Girardeau, Chairman of the French Standardisation Society, served as a basis for a prolonged and lively discussion, in which Mme. Curie took part, on the question of the standardisation of the format of periodicals.

The Experts were of opinion that, without prejudicing the freedom to be allowed in regard to art and originality, standardisation would be both possible and advantageous. They took particular note of two points on which standardisation could be most easily adopted and advocated: standardisation of the format of periodicals and of the bibliographical strip (Ordnungs- und Zitierleiste: a band appearing at the bottom of the cover of a periodical giving all necessary particulars regarding classification and references).

They took the view that in any case the format of the so-called international index-card already in general use should be retained and reserved for this purpose. They expressed the wish that the question of standardisation should be submitted to the International Congress of Publishers on June 21st. They further agreed that in order to enable progress to be made, the problem of standardisation should be examined by the different national organisations concerned, working in collaboration with each other.

XI. INTERNATIONAL BIBLIOGRAPHY OF TRANSLATIONS.

The preparation of such a bibliography had already been recommended by various international literary associations. The Library Experts, invited to express their opinion on the matter, manifested their interest and stated their wish to be apprised of the question in the event of its being made the subject of scientific and technical study.

Finally, the Committee took note of a proposal concerning the compilation of an international bibliography of the history of art, but considering that it was not sufficiently informed on the subject, refrained from expressing any opinion.

The Committee was interested to learn, that an Inter-American Association of Bibliography had been constituted, with headquarters at the Library of Congress.

This session, at which certain members were present for the first time, once again revealed the important part that could be played by an organ of this kind, first, as a link between the League of Nations and interested circles in the vast field of libraries and bibliography, and, secondly, as a means of promoting closer collaboration between responsible directors, on whose agreement the practical realisation of ideas very largely depends.

Appendix.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE COMMITTEE OF LIBRARY EXPERTS.

Second Edition of the Guide to National Information Services, Loan Systems and International Exchanges.

The Committee of Library Experts:

Considering that the first edition of the *Guide to National Information Services, Loan Systems and International Exchanges*, which will shortly be exhausted, has filled a real want,

Recommends the publication of a second French edition. The editing of this second edition will be entrusted to the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, which will be assisted by a librarian, both for the drawing up of the questionnaire to be addressed to the institutions and services concerned and for the final text. The omissions noted in the first edition will be made good and, in so far as possible, the plan of the *Guide* will be standardised.

With regard more particularly to international loans, the rules governing which vary from country to country, it would be desirable that instead of giving the different national regulations, which are frequently obscurely drafted, stress were laid on the facilities granted in the matter of these loans. Detailed information should be given regarding Customs and postal requirements in respect of exchanges between libraries. The general resolutions bearing on international loans and already adopted by the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation should be clearly set forth in an introductory note.

Interchange of Information between Major Libraries regarding the Purchase of Foreign Works.

The Committee of Library Experts :

Considering the service that could be rendered more particularly to major libraries by keeping them informed of foreign works the acquisition of which would be highly desirable for them, especially publications appearing in distant countries or in countries the language of which is little known ;

Considering also the somewhat disappointing result of the enquiry undertaken by the International Federation of Librarians' Associations concerning the publication of the so-called enlarged lists intended to provide librarians with information in this matter ;

Considering, finally, that the directors of the *International Guide of the Most Important Books and Periodicals* now in preparation in London, propose subsequently to publish annual supplements which would largely meet the requirements referred to ; and

Taking the view that it would be advisable to abandon the intention of publishing special lists as well as the idea of indicating notable works by an asterisk in library catalogues :

Recommends that steps be taken to find in each country a qualified person or institution to furnish the libraries concerned with all necessary information and advice ;

Invites M. Godet to inform the directors of the *International Guide* of the views of the Committee of Experts and to endeavour to secure the development of the *Guide* on the lines suggested.

Utilisation of Popular Libraries for the Employment of Workers' Spare Time.

The Committee of Library Experts :

Having taken note of the work already undertaken by the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation in response to the request made by the International Labour Office for various information concerning the situation of popular libraries in the different countries in connection with the employment of workers' spare time :

Recommends, in view of the especial importance of the problem, that the Institute should collect national and international documentary material on the matter, utilising the numerous works already completed and consulting specially qualified persons.

The documentation so collected will be submitted to one or more library experts, nationals of the countries specially interested in the question. These experts will collaborate with the Institute in the drafting of the report summarising the results of the enquiry and setting forth typical solutions of the problem of popular libraries in the different countries.

Utilisation of Libraries for making the League of Nations known.

The Committee of Library Experts :

Having taken cognisance of the resolution adopted by the Sub-Committee of Experts for the Instruction of Youth in the Aims of the League of Nations concerning the utilisation of libraries for making the League known and for "developing among young people as well as among adults a better international understanding", examined this question under its different aspects.

The Committee of Library Experts :

Having noted that the principal libraries concerned with science or general culture already take the publications issued by the League of Nations ;

Considering that it would be desirable for libraries of lesser importance to endeavour to obtain a larger and more varied selection of publications concerning the League of Nations, and recommending, in particular, that the publications issued by the Information Section of the Secretariat should be more extensively distributed ;

Appeals to librarians to secure that :

1. All libraries should classify in a special group the publications issued by, or concerning, the League of Nations. (In regard more particularly to the official publications of the League, it is recommended that use be made of the *Brief Guide to Publications*, the catalogues brought up to date at regular intervals and the monthly supplements prepared by the League library) ;

2. The attention of the public should be called to these publications, both by means of catalogues and also by any other appropriate means, such as placing them in a conspicuous position in reading-rooms ;

3. Every possible facility should be given for consulting the collections and documents in question.

With regard to young people and the large numbers of adult readers to whom the resolution examined more specially refers, the Committee of Library Experts regrets to note that the type of simple, attractive and illustrated publications, for which there should be a large demand in popular libraries, is still lacking.

Conference of Directors of Major Libraries.

The Committee of Library Experts has again examined the question of convening a periodical conference of directors of major libraries.

Considering that the Committee of Experts in its capacity as an advisory body to the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation will always be composed of a small number of members and, further, that the value and extent of international relations between libraries will increase from year to year,

The Committee of Library Experts is of opinion that it would be desirable to organise at fairly frequent intervals a conference of directors of libraries which, in view of their importance or of their special character, are particularly anxious to keep in touch with foreign countries.

Since present circumstances do not appear to permit of any action being taken immediately regarding this proposal, the Committee of Experts confines itself, for the time being, to formulating the proposal and leaves it to the future to decide whether the suggested Conference could be more advantageously organised in connection with the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation or with the International Federation of Librarians' Associations, or as an entirely independent body.

International Code of Abbreviations of Titles of Periodicals.

The Committee of Library Experts :

Having heard the report of the Committee entrusted with the preparation of lists of Slav abbreviations, approves the method chosen by that Committee and recommends that the same Committee, composed of M. MUSZKOWSKI, M. LEMAITRE and M. PRINZHORN, be instructed to draft, in collaboration with M. LUNDBERG and Mr. SMITH, the preface to the proposed list of abbreviations.

This preface should call special attention to the desirability of establishing an international code of abbreviations of titles of periodicals and should explain the principles adopted in its preparation.

Registration of the Abbreviations most commonly used in the Different Countries.

The Committee of Library Experts :

Having taken cognisance of the vocabulary of abbreviations of Russian terms prepared by M. Méquet, and, while recognising the interest attaching to such a work.

Is of opinion that, in view of its special character, the publication of this vocabulary does not lie within the province of the Institute.

Further, in view of the difficulty which already exists and which will increase in the future regarding the interpretation of the large and ever-growing number of abbreviations employed in the different countries,

The Committee of Library Experts recognises that, in so far as these abbreviations relate to intellectual life, the problem here arising is one that might be brought within the scope of intellectual co-operation.

Decimal Classification.

The Committee of Library Experts has undertaken a fresh examination of questions relating to universal decimal classification.

It listened with the greatest interest to the statements made by Professor Pollard, President of the International Institute of Bibliography, and M. Donker-Duyvis, Secretary of the Decimal Classification Committee of the International Institute of Bibliography.

The Committee, confirming the opinion it expressed at a previous session regarding the system as a whole, again notes the importance and variety of the applications of this system and the extent to which it will probably develop in years to come.

It considers it desirable that an authorised organisation should be established or developed in each country, composed of bibliographers, librarians and other competent persons, which would place itself directly in touch with the International Committee on Decimal Classification with a view to collaborating with it in the improvement of the decimal system, taking into account the most varied requirements.

With a view to establishing the liaison which would appear necessary, the Committee of Experts recommends that the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation should be represented by an observer at meetings of the International Committee for Decimal Classification.

The Committee learns with satisfaction that there has already been undertaken the publication of a review to be devoted, not only to decimal classification, but also to questions relating to universal classification and documentation in general.

The Committee regrets that the funds at present at the disposal of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation do not permit of its granting to the International Committee on Decimal Classification the subsidy contemplated for promoting its work, the expenses of which are at present borne by private individuals. It would be happy to see the Netherlands Government grant material facilities for the work of decimal classification as carried out under the direction of the "Nederlandsch Instituut voor Documentatie en Registratuur".

Standardisation in the Matter of Periodicals.

The Committee of Library Experts :

Having taken cognisance of the reports of Dr. Prinzhorn and General Girardeau on the standardisation of printed publications, and having heard a statement by Mme. Curie,

Recognises the great advantages offered to the whole of the scientific world by the adoption of uniform rules for the classification of printed works and for their utilisation;

Calls the attention of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation to what has been accomplished in this connection in Germany by the "Deutscher Normenausschuss";

Recommends that the question of standardisation be laid before the next International Congress of Publishers, to be held in Paris on June 21st, 1931.

The question of standardisation raises a number of problems which should be examined by the Library Experts, but in view of the results already obtained through the introduction of a standard format for periodicals and a "bibliographical cover note" (Ordnungs- und Zitierleiste), the Committee recommends their immediate adoption.

With regard, more particularly, to the bibliographical file index-card, the Committee of Library Experts thinks it essential that the international format of 12.5 cm. by 7.5 cm. already adopted by the majority of libraries should be retained.

For the final adjustment of the different problems arising out of standardisation, the Committee considers it essential that uninterrupted contact should be established between the national organisations already dealing with this question.

International Bibliography of Translations.

The Committee of Library Experts;

Noting that the question of the preparation of an International Bibliography of Translations has formed the subject of recommendations on the part of a number of international literary groups and associations, such as the International Association of Arts and Letters, the International Federation of P.E.N. Clubs, and the International Federation of Professional Societies of Authors;

Affirming the interest which the Library Experts attach to a publication of this nature, which would constitute a bibliographical document of great importance;

Considering that certain measures, which could rapidly be put into practice, have already been contemplated with a view to distinguishing, in bibliographies, translated works from other publications, and that other measures could be taken in order to prepare for the compilation of the proposed bibliography;

Noting that these questions are to be examined by the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation at its session of July 1931:

Recommends that, if the International Committee instructs the Institute to proceed to a technical study of the methods which might lead to the publication of an International Bibliography of Translations, the Committee of Library Experts should be apprised of the matter.

ANNEX 3.

C.I.C.I.235.

INTERNATIONAL EDUCATIONAL CINEMATOGRAPHIC INSTITUTE.

REPORT BY HIS EXCELLENCY M. ROCCO, CHAIRMAN OF THE GOVERNING BODY OF THE INTERNATIONAL EDUCATIONAL CINEMATOGRAPHIC INSTITUTE ON THE WORK DONE BY THIS INSTITUTE IN THE COURSE OF THE LAST YEAR.

Since July 1930, the Governing Body of the International Educational Cinematographic Institute has met once (from October 8th to 10th) and the Permanent Executive Committee three times: on October 11th, immediately after the Governing Body's meeting, in order to implement the decisions of principle adopted by the latter, then from January 8th to 10th and, lastly, on April 1st-2nd.

The report which Dr. Krüss submitted to the Council of the League of Nations under instructions from, and on behalf of, the Governing Body of the Educational Cinematographic Institute has been published in the Official Records of the League and in the *International Review of Educational Cinematography*. I have special pleasure in recalling that this report, in which Dr. Krüss gave full expression to his enthusiastic devotion to the Institute, received special attention on the part of the Council of the League, and the Institute was warmly congratulated. This cannot fail to give it great encouragement in its work.

The Governing Body of the Educational Cinematographic Institute also underwent certain modifications as a result of the transformation of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation. It proved possible, however, to retain for the Institute the help of various advisers who, being also members of the Permanent Executive Committee, had actively contributed to the expansion and achievements of this Institution. Moreover, Professor Oprescu who, having relinquished his post as Secretary of the Committee on Intellectual

Co-operation, also had to give up that of Secretary of the Governing Body of the Educational Cinematographic Institute, was appointed a member of the latter in order that the Institute might not lose his valuable services.

Last year, I drew your attention to the draft international convention for the abolition or limitation of Customs duties on educational films. The draft has been sent to the Governments of the States Members and non-members of the League in order to ascertain whether they consider that it can serve as a basis for a useful discussion and whether they would be in favour of summoning a diplomatic conference.

So far, thirty-eight Governments have replied, most of them favourably. The majority of the replies does not call in question the purpose or practicability of the Convention, but confine themselves to indicating the amendments which might be made in the articles of the draft. As soon as the Institute has received all or nearly all the replies, and in any case at the end of the present year, it will draw up, with the help of a number of technicians and experts, a report stating the opinion of each of the Governments interrogated. This report will be submitted to the Council of the League in order that the diplomatic conference may be summoned.

In view of the representations made by the League Secretariat, the Governing Body of the Educational Cinematographic Institute agreed that it would be inadvisable to hold this conference during the period fixed for the Disarmament Conference. Accordingly, the date proposed is the beginning of January 1932 or 1933.

The members of the Committee will no doubt have noticed the growth during the present year of the review which the Institute publishes monthly in five editions in different languages. Its contents have been improved and made more interesting by new features, giving an account, *inter alia*, of the results of enquiries undertaken by the Educational Cinematographic Institute, and the review now has a remarkably wide circulation. The fact that it has about 2,500 regular subscribers, that hundreds of copies are sent to the Far East and that it is taken by a large number of universities, libraries, etc., proves that it is really on the way to becoming a useful instrument of propaganda in favour of the educational cinema and the study of all the questions of an educational nature connected with the screen. In accordance with the directions of its Governing Body, the Institute has published special numbers of "The Social Aspect of the Cinema", "The Cinematograph in the Service of Health" and "The Cinematograph and the Scientific Organisation of Labour". Special numbers on the cinema and agriculture are in preparation.

Side by side with the review, the series of monographs published by the Institute is continually growing and now comprises twenty-seven numbers, each dealing with a special question. At the same time, the Institute is actively engaged in the preparation of a considerable work, *The Cinematograph Encyclopædia*. It will contain thousands of terms forming a volume of probably over 1,500 pages and provided with about 1,000 illustrations.

By means of an enquiry conducted in different countries, the Institute has been able to bring out a series of studies on "The Cinema as a Cause of Fatigue", "The Effects of the Cinema on Eyesight", "The Cinema and War", "Methods of employing the Cinema in Schools", etc.

The Institute is on the point of concluding original studies on visual education throughout history, the teaching of languages through the talking cinema and the methods of rational utilisation of the cinema in the various branches of education.

Investigations have been completed or are approaching completion on the utilisation of the cinema in the sphere of social prevention and more particularly the prevention of accidents; on the national and international treatment applied to the transport of films, with a view to procuring lower duties on films intended for intellectual and educational institutions than on purely commercial films; on regulations for the safety of the public in cinemas, with special reference to the risks of fire; on the formation of cinematographic archives and on the preservation of films of recognised historical value. Meanwhile, the Institute has made every effort to acquaint itself with all films of genuine educational value produced since 1925 with a view to compiling and circulating international catalogues subdivided by subjects and containing all the necessary particulars. Numerous countries having already provided all the necessary information, the Institute hopes to be able to begin the publication of these catalogues in January 1932.

Before concluding this report, I should inform the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, that, in order to enable the Institute to draw up its budget without subsequent recourse to the Working Capital Fund, the Italian Government has granted it for the current financial year (1931) a further special subsidy of 200,000 lire. In this way the Institute has been able to leave its budget figures as they stood without drawing on the reserve, which has, on the contrary, been increased by the surplus for the 1930 financial year.

Closely following the lines laid down by its Governing Body and of its Permanent Executive Committee, the Institute is doing hard and conscientious work with a small staff whose regulations and provident fund were fixed in 1930. Only by means of the most efficient administration is the Institute able to carry on with these limited resources.

ANNEX 4.

C.I.C.I.241.
[C.118.1931.]

FOURTH CONFERENCE OF INSTITUTIONS FOR THE SCIENTIFIC
STUDY OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

(Held at Copenhagen, June 8th-10th, 1931.)

REPORT SUBMITTED BY PROFESSOR A. ZIMMERN TO THE INTERNATIONAL
COMMITTEE ON INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION.

The fourth annual Conference of Representatives of Institutions for the Scientific Study of International Relations was held on June 8th - 10th, 1931, in the Parliament building at Copenhagen on the invitation of the Danish Institute of Economics and History.

There were present, representing :

International Institutions :

The Academy of International Law at The Hague :	Dr. E. N. VAN KLEFFENS. Dr. MAZEL, Secretary of the Governing Body.
The Geneva School of International Studies :	Professor Alfred ZIMMERN, Director.
The Institute of Pacific Relations, Honolulu :	Mr. E. C. CARTER, Secretary of the American Council of the Institute.
The Post-Graduate Institute of Inter- national Studies, Geneva :	M. Paul MANTOUX, Director.

National Institutions :

<i>Czechoslovakia:</i>	Dr. V. JOACHIM, Assistant-Director of the School of Political Science, Prague. Dr. V. RENES, Secretary of the School.
<i>Denmark:</i>	Dr. P. MUNCH, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Chairman of the Danish National Committee on Intellectual Co-operation. M. Enevold SÖRENSEN, representing the Institute of Economics and History, Copenhagen.
<i>France :</i>	Professor L. EISENMANN, Secretary of the French Co-ordinating Committee.
<i>Germany :</i>	Professor Otto HOETZSCH, President of the German Co-ordinating Committee. Professor Ernst JÄCKH, President of the " Deutsche Hochschule für Politik ", Berlin.
<i>Great Britain :</i>	Professor H. A. SMITH, of the London School of Economics and Political Science. Mr. F. B. BOURDILLON, Secretary of the British Co-ordinating Committee.
<i>Italy :</i>	Professor Giannino FERRARI, Rector of the University of Padua, representing the Italian Co-ordinating Committee.
<i>Poland :</i>	Dr. G. POGONOWSKI, representing the Polish Co-ordinating Committee.
<i>Roumania :</i>	M. Ch. VLADESCO-RACOASSA, Secretary of the Roumanian Social Institute, Bucharest, representing the Roumanian Co- ordinating Committee.

One international institution, the European Centre of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, in Paris, and three national centres: Austria, Canada, and the United States of America (*i.e.*, the Consular Academy in Vienna, the Canadian Institute of International Affairs, and the American Council on Foreign Relations), were not represented on this occasion. In addition to its regular membership, the Conference also benefited this year by the presence of three groups of other participants. In conformity with a decision of the Executive Committee, representatives of the Australian and of the New Zealand Councils of the Institute of Pacific Relations, in the persons of Mr. Tristan BUESST and Professor A. G. B. FISHER, attended as observers for Australia and New Zealand, and Dr. VAN HASSELT, head of the legal section of the International Intermediary Institute at The Hague, represented that institution as an observer for the Netherlands. Finally, the Conference enjoyed the presence of a delegation from the Sub-Committee of Experts for the Instruction of Youth in the Aims of the League of Nations.

Apart from the meeting of the Joint Committee which established a working relationship between representatives of the institutions engaged in the scientific study of international relations and the authorities concerned with the organisation of public education, the most important feature of the Conference was the decision to devote more attention in the future

to the discussion of ideas and problems in the field of international relations. The Conference has reached a stage in its evolution where it is ripe for such a development. The organisation of the processes of co-operation, which necessarily occupied it during its early years, has now been carried nearly as far as it is possible for the Conference and its Secretariat to carry it.

No doubt there is still much to be achieved in this field : the national centres are very variously equipped for their manifold tasks and few of them are equal to all the obligations involved by the resolutions of successive Conferences. But improvement will come by efforts in the individual countries and through the practical experience of the benefits of co-operation rather than by a reiteration of past discussions.

Already this year it was apparent that the administrative questions on the agenda were disposed of more rapidly than on previous occasions, and it is doubtful whether there will be new matter of sufficient importance to justify the holding of an annual meeting.

The experiment of including an intellectual discussion in the programme of the Conference, which was made this year in the form of an *exposé* by Professor Toynbee (special *Rapporteur*), led to two proposals for further development on these lines. Professor Toynbee himself, to whom the Conference is much indebted for a masterly survey of " the Trend of International Affairs since the War ", proposed that the Conference should undertake the systematic discussion of actual problems of international relations, with the possibility that individual institutions might be invited to arrange for the undertaking of particular researches.

Mr. E. C. Carter, armed with the valuable experience in this field of the Institute of Pacific Relations, envisaged a slightly different plan — the establishment of a North Atlantic Institute of International Relations carrying on researches through constituent National Councils.

As a result of the discussion on this point it was decided, for the time being, to rely on the existing machinery and to utilise it for the organisation of a special study meeting, of an experimental character. The detailed arrangements were left to the Executive Committee and to a Programme Committee working under it.

The other special subject of discussion was the proposed lexicon of political terms, of which specimen articles were submitted to the Conference (special *Rapporteur* : Dr. W. Haas). It was decided that the national centres of the five countries concerned (France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, and the United States of America) should endeavour to make arrangements for the preparation of the four national editions. The coming year should therefore witness the beginning of the practical realisation of this project.

Special mention must be made of the discussion which took place as a result of the proposal made by Professor Toynbee in his paper that an interchange of speakers on the subject of disarmament should be organised next autumn between the institutions represented at the Conference in connection with the forthcoming Disarmament Conference. There was universal agreement among the members of the Conference both as to the valuable possibilities opened out in general by the systematic organisation of such exchanges of opinion and as to the desirability of giving effect to Professor Toynbee's specific proposal.

There was, however, some difference of opinion as to whether there should be a direct reference to the latter in the resolution drawn up on the subject : on the one hand, it was felt that its mention in this connection might lead to misconceptions as to the nature of the Conference and of the institutions represented in it : on the other, that an interchange of this kind, in a spirit of objectivity was exactly such an activity as the Conference should be known to be promoting. It was finally decided to omit from the resolution any direct reference to the subject of disarmament, the *Rapporteur* being instructed to explain very distinctly in his report the nature of the discussion on this subject, and the meaning of the resolution as finally adopted.

The Conference had before it printed copies of the *Handbook of Reference Centres for International Affairs* and roneoed copies of the *List of Annuals and Periodicals*, drawn up by its Secretariat. The Institute has been asked to continue its work in this field by collecting material regarding the exchange of university professors of international relations and kindred subjects.

Appendix I.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE CONFERENCE.

I.

The Conference :

Having examined the manner in which the programme of practical co-operation among its members, as laid down at previous conferences, has been carried out :

Invites its members to proceed with the execution of the duties which they have undertaken, and, in particular,

Requests the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation to draw up, and distribute to the members of the Conference, a memorandum describing the existing facilities for the exchange of university professors of international relations and kindred subjects,

including any such facilities as are provided for in international treaties, conventions and other instruments, and enumerating the institutions which provide such facilities.

II.

The Conference :

Having unanimously adopted the principle and plan of the *Lexicon of Political Terms*, and having expressed itself in favour of the preparation of national editions, the question of the publications, whether simultaneous or successive, of these editions thus depending henceforth upon technical and financial considerations :

Urges its members to do all in their power to constitute a fund, the amount of which shall be, in each country, proportional to the estimated sale in that country of the edition in which it is interested ;

Invites its members, independently of the results of this action, to put themselves in touch with the leading publishers in their respective countries in order to ascertain the conditions in which they would agree to undertake this publication ; and

Requests its members to communicate the results of their negotiations to the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation not later than November 15th, 1931.

III.

The Conference :

Having examined the suggestions presented by Professor Arnold J. Toynbee and Mr. E. C. Carter for the co-operative study and discussion of international problems ;

Recommends :

1. That the discussion of some specific international problem should form part of the regular work of the Conference of Institutions for the Scientific Study of International Relations, and that, to this end, special study meetings be organised ;

2. That, for the time being, the Institutions represented in the Conference may be regarded as suitable vehicles for this purpose, and that the present machinery of the Conference be utilised ;

3. That a standing Programme Committee be established consisting of Mr. E. C. CARTER and PROFESSOR EISENMANN, PROFESSOR FERRARI, PROFESSOR JÄCKH and PROFESSOR TOYNBEE, and that PROFESSOR ZIMMERN act as Rapporteur for the Committee ;

4. That the Programme Committee be convened for the first time on the occasion of the next meeting of the Executive Committee of the Conference ;

5. That the Programme Committee draw up for the next Conference a detailed programme of discussion on the following general subject :

Government and Business : A study of the international implications in the relations between governmental authority and the private economic activities of individuals and groups, with particular reference to the new forms of public management, control, and supervision, national or international, direct or indirect, which have grown up since the war, and to the nature of the motives and policies underlying them ;

6. That the Institutions represented in the Conference submit provisional reports or outlines on this subject to the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation before December 20th, 1931, for consideration by the Programme Committee ;

7. That the Programme Committee examine the questions of the date of the first study conference and the final programme of discussion, and submit their suggestions to the Executive Committee of the Conference for decision ; and

8. That the first study conference be regarded as an experiment in order to gain experience as to how best to organise similar conferences in the future.

IV.

The Conference :

Having taken cognisance of the proposal submitted by Professor Toynbee concerning the means whereby the public could, in an objective spirit, be informed on the material as well as the psychological data relating to problems of current international interest :

Fully and unanimously approves the suggestion that this proposal be put into effect forthwith either by the interchange of lecturers or by any other means compatible with the respective aims and methods of the institutions represented at the Conference.

V.

The Conference :

Having heard the report of the Joint Committee of representatives of the Conference and of the Sub-Committee of Experts for the Instruction of Youth in the Aims of the League of Nations :

Commends it to the attention of all the Co-ordinating Committees in the hope that they will co-operate with the Educational Information Centre in the conduct of the proposed study.

Appendix II.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE.

I.

The Joint Committee :

Having discussed possible methods of securing the assistance of the Institutions for the Scientific Study of International Relations in the task of promoting instruction on the League of Nations in various grades of teaching ; and

Having heard proposals made by the German Co-ordinating Committee on the basis of the work of the " Deutsche Hochschule für Politik " :

Expresses its satisfaction at having been afforded this first opportunity for a joint meeting in order to facilitate the exchange of experience and information on teaching methods, and

Requests the Sub-Committee of Experts and the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation to instruct the Educational Information Centre to undertake a study of the various activities, direct or indirect, of the Institutions for Political Studies in connection with the teaching of the League of Nations and international co-operation, with particular reference to its scope, character and methods ;

Expresses the hope that it may be enabled to hold a further meeting, when this study has been developed, with a view to considering other measures of co-operation with the Institutions of Political Studies ;

Requests the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation to instruct the Educational Information Centre, by means of its information service and its *Educational Survey*, to act as a clearing-house for these questions.

II.

The Joint Committee :

Having taken note with satisfaction of the proposal of Professor Zimmern for the journeys of groups of educators and recognising the interest attaching to it,

Requests the Sub-Committee of Experts to adopt it in principle on its programme and to study in detail its gradual application.

ANNEX 5.

C.I.C.I.229.
[D.32.1931.]

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF EXPERT ARCHIVISTS.

(April 2nd and 3rd, 1931.)

The Committee of Expert Archivists met in Paris at the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation on April 2nd and 3rd, 1931.

The following were present :

M. Pierre CARON, Assistant Curator at the National Archives Office.

M. E. CASANOVA, Superintendent of Italian State Archives ; Professor at Rome University.

M. G. DES MAREZ, Director of the Brussels Municipal Archives ; Chairman of the International Archives Committee set up by the International Committee on Historical Science (representing that Committee).

Mr. Worthington C. FORD, Director and European representative of the Library of Congress, Washington.

Mr. H. JENKINSON, Officer in charge of Repository and Repairs in the Public Record Office, Reader in Diplomatic and English Archives in the University of London.

Dr. H. MEISNER, State Archivist of the Geheimes Staatsarchiv.

M. H. NABHOLZ, State Archivist (Canton of Zurich) ; University Professor, Secretary of the International Archives Committee (representing that Committee).

M. J. SIEMIENSKI, Director of the " Archiwum glowne Akt dawnych " (Principal Archives of Ancient Deeds and Records).

M. F. VALLS Y TABERNER, Director of the Crown Archives of Aragon.

The Committee elected Mr. JENKINSON Chairman.

In the course of the general discussion, the Committee recognised that the work devolving on archives departments gave rise to problems which could not be studied or settled in a complete and satisfactory manner otherwise than on an international basis, by the comparison and exchange of experience acquired in the different countries. The Committee was of opinion that the best means of arriving at this result was to urge the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation to arrange for such exchanges and comparisons. This object could be attained only by means of a qualified body, which would be organised on a small scale but would be able to reply to such technical questions as might arise, and the Secretariat of which would be provided by the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation. The Committee therefore adopted the following resolution :

“ The Committee of Expert Archivists, meeting at the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation on April 2nd, 1931, recommends that there be created, under the auspices of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, an Advisory Committee of Expert Archivists, consisting of Directors of Archives or their representatives and including a member of the Permanent Committee constituted by the International Congress of Archivists and Librarians held in Brussels in 1910, and a member of the International Archives Committee set up by the International Committee on Historical Science, each to be nominated respectively by those two organisations.

“ In the opinion of the Committee, the members of this Advisory Committee could be nine in number and should meet at least once a year, the Secretariat being provided by the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation.¹

“ At the request of the International Commission on Intellectual Co-operation, or on its own initiative, this Committee should express its opinion and make recommendations regarding questions relating to the international co-ordination of archives.

“ Among these problems, those enumerated below would seem to call for the attention of the Committee :

“ I. Collection and exchange of information between archives administrations on the following points :

“ (a) Movement of large quantities of archives (new acquisitions, new deposits, new cessions) ;

“ (b) Legislative measures and regulations concerning archivists in each country, including, for example, particulars as to the accessibility of archives, hours at which archives offices are open, communication of documents, all legal problems arising out of the application of legislative measures or regulations concerning archives, the suppression of archives records, loan of documents ;

“ (c) The building and furnishing of archives offices ;

“ (d) Measures for the protection and material preservation of archives ; special precautions against possible causes of destruction by animal, vegetable or chemical agents ;

“ (e) Laboratories for, and methods of, restoration of documents ;

“ (f) Photographic or mechanical reproduction of documents ;

“ (g) Material means to be recommended for ensuring the proper preservation of documents in archives depots (ink, paper, tape, etc.) ;

“ (h) New working methods.

“ II. Possibilities of agreement in regard to :

“ (a) Questions of terminology in respect of archives ;

“ (b) Principles relating to the drafting and publication of instruments of research in regard to archives (inventories, indexes, etc.).

“ III. The protection and possible utilisation of documents to be found in private archives.

“ IV. Constitution of modern and contemporary archives concerning economic and social life.

“ The Committee will of course have to collect, first of all, by such means as it may deem appropriate, all information calculated to facilitate a comparative study of these different questions ; it will then consider what, in its opinion, would be capable of realisation in practice.

“ The Committee took cognisance of a number of other proposals relating more particularly to the questions referred to under Points 1, 2, 3, 9 and 10 of the Memorandum of the German National Committee, Points 7 and 8 of the Memorandum of the Italian National Committee, and Points 1 and 3 of the programme outlined in the letter from M. Siemienski.

¹ One of the members of the Committee proposed the addition of a clause to the effect that the future Committee of Experts could, with advantage, occasionally hold its meeting in towns possessing important archives centres. The proposal was regarded as more desirable, provided that circumstances permitted such an arrangement.

“ It recognised the great interest which these questions offered and was of opinion that they should form the subject of later study by the Committee, after other complex but less difficult matters had been dealt with.

“ It also recommended that the information collected by the Committee should be published each year in a printed document. ”

ANNEX 6.

C.I.C.I.240.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF SCIENTIFIC ADVISERS.

I. The Committee of Scientific Advisers, which the Executive Committee of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation decided at its session in April last to set up, met at the League Secretariat on July 17th and 18th.

The following were present :

Mme. CURIE-SKŁODOWSKA, Member of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, Professor at the University of Paris, (*Chairman*).

M. Blas CABRERA, Professor at the University of Madrid.

Dr. Henry HALLET DALE, C.B.E., Secretary of the Royal Society, Director of the Section of Biological Chemistry and Pharmacology at the National Institute for Medical Research, London.

M. Fritz HABER, Professor at the Friedrich-Wilhelm University, Berlin.

M. Paul LANGEVIN, Professor at the Collège de France, Paris.

M. Francesco SEVERI, Professor at Rome University.

The following agenda was submitted to the Committee :

1. Adoption of the agenda.
2. General discussion on the question submitted to the Committee of Scientific Advisers by the Executive Committee of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation. “ In what manner could international intellectual co-operation intervene effectually, either with regard to the co-ordination of scientific work or with regard to the organisation of this work ? ”.
3. Consideration of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation's report on the scientific questions already dealt with by the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation (documents C.I.C.I./Com.Ex./17 and Com.Ex./Institute/5).
4. Relations with the International Research Council (document C.I.C.I./Com.Ex./13).
5. Various (Professor Pijoan's scheme) (C.I.C.I./Com.Ex./4).
6. Fresh proposals.
7. Appointment of a Rapporteur to the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.

II. The documentary report framed by the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation (Item 3 of the agenda) gives a summary of the scientific questions already discussed by the Committee (International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation). Only a few of these questions retained the Committee's attention and were dealt with in the resolutions annexed (Appendix I, B).

These questions were :

(a) *Bibliography* : — Group I, Resolution No. 1 : In this connection the Committee noted Professor Cramer's scheme for “ The organisation of the documentation of chemistry ”, but felt unable to discuss it at the present meeting, since it is primarily a question for the International Union of Chemistry to which it should be referred.

(b) *Unification of Formats*. — Group I, Resolution No. 2. In this connection the Committee was addressed by Dr. Krüss, member of the Executive Committee (see Resolution annexed).

(c) *Tables of Constants and Numerical Data*. — Group I, Resolution No. 4.

(d) *Financial Resources available for Scientific Research and Scholarships*. — Group II, Resolution No. 1.

III. The Committee further adopted a general resolution dealing both with the question raised by the Executive Committee (Item 2 of the agenda) on the rôle of intellectual co-operation in the co-ordination and organisation of scientific work, and with that of the relations with Scientific Unions and the International Council of Scientific Unions.

IV. The other resolutions are the result of various suggestions made to the Committee by its members or by National Committees (Group I, Resolutions Nos. 3, 5 and 6; Group II, Resolution No. 2).

V. Apart from the general resolution prefacing the Committee's proposals, the resolutions adopted and the documents annexed are divided into two groups, the first, containing six resolutions, dealing with the technical aspect of intellectual co-operation in the scientific sphere, and the second, containing two resolutions, dealing with the more general questions of directing intellectual effort into common channels.

After duly noting Professor Pijoan's proposal, the Committee adopted the suggestion of a member to postpone its discussion.

Appendix I.

A. GENERAL RESOLUTION.

The Committee of Scientific Advisers regards as forming an essential part of the work of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation all matters connected with the enquiry into the intellectual, moral and material conditions favourable to the development, diffusion and teaching of science, and the establishment of such conditions on an international scale. The Committee is of opinion that there are two different aspects of this collaboration. There is the more technical aspect of collaboration in connection with the conditions of scientific work and its organisation; and there is the more general aspect of the direction of effort towards international intellectual *rapprochement* and mutual understanding.

As regards the technical aspect of the subject, the Committee is of opinion that collaboration in this sense has a real value of its own as a means of developing the habit of work on common lines.

It is essential that the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, in conjunction with the international associations concerned with the organisation of scientific work as such, should take as its aim the solution of problems relating to the development of intellectual activity in general, and should study the application of such solution to the particular requirements of science. Concrete examples of effective action in this sense are to be found in the special proposals attached (See Appendix III).

The Committee hopes that, in accordance with the wish expressed by the International Unions of Mathematics and Physics, relation will be established between the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation and the various Scientific Unions, as well as with the International Council of Scientific Unions.

B. RESOLUTIONS OF GROUP I.

Resolution No. 1 : Co-ordination of Scientific Bibliographies.

The Committee considers that it is of the first importance that no scientific work should be published which does not comply with the following rules :

(1) All works published by scientific journals should have at the beginning or end analytical summaries compiled by the authors themselves to facilitate the reading of the works or memoranda in question. Such summaries should conform to precise rules, failing which they lose the greater part of their usefulness. The Committee recommends in particular the rules given in the attached appendix (see Appendix II).

The Committee is further of opinion that the use of summaries should be extended to the reports of academic bodies, except in the case of very short articles (of two or three pages only) or publications which are themselves in the nature of summaries.

The Committee urges that scientific and academic periodicals should be approached in the first instance and their attention drawn to the value attaching to the application of the principles indicated; and such observations as they may have to make on the subject should be obtained.

(2) The Committee recommends the establishment, in agreement with the Scientific Unions, of national centres for the purpose of centralising scientific bibliography in countries in which such centres do not as yet exist.

The Committee trusts that these national centres will come to an agreement for the establishment of mutual collaborations for the exchange of bibliographical information.

The results thus obtained will show whether it will be possible in the future, in accordance with previous resolutions of the Committee and on the lines of Professor Severi's proposal, to establish between the various centres regular international co-ordination rendering service both to individual workers and collectively to the existing bibliographical organisations.

Resolution No. 2 : Unification of Formats.

The Committee, having had before it statements by Mme. Curie and M. Krüss as to the standardisation of *formats*,

Recommends the resolution proposed by the Committee of Library Experts to the attention of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation,

And requests the latter to draw the attention of the competent administrations and organisations to the great desirability of the adoption by new periodicals, and periodicals desiring to change their format, of the rules laid down.

Resolution No. 3: Unification of Scientific Terminology.

The Committee, having had before it a proposal by the French National Committee of Intellectual Co-operation with regard to the unification of scientific terminology, is of opinion that this highly important question, which comes within the competence of the Scientific Unions, might well be dealt with in agreement with the latter, should they so request, having regard to the relations established between them and the International Committee of Intellectual Co-operation.

Resolution No. 4: Tables of Constants and Numerical Data.

The Committee of Scientific Advisers, having regard to the considerations put forward by the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation in 1927, has, at Professor Langevin's request, considered the present financial situation of the fund for the publication of Tables of Constants and Numerical Data, and desires to draw the attention of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation to the great value of such a publication as already stated in the resolution referred to (see document Com.Ex./Institut/5/1931, page 31).

The Committee further considers that, with a view to facilitating a solution of existing difficulties, it is desirable that an agreement should be concluded between the International Committee on Tables of Constants and the Unions of Chemistry and Physics with regard both to the scientific and the material organisation of the publication.

The Committee requests that the agreement, when it has been concluded, shall be brought to the knowledge of the Executive Committee of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, and that the latter shall be authorised by the Committee to support the action taken by the International Committee on Tables of Constants, with a view to securing the regular contribution by all countries of the funds required for the publication.

Resolution No. 5: Proposed International Repertory of Scientific Laboratories.

The Committee of Scientific Advisers, having had before it a proposal by Professor Cabrera for a repertory of scientific laboratories, approves the proposal unanimously, and requests the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation to have the present situation in the laboratories studied by the Institute from the standpoint of the working facilities accorded to foreign professors and students, and the practical means of making the existing facilities known by publication or other means.

Resolution No. 6: Collaboration between Scientific Museums.

The Committee, having taken note of the suggestion of the American National Committee of Intellectual Co-operation raising again proposals already made,

Draws the attention of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation to the desirability of intensifying and developing collaboration between scientific museums both in regard to the material and in regard to the personnel of such museums.

Appendix II.

RULES FOR THE COMPILATION OF SUMMARIES.

(a) A summary should consist of an index and a short digest of the contents, compiled with a view to facilitating an account in an analytical bibliography.

The index should be exhaustive: new methods and results, even though not connected with the general subject of the article, should be shown in such a way that the reader can immediately see whether the article contains anything of interest to him.

(b) The summary should give a brief indication both of the conclusions and of all the numerical data of general importance.

(c) For lectures, speeches and synthetic monographs an enumeration of the subjects treated is sufficient.

(d) It is generally found that a good summary represents four to eight per cent of the length of the article.

Appendix III.

A. PROPOSAL BY PROFESSOR SEVERI AND COMMITTEE'S RESOLUTION.

M. Severi thought that the value of his scheme would depend in the case of the various branches of science on the state of organisation of bibliography in each country. As a mathematician his personal view was that a great service would be done to mathematics if not merely national centres of bibliographical information — as mentioned in a general proposal by the Committee — but also an international centre as outlined by him were set up.

He therefore asked the Committee to support the proposal that the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation should get into touch with the International Union of Mathematics and enquire whether mathematicians thought the creation of an international centre desirable. In the affirmative, the International Union should be asked to lend its patronage to the constitution of such a centre.

The Committee adopts this proposal and asks the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation to authorise the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation to take the steps proposed.

B. PROFESSOR SEVERI'S SCHEME (GROUP II).

Resolution No. 1.

As regards the resources available for scientific work and their utilisation, the Committee is gratified to observe the establishment in several countries of funds for the promotion of scientific research.

It recommends that the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation should encourage Governments to increase such activities.

It also recommends that the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation should continue and intensify its action for the recognition of scientific rights, thus enabling regular and permanent resources to be found.

The members of the Committee unanimously stress the special importance of allotting a certain fixed proportion of such funds for study and research scholarships abroad, these having, as the attached declaration (Sub-Appendix to Appendix III) by the Committee points out, both a scientific and international value.

The Committee calls the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation's attention to the necessity of arranging in the various countries that the holding of such foreign scholarships should not prejudice the future careers of the persons concerned.

Resolution No. 2: Enquiry into Higher Education in the various Countries.

Convinced of the cardinal importance of an acquaintance with the progress achieved and the changes made in higher education and the results secured in the various countries, both as regards the quality of the teaching and the training given to the pupils, and fully realising that the data to be collected should in principle cover all branches of learning,

The Committee of Scientific Advisers asks the Committee of Intellectual Co-operation to arrange so far as present possibilities permit, for a thorough study to be made of the way in which the exact and natural sciences are taught in the various countries.

It asks the Committee to communicate this recommendation to the Committee of Enquiry on Intellectual Life, which is to meet next year.

Sub-Appendix to Appendix III.

DECLARATION.

The Committee believes that it is necessary to increase the interchange of young scientists as well as of young persons of other professions, since there is no more appropriate method of achieving international *rapprochement* and intellectual co-operation than to acquaint the youth of one country with the language and genius of a foreign country.

Military disarmament, which is engrossing the attention of all, depends for its success on moral disarmament which can only be achieved by relying primarily on those who, through having spent some at least of their student years abroad, have become the soldiers of peace and the friends of international intellectual co-operation.

ANNEX 7.

C.115.1931.

SIXTH MEETING OF DIRECTORS OF NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OFFICES.

(Held in Paris on March 30th, 1931.)

REPORT SUBMITTED BY M. JOSÉ CASTILLEJO TO THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE ON INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION.

There were present :

<i>Austria</i> :	M. W. GLEISPACH, President of the Association of Austrian Universities, Vienna.
<i>Belgium</i> :	M. Jean WILLEMS, Secretary of the University Foundation, Brussels.

<i>Denmark :</i>	M. C. A. BODELSEN, Director of the Danish Office for University Information, Copenhagen.
<i>France :</i>	M. DOURY, representing the Office national des universités et écoles françaises, Paris.
<i>Germany :</i>	Dr. K. REMME, Director of the "Akademisches Auskunftsamt", Berlin.
<i>Great Britain :</i>	Sir H. Frank HEATH, C.B.E., K.C.B., Director of the Universities Bureau of the British Empire, London.
<i>Hungary :</i>	Dr. Leopold MÜLLER, representing the Director of the Hungarian Inter-University Bureau, Budapest.
<i>Italy :</i>	M. G. DEL VECCHIO, representing the Italian National Centre of University Information for Foreign Students, Rome.
<i>Netherlands :</i>	M. A. J. P. VAN DEN BROEK, President of the Netherlands Committee for International University Relations, Utrecht.
<i>Poland :</i>	M. Oscar DE HALECKI, Director of the Office for Polish Universities, Warsaw.
<i>Spain :</i>	M. José CASTILLEJO, Secretary-General of the "Junta para ampliación de estudios", Madrid.
<i>Switzerland :</i>	P. Paul FLÜCKIGER, Director of the Swiss Central University Office, Berne.
<i>United States of America :</i>	Mr. Gordon L. BERRY, Deputy-Director of the Institute of International Education, New York.

The Director of the Institute opened the meeting and welcomed the delegates.

M. O. DE HALECKI was asked to take the chair and M. J. CASTILLEJO to draft the report.

ITEM 1. — STATEMENTS BY DIRECTORS ON THE WORK OF THE OFFICES DURING 1930.

The delegates gave a verbal summary of the work of their respective offices and the progress made in university exchanges in their countries.

ITEM 2. — STATEMENT BY M. PICTH ON THE WORK OF HIS SERVICE SINCE THE LAST MEETING.

M. Picht submitted several publications produced by the Institute and stated that the Conference of Organisations dealing with foreign students, which was held in Paris from June 24th to 28th, 1930, had begged the Institute to act as the international secretariat for those organisations.

The following resolution was adopted :

" The Meeting :

" After hearing a statement by M. Picht on the activities of his service since the previous meeting :

" 1. Congratulates M. Picht and his collaborators on the work accomplished and more particularly on the admirable publication on national institutes abroad, to which all the Offices should endeavour to give the widest publicity ;

" 2. Considers it highly desirable that that service should act as the central Secretariat for all the organisations concerned with foreign students, provided that the work be undertaken in close collaboration with the University Offices and International Students' Organisations ; and

" 3. Is of opinion that the next edition of the publication *University Exchanges* should be presented in the same form as previous issues, without any essential modification of the programme "

ITEM 3. — CONDITIONS OF ADMITTANCE OF FOREIGNERS TO NON-PROFESSIONAL COURSES OF STUDY.

The following resolution was adopted :

" The Meeting :

" After taking cognisance of the reports submitted by the British, Danish, Hungarian, Italian, Netherlands, Spanish and Swiss Offices on the conditions of admittance to non-professional courses of study :

" 1. Expresses the wish that the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation collect information regarding the conditions of admittance to the universities in all countries ;

" 2. Recommends that a special session be devoted to a comparative study of this question as soon as all the requisite documentary material has been collected "

ITEM 4. — VISITS OF SCIENTISTS.

After discussing the proposal of M. Willems with a view to assisting the visits of professors and savants to foreign countries, not only by offering them suitable quarters in intellectual surroundings, but by placing them in contact with their colleagues in the countries visited, the meeting approved the following resolution :

“ The Meeting :

“ Having heard the report by M. Jean Willems on the Belgian University Foundation Club and having taken note of the information concerning similar measures initiated in other countries :

“ Invites the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation to collect information on the residential facilities offered to members of institutions of higher education while on a visit to foreign countries. This information could with advantage be published in the *Bulletin* of the International Institute.”

ITEM 5. — WIRELESS PROPAGANDA IN CONNECTION WITH HOLIDAY COURSES.

The meeting adopted the following resolution :

“ The Meeting :

“ Having noted that the Danish Office has obtained very satisfactory results by organising wireless propaganda in connection with holiday courses :

“ Recommends that the other Offices which have not yet done so should make use of this means of propaganda, thereby ensuring reciprocity between the different countries.”

ITEM 6. — REPORT ON THE CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT OF PROFESSORS ABROAD.

M. Picht informed the meeting of the steps taken by the Institute to complete the documentation in question and expressed the hope that this work would shortly be concluded. The meeting took note of the fact.

ITEM 7. — PROPOSED INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY SANATORIUM.

This item of the agenda consisted of a communication by the Director of the Swiss Office, on behalf of Dr. Vauthier (absent), on the progress made in this connection.

ITEM 8. — ORGANISATION OF FUTURE MEETINGS.

The following resolution was adopted :

“ The Meeting :

“ Following the example of other similar organisations :

“ Decides to appoint a Committee, composed of four of its members, which would ensure continuity of work during the intervals between the plenary meetings and would act as an advisory body to the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, with a view to the execution of the decisions taken by the meeting, on the understanding that the competence of the latter would in no way be affected.

“ The composition of this Committee would vary according to the nature of the questions submitted to it for consideration, the members being nominated by the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation ”.

The sixth meeting of Directors of University Offices was inspired with the same spirit of cordiality and collaboration that had characterised the previous meetings. Those present were given full information as to conditions and problems in other countries. Once again, it was observed that international co-operation must be based on the activity of national centres, the organisation and the propaganda.

ANNEX 8.

C.117.1931.

SIXTH MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF
INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS ORGANISATIONS.

(Held in Paris on March 31st and April 1st, 1931.)

REPORT SUBMITTED BY M. RUDI SALAT TO THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE
ON INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION.

The sixth session of the Committee of Representatives of International Students' Organisations; held at Paris on March 31st and April 1st, 1931, continued its work in accordance with the new methods successfully adopted last year. One main subject took a predominant place in the discussion; the other problems of the collaboration of students' organisations were dealt with more briefly.

On the first day (March 31st) a project was carried into effect which the Committee had long had in mind — namely, the establishment of regular contact with the national university offices, the central organs for university exchanges in different countries. It is sufficient to refer here to the complete success of this first experiment.

On the second day M. O. DE HALECKI was in the chair.

There were present, representing international students' organisations :

International Confederation of Students :	M. Jean COUTURIER ; Miss May C. HERMES.
International Student Service :	M. G. G. KULLMANN ; M. Michel POBEREZSKI.
International Federation of University Women :	Mme. BOUVIER ; Mme. ORMEROD.
World Students' Christian Federation :	Mlle. Suzanne DE DIETRICH ; M. H. L. HENRIOD ; Mr. Gordon TROUP.
International University Federation for the League of Nations :	M. Jean DUPUY ; M. Ch. E. LADJIMI.
<i>Pax Romana</i> :	M. Jacques GALIMARD ; M. Nello PALMIERI ; M. Rudi SALAT.
World Union of Jewish Students :	M. Dezsö WEISZ ; M. FLAUMENBAUM.

The morning was devoted in the first place to various statements on new developments of general interest in the activities during the academic year of associations represented on the Committee. The meeting was thus informed of the valuable work of the International Students' Service, the International Federation of University Women, the World Students' Christian Federation, the International University Federation for the League of Nations, *Pax Romana*, the World Union of Jewish Students and the International Confederation of Students.

STATEMENT ON THE WORK OF THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION CONCERNING UNIVERSITY RELATIONS.

M. PICHT informed the Committee that the Institute, in accordance with the recommendation of the First International Conference of organisations and individuals dealing with foreign students, held at Paris from June 24th to 28th, 1930, will maintain contact between those organisations primarily by the publication of a roneoed bulletin of information. This bulletin will give the latest particulars concerning assistance to foreign students.

PAMPHLET PREPARED BY THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION ON THE INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS' ORGANISATIONS REPRESENTED ON THE COMMITTEE.

After a statement by M. PICHT, the following resolution was adopted (Resolution I) :

“ The Committee :

“ Thanks the International Institute for Intellectual Co-operation for its special publication dealing with international students' associations, and

“ Invites the organisations represented and the national affiliated associations to give the widest possible publicity to this booklet, in order that a new edition may shortly be issued, which will be adapted to the requirements of propaganda among students.

“ The question of the language to be chosen for this new edition is postponed to the November meeting.”

COLLABORATION BETWEEN STUDENTS' ORGANISATIONS AND NATIONAL COMMITTEES FOR INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION.

After a discussion the following resolution was adopted (Resolution II) :

“ The Committee :

“ Referring to the resolutions adopted at its previous sessions concerning collaboration between students' organisations and the National Committees on Intellectual Co-operation :

“ Again wishes to express its conviction that this collaboration could lead to important results ;

“ Urges all the students' organisations to establish contact with the National Committees and hopes that the latter will, for their part, be prepared to collaborate with the students' organisations ;

“ Is of the opinion that this collaboration would be particularly valuable in all matters relating to inter-university exchanges (students exchanges, equivalence of degrees, etc.) as well as in connection with the efforts undertaken for making known the League of Nations and for disseminating ideas on peace and international co-operation.”

REPORT BY MISS MAY HERMES ON EXCHANGES OF STUDENTS.

Miss HERMES, Secretary of Commission III of the International Confederation of Students, submitted a report on the work done during the past winter as regards exchanges of students, and on the results of the collaboration between the great student organisations which was arranged at the meeting of delegates of international students' organisations in November 1930.

Miss Hermes pointed out that at present the methods of exchanges and visits *au pair* are being completely reorganised in view of the experience obtained during recent years, particularly in England and in Germany. Great importance will be attached to publicity. Recommendations are to be made to national associations with a view to securing their assistance on as wide a scale as possible. Miss Hermes also urged the necessity of sending applications to the International Confederation of Students before May 1st, or at latest before May 15th. She pointed out a further difficulty in England, where, owing to the increase of unemployment, the Ministry of Labour requires a labour permit, even for visits *au pair*. In conclusion, she asked all organisations present, in so far as they were able, to encourage exchanges rather than visits *au pair*.

The CHAIRMAN drew attention to visits of students under the guidance of professors, often as the close of their studies at the end of a term, and especially emphasised the recommendation made by Miss Hermes in her report that organisations should emphatically encourage exchanges in the strict sense of the term rather than visits *au pair*. He expressed the thanks of the meeting to the International Confederation of Students for its particularly fruitful efforts in the important field of exchanges.

REPORT BY THE INTERNATIONAL CONFEDERATION OF STUDENTS ON THE CONGRESS OF LAW STUDENTS HELD AT BRUSSELS IN AUGUST 1930.

After an interesting discussion, the Chairman proposed the following resolution, which was adopted (Resolution III) :

“ The Committee :

“ Having heard the report of the International Confederation of Students on the First Congress of Law Students :

“ 1. Congratulates the International Confederation of Students on the success of this initiative and declares itself in favour of the organisation of similar congresses for the study of other specific questions ;

“ 2. Is of the opinion that this extremely important movement, which promotes a closer co-operation of students in the professional and scientific interests which they have in common, should be developed in the framework of the organisation of the International Confederation of Students in collaboration with other existing international associations without indefinitely increasing the number of independent federations ;

“ 3. Expresses the wish that members of teaching staffs be more intimately associated with future congresses and that steps be taken also to secure, particularly in connection with congresses of law students, the co-operation of institutions such as the Geneva School of International Studies ;

“ 4. Is further of the opinion that it would, in general, be advisable to encourage international relations between the scientific associations of students existing in a number of countries, as well as between their national federations ; and

“ 5. Invites the Office of Scientific Co-operation of the International Confederation of Students to prepare a comprehensive report on this question, which could be placed on the agenda of the meeting to be held in 1932.”

REPORT BY THE STUDENTS' SERVICE ON THE WARSAW CONFERENCE ON THE QUESTION OF STUDENT HOSTELS.

After a statement by M. KULLMANN, the following resolution was adopted (Resolution IV) :

“ The Committee :

“ Having taken cognisance of the report submitted by the International Students' Service on the Warsaw Conference on Student Houses, organised by the International Students' Service in collaboration with the International Confederation of Students ;

“ Desires to congratulate the International Students' Service on its admirable report ;

“ Earnestly commends this report to the attention of students' organisations as a guide for their self-help activities and asks them to bring it to the notice of all bodies concerned with the moral and material welfare of students ;

“ Requests the International Students' Service to continue its work of documentation and to publish the results, for the benefit of students and university organisations in every country.”

AGENDA FOR THE NEXT SESSION OF THE COMMITTEE.

After a short discussion, the CHAIRMAN proposed that the Committee should adopt the suggestion to promote an international and inter-federal discussion of the services which students could render to other classes of society, and of the differences in certain universities between the rights of national and of non-national students.

The Committee approved the Chairman's proposal.

JOINT MEETINGS OF DIRECTORS OF NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OFFICES
AND OF THE COMMITTEE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF INTER-
NATIONAL STUDENTS' ORGANISATIONS.

(Held at Paris on March 31st, 1931).

REPORT SUBMITTED BY M. JOSÉ CASTILLEJO TO THE INTERNATIONAL
COMMITTEE ON INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION.

There were present :

A. Directors of the national university offices of the following countries : Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Great Britain, Hungary, Italy, Netherlands, Poland, Spain, Switzerland, United States of America.

B. The Committee of representatives of international students' organisations : the International Confederation of Students, the International Students' Service, the International Federation of University Women, the World Students' Christian Federation, the International University Federation for the League of Nations, *Pax Romana*, and the World Union of Jewish Students.

M. DE HALECKI took the chair.

The first meeting was entirely devoted to the discussion of Item I.

ITEM I. — CONSIDERATION OF THE POSSIBILITIES OF COLLABORATION BETWEEN NATIONAL
UNIVERSITY OFFICES AND STUDENTS' ASSOCIATIONS AFFILIATED TO INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS'
ORGANISATIONS.

The discussion revealed the importance of collaboration between national offices and students' associations.

After hearing the statements of the members present, the meeting was of opinion that there was no need to unify the methods of collaboration between offices and students in different countries. It further thought it preferable and desirable that, with a view to the success of the joint activities of Offices and students, students' associations should maintain a certain degree of continuity in the composition of their managing committees.

The following resolutions were adopted :

“ The Meeting :

“ Taking note of the interest which the directors of university offices and the representatives of International Students' Organisations attach to collaboration between these Offices and the students' associations affiliated to the international organisations represented ; and

“ Recognising that the procedure to be followed for such collaboration should be governed by the special conditions obtaining in each country :

“ Notes with satisfaction that it has already been brought into operation in certain countries ;

“ Recommends that this collaboration be extended to all the students' associations affiliated to the international organisations represented ;

“ Is of the opinion that one of the forms of this collaboration could be given practical effect in connection with certain special duties entrusted to students' associations in relation with the activities of the University Offices ;

“ Recommends that the students' organisations take steps to ensure the permanency of their Directors' Committee in order that their work may proceed without interruption ;

“ Deems it desirable to extend, in the international field, the collaboration between the University Offices and the students' organisations ; and

“ Asks the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation to facilitate this collaboration, especially in connection with the meetings it organises.”

(Resolution I.)

“ The Meeting :

“ Having taken cognisance of the report of the Institute of International Education of New York :

“ Notes with considerable interest the organisation of annual meetings of foreign students and persons eminently qualified to inform them on living conditions and study in the United States ;

“ Expresses the wish that similar measures be initiated in other countries.”

(Resolution II.)

ITEM 2. — ASSISTANCE TO FOREIGN STUDENTS.

The meeting then proceeded to discuss the problem of assistance for foreign students. This question was selected with a view to considering the possibility of collaboration between Offices and students in a specific field. Three reports were discussed :

- (a) *Report by Miss May C. Hermes (International Confederation of Students) on the Information to be given to the Student in his Country of Origin and in the Country to which he comes to study.*

After discussion, the following resolutions were adopted :

“ The Meeting :

“ Approves and adopts the opinions expressed in the report of the International Confederation of Students on the information to be supplied to foreign students, and notes that particulars regarding the cost of living and university fees are not yet easily obtained by the persons concerned ;

“ Recommends therefore :

“ (a) The publication of an inexpensive pamphlet containing definite information and accurate figures on the cost of living and university fees in the different countries and a list of the national or local organisations and other institutions in a position to help the students to reduce their living and study expenses to a minimum. This pamphlet should indicate the difference between the cost of living in large cities and in university towns of less importance ;

“ (b) That the National University Offices should, if possible, publish a pamphlet containing a concise statement of the most essential particulars regarding living conditions and study in their respective countries, on the lines of the ‘ Mitteilungen für Ausländer ’, published by the ‘ Akademisches Auskunftsamt ’ of Berlin.” (Resolution III.)

“ The Meeting :

“ Concurs in the opinion expressed in the report of the International Confederation of Students on the question of ‘ Information to be supplied to foreign students ’ — namely, that existing publications on the conditions of study abroad have not been given sufficient publicity ;

“ Recommends that the National University Offices urge the universities in their respective countries to insert in one of the official documents distributed to students a summary list of the principal publications available concerning study abroad, holiday courses and international scholarships ; and

“ Asks the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation to prepare such a list for communication to the National University Offices.” (Resolution IV.)

- (b) *Report by M. Henriod (World Students' Christian Federation) on Assistance to Students in the Form of Hospitality.*

After discussion, the following resolution was adopted :

“ The Meeting :

“ Notes the importance of the question of hospitality to be accorded to foreign students and approves the report submitted by the World Students' Christian Federation on this matter ;

“ Recommends the continuation and extension of the service in ports and transit centres undertaken in the United States of America and initiated in Europe under the auspices of the World Students' Christian Federation, the International Student Service and *Pax Romana* (St. Justian agency) ;

“ Calls the attention of students to the fact that, in provincial universities, contact between national and foreign students is often more easily established and more fruitful than in capital cities ;

“ Recommends that organisations concerned with the social welfare of students indicate the existence of religious or denominational institutions to such students as may be interested therein, and that they facilitate their entry into communities and families sharing the same religious views as themselves ;

“ Recommends that concerted action be taken by the international students' organisations with a view to the co-ordinated publication of a list of students' hostels and houses in order to avoid the overlapping of particulars and to increase the circulation and utility of such lists ; and, further, that the conditions in which this list should be published be determined by the autumn session of the Committee of International Students' Organisations.” (Resolution V.)

- (c) *Report by M. G. Kullmann (International Student Service) on the Question of Material Assistance to be rendered to Foreign Students.*

After discussion, the following resolution was adopted :

“ The Meeting :

“ Having taken cognisance of the report by M. Kullmann on questions relating to the material services to be rendered to foreign students :

“ Approves the suggestions therein set forth and recommends them to the attention of the University Offices as well as to the international students' organisations and to their national affiliated groups ;

“ Expresses the wish that foreign students shall receive equivalent treatment in all matters concerning their economic life, whether in respect of study expenses or of general measures intended to reduce the cost of living ;

“ Recommends, in so far as its adoption is possible, the system of corporative self-help in connection with mutual assistance activities undertaken on behalf of foreign students ;

“ Calls special attention to the importance of providing adequate medical assistance for foreign students ;

“ Is of the opinion that it would be well to examine the present system of scholarships for foreign students with a view to determining whether it would not, with advantage in certain cases, be replaced by the system of loan funds ;

“ Recommends that the Institute, in the event of its taking the initiative in the convening of a meeting of experts concerned with the interests of foreign students, place the question of material assistance on the agenda with a view to the consideration, more particularly, of the exceptionally difficult economic situation of students who have emigrated in large numbers.”
(Resolution VI.)

The various resolutions would seem to show clearly the value of this meeting as regards the establishment of contact between directors of Offices and heads of students' organisations ; the latter were thereby enabled to voice their aims, to state their difficulties and to give information as to the different circumstances existing in various countries.”

ANNEX 10.

C.I.C.I.242.

[C.I.C.I./Com.Ex./27.]

EDUCATIONAL INFORMATION CENTRE

The Executive Committee at its April session, 1931, adopted the following resolution :

“ Under the terms of the resolution adopted by the Eleventh Assembly, the Educational Information Centre at Geneva will be responsible, as regards instruction in the aims and objects of the League of Nations, for communicating with Governments concerning measures taken by them to give effect to the recommendations of the Sub-Committee of Experts, while the Information Centre in Paris will be responsible for ensuring liaison with the associations dealing with the question.

“ It will be the duty of the Geneva Centre to assist the Secretary of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation in all matters relating to the preparation of the work of the Sub-Committee of Experts.

“ It will be the duty of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation in preparation for, or pursuant to, decisions of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, to study pedagogic questions of a general character or relating more particularly to teaching methods.

“ This distribution of work will not be rigidly adhered to, and the Paris and Geneva Centres will collaborate closely with one another.

“ Further, the Executive Committee requests the Director of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, and the Secretary of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation to draw up, for the next meeting of the Committee, a list of questions to be studied by the two Centres during the coming year.”

Accordingly, the two services of the Educational Information Centre have respectively drawn up their programme of work.

I. EDUCATIONAL INFORMATION CENTRE : SECRETARIAT SERVICE.

1. *Enquiry into the Methods employed in Teachers' Training Schools and Colleges to prepare their Students for teaching Young People in the Aims and Activities of the League of Nations.*

The primary task of the Geneva Centre is to communicate with the Governments concerning steps taken by them to give effect to the recommendations of the Sub-Committee of Experts. An Assembly resolution of 1930 invites the Governments to report every two years on the progress made in introducing League instruction into the curricula of the national system of education. It has been found difficult to obtain detailed reports covering all the various aspects of the subject. Therefore, it is proposed to concentrate the biennial reports from Governments upon one major aspect of League instruction to young people.

So far, no circular letter has been sent out under the terms of the Assembly resolution.

As the Sub-Committee of Experts has frequently emphasised the great importance of a thorough preparation of teachers to enable them to impart League instruction, and as very little material has been gathered on the subject by previous communication with the Governments, the Geneva Centre intends to collect new information from the States Members of the League on the extent, the methods and the character of League instruction given in the training schools and colleges (*écoles normales*). In accordance with the Assembly's instructions the material thus collected will be summarised by the Secretariat. The intention is to attach to the circular letter a questionnaire which might be drawn up in co-operation with those members of the Sub-Committee of Experts who have particular experience on this subject.

2. *Interchange of Secondary-School Teachers.*

The scheme for promoting the interchange of secondary-school teachers had to be abandoned during the year in view of the failure to secure the necessary funds. However, in view of the extreme importance of the plan for the League, and on the recommendation of the American National Committee on Intellectual Co-operation especially interested in the matter, it would be advisable to undertake a detailed study of the conditions under which exchanges of secondary-school teachers between a few typical pairs of countries are taking place in order to show what is actually practicable and where the greatest difficulties lie.

3. *Illustrated Publications on the League of Nations.*

The delegation of the Sub-Committee of Experts, desirous of supplementing the booklet on the *Aims and Organisation of the League of Nations* by a concise and illustrated pamphlet likely to reach a wide and varied circle of readers, noted with satisfaction the preliminary steps taken by the Geneva Centre and the Information Section of the Secretariat to prepare a second booklet containing both photographs and illustrations with explanatory notes that can readily be translated into different languages.

II. EDUCATIONAL INFORMATION CENTRE : INSTITUTE SERVICE.

The work of the Institute has hitherto consisted in the compilation of information ; but it is evident that any principles established should be applied in practice, and the next task is to study the means of doing so.

Apart from the following proposals submitted by the Sub-Committee of Experts for the approval of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, there may be, as a result of the work of the educational mission to be sent to China, some continuous work for the Educational Information Centre.

1. *Creation of 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 (M. Destrée's Proposal).*

The delegation of the Sub-Committee of Experts approved the idea of establishing relations and regular exchanges between these institutions regarded as national centres for information. It therefore requests the Committee to authorise the summoning at the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation of a limited Committee of qualified persons to give an authoritative opinion on the services these institutions can render and on the means of creating an international link between them.

2. *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 Institute drew up an extensive report containing information to serve as a basis of discussion by a Committee of Experts.

The delegation of the Sub-Committee of Experts took note of this report and considers :

“ That the first part of the programme of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation relating to the collection by the Institute of extensive information has now been fulfilled and that this information should be submitted to a limited Committee of Experts who will be called upon to recommend what action be taken on the basis of the experience acquired.”

It asks in consequence :

“ That the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation should summon this committee.”

The delegation suggests :

“ That the latter might be composed of representatives of the Education Committee of the International Committee of Historical Sciences, educationalists, representatives of the Institutes for the scientific study of international relations, and representatives of the Sub-Committee of Experts for the instruction of youth.”

3. *Broadcasting and Propaganda for the League of Nations.*

The Sub-Committee of Experts had recommended the widest use of the facilities which wireless companies put at the disposal of the teaching profession.

The Paris Centre has drawn up a report containing information on what has been done in the various countries to make the League of Nations and its work known by means of broadcasting, and to develop this new method of instruction. One of the objects of the report is to give an idea of the principal national and international organisations which engage in educational broadcasting. The Institute also proposes to take up the wider question of the use of the new methods put at the disposal of the teaching profession (records, broadcasting).

Having noted the Institute's report and documents submitted by the International Broadcasting Union, the delegation requests the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation :

“ To instruct the Institute to proceed with the enquiry already begun and to make a study of the educational aspects of broadcasting, keeping in constant touch with the International Broadcasting Union or any other organisation which has done similar work and obtaining information direct from the administrations concerned.

“ This study should in particular bear upon the various methods employed and the results obtained.

“ The purpose of the enquiry would be to ascertain the advantages which broadcasting might present for teaching regarding the League of Nations and for education in general. A distinction should be drawn between information regarding the results obtained in schools and those obtained elsewhere.”

4. *Travel and Interchange of School Pupils.*

The Sub-Committee of Experts recommended that all data which Governments or bodies having experience of such undertakings could furnish should be collected, and a list made of such organisations. The Institute already possesses fairly extensive though unco-ordinated information on this subject. The delegation thought it advisable to obtain more information, among others, from school authorities, and :

“ Approved the proposal that the Institute should undertake an enquiry into the methods and principles on which these exchanges are carried out, with a view to determining the means of achieving the best results.”

5. *Use of Libraries for making known the League.*

The Sub-Committee had requested the Institute to study the best means of enabling university and popular libraries to make known the League, its organisation and its work. This study was entrusted to the Committee of Library Experts, which met at the Institute from June 4th to 6th, 1931. If the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation approves the resolution adopted by this Committee, the Paris Centre would be called upon to bring it to the notice of the Directors of Libraries.

6. *Work of the Major International Associations.*

The Educational Information Centre in Paris has reported on the work of the major international associations and of the Liaison Committee of the French Associations for Peace by Education, with a view to giving young people information on the League and developing international understanding. This liaison work will continue.

7. *Bibliography — Indexing.*

The Centre analyses the principal educational reviews, and the publications of the international and national associations. Card-indexes summarising essays and articles dealing with instruction in the aims of the League, international educational work, and, generally, all publications calculated to promote the *rapprochement* of young people have been prepared, in respect of documents in English and French, in accordance with the programme mapped out in 1928.

This is part of the permanent work of the Centre with the help of the Geneva Centre, and it has now been extended to publications in other languages, especially German.

* * *

The Educational Information Centre has also prepared a report on international inter-school correspondence, on the basis of the documents supplied by the Committee on International Inter-School Correspondence and by the Institute, which acts as the Committee's Secretariat for individual correspondence, and by the Junior Red Cross, which is responsible for the organisation of collective correspondence.

III. NEW QUESTIONS SUBMITTED BY THE SUB-COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS TO THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE ON INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION.

1. *Co-operation of the Educational Information Centre and the Institutions for the Scientific Study of International Relations.*

The Joint Committee of Representatives of the Sub-Committee of Experts and the Conference of Institutions for the Scientific Study of International Relations, which met in Copenhagen on June 8th and 9th, 1931, adopted two resolutions, on which the delegation passed the following resolution, containing definite proposals for action by the Educational Information Centre :

“ The delegation of the Sub-Committee of Experts for the Instruction of Youth in the Aims of the League adopts the proposals of the Joint Committee which met at Copenhagen on June 8th and 9th, 1931 ;

“ 1. Having studied the question of methods likely to secure the co-operation of the Institutes for the Scientific Study of International Relations in its efforts to make the League of Nations better known throughout the various stages of education ;

“ Recommends that the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation instruct the Educational Information Centre to undertake an enquiry into the various activities both direct and indirect of the said Institutes in so far as they tend to impart a knowledge of the League and develop the spirit of international co-operation, with special reference to the scope, nature, methods and results of such activities ;

“ And pending the possibility of summoning another meeting of the Joint Committee, when this enquiry shall have reached a sufficiently advanced stage, in order to consider other means of co-operation with the said Institutes ;

“ Requests the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation to instruct the Educational Information Centre to co-ordinate the investigations of these questions, utilising for this purpose its information services and its *Educational Survey*.

“ 2. And furthermore, having noted with satisfaction Professor Zimmern's proposal for collective tours for educational officials and appreciating the value of this proposal, requests the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation to incorporate it in principal in its programme and to examine further the possibility of its gradual application.”

2. *League of Nations Educational Film.*

As a result of correspondence carried on between the British National Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and the Section of Intellectual Co-operation of the Secretariat, concerning the advisability of preparing a good educational film on the League, a draft resolution was presented by the Chairman and adopted by the delegation of the Sub-Committee of Experts.

In this resolution :

“ The delegation of the Sub-Committee of Experts asks the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation to instruct its Secretariat, together with the International Educational Cinematograph Institute and other bodies concerned, to collect information both from producers and users of educational films on the preparation of scenarios of an international character suitable for different audiences, the cost of production of such films and the extent of their market, in order to prepare a scheme for the production, the financing and the distribution of several teaching-films dealing with the history, aims, organisation and work of the League, including the International Labour Organisation and the Permanent Court of International Justice. In particular the competent departments of the League and the International Labour Office and the Film Committee of the British League of Nations Union should be consulted.

“ As a possible result of these consultations, the Sub-Committee of Experts requests the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation to authorise the calling of a small committee to examine practical methods of carrying out this suggestion.”

ANNEX 11.

C.I.C.I.232;
[C.I.C.I.232. Addendum]

REPORT ON THE RESULTS OF THE CONSULTATION OF THE GOVERNMENTS CONCERNING THE PRELIMINARY DRAFT INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION ON THE RIGHT OF THE SCIENTIST IN THE REMUNERATIVE UTILISATION OF HIS DISCOVERY.

In a Circular Letter dated July 8th, 1930, the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, in pursuance of a resolution adopted by the Council of the League of Nations at its fifty-first session, communicated for the opinion of the Governments of States, Members

and non-Members of the League of Nations, the preliminary draft international Convention, framed in December 1927 by the Experts who met at the International Institute, and approved in July 1928 by the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation. Annexed to the draft Convention were the explanatory note on insurance by M. Gallié, the Memorandum by the Institute representing the various phases of "scientific property", and the Minutes of the Sub-Committee of Experts which met in December 1927.

Governments were requested to send the Secretary-General any observations or proposals that they might wish to make with regard to the draft. They were asked also to state whether, in their opinion, this preliminary draft could be adopted as a basis of discussion at an international Conference, and whether they would be prepared to send a representative to such a Conference.

In accordance with the desire expressed by the Executive Committee at its session in January last, the various Governments received from the League of Nations Secretariat, in a new Circular Letter dated March 24th, 1931, a pamphlet from the Italian National Committee, containing various proposals relating to the application of the future Convention.

On July 6th, 1931, the Institute had been placed by the League of Nations Secretariat in possession of the text of thirty-two communications received from Governments¹. Of these thirty-two replies, seventeen only were in the nature of opinions — namely, those of the following Governments: Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Danzig, Egypt, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Great Britain, India, Irish Free State, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Siam, United States of America, Yugoslavia. The remaining fifteen amounted to acknowledgements, most of them simply stating that the Government had referred the draft for examination to its competent services.

Of the replies embodying an opinion, six (Egypt, Finland, the Irish Free State, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania) are favourable to the draft Convention. Only, Egypt, the Irish Free State and Italy, however, declare their immediate readiness to take part in the future international Conference. Of these favourable replies, that of Italy endorses the suggestions and proposals put forward by the Italian National Committee on Intellectual Co-operation in the pamphlet submitted to the International Committee in July 1930. Seven Governments (Czechoslovakia, Danzig (Free City of), Great Britain, India, Siam, United States of America, Yugoslavia) are not in favour of the draft. With the exception of the United States of America and India — the latter referring to its previous communication of 1924 — the Governments quote, in support of their negative replies, a number of reasons criticising the preliminary draft Convention submitted to them for examination. Three replies (Austria, Belgium, Germany) contain the opinion that the situation of the problem is not yet sufficiently clear and that the system proposed would meet with insuperable obstacles in present circumstances. One of those replies, the Austrian Government's, contains none the less a promise to take part in the proposed Conference.

In their replies the Austrian and German Governments emphasised that their attitude is mainly due to the exceptional difficulties of the present moment. They add that they have submitted the technical questions as to insurance to the consideration of the competent circles, and reserve the right to make known subsequently the result of this enquiry. One reply, that of Estonia, is limited to general observations. The objections and suggestions contained in the replies received up to date may be analysed as follows:

I. OBJECTIONS.

(a) *Uncertainty as to the Scope of the Reform.*

The draft appears to take no account of the necessity of defining precisely the discoveries to be protected. It does not indicate what is meant by a "scientific discovery" (Austria, Belgium, Estonia, Germany).

It is pointed out, further, with reference to the Minutes of the Committee of Experts, that the benefit of the future Convention might be claimed in connection with discoveries of very different kinds, and even in connection with the mere recording of phenomena already known (Czechoslovakia, Great Britain).

(b) *Ineffective or even Dangerous Character of the Reform.*

The protection contemplated cannot have any effect in stimulating scientific vocation. The latter is, according to this view, determined by considerations in which the hope of gain plays no part whatsoever.

Even supposing the contrary to be possible, such a consequence should be avoided as being alien to scientific ideals (Great Britain, India).

¹ Argentine, Austria, Belgium, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Danzig (Free City of), Denmark, Egypt, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Great Britain, Haiti, India, Irish Free State, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Mexico, Monaco, New Zealand, Panama, Salvador, Siam, South Africa, Turkey, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

(c) *The Convention would create Inequality as between the Different Sciences.*

The application of the new law would, in point of fact, be restricted to sciences in touch with industry. It would thus place such sciences in a privileged and unfair position.

On the other hand, the speculative sciences, being unprotected, would be neglected (Estonia, Great Britain, India, Yugoslavia).

(d) *Difficulty of determining the Share of Each Beneficiary.*

A scientific discovery is never the work of a single scientist. It appears, on the contrary, as the result of individual efforts, often separated by a long interval of time, and it would be impossible to determine the order of merit.

The application of the draft Convention would thus produce between scientists disputes which it would be extremely difficult to settle. This would involve serious difficulties for manufacturers utilising the discoveries in question (Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Germany, Great Britain, Yugoslavia). It would be preferable to create or develop a system of collaboration between scientific laboratories and factories (Belgium, Germany).

(e) *Difficulties connected with the Present System of Patents.*

The new regulations would be at variance with the existing system relating to patents. Further, it might prevent the proper remuneration of persons who, as a result of long endeavour have succeeded in adapting scientific discoveries to the requirements of industry (Austria, Czechoslovakia, Germany and Yugoslavia).

The system of patents could be extended, notably with regard to biological products (Germany).

(f) *Danger of Industrial Repercussions.*

The situation resulting from the present world economic depression is, it is alleged, unfavourable to an innovation such as the recognition of the rights of scientists (Danzig, Siam).

Even if insurance were confined to the risks arising out of claims in connection with discoveries that can be industrially exploited — this appears to be in conformity with the views of the Committee of Experts specially appointed to enquire into the question of insurance — the proposed system would mean a veritable handicapping of industry and thus prove a barrier to industrial progress (Great Britain).

(g) *Danger of International Competition.*

A further objection, which, it was thought, had been abandoned, has been added to those above-mentioned — namely, international competition. The German reply, in again putting forward this objection, gives warning against the danger which would be incurred by a country that gave legal recognition to scientific property before other industrial countries, more numerous now than before the war, had done the same.

II. SUGGESTIONS.

Of the replies in favour of the preliminary draft, only that of the Italian Government, referring to the pamphlet of the Italian National Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, embodies concrete proposals. These proposals, put forward in July 1930, at the meeting of the Sub-Committee on Intellectual Rights, by M. Piola-Caselli and M. Bruni, have already been commented on in the report by Senator Marcel Plaisant (document C.428.M.192.1930. XII, page 114). It may be useful to reproduce here the principal amendments suggested by the Italian National Committee :

(a) Protection to be conditional on the discovery being *new* in character (amendment to Article 1 of the preliminary draft).

(b) Necessity of requiring that the production obtained by means of the discovery shall have actually been *handed over* to industry (amendment to Article 2 of the preliminary draft).

(c) Fixing of a maximum period of three years between publication of the discovery and registration (amendment to Article 4 of the preliminary draft).

(d) Reduction of the period of protection to the number of years fixed by the national laws concerning patents (amendment to Article 5 of the preliminary draft).

(e) Fixing, by the laws of the country of which the user is a national, of the conditions for the exercise of the right and the rate of remuneration, the Court competent to settle the question of remuneration being that of the territory of the said country (amendment to Articles 14 to 17 of the preliminary draft).

(f) Establishment of rules concerning the apportionment of remuneration between different authors of discoveries, on the principle that the user is responsible only for a single remuneration.

The amendments proposed by the Italian National Committee were followed by a preliminary draft national law setting up a consortium of insurers for the protection of

“ scientific property ”. This text is designed to bring the new risk within the general scope of insurance. It rejects the formula of an identical system of insurance in all countries signatories to the Convention, thus reflecting the views expressed at the meetings of the insurance experts. The question of supervision over insurance raised in the Lithuanian Government's reply would be settled simply by a reference to the national system in force in regard to insurance.

The critical examination to which the draft is submitted in the Austrian, Belgian and German replies gives rise to a certain number of amendments, some of which are merely amendments of drafting.

The most important of these amendments are as follows, in the order of the articles to which they refer.

Article 3.

The Belgian Government would here prefer the following wording :

“ Discoveries involving *either new products or new means of production, or an original means of employing already known methods.*”

In the view of those favourable to this wording, the discovery of a new substance or of a hitherto unknown phenomenon would be protected.

Article 4.

In the Austrian Government's view, it would be well to provide that the author's rights come into being on *registration*, and that this formality can only take place when the discovery has been unequivocally published and printed. Further, the same Government considers that it must be

“ Precisely stipulated that the exclusive right to a discovery is acquired by the person first claiming registration.”

The authors of the Austrian reply add that it would be perhaps well to provide that the application for registration should be made within a fixed period after publication of the discovery.

This suggestion, as will be seen, is similar to that of the Italian National Committee for Intellectual Co-operation (see document C.I.C.I.232). It is quite clear that this is opposed to one of the fundamental principles of the Experts' preliminary draft.

Article 5.

The Austrian and German replies also agree with the proposals of the Italian National Committee in stating that the period of protection provided for in this article is too long.

According to the Austrian reply, the period of this protection (which should date from the submitting of the application for registration) might be the same as that of a patent.

Article 6.

In the Austrian Government's view, this article should be completed as follows :

“ The whole without prejudice to the rights specially provided by the present Convention.”

Article 7.

The Austrian reply proposes that this article should be omitted.

The Belgian reply desires that it should be made clear that publication “ *prior to the deposit referred to in Article 4* ” is meant. This last suggestion seems to be in accordance with the views of the authors of the preliminary draft Convention.

Article 8.

The Austrian and German replies complain that the wording of this article implies that no use may be made of the discovery before an agreement between the parties.

On the other hand, the Belgian Government would permit the inventor to object to the putting of his discovery into application. The reply points out that to refuse this to the inventor is equivalent to diminishing the commercial value of the discovery. This danger has, it will be remembered, already been emphasised by the International Institute in the “ Cahier des droits intellectuels ” No. II (page 162).

Article 11.

The Austrian Government thinks that the maximum period for the payment of a consideration for the use of an invention should be laid down. This proposal, which it was impossible to insert in the preliminary draft, had been unanimously accepted by the experts on the suggestion of M. Esnault-Pelterie (see document A.21.1928.XII, page 5).

Article 12.

According to the Austrian Government, the provisions of this article should permit the cancellation of registration of rights wrongfully conferred upon an author. In this Government's view, it should be provided that action may be taken for this purpose by the user of the rights.

Article 13.

The Austrian Government suggests that the nullity provided by this article as regards private agreements should be extended to such agreements as would deprive the author of a fair profit from the use of his discovery.

Article 14.

The jurisdiction of the International Committee of Arbitration should, in the Austrian Government's view, be limited to "cases submitted to it by the two parties".

On the other hand, the Belgian Government considers that the provision as to the nationality of the arbiters is somewhat ambiguous. This same Government observes that the draft is silent as regards the costs of proceedings. It considers that in the case of scientists in straitened circumstances these proceedings should be free of costs.

Article 18.

In the Austrian Government's view, the principal provisions as to formalities of registration and, in particular, the hour of submitting the application should be inserted in the text of the Convention itself.

CONCLUSION.

There can be no question of arriving at any general conclusion on the basis of the small number of replies received up to date. Three indications may, however, be obtained from this fragmentary material :

1. None of the objections put forward represents any addition to those already formulated at the first consultation in 1924.

Several of the original objections disappear in the light of the new draft : this applies to the objection previously based on the difference in character between the works of writers and artists, on the one hand, and scientific discoveries, on the other. The autonomous character of the proposed new right invalidates this objection.

Further, the fear of unduly aggravating the charges on industry, although still evident in several replies, is only regarded as of secondary importance. The Belgian Government seems to express a very widely held opinion, when it says that manufacturers are less afraid of the gravity of the obligations that would be imposed on them than of the practical difficulties that would arise from the application of the proposal.

Lastly, the British reply, although categorical in its opposition, would seem to indicate that the views of that Government might be modified when different countries have had some experience in connection with the rights of scientists.

2. The objections raised are based in most cases on general considerations. They bear witness to a state of mind at variance with the views adopted by the League organs. Others show that the Governments from which they originate are not afraid to submit the provisions of the draft to a close criticism, or to complete in certain cases the work of the experts by additions of genuine importance. On the other hand, several replies, more particularly that of the Yugoslav Government, refers to the text adopted by the experts in very appreciative terms.

One of the objections put forward might be eliminated by a readjustment of the preliminary draft — namely, that of the British and Czechoslovak Governments urging that the text is not sufficiently definite as regards the discoveries to be protected. This objection is found in the opinion put forward by the German Government on July 27th, 1925, concerning the Ruffini scheme and urging the necessity of a more definite delimitation of the scientific domains to which the new regulations would apply.

A similar preoccupation was revealed during the work of the special Committee of Experts in December 1927, in connection with the discussion of an article of the preliminary draft of the Institute designed to restrict the scope of application of the future Convention. After an exhaustive discussion, the Committee, in consideration of a statement by M. Serruys, had realised the danger of determining, *a priori*, what scientific works could be protected.

3. While several countries have still expressed themselves as opposed to the right of the scientist, others, such as Finland, Italy and the Irish Free State, which originally adopted an attitude of reserve if not of hostility, have now given their full support to the system embodied in the preliminary draft Convention.

While expressing no views as to the nature of the replies still awaited from the majority of the Governments, this fact may be regarded as evidence of an evolution very similar to that which, during the last century, has resulted in the now undisputed protection of the other forms of intellectual work. Thus the recognition of the right of the scientist depends

now on a patient effort to win over public opinion, in which endeavour the Institute, at the request of the Executive Committee, has appealed for help to the National Committees on Intellectual Co-operation.

* * *

The replies of Governments, which it has been impossible to reproduce in full, can be consulted by members of the Committee either at the Secretariat or at the Institute.

ANNEX 12.

C.I.C.I. 230.
[C.I.C.I./Com.Ex./16.]

REPORT SUBMITTED BY THE REPRESENTATIVES OF LEGAL INSTITUTIONS DEALING SPECIALLY WITH INTELLECTUAL RIGHTS AND THE LEGAL PROBLEMS CONNECTED THEREWITH.

(Meeting held at Paris on March 16th and 17th, 1931.)

The representatives of the legal institutions convened by the Executive Committee of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation met on March 16th and 17th, 1931, under the chairmanship of M. Julio CASARES.

There were present : for the International Bureau for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works at Berne : M. OSTERTAG ; for the International Institute for the Unification of Private Law in Rome : M. CAPITANT and M. PILOTTI ; for the Legal Section of the League Secretariat : Baron VAN ITTERSUM ; for the International Labour Office : M. MAURETTE ; for the Secretariat of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation : M. DE MONTENACH ; for the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation : M. BONNET and M. WEISS.

The members of the meeting, after discussing the various matters referred to it for examination with a view to ensuring systematic co-operation and avoiding overlapping, unanimously agreed upon the following conclusions :

I.

(a) *Authors' Rights in Connection with Mechanical Sound Production.*

At the request of the Director of the International Bureau at Berne it was decided that it would be desirable for the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation to continue to assist the Berne International Bureau in preparing proposals to be submitted to the Brussels Conference for the revision of the Berne Convention, with the object of obtaining the more effective protection of authors' rights. This co-operation will chiefly take the form of the organisation of public propaganda in the various countries and a special appeal will be made to the National Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and to the international associations concerned.

The Rome International Institute for the Unification of Private Law also will be asked to collaborate.

(b) *Performers' Rights.*

This problem should be regarded as coming essentially within the province of the International Labour Organisation. The International Labour Office has begun and will continue an enquiry into this matter. The question, which has been submitted to the Advisory Committee on Intellectual Workers for examination, may either form the subject of an International Labour Convention, or be referred to the Conference for the Revision of the Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works, as the Governing Body of the International Labour Office decides. The International Labour Office will consult the Berne International Bureau, the Rome International Institute for the Unification of Private Law and the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation.¹

(c) *"Droit de Suite".*

The International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation should continue its efforts to obtain the passing in the various countries of domestic legislation, granting to the authors of intellectual works and their heirs the right to a share in the proceeds of the successive sales of such works (*droit de suite*). It will also endeavour to draw up, in conjunction with the International Bureau at Berne, proposals for the insertion in the Berne Convention of a new article dealing with this subject.

¹ At the Executive Committee's session in Paris from April 10th-12th, 1931, M. Destrée pointed out that the action to be taken for the international protection of performers' rights must take account of the internal legislation already in force or planned in certain countries. He mentioned a bill put forward by himself in the Belgian Parliament. The Executive Committee agreed with M. Destrée and requested the International Institute to mention his remarks in the present note.

On the Chairman's suggestion, the attention of the Executive Committee was drawn to the desirability of requesting the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation to help in the preparations for the Brussels Conference in the same manner as for the Rome Conference.

The Institute would give assistance in two ways : (1) by acting in accordance with section (a) above, and (2) by collecting information concerning authors' rights in conjunction with the Berne International Bureau.

(d) *Bringing into Harmony of the Berne and Havana Conventions.*

The technical enquiries now in progress should be continued.

The International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation will endeavour to facilitate the task of the Rome International Institute for the Unification of Private Law chiefly by getting into touch with the National Committees and appropriate bodies in Latin America.

(e) *Right of the Scientist in respect of the Lucrative Exploitation of his Discovery.*

It is the duty of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation to co-ordinate the replies from Governments on the draft International Convention submitted to them by the League Secretariat, together with the observations of those Governments and of the National Committees on the suggestions made by the Italian National Committee. The opinions and information thus obtained will be dealt with in a report from the International Institute to the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation. The replies from the Governments and National Committees will be communicated to the International Bureau at Berne as soon as received.

(f) *Legal Position of the International Associations and Foundations.*

Although some of the Institutions represented have examined certain aspects of the problem, they have found that no general solution is possible at the present time for all the associations concerned. The meeting expressed the hope that the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation in conjunction with the other institutions will continue to keep the information up to date.

II.

After examining the work of the Institutions represented as regards these special problems, the meeting discussed the organisation of systematic co-operation in the future. On the Chairman's proposal, it decided to suggest to the Executive Committee the advisability of convening periodical meetings between the representatives of the various Institutions with a view to the joint determination of the special functions of each. The object of these meetings would be to ensure the progress of the work and to propose the allocation of work on new questions.

The further enquiries into intellectual rights contemplated by the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation should, as far as possible, begin with a preliminary consultation by correspondence between the International Institute and the other institutions.

Should it not be possible to decide upon a method of work in this way, the Executive Committee might summon a meeting of the representatives of the legal institutions. In other cases, the Executive Committee might convene a meeting of the representatives to take note of the work done by the various institutions on the basis of an agreement reached by correspondence with regard to the allocation of their tasks.

The meeting also recognised the need for closer contact between the five institutions. In particular, the latter should exchange regularly, either directly or through the International Institute, the information collected by them on the problems of intellectual law with which they are dealing and which are thought likely to interest and suitable for communication to the other institutions.

The meeting recognised the importance of the private work which is being done in the field of intellectual rights, more especially by congresses held by international associations making a special study of the question. It trusted that it would be possible for the International Institute to communicate to the other institutions represented at the meeting any data furnished by the associations in question which may not have been brought directly to the notice of the Institutions. This result could be obtained either through the direct participation of the Institute in the congresses, if authorised by a special decision of the Executive Committee, or by the collection of the fullest possible particulars of the work of the congresses.

III.

At the request of the Director of the International Institute the meeting examined Item II, Section I, of the recommendations by the Sub-Committee on Intellectual Rights submitted to the Executive Committee of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation for a decision (document A.21.1930.XII, page 9). As regards the protection

of historic buildings and landscapes and a possible international statute for archæological excavations, the meeting took note of the fact that the International Institute already possesses data regarding these questions, which may have to be considered by the Committee in other aspects as well as the strictly legal aspect. In this connection the International Institute for the Unification of Private Law in Rome might help to some extent in studying these problems, if a decision were taken to this effect.

As regards the establishment of an accurate list of international agreements relating to intellectual questions, the institutions represented stated that none of them were at present in a position to undertake this task.

ANNEX 13.

C.I.C.I.244.
[C.I.C.I./Com.Ex./23.]

IBERO-AMERICAN COLLECTION

REPORT IN LETTER FORM BY M. DE REYNOLD, DATED JUNE 1st, 1931.

[*Translation*]

You will no doubt recall the decision taken by the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation to refer consideration of the proposal for an "Ibero-American Collection" to the Executive Committee. You will also recall that the Executive Committee, at its sessions in January 1930 and April 1931, empowered the Institute to publish the volumes in the case of which grants had been actually received from certain States, this arrangement to hold good until July 1931, when the Institute was to raise the question again with the Executive Committee.

At the same time I was invited by the Committee for the Publication of the Collection to sit on it with the other members, and in agreement with my colleagues of the Executive Committee I accepted this invitation. I accordingly took part in the discussions of the Publication Committee (April 15th), and made certain observations which I thought it necessary to bring to the knowledge of the Executive Committee. I accordingly asked you whether you could see your way to include the question on the agenda of the thirteenth session of the International Committee. You were good enough to inform me that this would be done. I now therefore propose, as arranged, to submit in the form of a report the reasons which have appeared to me to operate in favour of reconsideration of the question.

PAST HISTORY OF THE QUESTION.

I think it necessary to trace in a few words, for the benefit of those of our colleagues who are sitting for the first time on the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, a summary of the history of the Ibero-American Collection.

The initiative in the matter comes from certain Latin-American intellectuals. Meeting on January 28th, 1927, at the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation they drew the attention of the latter to the desirability of publishing, in French, English, German and Italian, translations of the classic masterpieces of Ibero-American literature, of which too little is known in Europe. The Institute was requested to consider the means of arranging for such publications, and called a meeting on March 15th, 1927, of representatives of the Latin-American States. The meeting in its turn appointed a Technical Publication Committee, and the latter drew up a general programme of publication, laid down the main lines for the organisation of the collection, and through one of its members, M. Enrique Diez-Canedo, drafted a report which was submitted to the former Sub-Committee on Arts and Letters of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation. On the proposal of the Sub-Committee, the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation at its session in July 1928 passed a resolution approving "the steps taken with a view to the publication of a series of translations in various languages of works by Latin-American writers".

PRESENT POSITION.

The first volume of the collection, *Chilian Historians* (selected passages) was printed under these conditions and submitted to the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation at its session in July 1930. Some of our colleagues on this occasion warned the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation of the dangers attaching to this publication in the form in which it was submitted. In particular, owing to the use of the words "Ibero-American Collection published by the International Institute of Intellectual

Co-operation", there was a danger that the highly important part played by the Publication Committee would not be sufficiently appreciated. The Committee accordingly decided to omit this subheading, and it was agreed that the only names appearing on the volumes of the collection would be those of the members of the Publication Committee, with the addition of a member of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and an official of the Institute, each in their personal capacity.

I need not, I think, revert to the criticism which was then passed on the methods adopted in launching the collection. Some of my colleagues of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation were astonished to find that the form given to the volumes in the collection was not what they had expected. The Committee would have liked to have been more completely informed as to the negotiations which had taken place since 1928. I have been compelled to admit on rereading the files that this was not done.

I considered therefore, when I joined the Publication Committee, that my object must be to put forward the standpoint of my colleagues of the Executive Committee and at the same time to consider with the Publication Committee the means of presenting the Collection to the public in an altogether satisfactory form.

PROGRAMME OF THE COLLECTION.

There is no question that the members of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation have always recognised the interest attaching to the Collection: but they have at the same time consistently felt that the Collection should be what its title suggests, that is to say, it should place at the disposal of French-speaking readers a collection of works mainly literary, incorporating, in any case, the principal Latin-American classics.

The conversations I have had with the members of the Publication Committee and the perusal of the documents, reports and lists of works for publication, have convinced me that the Publication Committee always regarded the Collection as an organic whole, and as an undertaking to be developed in conformity with a general plan and to have a composite aspect fully representative of Latin-American culture.

These views were no other than the views of the members of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation. Clearly there is no difficulty in giving practical effect to the conception.

It is sufficient to take certain precautions to prevent the difficulties which have arisen in the past from being repeated in the future. To explain the mistakes that have been made, it is necessary to go into the past history of the matter. The Technical Committee at the outset of the Collection, which was transformed into a Committee of Publication, drew up a table of two series of twelve works, apportioned between countries, which appeared to it to deserve a place in the Collection. The order of publication was also indicated.

It so happened, however, that certain of the most important members of this Committee left Europe, and the Committee accordingly ceased in 1929 to hold regular meetings. Nor was this all. It had been the intention of the members of the Committee that the contribution for which the States were to be asked should take the form of a subscription to the volumes relating to their respective countries; but in fact the support of the States took the form of a general subsidy to the Institute to cover the costs of publication of a number of works, the titles of which were not designated.

The result was that certain States claimed to intervene in the selection of the works for translation. As, at the same time, the subsidies received were not in accordance with the order laid down by the Publication Committee, the whole programme of the latter was upset.

The reasons for this change are to be found, not only in the absence of the members of the Publication Committee, but also in a certain confusion between the functions of the Publication Committee and those of the Institute, the result of which is seen in the absence of any reference to the Committee in the volume *Chilian Historians* as submitted to the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.

PUBLICATION COMMITTEE.

Since 1930, the Institute's efforts have been directed towards a readjustment of the position in the sense of reviving the Publication Committee and re-establishing its powers.

It was decided that absent members should appoint deputies residing in Paris, to keep them informed as to the solutions adopted and to sit in their place. It was thus possible to hold a number of meetings, the proceedings of which form the subject of detailed Minutes. I attended the last such meeting and received the happiest impression. I can testify that the Publication Committee is now in existence and ready to get to work. It is composed of distinguished personalities in the literature of Latin America and specialists of undoubted competence. It asks for nothing better than to assume the responsibilities devolving on it.

All action is, however, at the moment held up owing to a difficulty which I wish to lay before the Executive Committee.

POSSIBILITIES OF DEVELOPING THE COLLECTION.

As stated at the beginning of this report, the Executive Committee of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, at its meeting in April 1931, decided that the Institute was only authorised to publish volumes, the subsidies for which had been actually paid. As regards new subsidies, it could only receive those that might be accorded as a result of arrangements previously completed.

The countries which have given subsidies at the present time are Chile, Brazil, Argentine and Venezuela. If this is to be all, the Ibero-American Collection will consist only of volumes from four out of the twenty Latin-American Republics and will no longer, therefore, be entitled to the general title of Ibero-American Collection.

I urge my colleagues to give their full attention to this fact and to reflect on the contradiction with which we are confronted. On the one hand, we are asking the Committee for the publication of the Ibero-American Collection to make the latter a complete whole, and to assume the responsibilities of its literary direction by giving the series of works which the Committee wishes to introduce to the French-speaking public the character of a publication of classics and not that of a political publication. On the other hand, if we limit the choice of the volumes to be published to the literatures of four countries, we are making it impossible for the Committee to accomplish a work of fruitful and properly balanced character, representing the Latin-American continent.

The Executive Committee, when it came to consider the conditions under which this matter had been conducted, had the impression that there had been a certain absence of method. It accordingly urged the Institute in the future to avoid mistakes capable of leading to serious miscalculations.

But the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, informed as it now is of the facts, and reassured by the action of its Executive Committee, should take up the question as a whole and come to an agreement as to the principles to be followed in the organisation of the Collection.

ORGANISATION.

The publication of the Ibero-American Collection is due to the joint action of a Publication Committee, the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, the Latin-American States and a publishing printer.

As there was no exact rule to distinguish the sphere of activity of these four bodies, changes occurred, and some of these bodies may have been led to encroach on the powers of the others.

As the Publication Committee is now working regularly, I think it is possible to lay down regulations for the Collection in the future based on the following principles :

1. The literary direction of the Collection be in the hands of a Publication Committee which should alone be entitled to designate the texts for publication or the persons to translate them, and to take the responsibility accordingly.

2. The Publication Committee should instruct the Institute to procure the necessary funds for publication by applying to the States in accordance with the specifications prepared by the publishing printer.

It would have been better for the contributions of the States to take the form of subscriptions to a given number of copies of the works relating to their respective countries. As, however, the practice of subsidising one or more works has been adopted, it may as well be continued — but on one condition only, viz., that the subsidy should be given for works specifically designated by the Publication Committee, the latter having a free hand to determine the order in which the volumes are to appear.

3. The Institute in receiving the funds in question will not be accepting any responsibility other than financial — that is to say, a responsibility for the management of the publication. It is the opinion of the Legal Section of the League of Nations, which has been consulted on the point, that the Institute, in receiving a subsidy which at the present time is fixed at 20,000 francs for the publication of this or that volume, is only under obligation to show proof of the publication of the particular volume under the prescribed conditions.

It is, however, indispensable that the action to be taken to obtain the support of the States should be *taken by the Institute, and by the Institute alone*. Up to the present the negotiations have been conducted, directly or indirectly, partly by members of the Publication Committee, partly by representatives of the States, partly by the officials of the Institute; and this has led to a number of misunderstandings which are difficult to put right.

In future there will be a single system only. The Institute, which is to receive the money, will simply advise the States officially that the Publication Committee has decided to publish this or that work, and will ask the States concerned whether they are prepared to pay their subsidies. This action by the Institute may be supported by the members of the Publication Committee or other Latin-American personalities; but it must be made in clear and orderly form, in terms which are the same for all States and have received the approval of the Executive Committee of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and the Committee for the publication of the Collection.

4. The Latin-American States concerned will pay their subsidies for one, two, three or four volumes according to the programme laid down by the Publication Committee, it being left to the Institute to arrange for the sale of 1,500 copies, while 500 copies will, in addition, be handed over to the Governments concerned without charge for distribution by the latter in their respective countries. The money received will appear in a separate chapter of the Institute's budget and will be administered independently. The States subsidising the Institute will thus have the assurance that the undertaking will have no commercial character. The profits earned from sales will be added to the subsidies received in order to allow of the printing of a new volume.

5. The internal connection between the Publication Committee and the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation might be arranged for in the following manner:

The Publication Committee, as I see it, is an independent Committee acting at once as a Committee of Experts and a Managing Committee on the lines of the International Museums Office. Its Chairman will be a member of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation holding office as such. Its Secretary-General will be an official of the Institute holding office as such. The latter will act on behalf of the Publication Committee in everything relating to the publishing side of the undertaking. In this capacity he will be called upon to sign all applications for incurring expenditure in connection with the Collection. The accounts will be kept by the Institute's accountant in his official capacity, expenditure vouchers being countersigned by the chief clerk of the Institute's administrative department. These provisions will afford a guarantee that the funds administered by the Institute are employed exclusively for the successful operation of the Collection.

6. The Publication Committee will be in touch with the publishing printer through the intermediary of the Institute. If the Collection had been published at the outset with the full literary responsibility of the Publication Committee, the Institute only assuming responsibility for its financial and administrative management, there would have been no reason to entrust the publication to a private publisher. The Institute might have entrusted the work of printing to a printer and the sale and advertisement of the volumes to a bookselling agency. The Collection would then have been published direct by the Institute, and the payment of heavy commissions to the private publisher who has been selected would have been avoided. As, however, the project has been taken up on the lines it has, there remains the possibility of obtaining concessions in the contract by which the Institute is associated with the "Les Belles-Lettres" Company. A difficulty, however, arises; the Company may in fact to some extent be considered an unnecessary factor. As the Publication Committee will in future assume before the public the literary responsibility for the Collection, it would have been natural to find some form of procedure under which the Committee would have entrusted the Institute with the task of publication. That is now difficult owing to the fact that the "Les Belles-Lettres" Company also appears before the public as the publisher. I would draw the attention of the Executive Committee to the necessity for finding some solution of this question. If matters were to remain as they are, the situation would be quite abnormal. As the names of the members of the Publication Committee will appear alone on the title-page of each volume, together with the name of the publisher (*i.e.*, the "Les Belles-Lettres" Company), the public will conclude that, as is usual in the case of this kind of publication, "Les Belles-Lettres" are the publishers under the patronage of a Committee; this would be a complete reversal of the rôles. All that the "Les Belles-Lettres" Company has to do is to print a Collection in connection with which it is receiving the benefits of the work of the Publication Committee and the Institute.

I consider therefore that it is necessary to find some formula which will make it possible to define clearly the functions of the three bodies concerned — *viz.*, the Committee, the Institute and the Company. The Executive Committee will perhaps take the view that, after it has been found possible to reach an agreement between the Institute, the "Les Belles-Lettres" Company and the Publication Committee, the formula found should be submitted for its approval. This formula might be as follows: on the title-page, "International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation", above "Ibero-American Collection" and on the fly-leaf: "The Ibero-American collection is published under the literary control of a Latin-American Publication Committee consisting of: Mlle. Gabriela MISTRAL, M. BELAUNDE, M. Mariano BRULL, M. Enrique DIEZ CANEDO, M. FRANCISCO GARCIA CALDERON, M. LE GENTIL, M. E. MARTINENCHE, M. Alfonso REYES, M. Gonzalo ZALDUMBIDE, M. Dominique BRAGA".

CONCLUSION.

I do not think it is necessary to go into further detail. I will only once more ask my colleagues to bear in mind that the Ibero-American Collection is an important undertaking to which we are compelled for reasons of expediency — and I will even add, political reasons — to give our entire attention. The Secretariat of the League of Nations has had occasion to appreciate the interest which the ideas of intellectual co-operation arouse in Latin America. We have much to do in this field. There is no better means of showing the Latin-American peoples the desire we have to work with them on the programme of intellectual *rapprochement* than to arrive at last at some definite agreement as to the regulations and general guiding lines of a publication in which all the Latin-American countries, as we are informed from very different quarters, are specially interested.

ANNEX 14.

C.I.C.I.228.

PROPOSAL FOR THE COLLABORATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION IN AN ENQUIRY INTO THE UTILISATION OF WORKERS' SPARE TIME

LETTER FROM M. ALBERT THOMAS, DATED MARCH 27th, 1931.

Since the date of its foundation, the International Labour Office has taken a keen interest in the use made of workers' spare time. Its interest in this problem is the consequence of the duties and functions entrusted to it by the Treaty of Peace itself. Its activities and studies in this field were still further extended as a result of the recommendation relating to the employment of workers' spare time adopted by the International Labour Conference at its sixth session in 1924. Among the means best calculated to provide for workers' recreation which would afford both relaxation and intellectual improvement, the recommendation adopted in 1924 mentions libraries and reading-rooms.

Carrying the question still further, the International Labour Conference, at its fourteenth session, held in 1930, adopted a resolution moved by M. Jouhaux, the French workers' delegate, inviting the Governing Body of the International Labour Office to undertake a study of the means whereby all branches of literature, science and art could be made accessible to workers.

The International Labour Office began its study on these lines, but it realised that, on certain clearly defined points, the collaboration of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation would be of the utmost value to it in the conduct of its enquiry. For example, if the Institute could, in the near future, communicate to it information concerning the situation of popular libraries in the different countries, their system of functioning and the resources at their disposal, such information would be of considerable assistance. Furthermore, some time ago, the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation set up a Committee of Popular Arts, which has since been attached to the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation. Popular arts, however, must be regarded as synonymous, not only with arts for the people, but also with arts by the people. Artistic productions in their different fields can constitute one of the most attractive and profitable mediums for the employment of workers' spare time. Here, again, systematically compiled data furnished by the Committee on Popular Arts, which is attached to the Institute, could afford us material help in our work.

I therefore ask you whether, in these two fields, collaboration between our respective organisations would not, in your opinion, be both possible and desirable. You yourself may possibly require for that purpose authorisation, if not from the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation itself, at all events from the Executive Committee of that body. The Committee is meeting on April 10th next; the International Labour Office will, as usual, be represented at the meeting by M. Maurette, Chief of the Research Division. Do you not think it would be expedient and advisable to submit our request to the Executive Committee with a view to giving it practical effect? Our representative will naturally be in a position to lay before the Committee all the considerations which have prompted me to address this proposal to you.

ANNEX 15.

C.I.C.I.243.

REQUEST FOR CO-OPERATION SUBMITTED BY THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT TO THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

REPORT BY PROFESSOR G. MURRAY, THE CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE.

In the last few months, the Chinese Government has forwarded to the League of Nations two requests referring to the assistance which might be afforded to it by the International Organisation of Intellectual Co-operation. These requests were examined by the Executive Committee — the first during its third session, held at Paris on April 12th; and the second, more recently, during its fourth session, held at Geneva in the week which preceded the opening of the plenary session of the Committee. These requests, although a certain connection exists between them, should nevertheless be considered separately. Accordingly, their purpose and the steps to which they have given rise will be outlined below in two separate chapters.

I. FIRST REQUEST FROM THE CHINESE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, DATED MARCH 6TH, 1931.

On March 6th, 1931, the Chinese Vice-Minister of Education, M. P. L. Chen, sent the Secretariat of the League of Nations a letter, in which he asked to be informed as to the possibility of obtaining the collaboration of the competent organs and institutions of the League of Nations for fostering the cultural and scientific relations between China and other Members of the League. In order to give at least a preliminary indication of the Chinese Government's views on the subject, the Vice-Minister of Education suggested the steps which might be taken in three directions :

(a) Means of developing intellectual relations between China and the other States Members of the League, notably with a view to promoting the exchange of professors, particularly those specialising in medical and natural science, as well as in jurisprudence and political science.

(b) Wish of the University of Nanking to obtain, through the League of Nations, the assistance of a professor of English literature (preferably British), of a professor of geography, and a professor of geology, the two latter chosen preferably from among scientists of Austria, Germany, Scandinavia or Switzerland who are able to teach in English.

The Chinese Ministry of Education stated in this connection that the University of Nanking could not offer the exchange professors more than the highest salary paid to members of the faculty — *i.e.*, 320 Mexican dollars per month — and that, consequently, outside assistance would be greatly appreciated.

(c) Lastly, the Minister of Education confirmed his wish to enter into more direct contact with the institutions of the League of Nations dealing with intellectual questions, and expressed the desire to receive detailed information on the organisation of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation and of the International Educational Cinematographic Institute, and on the nature of the co-operation which these institutions might be able to afford the Chinese Government.

This request of the Chinese Government having been laid before it at its third session, the Executive Committee emphasised its importance and declared that the Organisation of Intellectual Co-operation regarded it as a duty to take all necessary steps, in agreement with the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, to comply with the requests submitted to it. It accordingly instructed the Director of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation to proceed to initial enquiries and report to it at its next session. The Institute accordingly endeavoured to comply to the greatest possible extent with the three specific requests contained in the letter of the Chinese Vice-Minister of Education.

(a) As regards the possibility of intensifying intellectual relations between China and the other States Members of the League of Nations, the Institute undertook to collect information both on the relations already existing and on the means of intensifying and extending them. The Institute's enquiries cannot be expected to give any results until a certain period has elapsed, and it is therefore unable to report on them for the moment; but it may be said that these first efforts are being pursued in favourable conditions.

(b) The Institute has invited applications from professors willing to go to China and answering to the conditions stated by the Chinese Government. It is further drawing up the terms on which these professors will be sent to China, both as regards the duration of their mission and as regards the financial guarantees which it will be possible to give them in order to supplement the salary offered by Nanking University.

1. *Selection of Candidates.*

The endeavours made to find a professor of English literature appeared likely to be successful, since the distinguished candidate at first declared himself willing to consider the offer made to him. Other reasons which subsequently supervened prevented him from persisting in his original intention, and neither the Director of the Institute nor the Chairman of the Committee felt able to insist in these circumstances. Further endeavours are being made to find an English-speaking professor willing to go to China to give lectures under the conditions indicated above. The endeavours made by the Institute to find a professor of geology led it to recommend to the Chairman, after a careful examination of the candidates' qualifications, the appointment of Professor Paréjas, of Geneva University, at which, in spite of his youth, he has already acquired a considerable reputation by his works on alpine geology. Professor Paréjas has accepted, in principle, the offer made to him and the conditions attaching thereto. It is hoped to conclude shortly an arrangement with him enabling him to begin his lectures at Nanking University at the beginning of the next academic year.

The qualifications of different professors of geography of Austrian and German nationality were examined by the Director of the Institute, but a special opportunity offered of complying with the Chinese Government's request on still more favourable terms. He was informed

that a professor of German nationality, M. Credner, who had taught geography at Canton University for several years, was willing to prolong his stay in China and to be attached to Nanking University as professor nominated by the League of Nations. The information received by the Institute in this connection being very favourable, and the Chinese Government having signified its approval of this choice, an offer was sent to M. Credner, and it is hoped that he will shortly accept it.

2. *Financial Assistance by the League of Nations.*

As indicated above, the Institute, while looking for candidates, also devoted its attention to determining the material conditions of the mission in agreement with the Secretary-General of the League of Nations. It decided that the duration of the mission entrusted to the professors in China would be two years. The League of Nations, by means of the special funds placed at the Secretary-General's disposal, would guarantee the professors nominated by it a salary of 30,000 Swiss francs per annum, including the sum paid as salary by Nanking University.

(c) As soon as he received the letter of the Chinese Ministry of Education, the Secretary-General of the League of Nations informed it of his intention to ask the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation and the International Educational Cinematographic Institute to prepare a detailed memorandum on their work, and particularly on the nature of the co-operation they might be able to offer the Chinese Government.

The Secretary-General has received memoranda and annexed documents from the two above-mentioned Institutions, and has sent them to the Nanking Government, drawing its attention to the fact that they constituted a preliminary documentation which might be supplemented as and when the Organisation of Intellectual Co-operation found itself in a position to comply more fully with the wishes expressed to it.

* * *

From these explanations it appears that, as regards the three specific requests submitted by the Chinese Ministry of Education, the Organisation of Intellectual Co-operation has taken the necessary steps to comply with them.

II. SECOND REQUEST FROM THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT SENT TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS IN A TELEGRAM DATED APRIL 25TH, 1931.

In a telegram sent to the Secretary-General by the Vice-Chairman of the Executive Yuan, the latter asked, on behalf of his Government, that the technical organisations of the League should assist as advisers in framing and carrying out the plans for the reconstruction of China which the Government had in view. As regards the special sphere of education, the Chinese Government said :

“ In addition, the League might help the Government to find advisers to assist the development of the Chinese educational system and facilitate the intercourse between the centres of intellectual activity in China and abroad.”

This request was submitted to the Council of the League of Nations, at the same time as the Secretary-General's proposals to give effect thereto, at its sixty-third session, held at Geneva last May.

Among the proposals laid before the Council by the Secretary-General, that relating to the Chinese Government's specific request concerning education was worded as follows :

“ Similarly, the Secretary-General would refer to the International Committee of Intellectual Co-operation for action by its executive organ, the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, and by the International Educational Cinematographic Institute, questions relating to the educational system and intercourse between intellectual centres in China and abroad.”

From the statements received from the Chinese Government as to the practical effect which it desired the League of Nations to give to its request, it appeared that the Nanking Government would like the League to send a mission of experts to China to study the educational system, submit suggestions as to the reorganisation of that system, and, in general, give its opinion as to the best methods of helping the Chinese Government to undertake the reorganisation proposed and to foster intercourse between intellectual centres in China and in the other States Members of the League of Nations.

In pursuance of the Council's decision of May 19th, 1931, approving and adopting the Secretary-General's proposals, the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation was informed, through its Chairman, of the Chinese Government's request, and the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation was requested to take the initial steps to give effect to those proposals. In agreement with the Chairman of the Committee and the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, the Director of the Institute had several discussions on the constitution of a mission of experts to be sent to China before the end of the year to carry out an enquiry and draft the opinions asked for.

The organisation of that mission necessitated lengthy preparatory work, the result of which was successful both as regards the composition of the mission, its programme of work and the funds made available for it.

1. *Composition of the Mission.*

On the proposal of the Secretary-General of the League of Nations and the Director of the Institute, the Chairman of the Committee appointed the following members of the mission :

M. Carl BECKER, Professor at the University of Berlin and former Prussian Minister of Education ;

M. FALSKI, Professor of Philology and Director at the Polish Ministry of Education ;

M. LANGEVIN, Professor at the Collège de France ;

Mr. TAWNEY, Professor at the University of London.

The Secretary-General was good enough to agree to his *chef de cabinet*, Mr. F. P. WALTERS, of the League of Nations Secretariat, being appointed to assist the mission as special adviser. Finally, if the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, which will be approached on the subject, agrees, the Director of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, M. H. BONNET, will join the mission in China so as to be able to participate in its work during the last part of its tour and assist it in drawing up its final report. The International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation must be enabled to follow the work of co-operation with the Chinese Government which may result from the discussions between the Chinese authorities and the mission sent by the League.

2. *Financial Arrangements made for sending the Mission.*

The Secretary-General of the League of Nations was authorised by the Council to draw upon certain special funds for the sums needed to meet the expenses of the mission, both for the travelling expenses of its members and for the salaries of any assistants appointed.

3. *Meeting of the Members of the Mission.*

On July 18th, the members of the mission were asked by the Secretary-General to come to Geneva to discuss the preliminary arrangements to be made in preparation for their journey. They were also asked to discuss the methods to be adopted by them in their work.

M. Becker, M. Langevin, Mr. Tawney and Mr. Walters were present at the meeting, which was held under the Chairmanship of the Acting Secretary-General. The meeting drafted a number of conclusions, which were discussed by the Executive Committee.

4. *Special Meeting of the Executive Committee on July 18th.*

The Chairman of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation decided to take advantage of the presence in Geneva of the members of the Executive Committee and those of the mission to call a joint meeting, which was held at the Secretariat on the afternoon of July 18th. Each of the members of the mission explained to the Committee the principles which he considered they should adopt during their study tour, and the Committee noted with great satisfaction the importance which each of the members of the mission attached to the work with which they had been entrusted, and also the unanimity of views which they displayed from the outset, and which seemed likely to facilitate their work and make it more productive. As shown by the Minutes, which can be obtained by the members of the Committee if they so desire, several members of the Executive Committee expressed their views on the peculiar importance attached by the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation to the request of the Chinese Government. In their opinion, this request marked the beginning of long and close co-operation, of which the sending of the mission was but a first stage. What the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation desired to ascertain was the nature of the assistance it could give to the Chinese Government ; such assistance was to be discreet, disinterested and in accordance with the wishes of the Chinese Government. The Intellectual Co-operation Organisation approached in an unbiased spirit the work before it which, though arduous, was very flattering to it. Its first desire was to help China to find in her own great traditions of culture the means of gradually adapting herself to new conditions.

Summing up the proposals made during the meeting, the Chairman of the Committee submitted two decisions to the members for their approval — one relating to the arrangements to be made before the departure of the mission and in preparation therefor, and the other relating to the action to be taken after the mission's return, for the completion and conclusion of its work. The following are the texts of these two decisions.

(i) *Decision relating to the Preparations for the Mission.* — The Executive Committee was of opinion that the following steps should be taken to prepare for the departure of the mission :

(a) Preliminary suggestions should be framed on the basis of the information already available for the experts.

Mr. Tawney, who recently undertook a study tour in China, might prepare these data for submission to his colleagues.

(b) A questionnaire might be prepared before the departure of the mission so that it might, on its arrival at Nanking, be supplied with any preliminary data which it considered would facilitate its work. Before August 1st, the members of the mission should forward to the Secretariat any questions they might wish to be included in the questionnaire to be submitted to the administrations concerned, through Dr. Rajchman, at present on a special mission for the League in China. Dr. Rajchman was asked to see that the documentation required was ready for the mission on its arrival.

(c) The general preparations for the mission, the drafting of the questionnaire, etc., would be carried out under the direction of Captain Walters, at whose disposal the Institute and Secretariat had placed specially qualified officials.

Captain Walters was asked to see that all necessary steps were taken, in accordance with the proposals drafted by Mr. Tawney.

(d) The clerical work, etc., would be done by a secretary-shorthand-typist engaged to accompany the mission and assist the members in their travels and their work.

(ii) *Decision relating to the Mission's Final Report.* — The Executive Committee expressed the opinion that the mission ought, on the termination of its work, to summarise the results in two reports corresponding to the two separate requests made by the Chinese Government :

(a) Report containing the mission's opinion on the best means of improving the educational system.

(b) Report on the means of facilitating intercourse between intellectual centres in China and abroad.

These reports will be addressed to the Chinese Government and to the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.

The reports should contain advice both to China and to the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation. The latter should be supplied with information bearing upon any future action which it might undertake with a view to rendering to the Chinese Government any permanent practical assistance which it might desire.

The International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation will grant the members of the mission on their return all necessary facilities for the drafting of these reports.

CONCLUSIONS.

The above is a summary of the preparations for the new work involved by the two requests of the Chinese Government, up to the opening of the present plenary session of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.

As the members of the Committee will note, some of these preliminary efforts have already borne fruit. For instance, the departure of the mission is timed for the end of August and the professors will probably be sent to the University of Nanking by the beginning of the university year.

The Committee is, however, aware that, as has been said above, this is but a first stage, and that the Committee is called upon, not only to give its opinion on measures already taken, but to give opinions on steps to be taken in the future so as to extend, as far as may be desired by the Chinese Government, the action undertaken at its request by the International Intellectual Co-operation Organisation.

ANNEX 16.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE PLENARY COMMITTEE AT ITS MEETING ON JULY 25TH, 1931.

1. IMPORTANCE OF THE REDUCTION OF ARMAMENTS FOR THE INTELLECTUAL CLASSES.
(Recommendation submitted by Professor MURRAY and M. PAINLEVÉ.)

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation,
Considering that the military burdens borne by the different nations render increasingly difficult the studies, the training and even the continued existence of an intellectual class, and thus hamper the intellectual progress of mankind ;

Considering further that the Committee has undertaken and is carrying out the duty of instructing youth in the principles of the League of Nations, of peace and of international co-operation ;

And that the whole development of the League of Nations is closely bound up with the progress of disarmament and of the international conventions ensuring peace :

Expresses the ardent hope that the General Conference which is to meet next February will achieve a substantial reduction in the land, sea and air armaments of the world under such conditions as will provide international guarantees for the security of each nation.

2. THE STATUTE OF THE ORGANISATION OF INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION AND ITS RELATIONS WITH THE GOVERNING ORGANS OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation,

Considering the increased number and importance of the questions submitted to the Council and to the Assembly of the League of Nations which relate to the work and activity of the Organisation of Intellectual Co-operation ;

Noting that, after an inevitable period of trial and experiment, the work of intellectual co-operation has now reached the stage of positive achievement ;

Considering that the re-organisation in progress necessitates closer and more continuous co-operation between the Committee and the governing organs of the League of Nations ;

Makes the following recommendations :

(a) That the Assembly should expressly recognise the existence of the Organisation of Intellectual Co-operation composed of : the International Committee of Intellectual Co-operation, a consultative organ of the League of Nations, its dependent commissions and committees ; the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, its executive organ ; and the International Educational Cinematographic Institute (which have been placed at the disposal of the League of Nations under the conditions laid down in their respective statutes) ; the National Committees of Intellectual Co-operation, representatives of which may meet in conference whenever desirable on the invitation of the International Committee of Intellectual Co-operation ;

(b) That the organs of the League of Nations should, whenever possible, invite the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation to send representatives to meetings of the Council and of the Committees of the Assembly at which questions relating to intellectual co-operation are examined ; as in the case of other organs of the League, the Committee might be represented by its Chairman or by its Rapporteur ;

(c) That the Governments Members of the League of Nations, in constituting their delegations to the Assembly, should take into consideration the importance to the work of intellectual co-operation of the Second Committee's debates and should be represented in these debates by particularly well-qualified persons, such as members of the National Committees on Intellectual Co-operation.

3. PRELIMINARY CONSULTATIONS LIKELY TO ASSIST THE CHAIRMAN IN GIVING HIS OPINION IN CASE OF THE RENEWAL OF THE COMMITTEE.

The Committee on Intellectual Co-operation notes with satisfaction the decision taken by the Council in its resolution of September 9th, 1930, to the effect that the Chairman of the Committee will be consulted in advance through the Secretary-General on the renewal of the Committee, and makes the following recommendation :

Before transmitting his opinion to the Secretary-General, under the Council resolution of September 9th, 1930, concerning the renewal of the terms of office of retiring members of the Committee or the appointment of new members, the Chairman should consult the members of the Committee, if in session at the moment, or, in the interval between two sessions, those of the Executive Committee. The aim of these consultations should be to permit the Chairman to take into account the views which might be expressed to him by his colleagues concerning the representation of the various cultures and the principal schools of thought.

4. THE PROLONGATION, IN EXCEPTIONAL CASES, AFTER THE EXPIRATION OF THE TERM OF OFFICE OF CERTAIN MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE, OF THEIR MANDATE TO CARRY OUT SPECIAL TASKS.

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation,

Considering the great importance of the Organisation of Intellectual Co-operation retaining the assistance of its different members, or of other persons specially competent by reason of their experience of its organisation and methods, after the expiry of their terms of office :

Decides that, in agreement with the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, the Chairman of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation may submit for approval by the plenary Committee proposals to prolong, in exceptional cases, the term

of office of such persons in the committees subordinate to the plenary Committee beyond the period for which they would normally serve as members of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.

5. CONVOCAATION OF A CONFERENCE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF NATIONAL COMMITTEES.

The International Committee for Intellectual Co-operation, once more realising the value of the collaboration of the National Committees for Intellectual Co-operation and the important part that they should play in the Organisation for Intellectual Co-operation, is very glad to note the increase in the number of these Committees, welcomes their activities and desires to give them all the assistance and support which they may require ;

Approves the publication of a pamphlet (repertory) brought out by the Secretariat and containing information with regard to the composition of the National Committees and their work ;

Requests the Council of the League of Nations and the Assembly to authorise the convening in 1934 of a Conference of representatives of National Committees.

The Secretariat and the Institute should immediately undertake the preparatory work for this Conference and begin by consulting the National Committees as to all the questions they would desire to see placed on the agenda of the Conference. In accordance with the information thus obtained, the Committee might draw up the programme of the Conference during its fourteenth session.

The Committee requests the Council and the Assembly to grant the Organisation for Intellectual Co-operation a special credit during the next financial year in order to enable it to prepare for and hold the Conference.

6. UNIVERSAL ADOPTION OF ROMAN CHARACTERS.

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation,

Having heard Professors Lin Yutang and Tanakadate on the recent movements, especially in China and Japan, for the introduction of Roman Characters side by side with the national systems of writing these languages ;

And having noted the first results of the enquiry of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation ;

Considering that the unification of written symbols would be of great value in promoting international understanding ;

Confirms the resolution adopted at its twelfth session on the proposal of Professor Tanakadate,

And instructs the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation to continue the enquiry begun in 1930, and to present a report on its results to the fourteenth session. The Institute should particularly endeavour to obtain relevant information and opinions from the National Committee on Intellectual Co-operation (or, where necessary, from other competent bodies) in countries which this resolution directly concerns.

7. WORK AND STATUTE OF THE PERMANENT COMMITTEE ON ARTS AND LETTERS.

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, having heard and discussed M. Jules Destrée's report on the first session of the Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters,¹

Approves the resolution of the Committee and instructs the Institute to carry them into effect ;

Entrusts particularly to the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation the task of collecting the information requested of it for the session of May 1932 ;

Asks the Executive Committee to supervise the execution by the Institute of the proposed programme, with the help of the Bureau of the Permanent Committee and those members of the Committee who are willing to give their assistance to this effect ;

Lays down as follows the provisional statute of the Permanent Committee ;

(1) The Members of the Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters shall be appointed by the Chairman of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation ;

(2) They are appointed for a period of three years, the first period to expire at the end of 1933 ;

(3) The term of office may be renewed, but at the end of each period of three years three of the members may not be re-eligible ;

(4) The Chairman of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation may, as an exception and for a specific question, appoint one or more qualified persons to attend the meeting of the Committee ; these persons shall not be members of the Committee and shall only be able to take part in the debates on the special points for the study of which they were invited ;

¹ See document A.23.1931.XII, Appendix 2.

(5) The agenda of the sessions, as well as the Committee's general activities, shall be determined by its Chairman, after consultation with the members of the Bureau, the Secretary of the Committee and the Director of the Institute ;

(6) In order to ensure the continuity of the work, the representative of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation on the Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters may, as an exception, be chosen from among former members of the Committee.

8. GUARANTEES IN REGARD TO TRANSLATIONS.

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation,
Having noted the report of the Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters, and the report of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation on translations;¹

Considering that international conventions and national legislations provide authors whose works are translated with inadequate protection of their moral and material rights :

Instructs the Institute to pursue its work with a view to obtaining better guarantees in regard to translations and to determining, in anticipation of the Brussels Conference, the improvements which might be introduced into Article 8 of the Berne Convention.

9. INTERNATIONAL BIBLIOGRAPHY OF TRANSLATIONS.

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation,

Having noted the resolution of the Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters and the report of the Executive Committee on the international bibliography of translations ;

Considering that such a publication would be of great value :

Requests the Institute to carry out these proposals. For this purpose the Institute will summon a small committee of experts which, subject to the approval of the Executive Committee, will lay down rules for the publication of a periodical bulletin.

10. INTERNATIONAL MUSEUMS OFFICE.

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, having heard the reports submitted to it by the Chairman of the Directors' Committee of the International Museums Office and the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, is happy to note the considerable development of the International Museums Office in the last year and desires to express its keen satisfaction thereat ;

It approves these reports, as well as the programme for the Office's future work drawn up by its Directors' Committee ;

It notes the importance and interest of the work of the Rome Conference summoned to study the scientific methods applied to the examination and preservation of works of art and thanks the Italian Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, whose generous support made this Conference possible ;

It approves the summoning by the Museums Office of a Committee of Experts to draw up a *Handbook for the Preservation of Works of Art* for the use of the staff of museums and collectors, and recognises the utility of periodical meetings of experts for the study of specific questions which arise in connection with the preservation of works of art ;

It approves the agenda of the Conference which is to be held next October for the study of problems relating to the protection and preservation of artistic and historical monuments ;

It warmly thanks the Greek Government for its kind invitation to hold this meeting at Athens and for the generous help it has given the Office.

The Committee is unanimous in hoping that the Office will, as soon as possible, hold a meeting of the representatives of the casting workshops attached to the principal museums in order to reach an agreement facilitating the wider distribution of casts and ensuring protection for their marks of origin.

It desires to congratulate the International Museums Office on its success with the review *Museumion*, which it has made into an excellent instrument for liaison between the museums and the Ministries of Fine Arts.

11. WORK OF THE COMMITTEE OF LIBRARY EXPERTS.

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation,
Having taken note of M. Godet's report on the fifth meeting of the Committee of Library Experts ;

Having heard the explanations of Dr. Krüss, Chairman of the Committee ;

Having regard to the Executive Committee's resolution :

Approves the report of the experts, and accepts the Executive Committee's resolution, particularly in regard to :

(a) The insertion of a list of publications of the League of Nations in the second edition of the *Guide to National Information and International Loan and Exchange Services* ;

¹ See Institute document F.14.1931, and *addendum*.

(b) The desirability of the Assembly, when approving the various chapters of the budget relating to League publications, taking into account the need for furthering the sale of such publications, their gratuitous distribution, and more generally any steps calculated to promote their circulation.

Further, the Committee, being convinced that the adoption of normal sizes constitutes an important improvement in the classification of books in libraries, and that, in the case of periodicals, it makes possible the collection of special records in all scientific institutions by enabling off-prints from different periodicals to be collected together in volumes, and that, in both these respects, it represents a considerable economy of intellectual work, associates itself with the efforts of librarians to secure the adoption of normal sizes for all volumes or periodicals where there are not clear artistic reasons for doing otherwise; and, in particular, urges that the adoption of such sizes should be obligatory in the case of new periodicals or periodicals proposing to change their size.

Considering that bibliographical questions figure in different branches of the activities of the Committee and of the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, the Committee recommends the Executive Committee to consider whether arrangements should be made for co-operation between the different bibliographical enterprises, with respect to the main questions of bibliographical technique.

12. WORK OF THE INTERNATIONAL EDUCATIONAL CINEMATOGRAPHIC INSTITUTE.

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation,

Having heard and discussed the report made on behalf of the International Educational Cinematographic Institute in Rome:

Unanimously expresses satisfaction at the remarkable development of the said Institute, hopes that its monthly review in five languages will have a continuously increasing circulation, and congratulates the responsible officials on the results achieved.

13. WORK OF THE COMMITTEE OF EXPERT ARCHIVISTS.

The Committee on Intellectual Co-operation,

After examining the report on the meeting of expert archivists and having heard the explanations given by the Director of the Institute:

Approves the proposals contained in the report, and, in particular, the proposal that the Committee of Expert Archivists should meet periodically.

This Committee might be convened during the coming year by the Executive Committee who should decide on its composition.

14. WORK OF THE COMMITTEE OF SCIENTIFIC ADVISERS.

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation,

Having examined the report and resolutions submitted by the Committee of Scientific Advisers:

Thanks Mme. Curie and her colleagues for the service they have rendered to intellectual co-operation in laying down the principles, methods and general programme of its future work in the field of science;

Accepts, in general, the resolutions of the Committee and instructs the Executive Committee and the Institute to take the necessary steps for their application, in agreement with the Committee of Scientific Advisers;

Authorises the Executive Committee to summon, when the time has come, the Committee of Scientific Advisers, and to decide whether or not it should be enlarged by the addition of representatives of other sciences.

The Committee takes note of certain questions which, in conformity with the resolutions of the Advisers, are to be referred to various expert committees already set up, such as the librarians and the experts entrusted with an enquiry into intellectual life.

The Committee is of opinion that the preparation of the *Repertory of Scientific Laboratories* might immediately be considered by the Institute. This repertory would be a valuable supplement to the publications of the Institute.

15. UNIVERSITY QUESTIONS.

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation,

Having noted the report submitted by Professor Castillejo on the meetings of Directors of University Offices and Representatives of the International Student Organisations, and also the programme of work submitted by the Institute:

Approves the conclusions of the report and instructs the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation to carry out the proposed programme ;

Considering, in particular, that the advantages resulting to a country from the assistance given by an office of information and exchange both to foreign students desirous of studying in the country and to students going abroad, will largely compensate the cost of maintaining such offices ;

Calls the attention of the Governments to the desirability of promoting the establishment of permanent organisations of this kind where they do not already exist, and

Expresses the hope that these offices collaborate with the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation.

16. CONFERENCE OF INSTITUTIONS FOR THE SCIENTIFIC STUDY OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation,

Expresses its satisfaction at the development of the collaboration between the Institutions for the Scientific Study of International Relations as shown by the results of this year's conference held at Copenhagen ;

Approves the programme of work outlined in the resolutions of the Conference ;

Welcomes, in particular, the decision of the Conference to undertake co-operative studies on current political and economic problems with a view to the holding of scientific conferences on such problems ;

Urges the Institutions concerned in the various countries to take the necessary steps in order to make possible the publication of the projected Lexicon of Political Terms at an early date.

17. WORK OF THE DELEGATION OF THE SUB-COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF YOUTH IN THE AIMS OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, having taken note of the proposals submitted by the delegation of the Sub-Committee of Experts for the Instruction of Youth in the Aims of the League and of Professor Gilbert Murray's report¹ on the subject, approves the proposals of the delegation and the conclusions of Professor Murray's report, and instructs the Educational Information Centre to take the necessary executive action.

18. ORGANISATION AND PROGRAMME OF THE EDUCATIONAL INFORMATION CENTRE.

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation,

Approves the resolution passed by the Executive Committee at its session in April 1931, on the division of work between the two services of the Educational Information Centre ;

Adopts the Executive Committee's resolution of July 15th, approving the general programme and the scheme for the distribution of work submitted by the Educational Information Centre, Geneva and Paris services, and instructs the Secretariat and the Institute to give effect to the same ;

And further adopts the programme of the *Educational Survey* as drawn up by the Advisory Committee on the Survey at its meeting on July 10th, 1931. ²

19. PROTECTION OF INTELLECTUAL RIGHTS.

1. The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation,

Having noted the information before it concerning the replies of Governments to the Secretariat's communication on the preliminary draft International Convention on Scientific Rights,

Taking into consideration the scientific advisers' recommendation in favour of recognition of the rights of the scientist :

Decides to set up a committee comprising a limited number of specialists to consider, with the assistance of the Institute, the whole of the replies received from Governments, together with any other documentary information collected by the Institute, to continue the action already started in connection with scientific bodies and public opinion and to lay before the Executive Committee, in due course, such proposals as may be deemed useful.

2. The Committee,

Taking into account the suggestions advanced by M. Sanin Cano ;

Noting that certain countries accord inadequate and precarious protection to literary and artistic work published abroad ;

That this state of affairs demonstrates the importance to authors of a general understanding based on the Berne and Havana Conventions, as contemplated in the resolution of the ninth Assembly of the League of Nations :

¹ See document A.23.1931.XII, Appendix 3.

² See document C.I.C.I.236.

Invites the Institute to continue and extend the studies already undertaken on this point, in conjunction with the Berne International Bureau and the Rome International Institute for the Unification of Private Law.

3. The Committee,
After examining the report on the meeting of the institutions specialising in intellectual rights and the report of the Executive Committee of the results of that meeting,
Approves the conclusions of both reports and asks the Institute to be guided by them, so far as it is concerned.

20. POPULAR ARTS.

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation,
Having heard M. de Reynold's report on the International Committee on Popular Arts and having noted the Executive Committee's resolution regarding the question of Popular Arts ;

Approves that resolution and calls the particular notice of the Assembly of the League of Nations to the Exhibition of Popular Arts which it is proposed to hold at Berne in 1934, and begs it to urge the Governments of States Members of the League to undertake to associate themselves with this great international manifestation, either by appointing delegates to the Grand Committee of the Exhibition or by sending exhibits. Small credits might be provided from now onwards in the budgets for 1932, 1933 and 1934.

It appoints M. de Reynold to be the representative of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation on the Grand Committee of the Exhibition, and approves the appointment of Mlle. Vacaresco and M. Focillon and M. Ojetti as representatives of the Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters on this same Committee.

It notes with satisfaction M. de Reynold's communication to the effect that the two volumes of the *Records and Memoranda of the International Congress on Popular Arts at Prague* will be published in the course of next August and September.

It recommends that as wide a circulation as possible should be given to this publication.

21. IBERO-AMERICAN COLLECTION.

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation,
Having noted M. de Reynold's report on the Ibero-American collection :

- (1) Accepts that report ;
- (2) Appoints M. de Reynold as its representative on the Publication Committee of the Ibero-American Collection ;
- (3) Instructs the Institute to arrange with "Les Belles-Lettres" Company for the printing on the title-page of each volume of the formula given in the report ;
- (4) Recommends that the idea of translations into languages other than French shall not be lost sight of and shall be given practical application as soon as circumstances permit.

22. UTILISATION OF THE LEISURE HOURS OF WORKERS.

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation has noted with keen interest the enquiry undertaken by the International Labour Office with a view to investigating and determining the possibilities which workers might be offered for improving their spiritual and material conditions of life by devoting their leisure to general education, the popular arts, the educational cinematograph, sport, etc. :

Decides to accede to the request of the International Labour Office that the Institute should co-operate in these investigations by studying the services which might be rendered by popular libraries and the popular arts in this field ;

Approves the report of the Director of the Institute on this question and the method adopted for carrying out this work.

23. COLLABORATION WITH THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT.

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation,
Having noted with the greatest satisfaction the two requests from the Chinese Government for the assistance of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation in the work of re-organising public education in China and also in the development of intellectual relations between China and the other States Members of the League of Nations ;
Having heard the report and the explanations of its Chairman on the steps already taken or in contemplation with a view to carrying out the Chinese Government's requests :

Approves the measures taken regarding the despatch of an educational mission to China and the composition of that Mission;

Also approves its Chairman's proposal that an expert on educational cinematography should be attached to the mission and recommends the Assembly to take the appropriate financial measures for that purpose. This expert will be appointed by agreement between the Chairman of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and the Chairman of the Governing Body of the International Educational Cinematographic Institute;

Approves its Chairman's proposals to allow the Director of the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation to proceed to China in order to accompany the mission during part of its stay there;

Approves the proposals taken or in contemplation to obtain for the Central University of Nanking the three professors requested by the Chinese Ministry of Education.

The Committee, having heard the statements of M. Lin Yutang, is glad to note the importance attached by the Chinese Government to the continuous collaboration with the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation and its satisfaction with the measures taken at this first stage.

The Committee affirms its intention of according to the Chinese Government the fullest and most extensive collaboration based primarily on the recommendations of the Chinese Government itself;

Entrusts the Executive Committee with the task of following with particular attention in the interval between the two sessions of the Committee the questions relating to the collaboration requested by the Chinese Government;

Urges the Executive Committee to take all desirable steps to enable the maximum results to be obtained from the action undertaken.

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to the Minutes of the Thirteenth Session of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation
July 20-25, 1931

Abbreviations.

C.I.C.=Committee on Intellectual Co-operation — Cttee.=Committee — Govt.=Government
Int.=International. — Resol.=Resolution.

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Geneva, August 5th, 1931.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

**INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE ON INTELLECTUAL
CO-OPERATION**

**REPORT BY THE COMMITTEE ON THE WORK OF ITS
THIRTEENTH PLENARY SESSION**

SUBMITTED TO THE COUNCIL AND TO THE ASSEMBLY.

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The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation held its thirteenth plenary session at Geneva from July 20th to 25th, 1931.

The following members were present : Professor Gilbert MURRAY, M. B. SANIN CANO, M. José CASTILLEJO, Mme. CURIE-SKŁODOWSKA, M. J. DESTRÉE, Dr. H. A. KRÜSS (replacing Professor Einstein), M. LIN YUTANG (replacing M. Wu-Shi-Fee), M. Paul PAINLEVÉ, M. Sarvapalli RADHAKRISHNAN, M. G. DE REYNOLD, M. Alfredo ROCCO, Dr. J. T. SHOTWELL, (replacing Dr. Millikan), M. Heinrich VON SRBIK, M. Joseph ŠUSTA, M. Aikitu TANAKADATE, M. N. TITULESCO, and Sir Frank HEATH, representing the Executive Committee.

The Committee was happy to welcome its new members.

The following was unable to attend : M. Gösta Forssell.

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The Committee unanimously re-elected Professor Gilbert MURRAY, Chairman, and Mme. CURIE and M. DESTRÉE, Vice-Chairmen ; M. DE REYNOLD was appointed Rapporteur.

The meetings of the Committee had been preceded : on July 3rd and 4th, by the session of the delegation of the Sub-Committee of Experts for the Instruction of Youth in the Aims of the League ; from July 6th to 9th, by that of the Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters ; and from July 13th to 16th by the meeting of the Executive Committee and the Directors' Committee.

This thirteenth plenary session owed its importance to the fact that it followed upon the reform undertaken during the year 1930-31 and consequently recorded the first results of that reform which dealt primarily with the organisation itself, secondly with methods, and, thirdly, with the work.

These questions are dealt with in turn in the three chapters of the present report.

I. ORGANISATION.

The object of the reorganisation was to simplify and, as it is now called, to "rationalise" the internal machinery of intellectual co-operation. We shall enumerate the principal changes, stating in each case the reason for the change and the results obtained.

(a) EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

As stated in its report, the establishment of an Executive Committee was at the root of all the reforms proposed by the Committee of Enquiry, and for the following reasons :

In the same way as the Directors' Committee is derived from the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation sitting as Governing Body of the Institute, the Executive Committee is derived from the plenary Committee sitting as such. Like the Governing Body and the plenary Committee, the Executive Committee and the Directors' Committee consist of the same persons. While the Directors' Committee, as its name indicates, directs the administrative working of the Institute, the Executive Committee directs the actual work of that body, and has the decisions of the plenary Committee carried out.

The reason why the Executive Committee was set up was that the experience of previous years had shown the necessity of establishing closer contact between the plenary Committee which meets only once a year, and the Institute, its permanent executive organ. Moreover, the development of intellectual co-operation outside the Institute, which was becoming more and more rapid, needed to be followed more continuously. The Executive Committee therefore met a need which had been felt since 1929 and to which the representatives of the National Committees had drawn attention.

The Executive Committee's programme may be divided as follows :

First, questions of an exceptional character. Under this head may be classed the reorganisation of the Institute and the establishment of its budget. As a rule these problems would be in the province of the Governing Body and of the Directors' Committee of the Institute, the Executive Committee specialising on questions of programme. But it was thought that during the first year the Executive Committee would be wise to examine both questions relating to the programme and also administrative problems, which it is often difficult to dissociate from the former. Moreover, one of the aims of the reform was to adapt the instrument to the work it had to do.

In the second place, the Executive Committee had to follow the development of the questions which the plenary Committee had placed in July 1930 on the programme of intellectual co-operation and which the Paris Institute, or in certain cases the Geneva Secretariat, had to deal with.

In the third place, it had to pronounce on the inclusion in the programme of numerous problems referred to it by the plenary Committee.

Lastly, it examined a number of suggestions made to it in the course of the year.

The Executive Committee held four sessions in 1930-31. It is at present composed as follows : its Chairman, Professor Gilbert MURRAY, is Chairman of the plenary Committee, just as the Chairman of the Directors' Committee is Chairman of the Governing Body. The latter, M. PAINLEVÉ, is also a member of the Executive Committee. There are five members belonging to the plenary Committee : Mme. CURIE, M. CASARES¹, M. DESTRÉE, M. DE REYNOLD and M. ROCCO. Three assessors have been chosen from outside the Committee for their administrative abilities and their experience of intellectual co-operation : Sir Frank HEATH, M. KRÜSS and M. ROLAND-MARCEL.

The experiment may be said to have proved successful for the two following reasons :

The result of the Executive Committee's discussions has been to lighten the programme of the plenary Committee by eliminating questions of detail and submitting to it problems which have already been studied ; hence the Committee will be in a position to consider

¹ As M. Casares' term of office has just expired, he has been replaced by M. Castillojo.

more general questions, its discussions can be maintained at a higher level, and it will thus perform its essential function. Moreover, the Executive Committee has proved indispensable from the point of view of the work itself; this would constantly have been held up if it had been necessary to await the decisions of the plenary Committee, which meets only once a year.

(b) COMMITTEES OF EXPERTS.

The second reform, proposed by the Committee of Enquiry and subsequently accepted by the plenary Committee, consists in the establishment of the system of Committees of Experts. The object of this system is to ensure that any given question shall be studied by the most competent persons available. It has thus been possible to do away with intermediate bodies which retarded the work, as was the case with the sub-committees.

The Committees of Experts are of three types :

The first or ordinary type is the small committee set up for a limited period to study a special question. Experts of the second type are those having a longer term of office who are asked to consider questions involving enquiries spread over several years. The third type is the committee set up to make a preliminary study of a question in order to decide whether it should be placed on the intellectual co-operation programme or not.

A list of the Committees of Experts is given below; it includes all meetings which, although they do not bear that name, come in practice within the same category.

1. *University Questions and Education.*

(a) Executive Committee of the Conference of institutions for the scientific study of international relations (type 2);

(b) Joint committee of representatives of institutions for the scientific study of international relations and of the Sub-Committee of Experts for the Instruction of Youth in the Aims of the League (type 2);

(c) Conference of institutions for the scientific study of international relations (type 2);

(d) Committee of representatives of international students' organisations (type 2);

(e) Meeting of the directors of national university offices (type 2);

(f) Delegation of the Sub-Committee of Experts for the instruction of youth in the aims of the League (type 2).

2. *Arts and Letters.*

(a) Directors' Committee of the International Museums Office (type 2);

(b) International Conference for the study of scientific methods in the examination and preservation of works of art (type 1);

(c) Bureau of the International Committee on popular arts (type 2);

(d) Publication Committee of the Ibero-American collection (type 2);

(e) Permanent Committee on arts and letters (type 2).

3. *Science and Documentation.*

(a) Committee of library experts (type 2);

(b) Committee of expert archivists (type 3);

(c) Committee of scientific advisers (type 3).

4. *Intellectual Rights.*

Meeting of legal institutions making a special study of intellectual rights (type 3).

Up to the present, therefore, there have been fifteen meetings of committees of experts or similar meetings. Eleven were of the second type — committees of experts with a long term of office. The first type was represented by only one conference — a temporary committee set up for the study of a special question. The third type, appointed for the preliminary study of certain questions, was represented by three meetings.

What were the results of those meetings?

A rapid glance at the list will suffice to show the close connection which now exists between the organisation and the work it is called upon to undertake. The old system had revealed the absence of this connection. Henceforward the organisation will be determined by the work. It is no longer a matter of fitting a question into a rigid framework by some means or other; the nature of the question now determines the framework.

The present system has other advantages also : (1) from the point of view of the actual work, which is now entrusted to those best qualified to undertake it; (2) from the point of view of the experts who are called upon to co-operate in the international field and are thus given an opportunity to see for themselves that the League desires to be of service to intellectual life; (3) finally, from the point of view of the League itself which associates the " League of Human Intellects " in its work.

At first sight, these committees might appear too numerous, although, if their members were added together, there would be not more than 100 or 150 names. That is a very

small number in view of the number, importance and diversity, not only of scientific institutions, but also of the special questions and views which have to be represented. It should also be borne in mind that the majority of persons composing the committees of experts belong to large circles and groups with whom direct contact is thus established.

The *Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters* must be considered separately, because its function is, not merely to study special technical questions like the other committees of experts, but chiefly to discuss ideas. It would have been somewhat dangerous for the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation to concentrate solely on the necessarily limited problems of co-ordination. The need has been felt for some time past for renewed contact with the intellectual life and for participation in that life, not so much through the actual Organisation as by the exchange of ideas. The meetings of the Permanent Committee have shown that this new body admirably meets the purpose for which it was created.

The rapid growth of the committees of experts and their number and importance led the plenary Committee to lay down the method for their recruitment. In future, no committee of experts will be set up without previous discussion by the Executive Committee as to the choice of its members ; if necessary, the National Committees will be consulted.

(c) INSTITUTE.

In reorganising the Institute, the following two rules were applied : reduction of staff and simplified administrative system by means of an allocation of staff according to the work of the Institute. By doing away with the sections divided, as it were, into watertight compartments, a stop was put to the purely numerical increase in officials, greater cohesion and a genuine *esprit de corps* were established between them, and increased efficiency was obtained. This is shown by the following fact, which we are particularly happy to mention at this stage, though further proof will be given in the third part of this report : despite the fact that the reorganisation of the Institute has not yet been fully completed — the new Director took up his duties six months ago — the work in hand, far from having suffered, has received a further stimulus and has actually led to considerable results in a very short space of time. We would add that much more systematic co-operation between the Secretariat and the Institute has been established.

(d) NATIONAL COMMITTEES.

The National Committees have played a great part in the reform of intellectual co-operation. It was with them — that is to say, at the meeting of their representatives at Geneva in 1929 — that this idea originated, and it is since that date that it has taken concrete shape. The Committee of Enquiry, before drawing up its plan, was anxious to consult the National Committees, and itself proposed that they should be associated more and more closely in the work of intellectual co-operation. The number of these Committees is steadily increasing.¹ It is desired that they should gradually be made to form the basis of the Organisation, the stability of which and the results achieved, as experience has shown, depend on effective national support. The plenary Committee is therefore anxious to convene a second meeting of their representatives in 1934, and considers it a duty to inform those representatives of the reform undertaken and the work done since 1929. We would add that the Secretariat will shortly publish a pamphlet dealing with the National Committees.

* * *

On September 24th, 1926, the Assembly adopted the following resolution :

“The Assembly approves the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation, as at present constituted — with the International Committee and its Sub-Committees, the National Committees and the International Institute. It considers that this organisation now provides a mechanism capable of strengthening the intellectual relations between nations and of improving the conditions of intellectual work in the world.”

The plenary Committee requests the Assembly to be good enough to renew this resolution, adapting it to the reforms carried out since last year and to the Organisation in its present form. It is essential that all the parts which go to make up the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation should be better co-ordinated and attached more closely to what we might term its “pivot”. Some of these parts, both old and new, are still only nominally connected with the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation. It is important

¹ The National Committees on Intellectual Co-operation number thirty-seven. They exist in the following countries : Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Chile, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Danzig, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Lebanon, Lithuania, Luxemburg, Mexico, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Salvador, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United States of America and Yugoslavia.

In countries where National Committees have not yet been constituted, the International Committee is in communication with the following officials : Union of South Africa—the Minister for the Interior, Pretoria ; India—the Educational Commissioner, Delhi. The International Committee is also in relation with the following organisations : Ukrainian Academic Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, Prague ; the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation of the Catholic Union of International Studies ; and the Russian Refugees Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, Prague.

that this Organisation should form an organic whole ; that is the logical consequence of the reforms undertaken, and without it those reforms would be incomplete.

The Committee therefore trusts that henceforward the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation will consist of : (a) the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, the advisory organ of the League ; (b) the Committees and Commissions attached thereto ; (c) the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, its executive organ, and the International Educational Cinematographic Institute, both of which have been placed at the League's disposal under the conditions laid down in their respective Statutes ; (d) the National Committees on Intellectual Co-operation, whose representatives have already met together on two occasions at the invitation of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.

The "pivot" referred to above is the Committee itself, upon which all the parts of the Organisation hinge. It is the Committee which is responsible for ensuring the continuity of the work. The choice of its members and their term of office are therefore two extremely important questions. That was why, during the discussions, M. Titulesco stressed the fact that the Council had always endeavoured to select as members of the Committee distinguished persons irrespective of their nationality. He wished to draw the Council's attention to the necessity of ensuring, whenever it was necessary to appoint members of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, the continued collaboration of persons who have acquired special experience both of the problems connected with intellectual co-operation and of its constantly expanding organisation. Continuity is a fundamental requirement of any organ, especially an international organ.

II. METHODS.

The Committee on Intellectual Co-operation has built up its methods by degrees. At the outset and for the first three years of its existence, *i.e.*, from 1922 to 1924, those methods were necessarily empirical. The League Council had laid open to it the whole field of intellectual life ; it began to explore this in various directions, approaching general questions and then attempting to reduce these to a certain number of definite points. It also found that there was a serious menace to intellectual life in the countries of Eastern and Central Europe, and it therefore endeavoured to come to the rescue. From 1924 onwards its principal object was to be of direct service to intellectual life and intellectual workers, either by placing facilities at their disposal or by defending their rights : this was the second stage. The Committee has now reached the third stage and has realised that it is its duty to render more direct service to the League, which implies, not only action, but a state of mind as well.

This is the principle on which its present methods are based.

The object in placing intellectual co-operation at the service of the League is to propagate the spirit of the League, to make it still better known, and to instil its ideals into the new generations. Hence the development of educational questions during the last two years and the establishment of an Educational Information Centre, which has been divided into two services, one at Geneva and the other at the Institute.

But again the League is an association of States, *i.e.*, of Governments. It is therefore the aim of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation to collaborate more and more closely with national intellectual institutions which are of an official character and are attached to Governments.

Experience has shown, and fresh proof is being furnished every day, that success is much more readily achieved where there are satisfactory national organisations already in existence to serve as a basis for our efforts — for example, libraries, museums, public record offices, universities, ministries of education and the fine arts. Where such are not available, our work is much more difficult. In such cases our method is, while scrupulously avoiding any interference, to foster and on occasion even to initiate the formation of satisfactory national organisations. We have thus helped to set up certain university offices, national information centres and central organisations of national museums. This is an important feature.

Very definite methods are now applied as regards our own work. When a new question arises, we ask the Institute to prepare a documentary report. The first step is to ascertain what has already been done. We either find that action has been confined to the national sphere, in which case we have to consider the advisability of international action, or we find that international institutions are already dealing with the problem, and, in this latter case, we have to consider whether co-ordination of the work is desirable. All overlapping and, *a fortiori*, all rivalry are thus avoided.

As soon as we have found out what has to be done, a second question arises — namely, how it is to be done. When this question has been settled, a third one follows : what executive measures will have to be taken ? This shows the parts played by our committees of experts, the three types of which correspond exactly to the three successive stages of the same question.

III. WORK AND RESULTS.

The connection between this third chapter and the previous chapter, which deals with methods, lies in the fact that the widespread, indeed scattered tasks, the only plan in regard to which consisted in simultaneously approaching the largest possible number of questions, has now been superseded by more thorough investigations, in accordance with a plan extending over several years.

We are well aware that the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation will be judged by results and not by the number of questions on its programme. We do not wish to overload our programme — on the contrary — and this is shown by the revision carried out in 1930. We are anxious, however, to keep ourselves free to solve the new problems which for some months past have been submitted to us from outside — a fact which bears witness to the increasing interest now by the intellectual world in our work and to the confidence it places in us.

We do not propose to go into details. We merely wish to give a general survey of our activities so as to show the progress made and the results obtained. We shall therefore divide our work into two heads : work in progress and new questions.

A. WORK IN PROGRESS.

1. *Intellectual Rights.*

In accordance with the proposal of the Committee of Enquiry, we have begun to co-ordinate the efforts of institutions dealing with intellectual rights — namely, the Berne Bureau, the International Institute for the Unification of Private Law, the Legal Section of the League Secretariat, the International Labour Office, and the Institute itself. Their representatives met at the Institute on March 16th and 17th, 1931, under the chairmanship of M. Casares. They divided up the work and requested the legal adviser to the Institute to ensure liaison between them and also with all professional associations concerned. This procedure is an example of the application of a sound method and the rational co-ordination of efforts.

As regards intellectual rights in general (right of the scientist in the remunerative utilisation of his discoveries ; authors' rights in connection with mechanical sound production ; performers' rights : *droit de suite*, etc.), our method is to inform public opinion of the new contemporary aspects of these rights, so that that opinion becomes more familiar with them. We shall eventually arrive at the stage when these concepts are sufficiently widely known to be incorporated in national legislation and to form the subject of international conventions. There is thus considerable propaganda work to be done in this connection, and it will take some time.

Among these new concepts, the most prominent is perhaps the question of the right of the scientist in the remunerative utilisation of his discoveries, to which the Committee has from the outset devoted its attention. We have already submitted a preliminary draft international Convention to the Governments, of whom a sufficient number have replied to enable us to contemplate the summoning of a small committee of specialists, to examine the replies and continue the action we have already initiated in regard to learned bodies and public opinion.

2. *University Relations.*

In this connection we have continued our previous activities, *i.e.*, the publication of year-books and periodical meetings.

The report by the Director of the Institute contains detailed particulars of these publications and of the meetings, which are held at regular intervals. We would mention, in the first place, the joint meeting between the representatives of international students' organisations and the directors of national university offices. Secondly, there was a meeting at Copenhagen at which the representatives of institutes for the scientific study of international relations decided to place on the agenda of their next session the joint study of certain important problems with which the League is directly concerned ; lastly, it is proposed to hold a meeting at the end of 1931 between the directors of higher education.

These three meetings constitute a definite step forward in the field of universities relations. It is a matter of common knowledge that young people studying at foreign universities require both intellectual and material assistance and that the admission of those students to the universities raises a large number of problems. The result of this first meeting was to establish contact in this matter between the students' representatives and the representatives of the universities. The interest taken by public opinion in certain big international problems is also well known, and the importance of supplying it with objective and scientific information is fully recognised ; this was the object of the second meeting. The third meeting will enable us to progress towards the solution of some particularly difficult problems — namely, the admission of foreign professors to universities, the admission of students, interchanges of professors, the equivalence of diplomas and degrees — with all of which we have been dealing, necessarily in a theoretical manner, since 1922.

3. *Co-ordination of Libraries.*

In addition to its ordinary work, which consists of technical studies, the new edition of the *Index Bibliographicus* and the publication in French and English of the *International Guide to Abbreviations of Titles of Periodicals* — the Committee of Library Experts has taken a definite interest in problems with which the League is directly concerned. It has included in its programme the utilisation of popular libraries by the workers in their spare time — in pursuance of the request made to the Institute by the International Labour Office — and the use of libraries in spreading a knowledge of the League. In this connection it appealed to librarians “to take steps to see that in all libraries a special group of publications issued by, and dealing with, the League of Nations is got together; that the attention of the public is directed to them and that their consultation is facilitated as much as possible”.

4. *Literary Questions.*

Reference to our previous reports will show that, up to the present, literary questions have remained in the background. At first sight, therefore, the sphere of literature would appear to present the largest number of obstacles to international co-ordination.

For the last few months, however, this has no longer been the case, and that it has not been the case is due solely to the method employed. A satisfactory method having been devised, it was found possible to resume and reincorporate in our organisation the Ibero-American Collection, which is of such great importance from the point of view of relations between the League and Latin America. For the same reason, the problem of translations no longer appears insoluble. The publication in the near future of a translations bulletin will show that, by approaching the problem in its bibliographical aspect, we have found the best, and we might indeed say, the only means of solving it in the manner indicated by the Committee of Enquiry — namely, by promoting the circulation of intellectual productions.

5. *Artistic Questions.*

The development of our activities in this field has continued. The Museums Office still publishes *Museion* at regular intervals — and we would stress the fact that this is the only international review of museography — and is pursuing its studies in regard to the identification and preservation of works of art. The International Committee on Popular Arts, which had hitherto remained to some extent outside the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation, has been brought within its sphere by means of a recent agreement. The International Exhibition of Popular Arts to be held at Berne in 1934 will be of such outstanding importance that, in response to an invitation from the Swiss Federal Government, the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation decided to be represented on the main preparatory Committee, on which the Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters, the Secretariat and the Institute are also represented. It even went further and recommended that Governments should send representatives to Berne and make arrangements immediately for despatching exhibits. We would also point out that the two volumes of the *Proceedings of the International Congress of Popular Arts at Prague* will be published in August and September next. In conclusion, we would add that co-ordination has been established in the domain of popular arts with the International Labour Office with a view to studying the manner in which popular arts can be utilised to occupy the workers' spare time. This collaboration supplements that established between the Labour Office and the Library Experts in regard to popular libraries.

6. *Educational Information Centre.*

The Educational Information Centre set up in accordance with the resolution of the Eleventh Assembly has now been constituted. Its services at Geneva and the Institute are being operated in accordance with the programme drawn up by the Committee which exactly defines their powers and ensures their close and continued collaboration. A great number of questions is actually being studied, and the work showed increase the utility of the efforts undertaken in order to promote instruction in the aims of the League of Nations and foster a spirit of international co-operation. Among these questions may be mentioned the utilisation of public collections of teaching material (*musées pédagogiques*), revision of text-books, more particularly those on history, use of broadcasting in education and the production of scenarios and educational films with a view to facilitating teaching on the League of Nations, etc. The moment seems to be approaching when an international link between collections of teaching material could be formed. This question is of interest both from an educational and from the League of Nations point of view.

As regards the revision of school text-books, the first stage has already been completed. The Institute has drawn up an extensive report on the measures taken by Governments in regard to the adoption of school text-books and what has already been done to eliminate tendentious passages. The second stage will be the convening of a Committee of Experts which will endeavour, on the basis of this report, to determine the best methods of making these eliminations general and more systematic.

Special mention should be made of the results of the meeting of a Joint Committee which met in Copenhagen during June last; this Committee has outlined the methods of continued co-operation between the Sub-Committee of Experts for the Instruction of Youth and the Institutions for the Scientific Study of International Relations. As regards the instruction of youth in the aims of the League of Nations, the Educational

Information Centre is entrusted with the carrying out of the decisions taken at Copenhagen. Further, the Educational Information Centre, in accordance with instructions given by the Assembly of the League, has been instructed, during the year to come, to follow up its studies, in collaboration with the Governmental authorities concerned, as to the organisation of the instruction concerning the League of Nations in teachers' training colleges.

B. NEW QUESTIONS.

1. *Committee of Scientific Advisers.*

The attention of the plenary Committee, when it first began its work, was mainly occupied with scientific questions. But gradually the pressure of work in this sphere diminished, whereas artistic and literary questions came rapidly to the fore. We now find that the programme of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation no longer includes any problems involving the exact sciences. This is a serious lacuna. The reason is to be found in the obstacles we have always encountered hitherto when endeavouring to settle questions of scientific co-ordination. What were we to do? Simply draw up a kind of balance-sheet of our efforts, submit it to a committee of advisers, and ask them to prepare a fresh programme for us.

This Committee, which met at Geneva on July 17th and 18th under the chairmanship of Mme. Curie, did not undertake the preparation of an entirely fresh programme. In fact, it found that the problems with which we had been dealing since 1922 — for example, the co-ordination of scientific bibliography — are still of fundamental importance. But it recognised that our methods would have to be altered. It expressed the opinion that all problems concerned with the encouragement of the development of science, in so far as such problems are of international interest, come within the sphere of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation. Regarded from this general standpoint, scientific co-ordination has two aspects: the technical aspect — conditions of scientific work and means for their improvement; and the moral aspect — guidance of the minds of people towards intellectual *rapprochement* and mutual understanding between nations. It will be seen that the scientific advisers displayed the same desire to assist the work of the League of Nations as the Library Experts had previously done. Our experts also emphasised the fact that satisfactory national organisation in this sphere, as in others, would be calculated to assist any efforts at international co-ordination in the scientific field. They reiterated the necessity for us to link up our work with the international associations which have been formed for the organisation of scientific work itself. At all points therefore they confirmed the correctness of our new methods.

2. *Exchange of Letters and "Conversations".*

The Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters, turning its thoughts to those periods during which a real spirit of universality prevailed, conceived the idea of organising a kind of discussion on the great problems of the hour between the finest intelligences of the contemporary world. This discussion would take the form of the exchange of letters and "conversations". This was the form assumed by interchanges of ideas between leaders of thought of former days — scholiasts in the thirteenth century, humanists in the sixteenth, scholars and "polite society" in the seventeenth, and philosophers in the eighteenth. Here again, the questions selected will be those which most clearly bring out the common interest of the intellectual class and the League of Nations. For example, relations between the intellectual and technical domains, intellectual action and specialised research, and the aims of education; these are all subjects which help to a clear perception of present-day man, of the essential elements of civilisation, and of the main features of the new world which it is our duty to help to build. The Institute would take charge of the publication of such exchange of letters and "conversations".

3. *International Centre of Institutes of Art and Archæology.*

Although the Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters was most anxious not to throw fresh burdens on our programme, it accepted a draft proposal submitted by M. Focillon, which was in turn accepted by the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation. This proposes that we should endeavour to co-ordinate university institutes concerned with art and archæology — in the same way as we have already dealt with museums and libraries and are about to deal with archives — in order to assist exchanges of opinion on methods, equipment, and the various forms of activity undertaken, as well as to avoid duplication of work.

This proposal, as it stands, is only on a very small scale, but it may lead to important developments in the intellectual world.

4. *Co-ordination of Archives.*

In 1930 the Sub-Committee on Science and Bibliography took note of a report by the Institute, and of a resolution by the International Committee on Historical Sciences, both concerning the accessibility of archives. It had suggested that the study of this question should be linked up with a proposal on the subject of archives made by the Chairman of the German National Committee. This Committee had forwarded to the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation a memorandum from the President of the German Archives and the Director-General of the Prussian Archives dealing with questions of

common interest to the archives of all countries. Later, the Italian National Committee expressed a desire to associate itself with this incipient movement; but, while endorsing the recommendation expressed by the German Committee, it proposed that the programme suggested by the latter should be supplemented and defined.

Obviously, what is needed is an international co-ordination of the administrations of archives. The Executive Committee submitted this draft proposal to a Committee of Experts, which accepted it and drew up a programme of a very general nature. The Committee on Intellectual Co-operation decided to convene this Committee a second time, or rather to convert it into a Committee of the second type, requesting it to examine by what means this important proposal might be put into effect.

The genesis of this proposal leads us to make three observations of particular interest. The first is that the idea came to us from outside the Committee — namely, from the two National Committees, a fact which shows how the National Committees may help to inspire our work. The second is that our methods have enabled us to reduce considerably the interval of time between the expression and the practical realisation of an idea. If we consider how long it took before the war for the decisions of a scientific congress to be acted on and how often those decisions remained a dead letter, we shall be able to form an idea of the progress in scientific work which has been brought about by the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation. Thirdly, this co-ordination of archives will supplement most satisfactorily the co-ordination of libraries, just as the co-ordination proposed by M. Focillon will in turn complete the work of the International Museums Office.

5. *The Chinese Government's Proposals.*

The Chinese Ministry of Education, in its letter dated March 6th, made three requests of the Secretary-General of the League of Nations: that assistance should be given in establishing relations between the principal Chinese universities and the universities of other countries, particularly European countries; that three professors should be sent out to the Central University of Nanking, one of English language and literature, the second of geography and the third of geology; and that detailed information should be supplied on the methods of possible co-operation between China and the organisations of the League, particularly the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation and the International Educational Cinematographic Institute.

A short while after, on April 25th, the Vice-President of the Executive Yuan asked the League of Nations to appoint advisers to help him in improving the Chinese educational system and in promoting intercourse between the intellectual centres of China and other countries.

The International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation and the International Educational Cinematographic Institute forwarded, through the Secretariat, to the Chinese Ministry of Education reports on their work and the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation. The plenary Committee in turn gave its approval to the sending out to the University of Nanking of: M. PARÉJAS, professor of geology in the University of Geneva, M. CREDNER,¹ professor of geography in the University of Canton, and Mr. DAVY, of Cambridge, professor of English language and literature at University College, Nottingham.

On the proposal of the Secretary-General and the Director of the Institute, the Chairman of the plenary Committee appointed the following members of the mission to be sent to China in conformity with the Chinese Government's request of April 25th, 1931: M. Carl BECKER, professor at the University of Berlin, formerly Prussian Minister of Education; M. FALSKI, professor of philology and director at the Polish Ministry of Education; M. LANGEVIN, professor at the Collège de France; Mr. TAWNEY, professor at London University.

An expert in educative cinematography will be appointed later as a member of the same mission by agreement between the Chairman of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and the President of the Governing Body of the International Educational Cinematographic Institute. The Director of the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, M. BONNET, will join the mission in China to help in its work and assist in drawing up its final report. Lastly, the Secretary-General has kindly consented to attach to the mission as special adviser his chief assistant, Mr. Frank WALTERS.

The plenary Committee is gratified at the importance the Chinese Government attaches to co-operation with the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation and affirms its intention of offering the Chinese Government its most wholehearted collaboration, particularly in view of the expressed desires of that Government itself.

6. *Resolution on the reduction of armaments.*

The Committee adopted a resolution dealing with disarmament and which will be found in an annex to this report. The Committee felt that, whether regarded from the point of view of intellectual life or from that of the interest of intellectual workers, the problem of disarmament was of such paramount importance that it was its duty to associate itself with all the earnest wishes expressed for the success of the Disarmament Conference next year.

¹ Since the meeting of the Committee, Professor Credner has intimated that it is impossible for him to accept the appointment. The chairman of the Committee has therefore taken steps to replace him.

CONCLUSION.

The object of this report is to illustrate the broad lines of what we might describe as the "policy" of intellectual co-operation. It is therefore a general report, a report on the atmosphere of our work. It will serve as an introduction to the attached resolutions, to which reference should be made. That they are more numerous than in former years is due to the fact that the results achieved are likewise more numerous.

The decisions taken by the plenary Committee can be given effect at the expense of a very slight increase in existing credits for the Secretariat and without any additional expense for the Institute. It is absolutely essential for the continuation of our work that the Executive Committee should be able to meet this autumn.

The Council and the Assembly will have to pronounce upon the following four points :

1. Proposed meeting in 1934 of representatives of National Committees ;
2. Adaptation to the existing state of affairs, and to the necessity of ensuring continuity in our work, of the resolution whereby the Assembly of 1926 approved the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation ;
3. Action to be taken on the resolution adopted by the Assembly in 1927 on the International Exhibition of Popular Arts at Berne ;
4. Necessity of considering, when adopting the various items of expenditure relating to the League publications, measures to facilitate the sale of those publications, their free distribution, and, more generally, any arrangement likely to increase their circulation.

As regards the proposed meeting in 1934 of representatives of National Committees, it should be observed that this will necessitate various supplementary credits.

As regards the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation, a pronouncement should be made on the different points of the resolution adopted on July 25th by the International Committee, including the views expressed by M. Titulesco.

As regards the International Exhibition of Popular Arts, we would recall the resolution adopted by the Assembly :

"The Assembly requests the Secretary-General of the League of Nations and the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation to render every assistance in their power to the promoters of this enterprise."

As regards the circulation of League publications, this idea emanates from the Sub-Committee of Experts for the Instruction of Youth. Actually this Sub-Committee had suggested that libraries might be able to assist in spreading a knowledge of the League. The Committee of Library Experts and, later, the plenary Committee replied favourably to this suggestion, but urged that the League should in turn be more generous in the distribution of its publications to libraries.

Finally must be mentioned the request of the Committee that the Assembly should be good enough to authorise the budgetary arrangements necessary for adding an expert on educational cinematography to the mission of educational experts to China. This expert might join the mission in China together with the Director of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation who has also been authorised to go there. The Committee considers it of the greatest importance that the mission should thus be completed, so as to be able to render great service as regards a problem of specific interest to the Chinese Government.

We trust the Council and the Assembly will appreciate all that we have done during the period 1930-31 in regard both to re-organisation and to our work ; that they will realise the value of the results achieved, and consequently will give effect to the requests we have the honour to submit to them. One feature of the new development of intellectual co-operation will undoubtedly be noticed with satisfaction, and that is, its increasing tendency to assist more directly the work of the League of Nations itself.

(Signed) Gilbert MURRAY,
Chairman.

(Signed) G. DE REYNOLD,
Rapporteur.

Appendix 1.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE PLENARY COMMITTEE AT ITS MEETING ON JULY 25TH, 1931.

1. IMPORTANCE OF THE REDUCTION OF ARMAMENTS FOR THE INTELLECTUAL CLASSES.
(Recommendation submitted by Professor MURRAY and M. PAINLEVÉ.)

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation,
Considering that the military burdens borne by the different nations render increasingly difficult the studies, the training and even the continued existence of an intellectual class, and thus hamper the intellectual progress of mankind ;

Considering further that the Committee has undertaken and is carrying out the duty of instructing youth in the principles of the League of Nations, of peace and of international co-operation ;

And that the whole development of the League of Nations is closely bound up with the progress of disarmament and of the international conventions ensuring Peace :

Expresses the ardent hope that the General Conference which is to meet next February will achieve a substantial reduction in the land, sea and air armaments of the world under such conditions as will provide international guarantees for the security of each nation.

2. THE STATUTE OF THE ORGANISATION OF INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION AND ITS RELATIONS WITH THE GOVERNING ORGANS OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation,

Considering the increased number and importance of the questions submitted to the Council and to the Assembly of the League of Nations which relate to the work and activity of the Organisation of Intellectual Co-operation ;

Noting that, after an inevitable period of trial and experiment, the work of intellectual co-operation has now reached the stage of positive achievement ;

Considering that the re-organisation in progress necessitates closer and more continuous co-operation between the Committee and the Governing organs of the League of Nations ;

Makes the following recommendations :

(a) That the Assembly should expressly recognise the existence of the Organisation of Intellectual Co-operation composed of : the International Committee of Intellectual Co-operation, a consultative organ of the League of Nations, its dependent commissions and committees ; the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, its executive organ ; and the International Educational Cinematographic Institute (which have been placed at the disposal of the League of Nations under the conditions laid down in their respective statutes) ; the National Committees of Intellectual Co-operation, representatives of which may meet in conference whenever desirable on the invitation of the International Committee of Intellectual Co-operation ;

(b) That the organs of the League of Nations should, whenever possible, invite the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation to send representatives to meetings of the Council and of the Committees of the Assembly at which questions relating to intellectual co-operation are examined ; as in the case of other organs of the League, the Committee might be represented by its Chairman or by its Rapporteur ;

(c) That the Governments Members of the League of Nations, in constituting their delegations to the Assembly, should take into consideration the importance to the work of intellectual co-operation of the Second Committee's debates and should be represented in these debates by particularly well-qualified persons, such as members of the National Committees on Intellectual Co-operation.

3. PRELIMINARY CONSULTATIONS LIKELY TO ASSIST THE CHAIRMAN IN GIVING HIS OPINION IN CASE OF THE RENEWAL OF THE COMMITTEE.

The Committee on Intellectual Co-operation notes with satisfaction the decision taken by the Council in its resolution of September 9th, 1930, to the effect that the Chairman of the Committee will be consulted in advance through the Secretary-General on the renewal of the Committee, and makes the following recommendation :

Before transmitting his opinion to the Secretary-General, under the Council resolution of September 9th, 1930, concerning the renewal of the terms of office of retiring members of the Committee or the appointment of new members, the Chairman should consult the members of the Committee, if in session at the moment, or, in the interval between two sessions, those of the Executive Committee. The aim of these consultations should be to permit the Chairman to take into account the views which might be expressed to him by his colleagues concerning the representation of the various cultures and the principal schools of thought.

4. THE PROLONGATION, IN EXCEPTIONAL CASES, AFTER THE EXPIRATION OF THE TERM OF OFFICE OF CERTAIN MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE, OF THEIR MANDATE TO CARRY OUT SPECIAL TASKS.

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation,

Considering the great importance of the Organisation of Intellectual Co-operation's retaining the assistance of its different members, or of other persons specially competent by reason of their experience of its organisation and methods, after the expiry of their terms of office :

Decides that, in agreement with the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, the Chairman of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation may submit for approval by the plenary Committee proposals to prolong, in exceptional cases, the term

of office of such persons in the committees subordinate to the plenary Committee beyond the period for which they would normally serve as members of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.

5. CONVOCAATION OF A CONFERENCE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF NATIONAL COMMITTEES.

The International Committee for Intellectual Co-operation, once more realising the value of the collaboration of the National Committees for Intellectual Co-operation and the important part that they should play in the Organisation for Intellectual Co-operation, is very glad to note the increase in the number of these Committees, welcomes their activities and desires to give them all the assistance and support which they may require ;

Approves the publication of a pamphlet (repertory) brought out by the Secretariat and containing information with regard to the composition of the National Committees and their work ;

Requests the Council of the League of Nations and the Assembly to authorise the convening in 1934 of a Conference of representatives of National Committees.

The Secretariat and the Institute should immediately undertake the preparatory work for this Conference and begin by consulting the National Committees as to all the questions they would desire to see placed on the agenda of the Conference. In accordance with the information thus obtained, the Committee might draw up the programme of the Conference during its fourteenth session.

The Committee requests the Council and the Assembly to grant the Organisation for Intellectual Co-operation a special credit during the next financial year in order to enable it to prepare for and hold the Conference.

6. UNIVERSAL ADOPTION OF ROMAN CHARACTERS.

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation,
Having heard Professors Lin Yutang and Tanakadate on the recent movements, especially in China and Japan, for the introduction of Roman Characters side by side with the national systems of writing these languages ;

And having noted the first results of the enquiry of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation ;

Considering that the unification of written symbols would be of great value in promoting international understanding ;

Confirms the resolution adopted at its twelfth session on the proposal of Professor Tanakadate,

And instructs the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation to continue the enquiry begun in 1930, and to present a report on its results to the fourteenth session. The Institute should particularly endeavour to obtain relevant information and opinions from the National Committee on Intellectual Co-operation (or, where necessary, from other competent bodies) in countries which this resolution directly concerns.

7. WORK AND STATUTE OF THE PERMANENT COMMITTEE ON ARTS AND LETTERS.

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, having heard and discussed M. Jules Destrée's report on the first session of the Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters,¹

Approves the resolution of the Committee and instructs the Institute to carry them into effect ;

Entrusts particularly to the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation the task of collecting the information requested of it for the session of May 1932 ;

Asks the Executive Committee to supervise the execution by the Institute of the proposed programme, with the help of the Bureau of the Permanent Committee and those members of the Committee who are willing to give their assistance to this effect ;

Lays down as follows the provisional statute of the Permanent Committee ;

(1) The Members of the Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters shall be appointed by the Chairman of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation ;

(2) They are appointed for a period of three years, the first period to expire at the end of 1933 ;

(3) The term of office may be renewed, but at the end of each period of three years three of the members may not be re-eligible ;

(4) The Chairman of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation may, as an exception and for a specific question, appoint one or more qualified persons to attend the meeting of the Committee ; these persons shall not be members of the Committee and shall only be able to take part in the debates on the special points for the study of which they were invited ;

¹ See Appendix 2, page 17.

(5) The agenda of the sessions, as well as the Committee's general activities, shall be determined by its Chairman, after consultation with the members of the Bureau, the Secretary of the Committee and the Director of the Institute;

(6) In order to ensure the continuity of the work, the representative of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation on the Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters may, as an exception, be chosen from among former members of the Committee.

8. GUARANTEES IN REGARD TO TRANSLATIONS.

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation,
Having noted the report of the Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters,¹ and the report of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation on translations;²

Considering that international conventions and national legislations provide authors whose works are translated with inadequate protection of their moral and material rights:

Instructs the Institute to pursue its work with a view to obtaining better guarantees in regard to translations and to determining, in anticipation of the Brussels Conference, the improvements which might be introduced into Article 8 of the Berne Convention.

9. INTERNATIONAL BIBLIOGRAPHY OF TRANSLATIONS.

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation,
Having noted the resolution of the Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters and the report of the Executive Committee on the international bibliography of translations³;

Considering that such a publication would be of great value:

Requests the Institute to carry out these proposals. For this purpose the Institute will summon a small committee of experts which, subject to the approval of the Executive Committee, will lay down rules for the publication of a periodical bulletin.

10. INTERNATIONAL MUSEUMS OFFICE.

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, having heard the reports submitted to it by the Chairman of the Directors' Committee of the International Museums Office and the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation,⁴ is happy to note the considerable development of the International Museums Office in the last year and desires to express its keen satisfaction thereat;

It approves these reports, as well as the programme for the Office's future work drawn up by its Directors' Committee;

It notes the importance and interest of the work of the Rome Conference summoned to study the scientific methods applied to the examination and preservation of works of art and thanks the Italian Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, whose generous support made this Conference possible;

It approves the summoning by the Museums Office of a Committee of Experts to draw up a *Handbook for the Preservation of Works of Art* for the use of the staff of museums and collectors, and recognises the utility of periodical meetings of experts for the study of specific questions which arise in connection with the preservation of works of art;

It approves the agenda of the Conference which is to be held next October for the study of problems relating to the protection and preservation of artistic and historical monuments;

It warmly thanks the Greek Government for its kind invitation to hold this meeting at Athens and for the generous help it has given the Office.

The Committee is unanimous in hoping that the Office will, as soon as possible, hold a meeting of the representatives of the casting workshops attached to the principal museums in order to reach an agreement facilitating the wider distribution of casts and ensuring protection for their marks of origin.

It desires to congratulate the International Museums Office on its success with the review *Museion*, which it has made into an excellent instrument for liaison between the museums and the Ministries of Fine Arts.

11. WORK OF THE COMMITTEE OF LIBRARY EXPERTS.

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation,
Having taken note of M. Godet's report on the fifth meeting of the Committee of Library Experts;⁵

Having heard the explanations of Dr. Krüss, Chairman of the Committee;

Having regard to the Executive Committee's resolution:⁶

Approves the report of the experts, and accepts the Executive Committee's resolution, particularly in regard to:

(a) The insertion of a list of publications of the League of Nations in the second edition of the *Guide to National Information and International Loan and Exchange Services*;

¹ See Appendix 2, page 17.

² See Institute document F.14.1931, and addendum.

³ See Appendix 5, page 51.

⁴ See document C.471.M.201.1931.XII, Appendix 1, and Appendix 4 of the present document, page 34.

⁵ *Idem.* Appendix 2.

⁶ See Appendix 5, page 50.

(b) The desirability of the Assembly, when approving the various chapters of the budget relating to League publications, taking into account the need for furthering the sale of such publications, their gratuitous distribution, and more generally any steps calculated to promote their circulation.

Further, the Committee, being convinced that the adoption of normal sizes constitutes an important improvement in the classification of books in libraries, and that, in the case of periodicals, it makes possible the collection of special records in all scientific institutions by enabling off-prints from different periodicals to be collected together in volumes, and that, in both these respects, it represents a considerable economy of intellectual work, associates itself with the efforts of librarians to secure the adoption of normal sizes for all volumes or periodicals where there are not clear artistic reasons for doing otherwise; and, in particular, urges that the adoption of such sizes should be obligatory in the case of new periodicals or periodicals proposing to change their size.

Considering that bibliographical questions figure in different branches of the activities of the Committee and of the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, the Committee recommends the Executive Committee to consider whether arrangements should be made for co-operation between the different bibliographical enterprises, with respect to the main questions of bibliographical technique.

12. WORK OF THE INTERNATIONAL EDUCATIONAL CINEMATOGRAPHIC INSTITUTE.

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation,

Having heard and discussed the report made on behalf of the International Educational Cinematographic Institute in Rome:¹

Unanimously expresses satisfaction at the remarkable development of the said Institute, hopes that its monthly review in five languages will have a continuously increasing circulation, and congratulates the responsible officials on the results achieved.

13. WORK OF THE COMMITTEE OF EXPERT ARCHIVISTS.

The Committee on Intellectual Co-operation,

After examining the report on the meeting of expert archivists² and having heard the explanations given by the Director of the Institute:

Approves the proposals contained in the report, and, in particular, the proposal that the Committee of Expert Archivists should meet periodically.

This Committee might be convened during the coming year by the Executive Committee who should decide on its composition.

14. WORK OF THE COMMITTEE OF SCIENTIFIC ADVISERS.

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation,

Having examined the report and resolutions submitted by the Committee of Scientific Advisers:³

Thanks Mme. Curie and her colleagues for the service they have rendered to intellectual co-operation in laying down the principles, methods and general programme of its future work in the field of science;

Accepts, in general, the resolutions of the Committee and instructs the Executive Committee and the Institute to take the necessary steps for their application, in agreement with the Committee of Scientific Advisers;

Authorises the Executive Committee to summon, when the time has come, the Committee of Scientific Advisers, and to decide whether or not it should be enlarged by the addition of representatives of other sciences.

The Committee takes note of certain questions which, in conformity with the resolutions of the Advisers, are to be referred to various expert committees already set up, such as the librarians and the experts entrusted with an enquiry into intellectual life.

The Committee is of opinion that the preparation of the *Repertory of Scientific Laboratories* might immediately be considered by the Institute. This repertory would be a valuable supplement to the publications of the Institute.

15. UNIVERSITY QUESTIONS.

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation,

Having noted the report submitted by Professor Castillejo on the meetings of Directors of University Offices and Representatives of the International Student Organisations,⁴ and also the programme of work submitted by the Institute:

¹ See document C.471.M.201.1931.XII, Appendix 3.

² *Idem*, Appendix 5.

³ *Idem*, Appendix 6.

⁴ *Idem*, Appendices 7, 8 and 9.

Approves the conclusions of the report and instructs the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation to carry out the proposed programme ;

Considering, in particular, that the advantages resulting to a country from the assistance given by an office of information and exchange both to foreign students desirous of studying in the country and to students going abroad, will largely compensate the cost of maintaining such offices ;

Calls the attention of the Governments to the desirability of promoting the establishment of permanent organisations of this kind where they do not already exist, and

Expresses the hope that these offices collaborate with the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation.

16. CONFERENCE OF INSTITUTIONS FOR THE SCIENTIFIC STUDY OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.¹

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation,

Expresses its satisfaction at the development of the collaboration between the Institutions for the Scientific Study of International Relations as shown by the results of this year's conference held at Copenhagen ;

Approves the programme of work outlined in the resolutions of the Conference ;

Welcomes, in particular, the decision of the Conference to undertake co-operative studies on current political and economic problems with a view to the holding of scientific conferences on such problems ;

Urges the Institutions concerned in the various countries to take the necessary steps in order to make possible the publication of the projected Lexicon of Political Terms at an early date.

17. WORK OF THE DELEGATION OF THE SUB-COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF YOUTH IN THE AIMS OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, having taken note of the proposals submitted by the delegation of the Sub-Committee of Experts for the Instruction of Youth in the Aims of the League and of Professor Gilbert Murray's report on the subject,² approves the proposals of the delegation and the conclusions of Professor Murray's report, and instructs the Educational Information Centre to take the necessary executive action.

18. ORGANISATION AND PROGRAMME OF THE EDUCATIONAL INFORMATION CENTRE.

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation,

Approves the resolution passed by the Executive Committee at its session in April 1931, on the division of work between the two services of the Educational Information Centre ;³

Adopts the Executive Committee's resolution of July 15th, approving the general programme and the scheme for the distribution of work submitted by the Educational Information Centre, Geneva and Paris services,⁴ and instructs the Secretariat and the Institute to give effect to the same ;

And further adopts the programme of the *Educational Survey* as drawn up by the Advisory Committee on the Survey at its meeting on July 10th, 1931.⁵

19. PROTECTION OF INTELLECTUAL RIGHTS.

1. The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation,

Having noted the information before it concerning the replies of Governments to the Secretariat's communication on the preliminary draft International Convention on Scientific Rights,⁶

Taking into consideration the scientific advisers' recommendation in favour of recognition of the rights of the scientist :

Decides to set up a committee comprising a limited number of specialists to consider, with the assistance of the Institute, the whole of the replies received from Governments, together with any other documentary information collected by the Institute, to continue the action already started in connection with scientific bodies and public opinion and to lay before the Executive Committee, in due course, such proposals as may be deemed useful.

2. The Committee,

Taking into account the suggestions advanced by M. Sanin Cano ;

Noting that certain countries accord inadequate and precarious protection to literary and artistic work published abroad ;

That this state of affairs demonstrates the importance to authors of a general understanding based on the Berne and Havana Conventions, as contemplated in the resolution of the ninth Assembly of the League of Nations :

¹ See document C.471.M.201.1931.XII, Appendix 4.

² See Appendix 3, page 20.

³ See document C.471.M.201.1931.XII, Appendix 10.

⁴ See Appendix 5, page 52.

⁵ See document C.I.C.I.236.

⁶ See document C.471.M.201.1931.XII, Appendix 11.

Invites the Institute to continue and extend the studies already undertaken on this point, in conjunction with the Berne International Bureau and the Rome International Institute for the Unification of Private Law.

3. The Committee,

After examining the report on the meeting of the institutions specialising in intellectual rights¹ and the report of the Executive Committee of the results of that meeting,

Approves the conclusions of both reports and asks the Institute to be guided by them so far as it is concerned.

20. POPULAR ARTS.

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation,

Having heard M. de Reynold's report on the International Committee on Popular Arts and having noted the Executive Committee's resolution regarding the question of Popular Arts;²

Approves that resolution and calls the particular notice of the Assembly of the League of Nations to the Exhibition of Popular Arts which it is proposed to hold at Berne in 1934, and begs it to urge the Governments of States Members of the League to undertake to associate themselves with this great international manifestation, either by appointing delegates to the Grand Committee of the Exhibition or by sending exhibits. Small credits might be provided from now onwards in the budgets for 1932, 1933 and 1934.

It appoints M. de Reynold to be the representative of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation on the Grand Committee of the Exhibition, and approves the appointment of Mlle. Vacaresco and M. Focillon and M. Ojetti as representatives of the Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters on this same Committee.

It notes with satisfaction M. de Reynold's communication to the effect that the two volumes of the *Records and Memoranda of the International Congress on Popular Arts at Prague* will be published in the course of next August and September.

It recommends that as wide a circulation as possible should be given to this publication.

21. IBERO-AMERICAN COLLECTION.

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation,

Having noted M. de Reynold's report on the Ibero-American collection:³

(1) Accepts that report;

(2) Appoints M. de Reynold as its representative on the Publication Committee of the Ibero-American Collection;

(3) Instructs the Institute to arrange with Les Belles-Lettres Company for the printing on the title-page of each volume of the formula given in the report;

(4) Recommends that the idea of translations into languages other than French shall not be lost sight of and shall be given practical application as soon as circumstances permit.

22. UTILISATION OF THE LEISURE HOURS OF WORKERS.⁴

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation has noted with keen interest the enquiry undertaken by the International Labour Office with a view to investigating and determining the possibilities which workers might be offered for improving their spiritual and material conditions of life by devoting their leisure to general education, the popular arts, the educational cinematograph, sport, etc.:

Decides to accede to the request of the International Labour Office that the Institute should co-operate in these investigations by studying the services which might be rendered by popular libraries and the popular arts in this field;

Approves the report of the Director of the Institute on this question and the method adopted for carrying out this work.⁵

23. COLLABORATION WITH THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT.

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation,

Having noted with the greatest satisfaction the two requests from the Chinese Government for the assistance of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation in the work of re-organising public education in China and also in the development of intellectual relations between China and the other States Members of the League of Nations;

Having heard the report and the explanations of its Chairman on the steps already taken or in contemplation with a view to carrying out the Chinese Government's requests;⁶

¹ See document C.471.M.201.1931.XII, Appendix 12.

² See Appendix 5, page 51.

³ See document C.471.M.201.1931.XII, Appendix 13.

⁴ *Idem*, Appendix 14.

⁵ See Appendix 4, pages 37 and 39.

⁶ See document C.471.M.201.1931.XII, Appendix 15.

Approves the measures taken regarding the despatch of an educational mission to China and the composition of that Mission;

Also approves its Chairman's proposal that an expert on educational cinematography should be attached to the mission and recommends the Assembly to take the appropriate financial measures for that purpose. This expert will be appointed by agreement between the Chairman of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and the Chairman of the Governing Body of the International Educational Cinematographic Institute;

Approves its Chairman's proposals to allow the Director of the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation to proceed to China in order to accompany the mission during part of its stay there;

Approves the proposals taken or in contemplation to obtain for the Central University of Nanking the three professors requested by the Chinese Ministry of Education.

The Committee, having heard the statements of M. Lin Yutang, is glad to note the importance attached by the Chinese Government to the continuous collaboration with the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation and its satisfaction with the measures taken at this first stage.

The Committee affirms its intention of according to the Chinese Government the fullest and most extensive collaboration based primarily on the recommendations of the Chinese Government itself;

Entrusts the Executive Committee with the task of following with particular attention in the interval between the two sessions of the Committee the questions relating to the collaboration requested by the Chinese Government;

Urges the Executive Committee to take all desirable steps to enable the maximum results to be obtained from the action undertaken.

Appendix 2.

PERMANENT COMMITTEE ON ARTS AND LETTERS.

REPORT ON THE FIRST SESSION HELD AT GENEVA FROM JULY 6TH TO 9TH, 1931,
SUBMITTED BY THE CHAIRMAN, M. JULES DESTREE, APPROVED BY THE PLENARY COMMITTEE
AT ITS THIRTEENTH SESSION.

I. Generalities.

When it was decided last year to do away with the various sub-committees, it was though preferable to retain the Sub-Committee on Arts and Letters in a new and extended form, without a fixed programme. This new organisation, to be called *Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters*, met at Geneva from July 6th to 9th, 1931.

Unlike the committees of experts called to examine special questions, the Permanent Committee had no definite agenda. Its main business was to be the exchange of general ideas of interest to high intellectual circles. Such a vast programme might well have led to some confusion, and the new members had to be informed of the previous work done: but, in spite of these difficulties, the discussions of the Committee were carried on in an atmosphere of perfect cordiality and tranquillity. The best proof of the success of the Committee's effort is the statement by Thomas Mann, the German writer, who said that he was rather sceptical when he arrived in Geneva, but he left Geneva with complete confidence in the future of the Committee's activities.

The Bureau of the Committee was constituted with M. DESTREE as Chairman and Professor Gilbert MURRAY and M. G. DE REYNOLD as Vice-Chairmen.

The first day, after an extremely interesting discussion, the Committee laid down the general lines of its work and voted the following resolution:

"At the opening of its programme, the Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters desires to state the principles on which it proposes to work.

"The League of Nations implies an association of minds.

"It ought to form a bond of union between those who enrich the life of the mind by creating ideas, inventing forms and combinations of thought, or discovering and interpreting facts.

"Only by the spontaneous communication of mind with mind can this association find expression.

"At a time when the triumphs of technical invention and the prestige which they enjoy are bewildering men's minds and causing uneasiness as to the future of civilisation and the direction in which it is moving, more system, vitality and continuity must be given to these exchanges of thought.

“ The Permanent Committee recommends the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and the Institute :

“ 1. To encourage an *exchange of letters* between leaders of thought, on the lines of those which have always taken place at the great epochs of European history ;

“ To select subjects best calculated to serve the common interest of the League of Nations and of the intellectual life of mankind ;

“ And to publish this correspondence from time to time ;

“ 2. To organise *conversations* between such leaders of thought on definite subjects ; for instance, the relations between the intellectual and the practical approach to life, intellectual activity and specialised research, the aims of education — in a word, all that may help us to understand clearly what we mean by “ Man ” and “ Civilisation ”. These discussions should also be published by the Institute ;

“ 3. To study the best means of ensuring that in life as a whole, in its social, economic and political spheres alike, the intellectual element shall be present and play its part ;

“ 4. To encourage meetings calculated to make more widely known the aims, methods and results of intellectual co-operation. ”

II. Letters.

1. Translations.

In the field of literature, the principal obstacle in the way of the *rapprochement* of the nations is clearly diversity of language, and the question of translations was one of the first to arise. It is desirable, not only that the most important works written in the great European languages should be properly translated, but also that the public should be acquainted with the masterpieces published in lesser-known languages. The problem with which the literary associations and the Paris Institute have been dealing for some time past is how to encourage and facilitate translations, while preserving a high standard of quality. The difficulties encountered in this field are obvious. The draft bibliography of translations, examined by the Institute, was finally drawn up. After hearing a statement on the subject, the Committee adopted the following resolution :

“ The Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters :

“ Having noted the recommendations adopted by various international organisations of writers, publishers and librarians together with the Institute’s report on the subject of the establishment of an international bibliography of translations ;

“ Considering :

“ 1. That an International bibliography of translations would render the greatest possible service to literature, art and science ;

“ 2. That a publication of this nature might serve as a starting-point for other attempts intended to promote greater order and method in translation ;

“ 3. That it would allow of systematic collection of information useful, not only to authors, publishers and translators, but to historians, literary critics and, lastly, to readers themselves ;

“ Requests the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation to study the means of effecting such publication at the earliest possible moment. ”

2. Poetry.

The Committee considered what could be done on an international basis to encourage poetry, which is and must remain the highest form of literary expression. After two remarkable speeches by M. Paul Valéry of the French Academy and Mr. Masefield the English Poet Laureate, the Committee adopted the following resolution :

“ The Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters :

“ Emphasising the supreme worth of poetry and desirous of arousing greater public interest in this activity of the human mind ; accordingly

“ Asks the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation :

“ To request the Institute to carry out an enquiry as to the means by which a taste for poetry and knowledge and understanding of it are cultivated in teaching, and to inform the relevant departments of State in the various countries of the results of such enquiry ;

“ Asks the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation :

“ To advise those literary institutions which award prizes for poetry to reserve some of these awards for the speaking and interpretation of verse, as conceived by poets themselves, in order to bring about better understanding and keener appreciation of the true nature of poetry, which consists as much in tone and rhythm as in sense and imagery ;

“ To request broadcasting organisations :

“ 1. To devote a place in their programme to the recitation of poems taken from the chief foreign literatures, as well as from that of their own nation ;

“ 2. To supervise the quality of diction in such cases in order to ensure that those speaking the poetry do not mutilate its rhythm and its musical value. ”

3. *The Théâtre.*

The question of theatrical performances was naturally considered by the Committee. Many new ideas were exchanged and various suggestions made : but the Committee was not in possession of the necessary documentation bearing on these different points and therefore merely requested the Paris Institute to submit a short report on the various questions which might be examined next year.

Its wishes were expressed in the following resolution :

“ The Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters :

“ Deliberating as to the part it might play in connection with the international theatre ;

“ Requests the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation to be good enough to entrust to the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation the task of preparing, for its next year's session, a summary report on the ideas exchanged upon this question at the July 1931 session. This report should be accompanied by brief information on each special item and an agenda setting forth questions which the Permanent Committee might usefully discuss. ”

4. *The Cinema.*

It is hardly necessary to say that the Committee considered the question of utilising such modern inventions as the cinema and wireless to foster international intellectual relations. All questions connected with the cinema come within the province of the International Institute at Rome. Nevertheless, in view of what has been done both in Italy and in Roumania to supplement the cinema as a spectacle by the educational cinema, the Committee decided to adopt the following resolution :

“ The Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters :

“ Convinced that the cinematograph is a valuable means of acquainting the different nations with the noblest and highest aspects of creative art in all its forms ;

“ Requests the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation to draw the attention of the International Institute of Educational Cinematography to the desirability of bringing about by appropriate means the inclusion of educational films in cinematograph programmes. ”

III. *Fine Arts.*

1. *Music.*

Music does not call for translation. Its language is essentially international. From the beginning of the work of the Sub-Committee on Arts and Letters, several members had emphasised the importance of music as a factor in the *rapprochement* of minds. Interesting proposals had been submitted, but none of them had been carried into effect. The Permanent Committee was anxious not to neglect this important field, and in the two following resolutions it has stated what it considers desirable in this direction :

“ The Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters :

“ With the proposals of M. Bela Bartok and M. Karel Čapek before it, draws the attention of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation to the value of selected national or international collections of recorded music ;

“ Requests it to include this question on its agenda and, as a preliminary step, to ask the Institute to gather information as to already existing collections of recorded music which are at the disposal of the public ;

“ Considers that it would be desirable to submit the information thus collected to a small committee of experts.

“ On the basis of the information so collected, this committee of experts might submit proposals at the next session of the Committee on Arts and Letters as to the best means of utilising already existing collections and promoting fresh enterprise in this respect. ”

“ The Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters :

“ Having noted M. Čapek's proposal regarding the facilities offered by broadcasting as a means of acquainting the public with selected music of the different nations ;

“ Requests the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation to promote the study by the Institute, in co-operation with the International Broadcasting Union and other organisations concerned, of the means of broadcasting international programmes likely to serve this purpose. ”

2. *Plastic Arts.*

(a) *International Museums Office.* — The Committee heard the report intended for the plenary Committee. Several times it expressed its satisfaction at the considerable amount of work already done by the Office. In particular it was gratified to note the results of the Rome International Conference with regard to the Preservation and Restoration of Works of Art, and fully approved the proposal for a supplementary conference relating to the preservation and restoration of monuments, to take place in October next at Athens at the invitation of the Greek Government.

It expressed the hope that M. Paul Valéry, of the *Académie française*, would represent the Committee at this conference.

(b) *Popular Arts.* — M. Gonzague de Reynold informed the Committee of all that had already been done in this connection, in particular by the Congresses of Prague and Liège, and drew attention to the importance of the International Exhibition of Popular Arts to be held at Berne in 1934. The Permanent Committee expressed the hope that the Exhibition would be completely successful.

M. Focillon will represent the Committee in the "Grand Committee" set up by the organisers of the Exhibition and will be assisted by two other members of the Committee: Mlle. Vacaresco (Roumania) and M. Ugo Ojetti (Italy).

(c) *International Centre for Institutes of Art and Archaeology ("Kunstforschung").* — Up to the present the Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters has been anxious, notwithstanding the large number of suggestions made to it, not to impose too many new tasks on the Institute. The only new proposal is the suggestion by M. Focillon with regard to a centre for institutes of art and archaeology. It was discussed at length by the Committee, which was very much in favour of it, and the following resolution was adopted:

"The Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters:

"Noting with satisfaction the development of the International Museums Office, which has succeeded in establishing co-operation between those who collect, classify, and preserve works of art;

"Considering, moreover, that the activities of the Museum Office cannot be extended to cover study of works of art as an expression of the spirit and as a manifestation of civilisation in one of its highest forms;

"And that it is therefore desirable to seek international co-operation of the same order between the University Institutes of the history of art in order to encourage interchanges of view upon method, equipment and the various forms of activity, as also to avoid duplication of work;

"Recommends the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation in the near future to refer the draft on this subject, submitted to it by M. Focillon and the first results of the enquiry arising out of the draft, to a small Committee of experts, whom the Institute will convene and whose work it will follow. Certain members of the Permanent Committee might be asked to join this Special Committee."

(d) *Architecture.* — The modern tendencies of architecture were discussed as the result of a communication by M. Oestberg (Sweden). No conclusion was reached.

IV. *Conclusions.*

As stated at the outset of this report, the Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters constituted an innovation within the framework of intellectual co-operation: certain doubts were expressed last year as to its utility. In the opinion of all those who took part in its discussions, striking proof of this utility has now been furnished. It would appear therefore that it should be continued, and further that it should be given a statutory constitution laying down the term of office of its members and the manner in which the membership is to be renewed; we would ask the plenary Committee to be good enough to discuss these points to prevent any uncertainty or friction in the future.

Appendix 3.

SUB-COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF YOUTH IN THE AIMS OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS: REPORT ON THE MEETING OF A DELEGATION OF THE SUB-COMMITTEE, HELD AT GENEVA ON JULY 3RD AND 4TH, 1931. SUBMITTED BY THE CHAIRMAN, PROFESSOR GILBERT MURRAY.

APPROVED BY THE PLENARY COMMITTEE AT ITS THIRTEENTH SESSION.

A delegation of the Sub-Committee of Experts for the Instruction of Youth in the Aims of the League of Nations, formed in accordance with the decisions of the Council of the League, held a meeting at Geneva on July 3rd and 4th, 1931, under the chairmanship of Professor Gilbert Murray.

The following took part in the proceedings :

Professor Gilbert MURRAY, M. J. DESTREE, Mme. DREYFUS-BARNEY, Professor GALLAVRESI, M. ROSSET, M. SCHELLBERG, Professor SESHADRI, Professor SHEN, Professor A. ZIMMERN, M. Mack EASTMAN (International Labour Office).

The delegation, in four private meetings, considered the various items of its agenda.

Co-operation with the Institutes for the Scientific Study of International Relations.

The delegation examined a report submitted by Professor Gallavresi on the proceedings of the Joint Committee of Representatives of the Conference of Institutes for the Scientific Study of International Relations and of the Sub-Committee of Experts for the Instruction of Youth in the Aims of the League, which held meetings in Copenhagen on June 8th and 9th, 1931. Professor Gallavresi, M. Schellberg and Professor Zimmern represented the Sub-Committee. The delegation recorded its great satisfaction at being able to enlist the co-operation of these institutes and approved the recommendations of the Joint Committee in the following resolution :

“ The delegation of the Sub-Committee of Experts for the Instruction of Youth in the Aims of the League adopts the proposals of the Joint Committee which met at Copenhagen on June 8th and 9th, 1931 ; and

“ (1) Having studied the question of methods likely to secure the co-operation of the Institutes for the Scientific Study of International Relations in its efforts to make the League of Nations better known throughout the various stages of education :

“ Recommends that the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation instruct the Educational Information Centre to undertake an enquiry into the various activities, both direct and indirect, of the said Institutes in so far as they tend to impart a knowledge of the League and develop the spirit of international co-operation, with special reference to the scope, nature, methods and results of such activities ;

“ And, pending the possibility of summoning another meeting of the Joint Committee, when this enquiry shall have reached a sufficiently advanced stage, in order to consider other means of co-operation with the said Institutes :

“ Requests the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation to instruct the Educational Information Centre to co-ordinate the investigation of these questions, utilising for this purpose, if necessary, its information services and its *Educational Survey*.

“ (2) And, furthermore, having noted with satisfaction Professor Zimmern's proposal for collective tours for educational officials and appreciating the value of this proposal, requests the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation to incorporate it, in principle, in its programme and to examine in greater detail the possibility of its gradual application. ”

Revision of Text-books.

The delegation of the Sub-Committee considered a careful and voluminous report of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation showing action taken up to this date by the League of Nations, the Governments and private organisations with regard to the revision of school text-books and the removal of elements prejudicial to mutual understanding between nations and to the spirit of international goodwill.

The delegation, while appreciating the dangers of encouraging any propaganda, even the propaganda of peace, at the expense of historical truth, was unanimous in thinking that the “ Casares resolution ”, excellent though it was, should be supplemented by more efficient measures, and adopted the following resolution :

“ The delegation of the Sub-Committee of Experts for the Instruction of Youth in the Aims of the League of Nations, having noted the report prepared by the Institute, preliminary to an enquiry on school text-books, recommends this very useful report to the attention of the plenary committee ;

“ Recalls the Sub-Committee's previous resolutions and emphasises the desirability of proceeding with their application ;

“ Notes that a world movement is growing up for the reform of school text-books by removing elements prejudicial to the mutual understanding of nations and that a large number of practical suggestions have already been put forward ;

“ Considers that the first part of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation's programme relating to the collection by the Institute of extensive information has now been fulfilled and that this material should be submitted to a limited committee of experts, who will be asked to recommend the most suitable means of action on the basis of the experience acquired ;

“ Asks, in consequence, that the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation should proceed to summon this Committee ; and

“ Suggests that the latter might be composed of representatives of the Education Committee of the International Committee of Historical Sciences, educationalists, representatives of the institutes for the scientific study of international relations, and representatives of the Sub-Committee of Experts for the Instruction of Youth. ”

Public Collections of Teaching Material.

In discussing the proposal of M. Destrée to establish an international link between public collections of teaching material (*Musées pédagogiques*), the delegation emphasised the need to have in each country one national centre of information, and adopted the following resolution :

“ The Sub-Committee of Experts, having noted the report of the International Institute on Intellectual Co-operation prepared in accordance with M. Destrée's proposal ;

“ Approved the idea of establishing relations and regular exchanges between these institutions regarded as national centres for documentary information ;

“ And requests the Committee to authorise the summoning at the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation of a limited committee of qualified persons to give an authoritative opinion on the services these institutions are capable of rendering, and on the means of creating an international link between them ;

“ And directs the attention of the Plenary Committee and of the limited committee alluded to above, to the opinions expressed on this subject during the meeting of the Sub-Committee of Experts, particularly those of M. Destrée and M. Rosset. ”

Libraries and Publications.

The delegation took note of various reports dealing with the utilisation of libraries for the purpose of making known the League of Nations, the publication of illustrated materials on the League and the translation of the reference book, “ The Aims and Organisation of the League of Nations ”, into various languages. It also heard the Chief of the Publications Department of the Secretariat regarding the methods of sale, and adopted the following two resolutions :

“ I. The Sub-Committee of Experts having noted the resolution submitted by the Committee of Library Experts concerning the use of libraries for the purpose of spreading a knowledge of the League of Nations, approves the suggestions of the Committee of Librarians and considers that they should be acted upon as far as is possible.

“ The Sub-Committee accordingly :

“ Requests the Plenary Committee to examine the means of bringing this resolution to the knowledge of the Directors of Libraries :

“ Recommends that the Plenary Committee should call the attention of the Assembly, when adopting the various chapters in the budget dealing with expenditure on the publications of the League of Nations, to the desirability of considering how to promote the sale of these publications, their free distribution and, in general, any measure likely to further their circulation. ”

“ II. The delegation of the Sub-Committee of Experts, being deeply interested in the information supplied to it regarding the success of the booklet “ the Aims and Organisation of the League of Nations ” ;

“ Being desirous of supplementing this publication by a concise and illustrated pamphlet likely to reach a wide and varied circle of readers,

“ Notes with satisfaction the steps taken to prepare a second booklet containing both photographs and illustrations with explanatory notes that can readily be translated into different languages. ”

League of Nations Instruction in Overseas Countries.

The delegation examined two reports on the subject prepared by the Geneva Educational Information Centre and the Information Section of the Secretariat. It also heard with satisfaction a statement by Professor Seshadri concerning the further development of League instruction in India. The Geneva centre was requested to discuss with Professor Seshadri the question of the translation of the reference book, “ The Aims and Organisation of the League of Nations ”, into some of the Indian vernaculars.

Travel and Interchanges of School Pupils.

The delegation considered a note submitted by the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, together with the recommendations made by the Liaison Committee of the major international associations, and adopted the following resolution :

“The delegation of the Sub-Committee of Experts,

“Having noted the report of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation on exchanges of elementary and secondary school pupils :

“Approves the proposal that the Institute should undertake an enquiry into the methods and principles on which these exchanges are carried out, with a view to a comparison making it possible to determine the practical means of achieving the best results.

“In addition, the delegation considers it extremely desirable that the League of Nations should continue to recommend to the Governments to provide all possible facilities for those exchanges.”

Cinematography and Broadcasting.

The delegation took note with great appreciation of a report submitted by the Director of the International Educational Cinematographic Institute dealing with the enquiries the Institute had carried out. It also examined a request of the *Ligue française des droits de l'homme* asking the Sub-Committee to promote the showing of war-films in schools as a means of strengthening the idea of peace, but was of opinion that this proposal did not consort with its programme. The Chairman, Professor Gilbert Murray, thereupon submitted to the delegation a proposal for a preliminary study of the means of encouraging the production of educational films on the League of Nations. After having heard the Director of the Information Section and the representative of the International Labour Office, and also having taken note of a letter from the Director of the International Educational Cinematographic Institute in Rome, the delegation adopted the following resolution :

“The Sub-Committee of Experts is of opinion that educational films are a useful aid to the instruction of youth in the aims of the League.

“It recalls the successful attempts made in various fields by the League Secretariat, the International Labour Office and the British League of Nations Union.

“In view of the frequently expressed desire that the League should continue to favour action in this field, the Sub-Committee of Experts asks the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation to instruct its Secretariat, together with the International Educational Cinematographic Institute and other bodies concerned, to collect information both from producers and users of educational films on the preparation of scenarios of an international character suitable for different audiences, the cost of production of such films and the extent of their market, in order to prepare a scheme for the production, the financing and the distribution of several teaching films dealing with the history, aims, organisation and work of the League, including the International Labour Office and the Permanent Court of International Justice. In particular, the competent departments of the League, the International Labour Office and the Film Committee of the British League of Nations Union should be consulted.

“As a possible result of these consultations, the Sub-Committee of Experts requests the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation to authorise the calling of a small committee to examine practical methods of carrying out this suggestion.”

The delegation next examined a report submitted by the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation concerning educational broadcasting in various countries — in particular, concerning the work of the League. It also considered a report presented by the International Broadcasting Union summarising an enquiry made in different countries to ascertain the extent to which the wireless is used to impart information about the League and to acquaint youth with the life of foreign countries. The delegation heard a statement by the Secretary-General of the International Broadcasting Union, who gave some further explanation regarding the work done — in particular, concerning the systematic educational work of the British Broadcasting Company in England, and the formation of study groups among listeners to wireless talks on international affairs. He also reported on the progress recently made in lecturing on kindred subjects to distant countries.

The delegation was unanimous in its desire to have the information it had obtained supplemented by an enquiry into the pedagogical and moral effects of educational broadcasting, and adopted the following resolution :

“The delegation of the Sub-Committee of Experts,

“Having noted the reports from the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation and the International Broadcasting Union on broadcasting to the schools as well as to the general public as a means of making known foreign countries and peoples and the work of the League :

“ Expresses its appreciation of the notable work of the International Broadcasting Union and tenders its special thanks to Mr. Burrows, the Union’s Secretary-General.

“ It requests the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation to instruct the Institute to continue the enquiry already begun and to make a study of the educational aspects of broadcasting, keeping in constant touch with the International Broadcasting Union or any other organisation which has done similar work and obtaining information direct from the administrations concerned.

“ This study should, in particular, bear upon the various methods employed and the results obtained.

“ The purpose of the enquiry would be to ascertain the advantages which broadcasting presents for teaching on the League and for education in general. A distinction should be drawn between information regarding the results obtained in schools and those obtained elsewhere.”

Work of the Major International Associations.

The delegation took formal note of the report on the work of the major international associations submitted by the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, and instructed its Director to express to the Liaison Committee its appreciation of the work being done by the associations belonging to this Committee.

Programme of the Educational Information Centre.

The newly re-organised branches of the Educational Information Centre, on the request of the Executive Committee of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, had prepared conjointly a programme of their respective work at Geneva and Paris for the coming year, which was submitted to the delegation for advice and suggestions. The delegation expressed its satisfaction that effective co-operation based upon a satisfactory division of work had been achieved between the two branches. It made several valuable suggestions and approved the programme of work. It also examined a note submitted by the editor of the *Educational Survey* and approved the programme for the next numbers contained therein.

At the end of the proceedings, M. Destrée submitted a new draft resolution. He did not, however, insist upon its being examined at the present session, but reserved the right to place it before the Plenary Committee and to ask for its discussion by the Sub-Committee of Experts next year.

* * *

The delegation had cause for satisfaction at the progress achieved since the last meeting of the Sub-Committee of Experts. The demand for a less narrow-minded teaching of history and consequently for the reform of school text-books has spread widely and grown more urgent in many parts of the world. The cordial co-operation of the various Institutes for the Scientific Study of International Relations provides the Sub-Committee with a powerful ally in its educational work, while the immense development of broadcasting presents an instrument of almost incalculable power to those educators who have the opportunity and the wisdom to make full use of it. It also becomes easier to familiarise the minds of the young with the idea of international co-operation, as international co-operation itself becomes day by day a more obvious and accepted fact.

Appendix 4.

GENERAL REPORT BY THE DIRECTOR OF THE INSTITUTE
TO THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE ON INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION,
1931, APPROVED BY THE PLENARY COMMITTEE.

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INTRODUCTION

The International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation endeavoured during the year to follow as closely as possible the directions which received the approval of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation when the latter last year reviewed the general body of work hitherto accomplished.

At the head of its programme the Committee placed the development of interchanges of ideas and intellectual contacts between different countries, taking as one of its primary objects the encouragement and promotion of co-operation between intellectual institutions. With these ends in view, the Institute in the first place made careful preparations for a number of meetings of experts (as proposed in the previous year), the agenda of which conformed closely with the Committee's intentions. It also examined the possibilities of new developments in the same spirit, as to which the Committee, before reaching a decision, requested the Institute to obtain the necessary information and to approach for the purpose the administrations and organisations concerned.

In its task the Institute was greatly assisted by the advice and the work of the Executive Committee and the Directors' Committee, which have followed the details of the Institute's work, at their four meetings held under the chairmanship of Professor Gilbert Murray and M. Paul Painlevé respectively.

The present report contains particulars as to the manner in which the work has been carried out. As regards meetings already decided on, in continuation of the work of past years, experience shows that these meetings are concentrating to an increasing degree on definite and precise objects. That is true, in the case of university relations, as regards the meeting of the University Offices and Students' Organisations. In the case of the arts, the Museums Office has this year studied a number of concrete questions of the very first importance for Government departments concerned with the fine arts and (in some cases also) education. The Museums Office has got together the most highly qualified experts to deal with these questions, and the same applies to institutions for the scientific study of international relations. These institutions first asked the Institute to clear up a number of technical problems, and to publish certain pamphlets to help the work. They are now proposing to make a definite contribution to the objective study of international problems, and to take a practical share in the work of co-operation undertaken by the League. In the same connection reference should be made to the publications and work of the Library experts, which touches at more points than one the larger international questions with which the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation is concerned.

This co-ordination of national intellectual centres, and in many cases also of official departments and administrations, has developed considerably during the year, or promises to develop in the near future. A definite step may, for example, be taken at the meeting of a small number of directors of higher education which is to take place next winter and will have as its first duty the establishment of a programme. A number of questions which the University Offices and the students have already considered may thus be brought to the notice of the administrations which are in a position to give effect to the proposals made. The latter will also be enabled to specify the points at which direct and regular collaboration may be of use to them.

As regards secondary and primary education, the Committee and its Executive Committee requested the Institute to undertake careful preparatory work with a view to enabling them to decide upon the line to be followed in the light of the information and proposals submitted. The Institute had adhered strictly to this method of enquiry. It has collected all the information required to enable the Committee to decide whether a committee of experts should enquire into the possibilities of establishing continuous relations between the various centres for the collection of teaching material (*musées pédagogiques*). It has prepared a complete documentary report on the revision of history text-books, and it has studied the new resources placed at the disposal of educationalists by such inventions as the gramophone and wireless. The Institute believes that the Committee will thus be in a better position to decide as to what exchanges of methods and information should be recommended with a view to furthering the action of the League of Nations by measures in connection with adult and primary education.

In the list of international contacts between official administrative departments, which continues to develop under the influence of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, mention should be made of the proposals for the establishment (as from next year) of an international link between archives administrations, which may bring about a number of technical improvements of the utmost value to scientific and research workers.

The whole of this work has been carried out in accordance with the Committee's wishes, with the assistance of Committees of experts, many of which have met during the year at the Institute, and in collaboration with the larger associations (particularly those concerned with instruction in the aims of the League) and a variety of other existing organisations, or in consultation with qualified persons. Both in respect of the new connections established under the auspices of the League between Government departments and in respect of the methods employed, the work as a whole is in conformity with the general principles which actuate the other organisations of the League and to which so much concrete and continuous work in the sphere of international collaboration is due.

The Committee also expressed a wish to promote the circulation of intellectual productions as much as possible, and made this one of the essential points of its programme. The Institute set itself in this connection to prepare proposals, in both the literary and the scientific fields, as to the exact points to be submitted to the Committee at its present session. As regards literature, further activities in this connection will devolve largely on the Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters, whose object it is "to study, in agreement with the principles of the League, not only technical questions of international literary and artistic co-operation, but also more general questions such as, in present circumstances throughout the world, directly concern the future of human culture". The Institute has made enquiries with a view to the discussions of this Committee in regard to translations, amongst other subjects. This is work which is of interest, not only to the literary, but also to the scientific world. The Institute has further made preparations for the discussion of the various questions connected with art which are to be submitted to the Permanent Committee.

Lastly, problems of science should also be furthered by the efforts made in the international field to bring about co-ordination and to spread scientific knowledge. Pending the meeting of the Committee of Scientific Advisers, which is to lay down a programme, the Institute has endeavoured to establish contact with the academies of sciences and with a number of learned bodies and scientific organisations. It has published the information supplied to it and collected the documents placed at the disposal of the experts. It has confined itself, generally speaking, to information calculated to be of service in the Committee's work of co-ordination; it has, of course, refrained from encroaching on the field of scientific research, in the strict sense of the term, for which the scientific Unions and other constituted bodies are responsible.

The Intellectual Co-operation Organisation received two official requests in 1931 for outside collaboration, one coming from a Government and the other from an international organisation. The first was a request from China to the Council of the League for technical assistance in the reorganisation of Chinese education and for the development of intellectual intercourse with foreign countries. The second was from the International Labour Office, which asked the Institute to collaborate in the solution of the problem of the workers' spare time, by the utilisation of popular libraries and popular arts.

These various questions have been studied by the Institute. The Intellectual Co-operation Organisation is prepared to make its services available immediately for the League and for all the Members of the League in the same way as the other technical organisations to which applications have so frequently been addressed at moments of difficulty since 1920. It will be quite apparent that the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation is an indispensable part of the League machinery; by developing its activities as desired it will facilitate the accomplishment of the duties devolving on the League in virtue of its constitution.

As regards the protection of intellectual rights, complete co-ordination has been attained, in accordance with the Committee's wish, with the other official institutions handling these problems.

The Institute has maintained regular contact throughout the year with the Government delegates, who have been periodically informed as to the work in hand, and who have been afforded every facility for obtaining fuller data as to the particular activities in which they are interested. The National Committees on Intellectual Co-operation have been kept similarly informed. Many of them have submitted useful suggestions to the Institute and through the Institute to the Committee itself or to its Executive Committee. They have also supplied the Institute with full documentary material as to current questions. Generally speaking it would appear that there is a movement in favour of the reorganisation and extension of the National Committees.

In this connection the Institute proposes, if the Committee agrees, to develop still further the relations with distant countries which are Members of the League. Many of the latter have a special interest, amongst all the various questions dealt with by the League, in the question of intellectual co-operation. They want to intensify their intercourse with Europe; and there can be no question that they for their part are in a position to give the Western world valuable technical contributions, on literary, artistic, historical and scientific questions and to deepen the knowledge in the West of their respective cultures and civilisations. It is natural in this connection to think of Japan and of the South American countries amongst others. It would appear easy to develop still further the cultural relations of these countries with the League. There is already in existence machinery for international intellectual exchanges, which may, without undue optimism, be said to be working well on the whole. The countries referred to have within their own borders all the necessary elements to enable them to establish contact and correspondence with these international organisations. It will be sufficient as a rule to interest either their Governments or their learned bodies or big associations in the work which is being carried on. In certain cases it will further be necessary to create special organisations, the work of which will be in conformity with that of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation. In this respect the publications of the Institute may also be of much value as a means both of giving publicity to the work done and of distributing the information received from national centres. These publications will consequently be directed to an increasing degree towards practical objects.

I. UNIVERSITY QUESTIONS.

1. CURRENT WORK.

During the year an attempt has been made as far as possible to give a practical direction to the work, both (as will be seen) in connection with the character of the subjects dealt with and also in connection with improvements in organisation. The chief improvement in organisation is the establishment of an *Executive Committee* of University Offices, which will do much to facilitate the administrative work of the Institute. The relations between University Offices and students have also been improved, while important developments are foreshadowed by the summoning of a meeting in the near future of Directors of Higher Education.

(a) *The Sixth Meeting of Directors of National University Offices.*

This took place at Paris on March 30th and 31st, 1931. The Directors of the University Offices on this occasion held a joint meeting for the first time with the Committee of Representatives of International Students' Organisations.

This innovation, which originated in a wish expressed by the students (point 4 of resolution III of the Sub-Committee on University Relations, 1930), was undoubtedly a great success. It must be remembered that the interest of these Conferences consists chiefly in the contacts established and in the organisation of collaboration. It would tend to flag but for the fact that it is kept alive by the discussion of new problems; such discussion meets a felt need, and is for that reason capable of rendering service to the administrations and organisations concerned.

This year the question of collaboration between Students' Organisations and University Offices served as a basis for a very animated discussion, which led to the establishment of a precise and practical programme. The Institute was requested in particular:

(a) To publish a pamphlet at low price with precise information and exact figures as to the cost of living and the charges for matriculation at the universities of the various countries, with particulars as to national and local institutions in a position to assist students to cut down their cost of living and the cost of their studies to a minimum. The differences in the cost of living as between large cities and smaller cities with universities should also be shown (resolution III of the joint meetings);

(b) To prepare a brief list of publications with regard to studies in foreign countries, holiday courses and international scholarships, and to send the list to the National University Offices; the latter to induce the universities of their respective countries to include it in the year-books or other university booklets distributed to students (resolution IV of the joint meeting).

In principle the Institute is prepared to do this. The compilation of the list (see paragraph *b*) offers no difficulty. As regards the pamphlet (see paragraph *a*), it is not possible to fix any date for its completion owing to the extra work it will involve. If it is to do what it is intended to do, it should be published in the three languages: English, French and German.

In the course of their discussions, the Directors of the University Offices passed two other resolutions, the effect of which was to entrust the Institute with the study of two new questions:

1. The collection of information as to the conditions of admission to universities in all countries. The Institute was further requested to devote a special meeting to a comparative study of the question, as soon as the documentary material was collected (resolution II). The work of preparation will take some time. It cannot be completed before 1932-33;

2. The collection of information as to facilities for visits by the staff of higher educational establishments to foreign countries. It was proposed that information on these points should be published in the *Bulletin* of the Institute (resolution III). There will be no difficulty in this. Information of this kind with regard to the London University Club was published in No. 5 of the *Bulletin*.

The Institute laid before the Conference its publication on *National Institutes Abroad* (see point 3 of resolution II of the University Sub-Committee, 1930), and the Conference expressed its unqualified approval of the work in question.

The meeting finally decided to set up an Executive Committee consisting of four of its members to provide for continuity of work in the interval between plenary meetings; the composition of the Executive Committee, it was proposed, should vary according to the character of the questions submitted to it for discussion. The members of the Executive Committee were to be appointed by the Institute (resolution V). This decision marks a very satisfactory step forward. Thus organised, these conferences will in future be considerably more elastic. It will no longer be necessary to call a plenary conference each year, and the summoning of conferences and their composition will depend entirely on the programme. This decision meets a wish expressed by the Executive Committee of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, and is in conformity with the principles actuating the International Committee and the League in the general work of co-ordination and international association between the administrations and organisations of the different countries.

(b) *The Sixth Session of the Committee of Representatives of International Students' Organisations.*

This was held on March 31st and April 1st, 1931.

The principal interest of this Conference also was in the joint meetings with the Directors of University Offices.

The Institute laid before the meeting the pamphlet on *International Students' Associations* (point 5 of resolution III of the University Sub-Committee, 1930), which is the Committee's first publication. A part of the costs of publication was met by the organisations represented.

It is desirable to call a meeting of the Committee for 1932. The preparations for the meeting will be made as usual by delegates who are to meet in the autumn of 1931 to discuss the work in hand and draw up an agenda.

(c) *Institutions and Persons Concerned with Foreign Students.*

A report drawn up in 1930 by the Institute on international co-operation between organisations and persons concerned with foreign students was favourably received by the Sub-Committee on University Relations, and by the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and its Executive Committee. Owing to the reorganisation of the Institute and the crowded character of its programme during the first half of 1931 its activities in this field had to be limited to the regular publication of notices in the *Bulletin* on developments in the various countries in favour of foreign students. The following procedure might be considered as a means of making a beginning with the realisation of the new proposal:

1. A circular letter might be sent in the near future to a number of institutions of this kind submitting suggestions as to the nature of the information to be provided and asking for their opinion;

2. Five thousand copies of a pamphlet recently printed containing an international bibliography of works of information with regard to university studies in foreign countries might be distributed.

2. WORK TO BE UNDERTAKEN.

Conference of Directors of Higher Education.

This proposal, which is of the first importance as a means of ensuring international co-operation on university questions, was approved in the course of the year. The aim is to obtain a reasoned and authoritative opinion from directors of higher education themselves as to the character and extent of the direct collaboration which Government Educational Departments have an interest in undertaking and which they have the power to undertake in this field.

The proposal originated in a suggestion made at the fourth session of the Directors of National University Offices in 1929 by the Hungarian delegate, M. de Magiary, who was at that time Director of Higher Education in Hungary. The experience of those meetings showed that certain of the questions which were raised, and those not the least important, were not such as could be usefully discussed owing to the fact that the directors of University Offices had no executive powers. What was required was an organic development of international university collaboration as inaugurated by this meeting.

M. de Magiary's suggestion was approved by the meeting and subsequently by the Sub-Committee on University Relations. The latter recommended that the proposal should be carried out in successive stages, and that a beginning should be made with a *preparatory meeting*, in which the directors of higher education of a *very small number of countries* would take part *in the capacity of experts*. This preliminary meeting, it was proposed, would draw up an agenda for a conference and decide which countries should be represented at the conference.

The Committee on Intellectual Co-operation last year took note of the replies — mainly favourable — received from the directors of higher education in a number of countries which the Institute had consulted on the subject. The Committee expressed its sympathy with the proposed conference, leaving it to the Executive Committee to take the necessary decisions in this connection.

The Executive Committee approved the proposal in November last, at the same time emphasising that the meeting was to be small and of a preparatory nature; it will take place at the Institute, probably at the end of 1931.

The questions on the programme include :

- The equivalence of university studies and degrees ;
- Conventions with regard to university exchanges ;
- The protection of university titles ;
- The problems in respect of education and organisation resulting from the overcrowding of universities,
- Vocational guidance in universities.

3. CONFERENCE OF INSTITUTIONS FOR THE SCIENTIFIC STUDY OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

(Copenhagen, June 8th-10th, 1931.)

The Institute continued during the year to provide a Secretariat for the various bodies dealing with the scientific study of international relations. The Executive Committee of the latter met in Paris in January, with Sir William Beveridge, Director of the London School of Economic and Political Sciences, in the chair, and drew up an agenda for the Conference, which was arranged to take place at Copenhagen on June 8th at the invitation of the Danish Institute of History and Political Economy.

The Institute drew up various publications required by the Conference, a list of which will be found at the end of this chapter. It maintained touch with national centres and experts in preparing the reports needed for the discussions of the plenary conference.

Details as to the latter are contained in the report by Professor Zimmern who was appointed to act as Rapporteur: but there are certain important developments of the programme of work to which it is desirable to draw attention. While continuing the technical collaboration begun by them, the Institutions represented at Copenhagen decided to make in the future a more effective and more concrete contribution to the scientific study of international relations. A discussion to this effect was proposed and was to take as its starting-point a report by Professor Arnold J. Toynbee, of the Royal Institute of International Affairs, on tendencies of the last ten years in international relations.

Professor Toynbee's report concluded by proposals for practical collaboration, as a result of which the Conference decided in future to include as part of its normal work the discussion of a particular international problem.

The object is to obtain from these Institutions or national groups of Institutions — the very nature of which is a guarantee of scientific work — a series of studies on burning questions of the moment, treated, not from the political standpoint, but objectively and impartially. A conference of a scientific character will be held each year at which these various memoranda will be compared and discussed, the discussion being on the same lines as the preparation of the memoranda. The national groups of Institutions represented at Copenhagen seemed to feel that these discussions should end without the adoption of any recommendations or resolutions.

A need has often been felt for the study of certain international problems within the framework of the League independently of political considerations. Studies on these lines might be of value subsequently in various connections — for example, for technical discussion within the League and more generally for instruction in international relations which is one of the objects of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation. It would further seem that, in order to arrive at these results, it will be wise to make use of existing institutions which have specialised in this kind of research, are already grouped together and connected with the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation (which affords obvious safeguards), and have at their disposal a Secretariat in the shape of the Institute which,

though small, is nevertheless capable of making the necessary preparations for the work to be done.

This year the Conference has asked its Executive Committee, which is to meet at the beginning of next year, to decide on the particular subjects to be discussed on the lines above indicated at a future meeting. The subjects in question are to be related to the general theme — namely: "The relations between politics and economics, in theory and in practice".

In making its selection, the Executive Committee will receive through the Institute proposals from each of the groups of institutions. A permanent Organisation Committee to draw up the programme has been set up. It consists of five persons and a Rapporteur, and will hold its first meeting at the same time as the Executive Committee of the Conference.

It should be added that these Institutions also decided, in the light of Professor Toynbee's report, to make exchanges of lecturers and professors with a view to spreading knowledge in their respective countries as to the view-points of other countries on major problems of the day. These exchanges, it was felt, might begin as soon as the university terms have commenced, by exchanges of lecturers for the purpose of stating impartially the various national points of view in regard to the reduction of armaments.

While the Conference was sitting at Copenhagen, a Mixed Committee consisting of three members of the Conference and three members of the Committee of Experts for the Instruction of Youth in the Aims of the League of Nations also met and proposed that an enquiry should be conducted by the Education Information Centre of the League as to what contribution the schools of political science might usefully make to the work of instruction in the aims of the League.

It also examined a proposal for travel by educationalists put forward by Professor Zimmern, and stated its agreement with the principle of the proposal. The proposed study tours of educationalists, on the lines of those which have had very satisfactory results in the case of health experts, would undoubtedly be calculated, as a result of the direct exchanges and contacts which they would involve, to improve the methods of instruction in the aims of the League and further to spread the knowledge of the more striking educational advances made. They unfortunately call for the free disposal of sums for which there is at present no provision in any of the budgets of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation.

The aim would be to collect together a number of educationalists, officials in charge of school organisations or directors of teachers' training colleges and the like, and to send them to study the instruction in the aims of the League given in various countries. It would of course be easy to extend their studies to more general matters; and, if this were done, it would represent an almost exact approximation to the methods of the Health Organisation. Such travel would call for careful preparation beforehand; but it might render the greatest service and prove the beginning of really effective collaboration between the States Members of the League in educational matters. Though the idea is not capable of immediate application, that does not mean that it need be dropped for the future.

Collection of Information and Publications undertaken by the Institute for the Copenhagen Conference.

A. The Institute submitted two specialist works to the Conference, prepared in accordance with previous resolutions adopted by the Conference.

1. *Handbook of Centres of Reference for International Affairs* (171 pages).

It contains information on the national co-ordination Committees. This handbook is in three languages: English, French and German. Its publication was made possible by a grant from the European Centre of the Carnegie Peace Foundation.

2. A bibliography of year-books and periodicals dealing with the scientific study of international relations. Drawn up in collaboration with the national co-ordination centres, it is intended to serve the purposes of institutions affiliated to the Conference and not to be circulated to the public at large. It is accordingly roneoed and not printed (73 pages).

B. The Copenhagen Conference:

1. Instructed the Institute to draw up a memorandum "describing the existing facilities for the exchange of university professors who have made a special study of international relations and kindred subjects, including any such facilities as are provided for in international treaties, conventions and other instruments, and enumerating the institutions which provide such facilities". This list will be roneoed.

2. Decided definitely in favour of the proposal for a lexicon of political terms, and accepted Professor Haas' plan on the basis determined in the course of previous discussions. The members of the Conference are under obligation to take certain action as specified in resolution II of the Conference, paragraphs 2 and 3. The Institute will wait till it hears the results of this action, of which it should be informed by November 15th, 1931. It will then submit the facts to the Executive Committee of the Conference, which will decide on a detailed programme of what is to be done on the basis of the information supplied. The Institute will confine itself in this case, as in the past, to co-ordinating the work done in the different countries, and to summoning the Drafting Committee, as and when required, in its capacity as Secretariat of the Conference.

II. SCHOOL QUESTIONS.

1. EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES.

(a) *Organisation of the Educational Information Centre.*

The general body of educational questions in connection with primary and secondary schools on the one hand, and questions connected with instruction in the aims of the League on the other, are followed by the Educational Information Centre, as reorganised, with a principal secretary at its head, assisted by five other officials.

As regards instruction in the aims of the League, the Executive Committee was of opinion that under the terms of the resolution passed by the Eleventh Assembly the Paris Centre should be responsible for maintaining contact with the organisations interested in the question. In such cases the Institute will of course continue to collaborate closely with the Secretariat of the League. The general body of this work, to which the Assembly, the Council and the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation attach so much importance, calls for systematic handling and for a well-co-ordinated effort on the part of the executive organisations concerned. The Institute has done further preparatory work (to which reference is made in the following chapters) in connection with educational methods, in conformity with the instructions given it by the Executive Committee in April :

“ to study, with a view to decisions by the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation or with a view to action thereon, educational questions of a general character or questions relating to educational methods.”

The Educational Information Centre also makes indexes of articles appearing in the principal educational reviews and similar publications. Card summaries of reports and articles relating to instruction in the aims of the League or to international activities of an educational character, and in general to all developments in the direction of bringing young people together, are regularly compiled. This work also is carried on in collaboration with the Secretariat of the League. Since the final establishment of the Education Centre, it has been extended : formerly, the publications read were almost exclusively French and English, but they now extend to periodicals appearing in other languages, in particular German publications. It is not possible for the information thus collected to be complete, as the Institute is dependent in the main on gifts or exchanges for its supply of these publications ; but the information received has nevertheless served to facilitate the drawing up of reports for the end of the year, and may further enable the Institute in the course of the year to draw up other reports rapidly in accordance with the requirements of the Committee, its Executive Committee or other advisory committees.

(b) *Collections of Teaching Material.*

A report by the Institute to the Executive Committee, which was transmitted by the latter to the delegation of the Sub-Committee of Experts for the Instruction of Youth in the Aims of the League, gives a picture of the general features possessed by the present organisation of collections of teaching material. There are no doubt statutory differences between them ; but they also have common characteristics, and, generally speaking, they aim at placing complete equipment, working facilities and documents at the disposal of educationalists.

Last year the Sub-Committee of Experts, on M. Jules Destrée's proposal, considered the possibility of establishing an international connection between these establishments with a view to facilitating instruction in the aims of the League. The Institute's report draws attention to other international questions in the case of which the directors of scholastic museums or similar institutions might desire regularly to collaborate. Such work would go beyond the mere question of instruction in the aims of the League ; it would constitute one of the first contributions to the realisation of the views expressed last year by the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation when it decided to include in its programme the study of questions relating to primary education.

(c) *Exchanges of Primary and Secondary School-Children.*

Attention was drawn to this question both by the Sub-Committee of Experts and by the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation itself. The Institute has confined itself to collecting information as to the institutions and organisations concerned with such exchanges. This information can readily be used for the assemblage of more extensive particulars

No systematic enquiry has, however, been made of the Ministries of Education, as such enquiries should only be undertaken with some precise object in view, or for the purpose of getting suggestions as to the best methods of attaining some precise object — such an object, for example, as the comparison and improvement of methods of exchanges. The question having been raised with the delegation of the Sub-Committee of Experts, proposals will probably be submitted on the subject to the Committee.

(d) *Inter-School Correspondence.*

The executive members of the Permanent International Committee met in London on November 28th, 1930, to discuss the programme of work, to decide as to the admission

of new organisations and to consider the replies to the questionnaire of the Committee for International Inter-School Correspondence. Since the last meeting of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, two numbers of the *Bulletin* have been published — in October 1930 and in April 1931. Generally speaking, it is proposed to publish a number about every nine months: the Institute accelerated publication in the case of these numbers, first, because it was anxious to submit the third number to the International Congress of Modern Language Teachers in Paris between March 31st and April 4th, 1931, which had the question of inter-school correspondence on its agenda, and, secondly, in order to prevent the lapse of too long an interval between Nos. 2 and 3. These two numbers contain the results of an enquiry into the work of inter-school correspondence organisations, and it was desirable to make these results available as soon as possible for those interested. The publication of No. 4 may be postponed until the end of 1931.

It is not proposed to hold a conference in 1931-32.

(e) *Use of Wireless and Gramophones.*

The Institute has studied during the year the question of the resources which wireless is in a position to place at the disposal of educationalists. It has published a series of documentary studies of the subject in the *Bulletin de la Coopération intellectuelle*, and has drawn up a general report which it has submitted to the Sub-Committee of Experts (document B.9.1931).

The information collected concerns the following countries: the Argentine, Australia, Belgium, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Finland, France, Germany, Great Britain, Haiti, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Mexico, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Sweden, Switzerland, the United States of America and Uruguay.

Many of these countries have already done much to develop the organisation of wireless and the use of gramophones in schools. Generally speaking, however, even in countries where the use of these new methods is most widespread, the organisers recognise that they are still at the stage of trial and experiment. Definite results have been obtained; but the methods employed are still open to improvement.

It would seem therefore that the support of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation will be welcome in such cases. As in the case of the collections of teaching material, the Committee's support will represent a contribution to the improvement of a particular technical aspect of school-teaching. Two objects may thereby be attained:

(a) A general improvement in methods and in the distribution of knowledge as to progress achieved. This represents a form of collaboration which will be of value to a number of States Members of the League, and will be in conformity with the principles of technical co-operation which the League has succeeded in establishing between Government departments in fields other than that of education;

(b) A definite contribution to the better international understanding which is one of the highest aims of the League. There can be no doubt that the improvement even of a technical aspect of primary and adult education must help to spread more complete knowledge of foreign forms of culture.

(f) *School Text-Books.*

On several occasions the question has been raised, either in the Committees or in the Assembly, of the revision of history text-books with a view to the elimination of passages which are injurious to the spirit of cordial international relations. Congresses of historians and educationalists and a number of associations or federations whose efforts are devoted to the improvement of international relations have also been concerned with this difficult problem for a long time past.

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation for its part endeavoured as long ago as 1925 to provide by the so-called "Casares resolution" practical means of preventing the employment of text-books of a kind likely to injure international good feeling; and when, last year, the Sub-Committee of Experts for the Instruction of Youth in the Aims of the League laid before it a proposal for enquiry into the question, it gave a favourable reply.

But what the Committee had in view was preparatory work; and it asked the Institute to take this in hand before the present session. The intention was to draw up a documentary report giving as accurately as possible an account of the present position with a general statement of the action taken up to the present and the results achieved. This report was to be such as to serve 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".

This explains the ample range of the documentary evidence collected. If the Committee confirms its decision of last year, it will be referred in due course to a committee of specialists with such recommendations and directions as may be laid down by the Sub-Committee for the Instruction of Youth in the Aims of the League, and by the Committee itself, when they meet in July. In the interval it will be supplemented on points on which information is still not forthcoming. The question arises whether it would not be worth while to print this work, when it has been revised and completed, and whether it would not be welcomed in such form by a number of official and private organisations.

It represents an extensive collection of suggestions with the action taken on them. It would appear to cover practically all the questions which can arise in connection with this delicate problem, both as regards methods of teaching history and as regards the form of the

text-books. How is historical truth to be reconciled with kindly feelings to other peoples? Should instruction in civics be separate from the teaching of history? What are the respective parts which schoolmasters, professors and Government authorities should play in the matter? One chapter gives particulars for each country as to who is responsible for the selection of school text-books. The action to be taken to safeguard the impartiality of these works will necessarily differ according as it is the Government, the Ministry of Education or the schoolmasters themselves who are responsible. The report clearly shows that the results achieved, from the point of view of the revision and improvement of the text-books, vary according to the difference in practice in this respect. It also gives tentative replies to questions which are very often put forward — for example, how education in the different countries can be given as universal a character as possible, or how children are to be given summary but true ideas of what they ought to know about the history of the world and the different forms of human culture and civilisation. No doubt the answers given are not always conclusive. Perusal of the report serves to bring out the very real difficulty already apparent in collecting complete information on this subject.

As, however, the subject is one which is periodically brought up at the League or in the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, it is certainly desirable that the League and the Committee should be enabled to give a reasoned answer to the questions put to them.

2. INSTRUCTION IN THE AIMS OF THE LEAGUE.

(a) *Wireless Propaganda in Favour of the League.*

Over and above the very definite recommendation of the Sub-Committee of Experts (approved by the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation) for the utilisation of the resources which the wireless organisations can place at the disposal of educationalists, the Institute has had numerous opportunities in the course of the year to note the very active interest taken by the big educational organisations, and in general by all circles interested in educational questions, in this subject. It would seem that many Government authorities have not only begun to study the question, but are prepared to value highly anything that is done on the international plane to encourage comparisons, exchanges of method and progress in general.

As regards instruction in the aims of the League, valuable information has already been placed at the disposition of the latter by the International Broadcasting Union. The Institute has further kept itself informed as to all that has taken place in the way of wireless talks, lectures, peace messages, and actual discussions in a number of countries such as Great Britain, France, the Scandinavian countries, America, Germany and others. The first efforts made in Europe and America seem to be of the most convincing character. Here is a means of spreading a better knowledge and appreciation of foreign countries and giving instruction which is better adapted to the conditions of the modern world.

All the particulars collected with regard to broadcasting have been published in the *Bulletin de la Coopération intellectuelle* as well as in a special report to the Sub-Committee of Experts, which gives a tolerably complete picture of what has been done in nearly all European countries and in certain countries in other continents — *e.g.*, in Canada, Uruguay, the Argentine, Mexico and Haiti — together with an extensive summary of the numerous results achieved in the United States. The inclusion of the latter feature is due to the valuable information supplied by Mr. David Thompson, Secretary of the American National Committee.

(b) *The Major International Associations.*

In accordance with the resolutions of the Assembly and of the Executive Committee, the Institute has endeavoured to establish as close a connection as possible with the big international associations interested in the League and with the Liaison Committee. Either directly or through the publications of these bodies the Institute has been enabled to keep a record up to date of the demonstrations organised or action taken with a view to improving instruction in the aims of the League.

The action taken by a large number of countries is also recorded in the documentary report submitted to the Sub-Committee of Experts. The sole purpose of this report was to make available for the latter a number of typical results achieved, in the shape of special papers on instruction in the aims of the League, essay competitions between schoolmasters or university students and children in secondary or primary schools, model assemblies, steps taken to approach public authorities especially in connection with the spread of instruction in the aims of the League in teachers' training colleges, holiday courses, summer schools, scholarships and practical study courses, the organisation of international information centres, exchanges of schoolmasters and pupils, and the like.

The information collected is indicative of the scale of the efforts made to promote international concord and understanding by means of instruction in the aims of the League. Incidentally it constitutes in itself an interesting series of suggestions, many of which are new and may give appreciable results.

III. INTERNATIONAL MUSEUMS OFFICE.

The statement by the President of the Directors' Committee of the International Museums Office contains an account of the principal decisions which the Committee was called upon to take during the year 1930-31, together with a programme of the work to be undertaken. It will be sufficient to record the work done by the Secretariat of the Office, which has concentrated on definite tasks of immediate utility to Government departments dealing with the fine arts and museums.

The Office, for example, has been responsible for a comparative study of the use of scientific methods in the preservation of paintings and sculptures and for the distribution of information with regard to them; and it has made preparations for another conference of experts to deal with the preservation of architectural monuments. The interest of this impending conference will be apparent.

The Museums Office also endeavours to make the exhibitions of casts and engravings which it has organised lead to practical results in the shape of the multiplication of art centres designed to spread the knowledge of the great periods in the history of art. It attempts to develop the educational side of museums and the exchange of information and documentation with regard to the most pressing current problems of past and present art.

1. PRESERVATION OF WORKS OF ART.

(a) *International Conference for the Study of the Use of Scientific Methods in the Examination and Preservation of Works of Art.*

This Conference, the preparations for which were made by the Secretariat of the International Museums Office, was held in Rome in October last with the generous support of the Italian National Committee on Intellectual Co-operation. It consisted of more than 200 directors of museums, art historians, and experts in chemistry and physics.

The conclusions adopted by the Conference, which are published in *Museion* (Volumes 13-14), involve new work for the Office, which is called upon to continue its study of the questions raised. The Conference also urged the maintenance of contact between its members and the Office. It recommended the establishment, in countries where there are a number of experts and art historians interested in these questions, of national committees to make a continuous study of them. These national committees, it was considered, would keep the International Museums Office regularly informed of the progress achieved in their several countries. Contact would be established either directly between the committees and the Office or through members of the Directors' Committee of the Office for each of the countries represented in the Office.

The discussions of the Section for Painting drew attention to the fundamental importance of studies in connection with the restoration of pictures and in particular the use of varnishes; and the Conference, after laying down general directions on the subject (see *Museion*, Volumes 13-14, page 129), requested the International Museums Office to appoint a small committee to compile a handbook for directors of museums and persons interested. This handbook will reproduce the resolutions of the Conference with the addition of the practical recommendations and individual views expressed by members.

Generally it may be said that the conclusions published in *Museion* are of the utmost value for the development of the most recent methods of preserving paintings and sculptures.

(b) *International Conference for the Study of Problems relating to the Protection and Preservation of Artistic and Historical Monuments.*

These problems called for treatment by a special conference, both in order not to overburden the programme of the Rome Conference and in order to make it possible to have recourse to expert advice on the subject. Thanks to the generosity of the Greek Government, the Conference is to take place at Athens in October next.

The agenda has been drawn up by the Secretariat of the Museums Office. It includes, amongst other items, an account of the legislative regulations in different countries with regard to the protection and preservation of monuments, a statement of the general principles for the restoration of monuments and a comparison of the views held, a study of the deterioration due to time or to the use of technical methods for the purposes of repairing damage or preventing deterioration, and the like.

The studies to be made or action to be taken in the matter by the International Museums Office form a special item on the programme.

2. EXHIBITIONS.

(a) *Engravings.*

Since the last session of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, the Museums Office has organised three new exhibitions: at Bordeaux, Angers and Tours respectively. A fourth exhibition is being organised in the Grand-Duchy of Luxemburg. It will no doubt be the last of this series of travelling exhibitions, which have visited seven countries since 1927, and have received a welcome in sixteen cities.

(b) *Casts.*

The results achieved at Brussels by the second International Exhibition of Casts were very satisfactory. The first Exhibition was held at Cologne in 1929, with the co-operation of workshops at Athens, Berlin, Brussels, Florence, London and Paris. Some four hundred casts were arranged in chronological order, thus showing the different phases of the development of sculpture. The International Museums Office had intended in addition to encourage the establishment of collections of casts in countries which have no museums with originals and in educational institutions. Owing to the prohibitive cost of transporting the casts, this object has not been entirely attained. For this reason the Directors' Committee of the Office proposes to call a meeting in 1932 of representatives of the commercial services of the various workshops. The reasons for this proposal are set out in the President's report.

The Directors' Committee of the Office has found it necessary to put an end to these exhibitions, the continuance of which was in any case difficult owing to the fragile character of the exhibits. The proposed meeting will be the last stage in the execution of the task entrusted to the Office by the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.

3. MUSEUMS AS AN EDUCATIONAL MEDIUM.

(a) *Wireless Propaganda.*

The wireless service of the Museums Office, which was set up last year as the result of an agreement concluded with the International Broadcasting Union, has continued to prove very satisfactory. In the course of the year 1930-31 the following wireless talks were arranged:

1. *The Centenary of the Berlin Museums*, by M. Jules Destrée, President of the International Museums Office;
2. *The Preservation of Works of Art*. The work of the Rome Conference, by the Secretary-General of the Museums Office;
3. *How to visit Museums*, by M. Henri Verne, Director of the National Museums of France;
4. *How to bring to life a Dead City: the Case of Herculaneum*, by M. Arduino Colasanti, former Director-General of Antiquities and Fine Arts in Italy.
5. *The Protection and Preservation of Artistic and Historical Monuments and the Athens Conference*, by the Secretary-General of the International Museums Office.

(b) *Cinematographic Propaganda.*

Similarly, the Museums Office, in collaboration with the International Educational Cinematographic Institute in Rome, has undertaken enquiries as to the use of the film for propaganda in favour of museums. It is endeavouring to induce firms which specialise in cinematographic "topical gazettes" to give a place in their pictures to events affecting the life of museums.

4. DOCUMENTATION.

The Office further proposes to place at the disposal of curators and writers on art the material which is indispensable for their researches, and of which no adequate collection exists at the present time. For the moment its efforts are confined to the establishment of a library of museum catalogues for all countries and catalogues of public sales of works of art. These documents are being classified on a system which renders them accessible to all research workers. The work, which is somewhat heavy, is being carried out, thanks to the kind assistance of three voluntary workers.

At the request of a number of Government departments concerned with the fine arts, the Secretariat of the Office is also studying the possibility of organising an international service of sale catalogues. It is proposed that the catalogues should be distributed between a number of centres selected in different countries. The cost of carriage of the catalogues, however, would be such as could not in present circumstances be met out of the budget of the Office, and the Directors' Committee has accordingly suggested that the documents in question might be sent through the various Legations in Paris. A proposal has also been made that the Government departments concerned should themselves defray these costs.

5. CURRENT WORK.

(a) *Steps to be taken for the International Suppression of Offences Against Artistic Property.*

The question of the steps to be taken for the international protection of artistic property in all countries has frequently been raised at international congresses—for example, at the Congress on the History of Art held at Paris in 1921.

At the suggestion of the Italian Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, embodied in a report which was considered by the Directors' Committee of the Office, the Secretariat of the Office has been instructed to collect information as to the legislation of the various countries directly dealing with the subject, to serve as a basis for the international regulation of the matter, if, after having noted the results of this enquiry, the Directors' Committee of the Office considers that such regulation can be established.

(b) *Miscellaneous.*

On various other points the Secretariat of the Office has received precise instructions from the Directors' Committee. It has been necessary for financial reasons to forgo action on an interesting suggestion made by the Italian National Committee on Intellectual Co-operation for a census of movable and immovable works of art in the different countries. A proposal by M. Richard Graul, a member of the Directors' Committee of the Office, for the publication of an international bibliography of the history of art is held up for the same reasons. On the other hand the main lines of the study, which the Secretariat of the Office is to undertake to promote the adoption of small museums by the larger art institutions, have already been laid down as a result of a proposal by M. Focillon and a recent report of the Italian National Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.

Lastly, the attention of the Office has been drawn to the preservation of the ruins of Philæ, a number of representations having been addressed to it on this matter, including a resolution passed by the American Association of Museums. It is clear that the action of the Office must necessarily be limited to consideration from a purely technical and objective standpoint of the means of preventing the loss of precious monuments in such a case as this.

It may be added that numerous technical studies are proceeding with a view to spreading knowledge of the technical advances made by the administrations of museums.

IV. LIBRARIES AND POPULAR LIBRARIES.

1. LIBRARIES.

The work of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation in this connection during the year was mainly concerned with preparations for the meeting of library experts. The latter held their fifth annual meeting at the Institute from June 4th to 6th. This is a field in which the Committee has been successful in encouraging the continuous linking up of the circles interested both with one another and with the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation of the League. The latter is thus enabled to exercise a favourable influence on the solution of the international problem with which libraries are confronted, and at the same time to utilise the experience of their librarians in order to facilitate in more directions than one the work of *rapprochement* and mutual understanding which the League has set itself to accomplish.

As usual, contact was established during the year with the International Federation of Librarians' Associations, which has rendered valuable assistance to the work as a whole, both by the information it has supplied and by the presence on the Committee of Library Experts of the Chairman, M. COLLIJN, Director of the Royal Library of Stockholm, and the Secretary, M. SEVENSMA, Librarian of the League of Nations.

The meeting this year was postponed until June in the hope that an American librarian would be able to attend, summer being the season of the year in which it is easiest for Americans to visit Europe. The librarian in question is the representative of the big libraries on the American National Committee on Intellectual Co-operation — namely, Dr. PUTNAM, Director of the Library of Congress at Washington, who was appointed a member of the Committee of Experts. Unfortunately, Dr. Putnam was kept this year in the United States. It is hoped that in the summer it will be found possible to give information as to the work of the library experts to an American representative.

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, when it has the advantage of an American member in its midst, may be in a position to give an opinion as to the date for the meeting of the Committee of Experts, whether it prefers for reasons connected with the work to revert to the former custom and have the meeting of the Committee at the beginning of the year, or whether it decides (in order to make certain of American participation) to have the meeting shortly before its own ordinary meeting in July.

In making preparations for the last meeting, the Institute asked the experts for a number of reports on the exchange of information between the big libraries with regard to the acquisition of foreign works, the decimal classification and the standardisation of the size of periodicals.

Besides the special documentary information which it had prepared, the Institute gave the Committee an account of the position of the researches undertaken in connection with the bibliography of translations. Lastly, during the year the Institute, with the approval of the Executive Committee, concluded an agreement with the firm of Gruyter for the publication of the second edition of the *Index Bibliographicus*. This index, which is the work of M. Godet and Dr. Vorstius, is the best possible example of the results which can be achieved by the collaboration of library experts with the Institute.

The *Bulletin de la Coopération intellectuelle* has given valuable information as to libraries and as to the various questions in which librarians are likely to be interested.

New publications include the *Code international d'abréviations de titres de périodiques*, which appeared in November last.

2. POPULAR LIBRARIES.

The Director of the International Labour Office applied in the course of the year to the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, asking it to undertake an enquiry in regard to the utilisation of popular libraries and popular art as a means of protecting and developing the general culture of the working-classes in their spare time. The Executive Committee gave a favourable reception to this application. Its view was that to enable the workers to become better acquainted with literature, art and science by means of popular libraries was a particularly valuable form of international intellectual co-operation.

In order to be able to comply with the request of the International Labour Office, the Institute as a first step endeavoured to collect the necessary documentary information with regard to popular libraries. There is no doubt that much has already been done both on the national and on the international plane in this connection. But in the precise form in which it has been brought before the Institute the question is nevertheless a new one. The problem is how to enable the workers to have access to these public libraries in their spare time, how to increase the number of public libraries in working-class centres and in countries where they are at present too few, and, further, how to improve existing popular libraries by judicious comparison of methods hitherto followed, some of which no doubt are yielding very fruitful results.

The first requests for information addressed by the Institute to the National Committees were intended only to elicit general answers, giving in the first place a list of popular libraries in each country and of the national organisations concerned with the question. They were of course intended also to induce suggestions wherever possible. The Institute further applied to a number of the larger international associations, in particular those concerned with social and educational problems, such as the federations of trade unions, the International Federation of Teachers, etc.

If the report which the Institute is to make is to be satisfactory and is to enable definite conclusions to be drawn, it will certainly be necessary to appeal later for the collaboration of specialists.

V(a) CO-ORDINATION OF THE BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE ROMANCE LANGUAGES.

In the course of the year the Institute, in pursuance of the resolution of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation passed in July last, maintained contact with the International Centre for the Bibliography of the Romance Languages which is in course of formation. The Institute transmitted to M. Terracher, who is entrusted with the work of the Centre, the replies of the experts as to the type of bibliographical summary cards. The Institute placed itself at the Centre's disposal for the reproduction and distribution of instructions with regard to the establishment of the index and tables of periodicals and bibliographical cards.

V(b) UNIFICATION OF WRITTEN CHARACTERS.

At the suggestion of Professor Tanakadate, made at the last session of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, the Committee recognised that the study of the unification of written characters was of great importance to the cultural relations of the peoples, particularly in connection with the *rapprochement* of the intellectual world of the West with that of the Far East, and that the methods of fostering that *rapprochement* must vary in the different countries. The Committee recommended study of the possibility of adopting Roman characters and the standardisation of orthography in countries where there are different systems of orthography, in conformity with the nature of each language. It decided, in conclusion, to draw the attention of the National Committees on Intellectual Co-operation to the subject.

The Institute accordingly sent a circular letter to all the National Committees on February 19th, 1931, requesting them to draw the attention of the different Governments to the problem and to send in such suggestions as they might have to make to the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation. The Institute has already received interesting replies, including one from the Rômanian National Committee, in which the opinion is expressed that the unification of written characters can only be settled by previous agreement between the competent academies and linguistic organisations of all countries.

VI. ARCHIVES.

In the course of the year there was an interesting development in the co-ordination of the work of the national administrations begun by the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation. This was the proposal to create an international link between the archives departments.

Last year a proposal of very wide scope was submitted direct to the Committee by the German National Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, and this was followed in October 1930 by a memorandum from the Italian National Committee.

For the purpose of studying these suggestions, the Institute set up during the year a Committee of nine expert archivists, among whom were included the Chairman and Secretary of the International Archives Committee, set up by the International Committee on Historical Sciences.

The desirability of continuing this joint work under the auspices of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation was stressed by the representatives of the archives administrations present at the meeting, who were unanimously in favour of an organisation of this kind.

The work devolving upon the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation would not exceed its present capacity. It would act as the secretariat of the Advisory Committee of Experts which would meet every year, either at the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation at Paris, or, according to circumstances, in other towns, and would prepare the necessary documentation and information.

The Committee, for its part, would chiefly collect the information and documentation clearly determined in its report to the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.

Lastly, the expert archivists themselves considered that co-operation with other organisations would not give rise to any difficulty. They therefore recommended that the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation should attach to the future advisory committee a representative of the Committee of Archivists' Congresses constituted in 1910 at Brussels and a representative of the Archives Committee set up by the International Committee on Historical Sciences.

VII. SCIENTIFIC QUESTIONS.

During the year the Institute has endeavoured as far as possible to put itself in a position to meet any requests for co-operation from organisations interested in the exact and the natural sciences. The Executive Committee requested the Institute to draw up a documentary report containing a list of the work done up to the present in the matter of scientific co-ordination. This report is to be submitted early in July to a committee of five advisers representing the exact and the natural sciences, under the chairmanship of Mme. Curie. In the Executive Committee it was contemplated adding representatives of the "humane" sciences to the representatives of the exact and natural sciences, in order that the Committee might examine the questions common to the different branches of science. It was, however, finally decided to keep the Committee a limited one for the moment.

The Committee on Intellectual Co-operation will thus have definite proposals before it. Two members at least of this Committee will take part beforehand in the meetings at Brussels of the International Union of Physics and the International Research Council. It is probable, therefore, that they will be in a position to furnish valuable information to the Committee as to the nature of the co-operation which might be established with those bodies.

In accordance with the general principles to which reference has already been made on several occasions, the Institute has confined itself to collecting information so as to be able to take part in the work of technical or administrative co-ordination, if the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation considers this advisable and if the international scientific organisations and institutions express a desire to that effect. The opinion was strongly expressed in the Executive Committee that the technical aspects of the question had not so far been followed up with sufficient care by any international body, and that the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation of the League would afford a suitable means of *rapprochement* and organisation. Facilities might also be placed at the disposal of scientific bodies for the execution of their decisions.

Certain scientific questions have to be dealt with in conjunction with other branches of intellectual co-operation. It is obvious that all matters relating to educational methods belong as much to the domain of science as to that of letters and kindred branches. This likewise applies to everything which is designed to facilitate university relations. In this connection the Institute has continued to follow up the question of university scholarships to which the Committee's attention was drawn by Mme. Curie; the question of the financial resources available for scientific research was referred to the future committee of enquiry into intellectual life.

Lastly, the part of the *Bulletin de la Coopération intellectuelle* dealing with the exact and natural sciences has been developed as far as possible, and the Institute has endeavoured to give it greater interest.

VIII. ARTISTIC QUESTIONS.

1. POPULAR ARTS.

In pursuance of the fundamental decision reached by the Committee last year, the means of linking up the International Committee on Popular Arts (I. C. P. A.) and the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation were agreed upon in the course of the year by the Executive Committee. A new task has thus been entrusted to the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, one of whose officials is to follow up the work of the I. C. P. A.

and to prepare for the annual meeting of its Bureau, as provided for in the agreement. The regulations giving effect to this agreement, which has been concluded for five years, have been drawn up by the Director and the competent official of the Institute of the one part and the Chairman of the I. C. P. A., M. Lehmann, Director of the Altona Museum and its Secretary-General, M. R. Dupierreux, of the other part.

One of the first questions settled by agreement between the Institute and the International Committee on Popular Arts was that of the publication of the "acts and memoranda" of the Prague Congress.

A second opportunity of co-operating usefully with the I. C. P. A. occurred as the outcome of the request made by the International Labour Organisation to the Institute concerning the question of popular arts and the workers' leisure.

In his reply, the Secretary-General, in agreement with the Chairman, recognised the great importance of the enquiries requested by the International Labour Office. He also proposed that the Institute should write direct to the National Committees on Popular Arts asking for certain data collected by the Bureau of the I. C. P. A. These data, it was suggested, might then be carefully discussed at the third plenary session of the I. C. P. A. which is to take place at Stockholm in 1932.

In agreement with the International Museums Office, the question of popular arts museums and open-air museums has already been placed on the agenda of the Stockholm meeting.

2. PUBLICATION OF THE ACTS AND MEMORANDA OF THE PRAGUE CONGRESS.

These two volumes will constitute a very valuable contribution to the study of popular arts, not only on account of the national monographs dealing with architecture, pottery, costumes, music and the various plastic manifestations of popular art in general, but also in view of the large number of plates (200) obtained from various sources and collected under exceptional conditions.

We have to recognise, however, that the publication of these volumes involves an important financial risk for the Institute, which undertook to obtain 600 subscriptions, whereas up to the present only 412 have been promised.

3. POPULAR ARTS AND THE WORKERS' SPARE TIME.

Together with the circular letter relating to popular libraries and their utilisation for the workers' spare time, the Institute sent to the National Committees on Intellectual Co-operation and to certain large international associations a circular letter dealing specially with popular arts.

In this letter it was pointed out that the object of the International Labour Organisation was not merely to induce the workers to realise the importance of artistic productions expressing the popular taste, and to make use of such productions in furnishing and decorating their homes and to get the fullest possible enjoyment out of them in connection with such amusements as dancing, music and the theatre. If it were thus restricted, the part played by the workers would be almost entirely a passive one.

"The aim of the International Labour Office is a loftier and more comprehensive one — namely, to induce the workers themselves to take an active part in producing artistic objects and organising artistic demonstrations; the workers should acquire the skill, for instance, to design and execute wood carvings, pottery vases . . . ; they should form orchestras, choral societies, amateur dramatic societies, etc."

The replies already received are most encouraging; the question is a new one, and it may lead to a renaissance of popular arts. To give a practical example, provision has been made, *inter alia*, at the Berne Exhibition for the organisation of demonstrations of popular art.

4. PROTECTION OF NATURAL BEAUTIES AND THE QUESTION OF NATIONAL PARKS.

After a period of uncertainty due to the magnitude of the problem, the Executive Committee proposed to resume the enquiries into the question of natural beauties and national parks and requested the Institute to collect further data concerning this question, which is of special interest at the present time.

The Institute got into touch with the International Information Office for the Protection of Nature at Brussels, with a view to avoiding overlapping and obtaining suggestions and definite particulars as to the information already collected.

5. POSSIBLE ESTABLISHMENT OF AN INTERNATIONAL CENTRE FOR INSTITUTES DEALING WITH ARCHÆOLOGY AND THE HISTORY OF ART.

During the year M. Focillon communicated to the Executive Committee a note suggesting the establishment of an international link between institutions dealing with archæology and the history of art.

He was of opinion that in addition to the work of co-ordination between museums undertaken by the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation, attention should be given to scientific research laboratories which (side by side with the universities) constitute study centres specially devoted to archæology and the history of art. He pointed out that in this connection also there were a large number of questions calling for international co-operation and regular exchanges of views, such as, for instance, methods of applied studies, the interchange of students, study tours, etc.

The Institute, which was asked to study the question in conjunction with M. Focillon and certain other experts, wrote to various eminent persons on the matter and has received from them replies of the greatest interest. The information they have furnished will form a valuable supplement to M. Focillon's proposals. It should be noted that the American National Committee, while in agreement with the proposal, requests that the future programme of the Centre should be complete and should include the question of excavations.

The question has been placed on the agenda of the Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters.

IX. LEGAL QUESTIONS.

1. INTELLECTUAL RIGHTS.

In this field the Institute has mainly devoted its attention to the questions on the agenda of the Meeting held on March 16th and 17th, 1931, by the representatives of institutions making a special study of intellectual rights and the legal problems connected therewith.

The report drawn up at the close of this meeting and approved by the Executive Committee at its session in April 1931 sets forth the conclusions reached in regard to the various legal problems on the agenda which were jointly examined by the meeting.

The work done by the Institute may be summarised as follows :

(a) *Authors' Rights in Connection with Mechanical Sound Production.*

In accordance with the previous resolutions of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, the Institute has continued the documentary enquiries undertaken at the request of the International Confederation of Intellectual Workers in regard to the various national systems in force.

The examination of the laws and legal practice of the various countries has revealed the awkward situation brought about by the co-existence of the two systems of protection rendered possible by Article 13 of the Berne Convention—namely, on the one hand, the system by which the author of a musical work has the exclusive right to authorise the adaptation of that work to mechanical sound instruments and its public performance by means of such instruments, and, on the other hand, the system under which the author's right is limited to the collection of fees from users.

At many Congresses authors have expressed the fear that the application of the second system would be prejudicial both to their material interests and to the moral right now embodied in Article 6*bis* of the Berne Convention.

In agreement with the Berne International Bureau, the Institute is endeavouring to influence opinion in the circles concerned in favour of solutions in conformity with the principles of the Union.

(b) *Performers' Rights.*

This problem was discussed at the Rome Conference for the Revision of the Berne Convention, and on M. Destrée's proposal a recommendation was adopted urging the countries which had signed the Berne Convention to consider the question of the legal protection of performers' rights.

The Institute has dealt with these rights simply on account of their connection with authors' rights. It was instrumental in getting this question placed on the programme of the International Labour Office. As the outcome of the meeting held in Paris in March last it was agreed that the problem should continue to be dealt with by the International Labour Office. For its part the Institute will co-operate with the latter in studying developments of national legislation and legal practice in this important matter.

(c) *"Droit de suite".*

In pursuance of the recommendation by the Rome Conference in favour of the introduction in national legislation of a "*droit de suite*" to be granted to authors on the proceeds of the successive sales of their works, the Institute has continued its efforts and has had the two following aims in view : (1) the introduction of such *droit de suite* in national legislation in accordance with the precedents already created in Belgium (on M. J. Destrée's initiative), France and Czechoslovakia ; and (2) the insertion in the Berne Convention, when this is revised at Brussels, of a new article giving such *droit de suite* a recognised footing in international law.

Thanks to the efforts of the National Committees of the International Confederation of Intellectual Workers, movements are already on foot in various countries in favour of the

strengthening and final consolidation of the *droit de suite*. This is the case in particular in Austria, Denmark, Germany and Great Britain. In France a draft law proposing that the *droit de suite* should be fixed at the present rates is now before the Senate.

(d) *Concordance of the Berne and Havana Conventions.*

The part played by the Institute in this connection has consisted in seconding the work undertaken by the Rome International Institute for the Unification of Private Law, in regard to the comparative examination of the two Conventions.

(e) *Right of the Scientist in the Remunerative Utilisation of his Discoveries.*

The Institute's chief task has been to analyse the replies already received from Governments by the League Secretariat in regard to the desirability of bringing into force the draft International Convention drawn up by the experts in December 1927.

The data contained in these replies are dealt with in a special report.

Regular contact has been established in this matter with the National Committees, several of whom have promised to urge the Government authorities in their country to request the competent services to give favourable consideration to the question of scientists' rights.

The Institute has also noted the increased interest which is being taken in the problem of scientists' rights in scientific circles all over the world. A new proof of this has just been furnished by the decision of the French *Académie de médecine* to entrust the examination of the question to a special Committee, with Mme. Curie as Rapporteur.

(f) *Juridical Status of International Associations and Foundations.*

In accordance with the views prevailing at the meeting on March 16th and 17th, 1931, the Institute has refrained from taking any special action in this matter. It has merely supplemented the documentation, the collection of which had already been begun, bearing in mind the recent work done by the Rome International Institute for the Unification of Private Law at the session held by its Governing Body in April 1931.

Apart from these special problems the Institute has given effect to a resolution adopted by the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation in July 1930, with regard to the compilation of a compendium of documents on case law in regard to authors' rights, in conjunction with the International Bureau at Berne. As a result of the action taken by the Institute, the co-operation of specialists in several countries has been enlisted and these specialists will send regularly to the Berne International Bureau the full text of the principal decisions affecting authors' rights.

In the same connection the Institute took part, through a delegate, in two meetings held, one in London in May 1931 by the International Confederation of Authors' and Composers' Societies and the other at Berne in June 1931 by the Executive Committee of the International Federation of Journalists. The resolutions adopted at these two meetings are in favour of the extension in connection with the forthcoming revision of the Berne Convention of the results already secured at the Rome Conference in the direction of the fuller international protection of authors' rights.

2. LEGAL PROBLEMS CONNECTED WITH OTHER ACTIVITIES OF THE INSTITUTE.

The discussions to which the revision of the Institute's methods of work has given rise have shown the importance of the legal aspects of certain questions with which the Institute is called upon to deal, particularly literary and artistic questions.

At the recent International Congress of Authors' Professional Associations, the legal adviser to the Institute co-operated with the technical adviser for literary questions in studying several important points concerning the protection of authors' interests, such as the international protection of authors' rights in regard to new methods of disseminating ideas, such as the cinema and broadcasting.

X. LITERARY QUESTIONS.

As regards literary questions, the activities of the Institute were chiefly concentrated on the following four points :

- (1) Ibero-American collection ;
- (2) Translation monograph in conjunction with the P. E. N. clubs ;
- (3) Question of translations ;
- (4) Contact with the international associations concerned.

(1) IBERO-AMERICAN COLLECTION.

At its session in July 1930, the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation referred the study of the question of the Ibero-American collection to its Executive Committee. The latter, after consulting the legal Section of the League as to the nature and scope of the obligations undertaken by the Institute, decided :

- (a) That the list of members of the Publication Committee should appear on all the volumes of the collection ;

(b) That the Institute was authorised to publish the fourteen volumes relating to the Argentine, Brazil, Chile and Venezuela, for which grants had already been received, and also to accept grants from other States in accordance with negotiations previously instituted, provided that each case was referred to the Executive Committee;

(c) That M. Gonzague de Reynold and M. Dominique Braga were authorised to become members of the Publication Committee in their personal capacity.

As a result of these decisions two volumes — *Historiens Chiliens* (selections) and *Le Diamant au Brésil* by Joaquim Felicio dos Santos — have been published and offered for sale in the desired form. Two other volumes: *Facundo*, by Sarmiento (Argentine) and *Morceaux Choisis*, by J. Nabuco (Brazil) — are in preparation.

(2) TRANSLATION MONOGRAPH IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE P. E. N. CLUBS.

In pursuance of a series of resolutions adopted in 1928, an agreement was reached in November 1929 between the Federation of P. E. N. Clubs and the Institute with a view to the preparation of a publication entitled *Translations Monograph*.

The national centres of P. E. N. Clubs undertook to draw up, by countries, lists of addresses of publishers and literary reviews publishing translations, of intellectual workers (professors, writers, journalists) and literary critics interested in foreign literature or publishing reviews of foreign books, and also of translators who have published translations of merit.

The Chairman of the English centre of P. E. N. Clubs, Mr. John Galsworthy, the Chairman of the French centre, M. Paul Valéry, and M. Pirandello promised to contribute to the *Monograph* articles dealing with translations.

The Institute was to collect technical data concerning translations (publishers' contracts, legislation, relations between authors and publishers, and between publishers and translators, statistics, etc.) and to prepare a historical account of the development of principles and methods in the matter of translations.

Replies to the Institute's circular were received from twenty-four P. E. N. Club centres; it was thus possible to compile lists comprising nearly 3,000 names and addresses.

The question of the publication of the *Monograph* was then examined by the Executive Committee.

While recognising the value of the lists compiled by the P. E. N. Clubs, the Committee did not consider that the Institute should assume responsibility for a publication which, at all events as regards translators, involved discrimination. It instructed the Director of the Institute to ask the Federation of P. E. N. Clubs to consider whether they could undertake this publication on their own responsibility with a contribution from the Institute of 4,500 francs. This proposal was accepted by the Federation, and the sum of 4,500 francs was paid at the request of the Secretary of the Executive Committee to the Secretary of the French centre responsible for printing the publication; the lists centralised at the Institute were transmitted to the Secretary of the French centre, and the question has thus been removed from the programme of the Institute's work in regard to literary questions.

(3) QUESTION OF TRANSLATIONS.

At its session in October 1930, the Executive Committee instructed the Institute to "continue its study of the question of translations and to carry out preparatory work which might subsequently lead to small meetings of experts prior to the convening of an international conference".

The problem of translations was approached by the Institute as long ago as 1927, in which year it began to compile an *Index of Translators*, comprising, for all countries, the names and addresses of translators, together with a list of works translated by them. This index was to be placed at the disposal of authors and publishers in search of qualified translators.

This work of centralisation was not continued by the Institute in 1930-31. For one thing, it needed to be brought constantly up to date — a difficult matter involving an immense amount of correspondence. For another, even supposing it were possible to keep the index up to date and to make its existence known to authors and publishers, it would have been very difficult for the latter to consult it without an extensive correspondence service.

For these reasons the Institute now asks the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation for formal permission to abandon this undertaking.

However, there are two points in regard to which it is possible to reach positive conclusions.

It is essential: (a) that authors whose works are translated should have some guarantee as to the genuineness of the translation and the qualifications of the translator; (b) that an international bibliography of translations should be compiled.

The necessary preliminary data in regard to these points were collected by the Institute in 1931.

(a) *Guarantees in regard to Translations.*

Whereas in the national field the author of a work is at present adequately protected by the system of the " *bon à tirer* ", it is a different matter in the international sphere, in the case of a translation of his work. Contracts between the publisher of the original work and the publisher of a translation can be signed without the author's being even acquainted with the name of his translator: " cuts " can be made without his or the public's knowledge.

Literary circles are already taking a lively interest in this question and, pending the adoption of international regulations in application of Article 6*bis* of the Berne Convention, they consider that practical measures could be taken immediately. The International Literary and Artistic Association (Cairo Congress, December 1929) adopted a certain number of recommendations on the matter, dealing with the abolition of the system of anonymous translations, the compulsory approval of the translator by the author before the former signs his contract, the mention of the translator's name and the title of the original work on the inside title-page of every translation, etc. The International Federation of Authors' Professional Associations (Paris, May 1931) adopted similar recommendations.

An International Congress of Publishers is to meet at Paris on June 21st, 1931. The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation will therefore be in a position in July 1931 to note the views of publishing circles on this point.

(b) *International Bibliography of Translations.*

All the replies from the persons interested in translations who have been consulted by the Institute during the last few years have revealed the widespread need for the establishment of an international organisation in a position to furnish information as to authors and their translated works or to centralise particulars of the work done by various translators. It has been suggested that an " International Information Bureau " or an " International Translations Office " should be set up; the compilation of an *Index of Translators* by the Institute was undertaken to meet the same needs.

Experience showed that these undertakings were too ambitious or inexpedient at the moment, but it was nevertheless desirable to find some means of placing the information in question at the disposal of authors, publishers and translators. However, the compilation of a bibliography containing all necessary particulars concerning translations called for a preliminary enquiry in the various countries for the purpose of finding out what they already possessed in the way of national bibliographies.

If, as a result of these investigations, the publication of an international bibliography of translations is found to be possible, an appreciable service will thus have been rendered by the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation to the literary and scientific world and to the book world in general.

3. INTERNATIONAL CO-ORDINATION.

The Institute was able to play a very active part in this field during 1930-31; in May 1931 the International Federation of Authors' Professional Associations was constituted, and in June the first meeting since the war of the International Congress of Publishers was held. The co-ordination of the work done by these two groups was essential and this was undertaken, as was also a linking up of the activities of the Federation of P.E.N. Clubs, the International Literary and Artistic Association and the International Confederation of Authors and Composers.

XI. CO-OPERATION WITH THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT.

Two successive requests for co-operation with the Chinese Government have been laid before the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation.

The first was submitted to the Executive Committee at its April session. The Chinese Government suggested an interchange of professors and asked the League to send to China a professor of English literature, a professor of geography and a professor of geology to teach for two years in Nanking University.

In agreement with the League Secretariat, the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation got into touch with various universities with a view to obtaining the names of suitable professors, and it will doubtless be in a position to lay these names before the Committee at its next session.

The Chinese Government was also contemplating more active intellectual intercourse between China and the other States Members of the League.

Its proposals were set out in a subsequent telegram dated Nanking, April 25th, and signed T. V. Soong, Vice-President of the Executive Yuan. This telegram stated that the Chinese Government had set up a National Economic Council to prepare a general plan of reconstruction. The assistance of the League's technical organisations was requested in framing and carrying out the re-organisation scheme which the Chinese Government had in view.

A special paragraph of the Chinese proposal dealt with public education and requested the League to help the Chinese Government to find advisers who would assist in improving

the educational system and in promoting intercourse between intellectual centres in China and abroad.

The League Council, to which this request was submitted, unanimously declared its readiness to accept the Chinese Government's proposals and took the necessary steps to ensure effective co-operation in regard to public education and intellectual interchange. It referred these questions to the "Committee on Intellectual Co-operation for action by its executive organ, the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, or by the Educational Cinematographic Institute".

The Chinese Government having subsequently informed the League that the advisers on education should, if possible, arrive in China during September, the Institute set on foot the necessary negotiations in order that it might be in a position, in agreement with the League Secretariat, to make concrete proposals to Professor Gilbert Murray, Chairman of the Committee.

It should be possible for the advisers to be appointed at the beginning of July, which will allow sufficient time for them to get into touch with the various organs of the League concerned and to make preparations for their departure.

It is unnecessary to stress the importance of this new contribution by the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation to the League's work as a whole. This is the first time that a request of this importance has been made by a Government Member of the League.

It will be noted that the Chinese Government's request includes two definite proposals for co-operation which are of equal interest to the Institute and to the Committee.

In the first place, the co-operation of impartial advisers of high authority, capable of furnishing the Chinese Government with the best advice and the most up-to-date information and thus helping in the work of reconstruction undertaken by it and which it is directing, has been requested in regard to the re-organisation of the educational system in China.

Secondly, the Chinese Government wishes intellectual intercourse with foreign countries to be strengthened. Notwithstanding the innumerable initial difficulties, the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation has already set up machinery which should, to a considerable extent, facilitate contact and intercourse in regard to artistic, literary and scientific matters.

It is highly desirable that China should make use of this machinery. To ensure the necessary co-operation, the organisation of a number of qualified bodies either attached to the Chinese central administrations dealing with educational questions, fine-arts, etc., or in touch with other existing organs, is obviously essential.

Only then will it be possible to ensure in a satisfactory manner the intercourse desired both by China and by other countries in regard to university matters (interchange of lecturers, professors, students, etc.), scholastic matters (improvement of methods), the field of art (the very important question of the preservation of works of art and mutual knowledge of Western and Eastern civilisations), the question of instruction in the aims of the League, the scientific study of international relations and scientific and literary questions.

XII. NATIONAL COMMITTEES.

The number of national committees has increased slightly during the year. There were thirty-six in 1930 and there are now thirty-nine, new committees having been set up in Bolivia, Mexico and Danzig.

In India, pending the formation of a national committee, a correspondent has been appointed by the Government in the person of Mr. Littlehales, Commissioner for Education.

The Intellectual Co-operation Organisation has suffered a misfortune this year in the loss of M. Josef Zubaty, the famous Czech philologist, chairman of the Czech National Committee.

Several Committees have done particularly useful work during the course of the year. We would mention the part played by the Italian National Committee at the Rome Conference for the Study of the Means of Protecting and Restoring Works of Art. The German Committee is now being re-organised, and the French National Committee, which in the spring of 1931 revised its Statutes and made important changes in its composition, has just completed this work of reform, which has led, *inter alia*, to the establishment of the following five sub-committees:

- Intellectual statistics;
- Scientists' rights, and recruitment of research workers;
- Translations;
- Broadcasting;
- Education for peace.

It should be noted that it was the German Committee, subsequently supported by the Italian Committee, which proposed to create an international link between the central archives administrations.

At the invitation of the British Committee, the Director of the Institute was present at that Committee's meeting on April 25th in London; he also attended the first meeting of the re-organised French Committee. The Secretary of the Institute was present at the eighth meeting of the Swiss Committee, which took place at Berne on May 30th, 1931.

The Institute has frequently had occasion to apply to national committees for information on the most varied subjects and has thus obtained valuable contributions to its enquiries. For its part, it has undertaken to give in the *Bulletin* as much publicity as possible to the work of those committees and to furnish any particulars they may require as to the work of the international organisation of intellectual co-operation.

XIII. PUBLICATIONS.

The International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation conveys information to the public by means of communiqués, articles, notices and publications.

1. DOCUMENTATION AND GENERAL PROPAGANDA.

(a) *Communiqués.*

The Press has received regular communiqués in connection with the meetings of experts held at the Institute and with important questions submitted to the Institute by Governments and institutions. Thirty-six of these communiqués have been despatched. Each communiqué is sent to some 200 newspapers or agencies.

(b) *Articles.*

Various articles dealing with the meetings of the Institute and subjects of general interest have been sent to newspapers and reviews of an international character, together with summaries of the Institute's *Bulletin*; more and more interest is being taken in these by literary correspondents and writers on foreign policy.

(c) *Notices.*

The Institute has drawn up or revised texts relating to its work for various year-books, including the *Index Generalis*, the *Minerva*, the *Didot-Bottin*, *Europa Year-Book*, the *Annuaire des journaux, revues et périodiques*, the *Annuaire général des lettres, 1931*, the *Annuaire de la Société des Nations*, etc.

At the end of each month, the list of meetings to be held at the Institute during the coming month and a commentary on the meetings held during the previous month were sent to the Information Section of the League, with a view to their publication in the *Monthly Summary of the League's Work*.

2. PUBLICATIONS PROPER.

The Institute's publications may be divided into two distinct categories:

- (a) Periodicals;
- (b) Volumes and monographs.

(a) *Periodicals.*

Bulletin de la Coopération intellectuelle. — Since January 1st, 1931, the review *La Coopération intellectuelle* has been replaced by a monthly *Bulletin de la Coopération intellectuelle*. While the previous review contained leading articles, only a small amount of space being left for the chronicling of events, the new publication gives special prominence to the results obtained each month by the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation as a whole and by the institutions connected with it.

It was originally proposed that the *Bulletin* should be a monthly publication of 48 pages, but from the fourth number onward it had to be increased to 64 pages, owing to the large number of events which it was necessary to mention and comment upon, and it is probable that this will become the usual size. As the outcome of an agreement with the publisher, the present credit of 48,000 francs need not be increased.

Fifteen hundred copies of the *Bulletin* are printed. This number permits of an exchange service with more than 400 foreign reviews; the number of copies in reserve (10 per cent) may enable this system of exchanges to be extended somewhat, if necessary. The number of copies printed is on the whole insufficient, however, and the first number is already out of print. In order to ensure the wider circulation of this publication, which furnishes up-to-date information, it ought to appear in several languages, and, in particular, there should be an English edition.

The number of free copies distributed, which is also 400, should be increased. In particular, it would be desirable for the service to be extended to all the members of the national committees; certain of them, it is true, have taken out collective subscriptions covering all their members.

A few copies of each number of the *Bulletin* are sent to collaborators, and cuttings are sent to the institutions and persons mentioned in the number.

Mouseion. — Since January 1931 the review *Mouseion* has, in accordance with the decision of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, appeared four times a year instead of three. Among the improvements made by the editors of *Mouseion* we would mention particularly the introduction of a new feature, "The Preservation of Works of Art", the utility of which was emphasised by the Rome Conference. Under this heading

are published the results of the researches and of the work carried out in the various museums' workshops. The object is to establish a regular link between specialists in the preservation of works of art and, as it were, to continue the exchanges of views begun at Rome.

In order to meet the desire expressed in several quarters, *Mouseion* now contains a supplement in four languages (English, German, Italian, Spanish), summarising the questions dealt with in each volume.

Since August 1930, Nos. 11, 12, 13-14 and 15 have appeared. As a rule, each number consists of 96 pages; the double number 13-14 contained more than 200 pages and 20 illustrations; it was partly devoted to the work of the International Conference (Rome, October 1930) for the study of scientific methods applied to the preservation and examination of works of art.

The number of copies of *Mouseion* printed has been increased from 1,000 to 2,000.

Bulletin de la Correspondance scolaire internationale. — No. 3 of this *Bulletin*, which is published in French and German and gives a periodical summary (approximately every eight or nine months) of the organisation of international school correspondence, appeared in April 1931; the French edition consists of 20 pages and the German of 24 pages.

There are no subscribers to this publication, which is distributed free of charge. The number of copies printed is 500.

(b) *Volumes and Monographs*.

(i) *University Relations*. — Since July 1930 the Institute has published the following volumes:

Advanced Holiday Courses in Europe (for the year 1931), in three editions (English, French, German).

Les Associations internationales d'étudiants, a volume of 167 pages, containing particulars of the activities of the various students' international organisations. Up to May 31st, 1931 651 copies had been sold.

Instituts nationaux à l'étranger, a volume of 124 pages, containing particulars of the organisation, work and publications of each of these institutes (*i.e.*, institutes of scientific research established abroad by various Governments).

Centres of Reference for International Affairs, a volume of 164 pages, in three editions (English, French, and German). Its publication was made possible by the Carnegie Foundation.

As regards *University Exchanges in Europe*, the publication of a second *French* edition can be contemplated. A second grant was made by the American Council on Education for the publication of a second revised edition in English, French and German. It was considered preferable not to publish these three editions simultaneously, so as to have the benefit for as long a time as possible of a more or less up-to-date edition, especially as the volumes already published are by no means exhausted.

(ii) *Artistic Relations*. — In order to continue the series of *Répertoires* of museums already published (Netherlands, Poland, France), the Institute has compiled a volume dealing with museums and collections in Greece. Unfortunately, it has not been possible to publish this up to the present owing to lack of funds.

The undeniable utility of publications of this kind has induced other countries to request the co-operation of the international Museums Office in drawing up an inventory of their collections. This applies in particular to Roumania and Austria.

The International Museums Office has also collected documentary material which would enable it, had it the necessary funds at its disposal, to publish a second edition of the *Répertoires* for the Netherlands and Poland.

Lastly, the Committee of Directors of the Office has considered the possibility of publishing a French edition of the *Répertoire* of Italian museums, on the same lines as the previous *Répertoires*.

The two volumes on *Popular Art* (Acts and Memoranda of the First Congress on Popular Arts at Prague, 1928) are in the press.

(iii) *Other Publications*. — In preparation, a new edition of the *Index Bibliographicus*.

It is proposed to publish a pamphlet dealing with the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, its organisation and work.

The publication of the pamphlet *Notable Books*, the last number of which appeared at the end of 1930 under the title *Notable Books which appeared in Various Countries in the Course of the Year 1929*, has ceased.

3. GENERAL PROPAGANDA ON BEHALF OF THE INSTITUTE'S PUBLICATIONS.

With a view to making the Institute's publications as widely known as possible, 10,000 copies of a general prospectus were printed and sent to all the chief university and intellectual centres.

CONCLUSIONS.

The Institute's general programme of work for 1931-32 will obviously depend on the decisions of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation as regards, for instance, the enquiry into intellectual life. It is not possible at the moment for it to make a complete statement as to its future work ; nevertheless, the foregoing pages have shown that its programme will include a series of definite activities and enquiries in accordance with the plan drawn up last year by the Committee and the general principles of co-operation which the League is endeavouring to apply. As far as can be foreseen at the moment, this programme will not exceed the present scope of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation.

In the meantime, an attempt may be made to give a brief general outline of the work directed by the Committee, or at least to enumerate the various concrete results which it seems possible to obtain : the placing at the disposal of the League Council of an executive organ which will enable it to meet any requests for co-operation that may be made to it, such as that which has just been received from the Chinese Government ; work of co-ordination in regard to the universities in order to give effect, for instance, to the programme of students' associations and offices, particularly by means of the co-operation of directors of higher education ; establishment of regular relations on definite technical points between certain organs dealing with primary education ; study of the methods of utilising new means of instruction, such as broadcasting, for the work of international co-operation ; contribution to the problem of the revision of history text-books ; promotion of the scientific and impartial study of certain important problems of international relations ; more effective action in regard to instruction in the aims of the League ; co-operation with the International Labour Office in solving the social problem of the workers' spare time by fostering the desire for culture and general knowledge ; continuation, in virtue of the agreement which has now been reached between the various official institutions concerned, of the action instigated for the protection of intellectual rights ; the placing of the machinery of intellectual co-operation at the disposal of scientific organisations with a view to the technical co-ordination of their efforts ; practical development, as indicated in this report, of the work of the International Museums Office and the services which it is already rendering to national administrations ; continuation of the services rendered under the same conditions in the matter of artistic relations, libraries, archives ; finally, in the light of previous experience, co-operation with literary circles, not only in regard to translations, but, in a more general manner, so that the League may be assured of their indispensable support.

It is on this support and on the support of those engaged in the work of education and the representatives of all intellectual activities that the League's most sanguine hopes for the future are based.

Appendix 5.

EXTRACTS FROM THE REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE TO THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE ON INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION.¹

I. ORIGIN OF THE COMMITTEE.

The Executive Committee of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation was set up in the following circumstances :

In July 1929, a Conference of National Committees on Intellectual Co-operation was held at Geneva. This Conference adopted a resolution "respectfully begging the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation to examine, in the light of experience, the practical working and the ultimate purpose of the whole organisation of intellectual co-operation".

In compliance with this request, the Plenary Committee decided a few days later to ask its Chairman, "in consultation with the Secretary-General of the League of Nations and with the Chairman of the Governing Body of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, to appoint a small committee of not more than five members of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation to study the programme, the work and the organisation of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and of the organisations under its authority, and to give opinions on improvements which might be introduced therein. The Committee shall be free to add to its number, after

¹ It has been found useful, in order to facilitate the reading of the reports and the Minutes of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, to reproduce some extracts of the report submitted by M. de Reynold on behalf of the Executive Committee to the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.

consultation with the Chairman, not more than three persons possessed of special knowledge and experience with regard to the problems under consideration. ”

“ When the work of the Committee is finished, it will report thereon to the Chairman, who shall convene a meeting of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation to consider what steps should next be taken. ”

This Committee, the constitution of which was approved by the Council and the Assembly and which subsequently received the name of “ Committee of Enquiry ”, met first at Geneva, then at Paris, and then again at Geneva in the spring of 1930. It submitted a report to the Plenary Committee, which adopted its main features.

II. CONSTITUTION OF THE COMMITTEE.

One of the criticisms made by the meeting of National Committees in July 1929 was the insufficient contact between the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, which only meets once a year, and the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, the permanent organ. This criticism was renewed in the Committee of Enquiry, which decided that some action must be taken. It therefore proposed the formation of an “ Executive Committee ” within the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation. It laid great emphasis on this proposal and declared it to be the foundation of all the reforms which it contemplated.

The creation of an Executive Committee of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation was successively approved by the Plenary Committee, the Council and the 1930 Assembly.

The Executive Committee, consisting of ten members, is therefore derived from the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, sitting as such, in the same way as the Directors’ Committee is derived from the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation sitting as Governing Body of the Institute. Its object is to follow and guide the development of intellectual co-operation and to carry out the decisions taken by the Committee.

The Executive Committee held four sessions between July 1930 and July 1931, three of them at Paris (October 31st, November 3rd, January 27th to 29th, April 10th to 12th) and one at Geneva from July 13th to 15th.

III. PROGRAMME.

Its work may be divided under four main heads :

First, questions of an exceptional character. Under this head may be classed the re-organisation of the Institute and the establishment of its budget for 1931.

In the second place, the Executive Committee had to follow the development of the questions which the Plenary Committee had placed in July 1930 on the programme of intellectual co-operation and which the Paris Institute, or in certain cases the Geneva Secretariat, had to deal with.

In the third place, it had to pronounce on the inclusion in the programme of numerous problems referred to it by the Plenary Committee.

Lastly, it examined a certain number of suggestions made to it in the course of the year.

Only at its November session did the Executive Committee consider the Institute’s budget and its re-organisation, and then only from the point of view of principles and method. From the January meeting onwards, these questions were taken up by the Budget Sub-Committee of the Directors’ Committee and by the Directors’ Committee itself.

IV. METHODS OF WORK.

In October 1930, the Executive Committee was on the threshold of its first year’s work. It therefore thought it necessary to decide first of all what methods it was going to employ in its relations with the Institute and with the Committees of Experts.

Relations with the Institute.

The Executive Committee, before undertaking anything in the international sphere, took the precaution of systematically having a documentary report prepared on each question.

Relations with the Committees of Experts.

The Executive Committee, having recourse to numerous Committees of Experts of the three categories provided for by the Committee of Enquiry, and the part played by the latter having assumed capital importance since the re-organisation, it appeared necessary to determine the method of their recruitment. Dr. Krüss laid before the Committee, at its January session, a proposal which was accepted and which modifies the previous procedure in the following manner: up to 1930, the composition of the Committees of Experts was decided upon by the Chairman of the Plenary Committee in agreement with the Secretariat of the Committee and the Paris Institute. At present, the final choice continues to rest with the Chairman, and suggestions are put forward by the Secretariat and the Institute, but the members of the Executive Committee are entitled to express their opinion. Nevertheless, in order to reduce the delays inherent in consultations of this kind, and to avoid differences of opinion on the principles applied

with regard to the appointment of Committees of Experts, the Executive Committee, on the proposal of M. Dufour-Feronce, will henceforward endeavour to give the Institute and the Secretariat sufficiently definite indications for it to be only necessary to consult the Executive Committee on the choice of persons.

During the last financial period it happened in some cases that Committees of Experts were held elsewhere than at Paris or Geneva. This raises a question of principle which the Committee proposes to solve as follows :

“ The Executive Committee,

“ While realising that it may be of interest for Intellectual Co-operation Committees to meet in cities other than Geneva or Paris,

“ Feels that it should be laid down as a principle that, if meetings of experts or conferences of a more general nature are convened elsewhere than at the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation or at the Secretariat of the League of Nations, any additional costs that may ensue shall not be chargeable to the International Organisation for Intellectual Co-operation.”

The Plenary Committee is supplied this year with particularly abundant material. On nearly all the points on its agenda it has before it an experts' report, a report by the Director of the Institute and a report by the Executive Committee. This constitutes a superabundance to which the Secretary-General of the League of Nations drew the Executive Committee's attention. The latter immediately decided that, henceforth, a single report would contain all the information and would be communicated to the Plenary Committee with the Executive Committee's observations.

V. WORK OF THE COMMITTEE.

1. *Intellectual Rights.*

The results of the conference of representatives of the institutions specialising in the study of intellectual rights were communicated to the Executive Committee at its April session, and it passed the following resolution :

“ The Executive Committee of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation,

“ Having noted the report¹ adopted by the representatives of the legal Institutions specialising in intellectual rights and cognate legal problems at the meeting held in Paris on March 16th and 17th, 1931, with a view to ensuring methodical collaboration and avoiding overlapping between the said institutions :

“ Notes with satisfaction the successful results of that first meeting, which augurs well for the rational co-ordination and fruitful outcome of the work ;

“ Expresses its satisfaction to M. Casares, who presided over that meeting, and to the Institute ;

“ Approves the conclusions contained in the report, and

“ Decides to transmit it to the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and to recommend its adoption.”

The Executive Committee regards the procedure it has adopted in the sphere of intellectual rights as an example of good methods and sound co-ordination.

2. *Scientific Questions.*

(a) *Resources which can be drawn upon for Scientific Research.*

In 1930, the Sub-Committee on Science and Bibliography received the reports of the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation on the various resources which can be drawn upon for scientific research, and expressed the hope that this work would be continued. The Plenary Committee, on the other hand, referred the question to the Executive Committee for a final decision. The latter considered that it would be for the Preparatory Committee for the Enquiry into Intellectual Life to pronounce on the advisability of pursuing this work.

(b) *Committee of Scientific Advisers.*

At its April session, the Executive Committee decided to convene this Committee by the following resolution :

“ Before drawing up the programme of intellectual co-operation in the sphere of science, the Executive Committee thinks it advisable to refer it for examination to a temporary committee of five members under the chairmanship of Mme. CURIE.

“ This Committee will be asked to reply to the following question :

“ ‘ In what manner could international intellectual co-operation intervene effectually either with regard to the co-ordination of scientific work or with regard to the organisation of this work ? ’

¹ For this report, see Appendix 12 to document C.471.M.201.1931.XII.

“ The report on the *scientific questions studied by the Committee and the Institute since their foundation* shall be submitted to each of the members of this advisory committee in time for them to be able to take such advice as they may deem expedient.

“ The report of this advisory committee shall be submitted in July to the Plenary Committee, which shall decide as to the examination of specific proposals, within the limits of the resources available. ”

The report of the Committee is contained in document C.471.M.201.1931.XII, Appendix 6.

(c) *Relations with the International Research Council.*

The International Research Council, in a letter dated March 9th, expressed the desire to enter into relations with the International Organisation of Intellectual Co-operation. The Executive Committee decided upon the terms of the reply to be sent, in which it declared its willingness to transmit to the Plenary Committee the communication of the Secretary-General of the Council and assured it that the Committee would always welcome co-operation with the International Research Council and the international scientific unions.

(d) *Year-Book for the Advancement of Knowledge.*

Professor Pijoan submitted to the Executive Committee a proposal for a year-book devoted to the progress of knowledge, this year-book to be published under the auspices of the League of Nations. The Committee instructed the Institute to undertake a preliminary study, while consulting a certain number of competent persons and the International Centre for Synthesis.

3. *International Relationship between Administrations of Archives.*¹

At its April session, the Executive Committee noted the results of the meeting of expert archivists and adopted the following resolution :

“ The Executive Committee,

“ Having noted the report of the Committee of Experts on Archives with regard to the international problems relating to archives and the best means of solving them, this report having been drawn up at the meeting held at the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation on April 2nd and 3rd, 1931 :

“ Approves the conclusions of the report, decides to transmit it to the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, and recommends the latter to adopt it. ”

4. *Co-ordination of Libraries.*

The following is the text of the resolution adopted by the Executive Committee on the report² submitted by M. Marcel Godet on behalf of the library experts :

“ The Executive Committee,

“ Having noted M. Godet's report on the fifth meeting of library experts, held in Paris on June 4th, 5th and 6th :

“ Decides to forward it to, and recommend it for adoption by, the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.

“ As regards, particularly, the resolution of the experts on the subject of the services which libraries might render in spreading a knowledge of the League of Nations,

“ The Executive Committee,

“ Having also noted the resolution adopted in this connection by the delegation of the Sub-Committee of Experts for the Instruction of Youth :

“ Decides :

“ (1) That a list of the publications of the League of Nations and the resolution of the library experts shall be included in the second edition of the *Guide to National Information Services*, *International Loans and Exchanges* ;

“ (2) That the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation shall be requested, as asked by the delegation of the Sub-Committee of Experts for the Instruction of Youth, to draw the attention of the Council and Assembly to the desirability, when adopting the various chapters in the budget dealing with expenditure on the publications of the League of Nations, of considering the necessity of promoting the sale of these publications, their free distribution and, in general, any measures likely to further their circulation. ”

5. *Literary Questions.*

(a) The Executive Committee dealt on several occasions during the year with the *Ibero-American Collection*. The idea is to translate into French the principal works of Latin-American literature.

¹ See Appendix 5 to document C.471.M.201.1931.XII.

² See Appendix 2 to document C.471.M.201.1931.XII.

After several conversations, the Committee adopted a new system whereby the responsibility for the collection remains with a Committee capable of distributing satisfactorily the various tasks entailed. The Executive Committee passed the following resolution on the subject :

“ The Executive Committee,

“ Having noted M. de Reynold's report on the Ibero-American Collection :

“ (1) Recommends the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation to accept that report ;

“ (2) Begs the International Committee to appoint a representative on the Publication Committee of the Ibero-American Collection ;

“ (3) Instructs the Institute to arrange with *Les Belles-Lettres* Company for the printing on the title-page of each volume of the formula given in the report ;

“ (4) Recommends that the idea of translations into languages other than French shall not be lost sight of and shall be given practical application as soon as circumstances permit. ”

(b) As regards translations, see Appendices 2 and 4 to the present document.

(c) For the work of the *Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters*, see Appendix 2 to the present document.

The following is the resolution in which the Executive Committee, after hearing M. Destrée's report, approved the conclusions contained in this report :

“ The Executive Committee, having heard M. Destrée's report on the first session of the Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters, approves its conclusions and recommends them to the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation. ”

(d) Previous to the re-organisation of the Institute, negotiations had been undertaken between it and the International Federation of P. E. N. Clubs, with the approval of the Sub-Committee on Arts and Letters. They related to a *Translators' Who's Who*, containing the names and addresses of translators, publishers and literary critics. The Executive Committee was not in favour of the publication of this repertory under the Institute's auspices. The P. E. N. Clubs were therefore asked under what conditions they would agree to publish the repertory on their own responsibility. They finally consented to do so, and a contribution of 4,500 francs was paid to them.

6. *Artistic questions.*

(a) The Executive Committee was kept regularly in touch with the activities of the *International Museums Office* by M. Destrée, the Chairman of the Managing Committee of the Office.

(b) *The International Committee on Popular Arts* has applied to be attached to the International Organisation on Intellectual Co-operation. An agreement was reached in January 1931. Under the terms of this agreement, the conclusion of which is a matter of gratification to the Executive Committee, the International Committee on Popular Arts is definitely attached to the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation: An official of the Institute follows the Committee's work and makes preparations for the annual meeting of its bureau, on which a member of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation will henceforward have a seat. The duration of the agreement is limited to five years.

(c) *First International Exhibition of Popular Arts.*

M. de Reynold asked the Executive Committee how the Secretariat of the League of Nations and the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation proposed to give effect to the resolutions passed by the Council and Assembly in 1927, calling upon the Secretariat and the Institute to give their entire support to the organisers of the exhibition. The two resolutions submitted by the Executive Committee are as follows :

“ 1. The Executive Committee,

“ Having heard M. de Reynold's proposals designed to give effect to the resolution taken by the Council and Assembly of the League of Nations in 1927 ;

“ And having noted the letter of July 4th, 1931, from M. Motta, Head of the Federal Political Department, inviting the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation to be represented on the Grand Committee of the Berne Exhibition :

“ Approves the appointment of one member of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and three members of the Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters ;

“ Authorises the Institute to accept the Federal Government's invitation also to appoint a representative on this Grand Committee,

“ And approves the proposals submitted by the Director of the Institute that information concerning the Berne Exhibition should be published in the *Intellectual Co-operation Bulletin*, and, in view of the suggestions made by the International

Labour Office, that the attention of the organisers of the exhibition should be called to the interests which would be created by having handicrafts represented at the exhibition."

"2. The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation feels that it should call the particular notice of the Assembly of the League of Nations to the Exhibition of Popular Arts which it is proposed to hold at Berne in 1934, and begs it to urge the Governments of States Members of the League to undertake to associate themselves with this great international manifestation, either by appointing delegates to the Grand Committee of the exhibition or by sending exhibits. Small credits might be provided from now onwards in the budgets for 1932, 1933 and 1934."

7. *University Relations.*

The Executive Committee has had little occasion to deal with inter-university relations, since the re-organisation in 1930 did not affect this part of our activities. The Committee confined itself to expressing approval of the meeting at Copenhagen of representatives of the *Institutes for the Scientific Study of International Relations*, and, after the meeting, passed the two following resolutions:

"1. The Executive Committee,

"Having taken note of Professor Zimmern's report on the Conference held at Copenhagen by the Institutes for the Scientific Study of International Relations:
"Authorises the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation to provide for the work requested of it by the Conference;

"And notes with pleasure the very valuable contribution which these institutes propose to make at their future meetings to the impartial and scientific study of current international problems."

"2. As regards, particularly, the co-operation established for the first time at Copenhagen between the Joint Committee of Representatives of the Institutes for the Scientific Study of International Relations and the Sub-Committee of Experts for the Instruction of Youth, which co-operation is calculated to promote instruction on the League of Nations in various grades of teaching, the Executive Committee authorises the Educational Information Centre to collect from the Institutes for the Scientific Study of International Relations the documentation referred to by the Joint Committee."

For other decisions on university questions, see page 6 of the present document; also Appendix 4 page 27.

8. *Educational Information Centre.*

See Appendix 10 to document C.471.M.201.1931.XII. With regard to the centre, the following resolution was adopted:

"The Executive Committee,

"Approves the general plan and the allocation of work submitted by the Educational Information Centre, Geneva and Paris Branches, and

"Recommends the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation to adopt it also."

Moreover, the Executive Committee adopted a resolution approving the work of the delegation of the Sub-Committee of Experts (For the report, see Appendix 3 to the present document):

"The Executive Committee,

"Having noted Professor Gilbert Murray's report on the meeting of the delegation of the Sub-Committee of Experts for the Instruction of Youth in the Aims of the League of Nations,

"Approves the report, transmits it to the Plenary Committee and recommends that Committee to adopt its conclusions."

9. *Enquiry into Intellectual Life.*

The Committee of Enquiry and the Plenary Committee were in favour of resuming the enquiry into intellectual life which had been in abeyance since 1923. The new enquiry was, however, to take the form of comparative study of certain major problems interesting the intellectual world as a whole. The Plenary Committee did not lay down the programme of the enquiry, or instruct the Executive Committee to do so. It was understood that a Committee would be set up for the purpose of defining the scope of the enquiry. The Executive Committee accordingly set up the proposed Preparatory Committee in the expectation that it would meet in 1932.

10. *Miscellaneous Questions.*

The Secretariat of the Committee proposed the publication of a pamphlet on the national committees on intellectual co-operation. The Committee expressed its entire approval of this proposal.

Geneva, August 5th, 1931.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

**INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE
ON INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION**

REPORT OF THE GOVERNING BODY

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.)

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¹ In pursuance of Article 12 of the Organic Statute of the Institute, the financial regulations of the Institute are submitted for approval to the Council of the League of Nations. In pursuance of Article 11 of the said Statute, Articles 27 and 28 of the Staff Regulations are also submitted for the Council's approval, in order that they may be put into force.

The Governing Body of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation held its eighth session at Geneva on July 20th, 21st and 25th, 1931, under the chairmanship of M. PAINLEVÉ.

The following were present : Mme. CURIE-SKLODOWSKA, M. SANIN-CANO, M. CASTILLEJO, M. DESTREE, Sir Frank HEATH, M. KRÜSS, M. LIN-YUTANG, Mr. Gilbert MURRAY, Sir SARVAPALLI RADHAKRISHNAN, M. DE REYNOLD, M. ROCCO, Mr. SHOTWELL, M. VON SRBIK, M. ŠUSTA, M. TANAKADATE and M. TITULESCO (temporarily replaced by M. OPRESCU).

For the League of Nations Secretariat, M. DUFOUR-FERONCE, M. DE MONTENACH, M. VIVALDI.

For the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, M. BONNET and M. SECRÉTAN.

During the past year, the Committee of Directors of the Institute held four meetings. It consisted of M. PAINLEVÉ, Chairman of the Governing Body, who presided, Mr. Gilbert MURRAY, Chairman of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, and M. CASARES, Mme. CURIE-SKLODOWSKA, M. DESTREE, Sir Frank HEATH, M. KRÜSS, M. ROLAND-MARCEL, M. DE REYNOLD, and M. ROCCO.

In 1930, the Governing Body asked the Directors' Committee to undertake, jointly with the Executive Committee, the reorganisation of the Institute. The special task devolving upon the Directors' Committee was to prepare a scheme for the new composition of the staff and to frame the 1931 budget. The Directors' Committee was also called upon to adjust the regulations of the Institute to the new conditions.

The report of the Directors' Committee and that of the Director of the Institute,¹ which were presented to the Governing Body, deal, in the first place, with these questions.

As regards staff, the reports show that the total number of Institute officials has been considerably reduced ; on the other hand, a few new appointments have been made. The rates of salary have been slightly increased so far as funds permitted. It is, nevertheless, desirable that the Institute's financial position should be such as to permit, in the future, of a further slight increase of salary rates, in order that the Institute may secure the highly qualified staff which the work requires.

As regards the regulations,² the Governing Body adopted the following resolution :

“ The Governing Body :

“ After examining the three draft regulations (Rules of Procedure, Financial Regulations and Staff Regulations), approved by the Directors' Committee ;

“ Adopts the substance of these texts and decides that the Rules of Procedure and the Staff Regulations shall immediately come into force, reserving, however, in the Staff Regulations, Articles 27 and 28, specifying the categories of staff which shall enjoy diplomatic privileges and immunities as contemplated in Article 7 of the Covenant of the League of Nations ;

“ Submits the Financial Regulations for approval to the Council of the League of Nations, in pursuance of Article 12 of the Organic Statute ;

“ Communicates the Staff Regulations to the Council of the League of Nations, in accordance with Article 7 of the Organic Statute, and requests the Council, in accordance with Article 11 of the said Statute, to give its formal approval to the rules laid down in Articles 27 and 28 of the said regulations.”

As contemplated in the new Staff Regulations, the Governing Body considered the question of a system of pensions or retired pay for Institute officials. In this connection, it adopted the following resolution :

“ The Governing Body :

“ Fully conscious of the moral and practical reasons which make it desirable to provide the permanent staff of the Institute at an early date with the system of pensions or retired pay contemplated in Article 26 of the new Staff Regulations ;

“ Believing that the most suitable means of instituting such a system would be to secure the assistance of the League of Nations Pensions Fund; on the understanding that the assistance thus given would not involve the League of Nations in any financial or other responsibility, as specified in point 4 of the French Government's letter of December 8th, 1924 ;

“ Requests the Council of the League of Nations to instruct the competent Secretariat services to study the possibility of achieving this result by a modification of the present Pensions Fund regulations, which might be submitted to the next Assembly of the League of Nations.”

In budget matters, the Governing Body had a threefold duty to perform. It had to approve the closed accounts for the 1930 financial period, on the basis of the report of M. Vivaldi,

¹ See Appendix 1.

² See Appendix 2.

Deputy-Auditor of the League of Nations, ¹ consider the 1931 budget, which had been drawn up by the Committee of Directors in virtue of special powers conferred upon that body; and draw up the budget for 1932.

The closed accounts for 1930—that is, for the financial period preceding the reorganisation—showed a deficit of 133,000 francs, in spite of the savings made on expenditure, as certain sums entered on the “Income” side of the estimates were not received in time. It should, moreover, be observed that the sums necessary for the constitution of the Reserve Fund upon which the Governing Body had decided in 1929 were drawn from the ordinary income of the period in question. This fund amounted to 221,000 francs. The budgetary deficit mentioned above was covered in part by the surplus of 86,000 francs left over from the year 1929, and in part by the Reserve Fund, which was thus reduced to 165,000 francs. Thanks to the receipt of a subsidy which had fallen in arrears, it has since been possible to make up the Reserve Fund to its original figure of 221,000 francs, and still leave part of that subsidy available for 1931.

The Governing Body approved the closed accounts for the 1930 financial year.

For the year 1931, the Directors’ Committee, taking as a basis the scheme of the Committee of Enquiry, drew up the following budget :

	Francs
A. Receipts	3,405,000
B. Expenditure :	
I. Staff	1,782,000
II. Upkeep	145,000
III. Travelling expenses, meetings of experts, special work, publications, etc.	1,230,000
IV. Unforeseen expenditure	248,000
Total	3,405,000

This budget covers the special budget of the International Museums Office; in this connection, a total expenditure of over 300,000 francs has been allowed for.

During the past year, the Institute’s financial position led the Directors’ Committee, as a measure of prudence, in view of the possibility that certain subsidies included in the estimated receipts might not be paid in on the expected dates, to provide for economies in administrative expenditure. The cuts in expenditure thus made by the Directors’ Committee amounted to 360,000 francs. This dispels all uneasiness as to the Institute’s financial position and even makes it possible to expect certain supplementary reserves.

The Governing Body also prepared a draft budget for 1932. This is to be found in the attached report by the Director of the Institute, and estimates receipts and expenditure at 3,365,000 francs.

As regards the administration of the 1931 budget and the framing of the 1932 budget, the Directors’ Committee and the Governing Body have acted with great caution, as experience of the budgets of the other international organisations shows that it is not possible in present circumstances to obtain punctually the full amount of the Government subsidies on which the Institute feels entitled to count. It should, nevertheless, be noted, as a most favourable omen, that, in 1931, half the contributions anticipated were paid in before the end of the first half-year.

In view of the importance of maintaining the balance of the Institute’s budget, which is, by itself, but barely sufficient for the carrying out of the programme, the Governing Body adopted a resolution in the following terms :

“ The Governing Body of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation expresses its sincere thanks to those countries which have made grants to the Institute.

“ It is particularly grateful to those which have made annual grants, such support being the more valuable the more regular it is. The Governing Body appeals to the goodwill of all to maintain and initiate financial support in as definite a form as possible.”

As anticipated in the French Government’s letter of December 8th, 1924, which was the origin of the Institute’s Organic Statute, a certain number of international associations of an intellectual character are accommodated at the Institute. Further requests for accommodation having been submitted, the questions of principle involved in such arrangements were studied with special reference to the extra-territoriality of the Institute premises. M. Nisot, for the Legal Section of the League Secretariat, and M. Weiss, Legal Adviser to the Institute, drew up a memorandum ² on the subject, which is annexed to the present report and which the Governing Body approved in the following resolution :

“ The Governing Body :

“ In accordance with the resolution passed by the Directors’ Committee ;

“ Approves the conclusion of the report of M. Nisot and M. Weiss on the legal situation arising out of the granting of premises by the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, in accordance with point 3 of the French Government’s letter of December 8th, 1924 ;

¹ See Appendix 3.

² See Appendix 4.

“ Decides to apply in future to the applicant associations the rules recommended in this report, the Directors' Committee being empowered to grant premises if occasion arises, subject to reporting its action to the Governing Body at the next session.”

The report also submitted to the Council of the League of Nations by the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, gives a detailed account of the Institute's work. There is, consequently, no need, in the present report, to emphasise the value of the work accomplished in spite of the various difficulties encountered in a year of transition and retrenchment.

It can only be hoped that the financial position of the Institute will improve in future in such a way that it may take full advantage of all the possibilities of work which are now open to it.

(Signed) Dr. H. A. KRÜSS,
Rapporteur.

Appendix 1.

REPORT BY THE DIRECTOR OF THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION TO THE GOVERNING BODY, APPROVED BY THE LATTER AT ITS EIGHTH SESSION, JULY 1931.

I. REORGANISATION OF THE INSTITUTE.

The principles of the reorganisation of the Institute were established by the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation at its session of last July and put into force by the Executive Committee at its November session. Since then, their application from the administrative point of view has been followed by the Directors' Committee, which has held four sessions under the presidency of M. Paul Painlevé.

The International Committee had recommended that the allocation of work and distribution of staff should be adapted to the plan of work, and that any rigidity in the internal organisation of the Institute should be avoided. It has been constantly borne in mind during the year that the Institute is the Committee's instrument of work, and its efforts have been concentrated on those parts of the programme entrusted to it by the Committee. Officials who, through previous experience either in the Institute or in their own countries, had a special knowledge of a question have, of course, dealt specially with that subject; but there have been very numerous cases in which members of the staff have joined forces for the sake of speed. For instance, in the case of educational questions which are in the province of the Information Centre, reorganised in accordance with the decisions of the Committee and the Assembly, assistance has been given by several officials who are not directly attached to that centre but have special knowledge on certain subjects, such as broadcasting, adult education, etc. The Institute has thus endeavoured to use to the best advantage both the experience gained by certain of its officials and the methods of elasticity and co-operation recommended by the Committee.

In some special cases it is, of course, necessary for officials to work together continuously—for example, in connection with the contributions to the *Intellectual Co-operation Bulletin*, which necessitates a perpetual exchange of information between officials, and the meetings of officials which are held from time to time to prepare the work, particularly before the meetings of the Executive Committee.

In accordance with the Committee's suggestions, the central services of the Institute were reduced from the beginning of November 1930, and the number of officials decreased by about thirty. A certain number of posts provided for were, moreover, left vacant; most of these have been filled since that date. The last vacant post of principal secretary has been occupied since the month of May by an official who has specially taken in hand the reorganisation of the Educational Information Centre.¹

Two posts of secretaries have yet to be filled; the Executive Committee decided at its November session that their holders should, in principle, be of British and Polish nationality respectively.

2. BUDGET.

The budget for 1931 was established in November by the Directors' Committee. The Governing Body has to decide on the terms of the 1932 budget at its present session.

With regard to the financial year 1931, there are only two points to be noted. The first is that, contrary to the information given to the Directors' Committee at its last meeting in April, there is no need to consider the reconstitution of the Reserve Fund. Since that meeting,

¹ List of principal secretaries and secretaries annexed.

a contribution in respect of the financial year 1930, amounting to 64,000 francs, has been received from Egypt, and it has been possible to repay the loan of 56,252 francs taken from the Reserve Fund.

The second point has reference to the economies to be effected during the year. The Directors' Committee decided on the following at its last session :

	Francs
Chapter I (Staff)	110,000
Chapter III, paragraph E (Contributions for special work)	150,000
Chapter IV (Unforeseen expenditure and new organisation of the Institute)	<u>100,000</u>
Total	360,000

The finances for 1931 are being administered in consequence of these decisions, which were based on the experience of the year 1930, a certain number of contributions due for that period being still unpaid.

The draft budget drawn up for 1932 is closely similar to that for 1931. For the moment, the receipts anticipated are almost the same. All the Governments which grant subventions to the Institute have been informed by the Chairman of the Governing Body through their delegates that their subventions will be included under receipts anticipated for the financial year 1932. Uncertainty and misunderstandings will thus be avoided.

The following differences between the two budgets should be mentioned: Chapter I (Staff) shows, in comparison with the year 1931, a slight increase of 39,000 francs, which is necessary for the payment of family and other allowances. With regard to the composition of the staff, it should be noted that the number of posts of " secretary " has been increased from nine to ten in accordance with a decision of the Directors' Committee on January 27th, 1931, though this increase is largely counterbalanced by a decrease of one post of " chief clerk ".

The sum provided under Chapter III, paragraph C (Journeys made by officials), has had to be increased from 70,000 francs to 80,000 francs. This credit is still very inadequate and is lower than those voted in previous budgets (156,000 francs in 1928, 100,000 in 1929, 102,247 in 1930).

The 39,000 francs required for the payment of family allowances have been found partly by reducing paragraph B of Chapter III (Officials' entertainment allowance), which has had to be decreased to 8,000 francs.

Lastly, in view of the uncertainty of payment of several grants included under receipts, a large sum (166,000 francs) has again been provided under Chapter IV for unforeseen expenditure.

If, in the course of the year, the receipts from the payment of subventions make it possible, the numerous items which have been reduced or for which insufficient provision has been made will, of course, be increased in proportion to the funds available.

In spite of its imperfections, due to special circumstances, the budget of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation drawn up in 1931 provides, on the whole, adequately for the internal administration of the Institute and the accomplishment of its work. There are obvious difficulties, and longer experience may show the necessity for changes in several respects ; but it seems most desirable to wait for another year before forming a definite opinion. The resources and support on which the Institute can count will by that time be known more certainly.

Meanwhile, the essential item of 300,000 francs for meetings of committees of experts, which unfortunately cannot be increased, will make it possible for the necessary meetings to be held at the Institute for preparing the Committee's work according to the methods which the latter has recommended and which have, in practice, given increasingly good results. It has not been possible to increase the item of 400,000 francs for outside work in the draft budget. Part of this item will still have to be allocated in the coming year to regular work and also to translations and additional secretarial work. Nevertheless, a large sum, greater than that available in the current year, will be reserved for experts' work. Since the budget cannot be increased, it is hoped that this item will be sufficient for the essential work for which the Institute must have recourse to outside help.

3. THE REGULATIONS.

The reorganisation of the Institute has raised a certain number of legal questions. In particular, it has been necessary to redraft the three regulations—*i.e.*, the Internal Regulations, the Financial Regulations and the Staff Regulations.

This work has been carried out by the Institute in close co-operation with the secretariat of the Committee and the Legal Section of the League of Nations Secretariat, and three new texts, which the Directors' Committee has decided to submit to the Governing Body, have been drawn up.

(a) *Internal Regulations.*

The new internal regulations submitted to the Governing Body specify in Article 3 the various texts which determine the main lines and the programme of the Institute, but introduces important amendments to the old regulations as follows :

After an article enumerating the authorities responsible for the control of the Institute—(a) the Governing Body, (b) the Directors' Committee, (c) the Director of the Institute—Article 5 provides that the Secretary-General of the League of Nations or his representative shall be consulted before an appointment is made, a contract confirmed or any of the staff discharged.

Article 7 lays down that the three members of the Executive Committee chosen outside the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation shall sit on the Governing Body in an *advisory capacity*.

With regard to the convening of the Governing Body, Article 12 provides that notices must be sent out at least forty-five days before the date of the meeting.

Article 13 provides that the Governing Body may discuss questions on its agenda whatever the number of members present, but that, in the case of questions not on the agenda, a majority of the members must be present, of whom two-thirds must be in favour of the discussion.

Under the old regulations, the members of the Directors' Committee were appointed for five years, one member (to be determined by lot) being re-eligible each year. No member could be re-elected for more than one term (old Article VIII).

By the new Article 15, the members of the Directors' Committee are appointed by the Governing Body for a period of two years and are re-eligible.

Paragraph 2 of the same article deprives the members of the Directors' Committee of the right to be replaced by a substitute, which was expressly recognised in the old Article XII.

The new Article 18 organises a Budget Sub-Committee not provided for in the old text. This Sub-Committee is composed of three members. It must meet before each ordinary session of the Directors' Committee. The Director of the Institute, the Secretary of the Directors' Committee and the Auditor may also attend the Sub-Committee's meetings.

Article 19 lays down that the Directors' Committee must be convened at least twenty days before each meeting.

Article 23 introduces a radical change in the internal structure of the Institute, in that it does not maintain the fixed divisions or sections established by Article XIX of the old text. The new Article 23 empowers the Director to apportion the work and distribute the staff in such a way as to avoid any inelasticity of system.

(b) *Staff Regulations.*

The new Staff Regulations differ from the old, in that they are prefaced in Article 1 by a statement of the general duties of officials, (a) always to bear in mind the international character of their duties; (b) to accept no outside employment without the consent of the Director; (c) to regard all questions dealt with by the Institute as confidential.

Article 3 provides that all positions on the Institute shall be open equally to men and women.

Article 7 maintains the probationary period for every official, but whereas this period could not be less than six months (under the old Article IV), the new Article 7 lays down that the probationary period must be not less than a year in the case of an appointment made for more than two years.

The old Article VIII limited the normal duration of appointments to three years, excluding the probationary period; the new Article 8 allows for officials of a rank not lower than chief clerk a maximum duration of seven years. Contracts are subject to renewal; decisions in this respect should, as far as possible, be taken three months before the date of expiration of the contract.

In the case of the death of an official, the new Article 16 empowers the Directors' Committee to grant the persons who were dependent on him an allowance at least equal to three months' pay.

Under Article 22 the Director has the right to grant special leave to officials for exceptional reasons. This leave was not provided for in the old regulations.

Articles 27 and 28 define diplomatic privileges and immunities. They require officials to report to the Director every case in which they are obliged to claim the benefit of such privileges and immunities.

Under Article 30, the Institute may cancel contracts, the decision to be taken by the authority making the appointment. This right was recognised in the old regulations subject to the payment of compensation equivalent to six months' pay (Article X). By the new Article 35, the official whose contract of service is terminated receives compensation calculated on the basis of two months' salary per year's service, but this compensation may not be less than three months' salary or more than a year's salary.

The new regulations establish means of redress not provided for in the old texts.

Under Article 36, an official who considers himself wronged may submit his case for arbitration to the Administrative Tribunal of the League of Nations. Article 36 establishes the procedure to be followed and lays down that the allowances and travelling expenses, if any, of the members of the Administrative Tribunal shall be borne by the Institute.

This solution has been approved by the Secretary-General of the League and by the six members of the Administrative Tribunal.

It should be added that the new regulations maintain in Article 37 the provision that exceptions may be made by special clauses inserted in the engagement contract.

Lastly, the organisation of pensions or retired pay for the staff is authorised by Article 26, as soon as the financial situation of the Institute permits. The new regulations lay down that the necessary deductions for this purpose shall be made from officials' salaries.

(c) *Financial Regulations.*

The new regulations do not greatly differ from the provisions at present in force.

It should be noted that the budget must be prepared before May 15th of each year. It must be submitted to the Budget Sub-Committee (Article 4), and the procedure laid down in Article 5 must be followed.

Article 6 entitles the Chairman of the Directors' Committee to authorise by written order the adoption of urgent amendments proposed by the Director. Similarly, transfers *within a particular chapter of the budget* may be authorised by the Chairman on the proposal of the Director.

Article 7 maintains the power of the Directors' Committee to approve expenditure up to 50 per cent of *new grants in the year of their actual receipts*. This right existed under the old regulations, but the Governing Body decided at its meeting on July 29th, 1929, to limit the amount in question to a maximum of 300,000 francs. This limit is abolished by the new regulations.

Finally, it should be noted that, under Article 14, the employment of sums included in the budget for "Unforeseen expenditure" is subject to the following conditions:

(a) The amount shall be limited to 5,000 francs for any one transaction and to a total of 15,000 francs, the expenditure to be authorised by the *Director*;

(b) For larger amounts the expenditure must be proposed by the Director and authorised by the Directors' Committee.

These are the essential amendments introduced in the new Financial Regulations. It should be added that these regulations cannot come into force until they have received the approval of the Council of the League of Nations, which was not required for the two other regulations.

Sub-Appendix 1.

HIGHER STAFF OF THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF INTELLECTUAL
COOPERATION.

M. BELIME, Principal Secretary.	(French)
M. MOHR, Principal Secretary.	(Norwegian)
M. PICHT, Principal Secretary.	(German)
M. ROSSI, Principal Secretary.	(Italian)
M. WEISS, Legal Adviser.	(French)
M. BRAGA, Technical Adviser for literary questions.	(Brazilian)
M. ESTABLIER, Secretary.	(Spanish)
M. FOUNDOUKIDIS, General Secretary of the International Museums Office.	(Greek)
M. LAJTI, Secretary.	(Hungarian)
M. PISTOLESE, Secretary.	(Italian)
Mlle. ROTHBARTH, Secretary.	(German)
M. SATO, Secretary.	(Japanese)
M. SECRÉTAN, Secretary.	(Swiss)
Mr. WRIGHT, Secretary.	(British)
X..., Secretary.	(British)
X..., Secretary.	(Polish)
M. TISSEAU, Chief of the Administrative Service.	(French)

Sub-Appendix 2.

BUDGET FOR 1932.

RECEIPTS.

I. *Subventions of States:*

	Francs
Austria	5,000
Belgium	25,000
Brazil	75,000
Colombia	15,000
Denmark	23,000
Egypt	63,000
Ecuador	2,000
France	<u>2,500,000</u>
Carried forward	2,708,000

I. <i>Subventions of States</i> (continuation):	Francs	
Brought forward	2,708,000	
Hungary	20,000	
Italy	152,000	
Luxemburg	2,000	
Monaco	2,000	
Mexico	60,000	
Poland	100,000	
Portugal	15,000	
Roumania	25,000	
San Domingo	25,000	
Czechoslovakia	24,000	
Switzerland	73,000	
Venezuela	12,000	
Yugoslavia	25,000	
	<hr/>	3,243,000
II. <i>Miscellaneous Receipts</i> :		
Interest on deposits	6,000	
Sale of publications	40,000	
Sundry	3,600	
Subvention from the "Deutsche Hochschule für Politik"	32,400	
Subvention from the Italian Committee on Intellectual Cooperation	40,000	
III. <i>Extraordinary Receipts</i> (pour mémoire)	—	122,000
Total receipts		<hr/> 3,365,000

EXPENDITURE.

<i>Chapter I. — Staff.</i>		
I Director	120,000	
4 Principal Secretaries	290,000	
I Legal Adviser	70,000	
10 Secretaries	480,000	
Internal Administration	110,000	
10 Chief Clerks and Clerks	256,000	
6 Assistant Clerks	76,600	
11 Shorthand-Typists	185,420	
Junior staff	141,000	
Sundry allowances (family allowances, etc.)	91,980	
	<hr/>	1,821,000
<i>Chapter II.</i>		
A. Upkeep of building and furniture	60,000	
B. Heating and lighting	70,000	
C. Insurance policies	15,000	
	<hr/>	145,000
<i>Chapter III.</i>		
A. Travelling expenses of members of the Directors' Com- mittee	40,000	
B. Entertainment allowances:		
Directors' Committee (lump sum) 30,000	} 98,000	
Director: lump sum for entertainment allowance 30,000		
Secretaries: entertainment allowance 8,000		
Lump sum for Director's car expenses 30,000		
C. Journeys made by officials	80,000	
D. Experts' meetings	300,000	
E. Contributions for special work	400,000	
F. Office expenses	110,000	
G. Purchase of books	5,000	
H. Publications	200,000	
	<hr/>	1,233,000
<i>Chapter IV.</i>		
Provision for unforeseen expenditure		166,000
<i>Chapter V.</i>		
Contributions to reserve fund (<i>pour mémoire</i>)		—
<i>Chapter VI.</i>		
Balances payable on closed accounts (<i>pour mémoire</i>)		—
Total expenditure		<hr/> 3,365,000

Appendix 2.

RULES AND REGULATIONS OF THE INSTITUTE

Approved by the Governing Body at its Eighth Session, 1931.

I. RULES OF PROCEDURE

I. THE INSTITUTE.

Article 1.

The seat of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation shall be at Paris.

Article 2.

The principal object of the Institute shall be to prepare the work to be discussed by the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, to ensure in all countries the carrying out of the decisions and recommendations of that Committee and, under the direction of that Committee and of its Executive Committee, to promote, through international co-operation, the organisation of intellectual work throughout the world, and, generally, to develop international co-operation in literature, art and science.

Article 3.

The main lines and programme of the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation are determined:

- (a) By the Assembly resolution of September 23rd, 1924, relating to the report of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation of July 29th, 1924;
- (b) By the Council resolution of September 30th, 1924, and the French Government's letter of December 8th, 1924, and the Statutes thereto annexed;
- (c) By the Council resolution of December 13th, 1924;
- (d) By the report of August 11th, 1930, submitted by the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation at its twelfth session, and the report of the Governing Body of August 20th, 1930;
- (e) By the Council resolution of September 9th, 1930, and the Assembly resolution of October 3rd, 1930.

Article 4.

The authorities responsible for the control of the Institute shall be:

- (a) The Governing Body;
- (b) The Directors' Committee;
- (c) The Director of the Institute.

Article 5.

Staff.

Before making an appointment, confirming a contract, or discharging any of the staff of the Institute, the Governing Body and the Directors' Committee shall, in each case, consult the Secretary-General of the League of Nations or his representative.

2. THE GOVERNING BODY.

Article 6.

The Governing Body shall be the supreme authority of the Institute. It shall, more particularly, be its duty, as defined by the Organic Statutes and by the letter of the French Government:

- (a) To draw up, with the approval of the Council of the League of Nations, the financial regulations of the Institute;
- (b) To pass the budget and approve the accounts of the Institute;
- (c) To submit the annual report, which under Article 14 of the Statutes, must be communicated to the Council of the League of Nations and to the French Government;
- (d) To determine, by a decision approved by the Council of the League of Nations, the classes of the personnel of the Institute which enjoy diplomatic privileges and immunities;
- (e) To frame the Rules of Procedure and the Staff Regulations of the Institute;
- (f) To appoint the Director and, after consulting him, the principal officials of the Institute, as well as the Financial Comptroller, subject always to the provisions of Article 5.

Article 7.

In addition to the members sitting in a deliberative capacity, the three members of the Executive Committee chosen outside the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation shall sit on the Governing Body in an advisory capacity.

The Secretary-General of the League of Nations shall have the right to take part in an advisory capacity in the meetings of the Governing Body. The same applies to the Director of the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation.

Article 8.

Members of the Governing Body shall cease to hold office when they cease to be members of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation. When unable to attend meetings in person, members of the Governing Body are entitled to send a deputy, provided he or she is approved by the Chairman of the Governing Body.

Article 9.

The Secretary of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation shall be Secretary of the Governing Body.

Article 10.

The Governing Body shall meet regularly once a year at Geneva.

Article 11.

Members of the Governing Body shall not receive any remuneration.

Members may not accept work paid for by the Institute.

Members of the Governing Body and the Secretary shall be entitled to a travelling and subsistence allowance and the refund of their travelling expenses in accordance with the practice of the League of Nations. The same applies to the three members of the Executive Committee sitting on the Governing Body in an advisory capacity.

Article 12.

The Governing Body must be convened at least forty-five days before the date fixed for its meeting.

Article 13.

The Governing Body may discuss :

- (a) Questions on its agenda whatever the number of members present ;
- (b) Questions not on its agenda if there is a majority of the members present and if two-thirds of the members present recognise the urgency of such questions.

3. THE DIRECTORS' COMMITTEE.

Article 14.

The Directors' Committee, presided over by the Chairman of the Governing Body, shall consist of five members of different nationalities. The Chairman of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation may also attend the meetings. The three members of the Executive Committee chosen outside the Committee (who may also be called upon to sit on the various sub-committees) may attend in an advisory capacity. The Secretary-General of the League of Nations and the Director of the Institute may be present at meetings in an advisory capacity.

The Secretary of the Governing Body shall be Secretary of this Committee.

Article 15.

Members of the Directors' Committee shall be appointed by the Governing Body for a period of two years. They shall be eligible for reappointment.

When during his term of office, a member ceases to belong to the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation or the Directors' Committee, his successor cannot hold office beyond the term of the retiring member.

Members of the Directors' Committee may not be replaced by deputies.

The provisions of Article 11 of the present Regulations concerning the performance of the duties of a member of the Governing Body shall also apply to persons who may be called upon under Article 14 of the present Regulations to attend the sessions of the Directors' Committee.

Article 16.

The decisions of the Directors' Committee shall be valid whatever the number of members present.

Article 17.

The Directors' Committee shall meet at least four times a year. Its sessions shall be held in Paris, except in cases when it may wish to meet at Geneva. One of the sessions shall be held immediately after the ordinary session of the Governing Body and the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.

Article 18.

The Directors' Committee shall set up a Budget Sub-Committee, composed of three members, which shall meet before the ordinary sessions of the Directors' Committee. It shall be the duty of this Sub-Committee to keep itself informed of the financial administration of the Institute, prepare the draft budget for the following year with the assistance of the Director of the Institute and submit it to the Directors' Committee at the session immediately before the July session of the Governing Body.

The Director of the Institute, the Secretary of the Directors' Committee and the Auditor of the League of Nations may also attend the Sub-Committee's meetings.

Article 19.

The Directors' Committee must be convened at least twenty days before the date fixed for its meetings.

Article 20.

Subject to the provisions of the Organic Statutes, the duties of the Directors' Committee shall be determined by the Governing Body. The Directors' Committee shall, more particularly :

- (a) Keep in touch with the work done by the Institute during the year ;
- (b) Nominate those officials whose appointment under the Staff Regulations is not in the hands either of the Governing Body or of the Director of the Institute.
- (c) Study the draft budget prepared by the Budget Sub-Committee, and forward this budget in such form as it may approve to the Governing Body ;
- (d) Submit a report to the Governing Body on the closed accounts of the Institute.

Article 21.

The Directors' Committee shall make an annual report to the Governing Body of its work.

4. THE DIRECTOR.

Article 22.

The Director of the Institute shall be appointed for a term of seven years. He shall be re-eligible for one further term. In choosing the successor of a Director leaving office, regard shall be had to the international character of the Institute.

Article 23.

The Director is required to devote his whole time to the Institute and strictly to preserve its international character.

The Director shall ensure the execution of the programme laid down by the Committee and the Governing Body. The apportionment of the work and the distribution of the staff shall be made in accordance with this programme, while avoiding any inelasticity of system in the internal organisation of the Institute.

The Director shall hold meetings of his colleagues from time to time to discuss the work of the Institute.

Article 24.

In virtue of the powers conferred on him, the Director shall appoint and dismiss the minor staff.

Article 25.

Provision shall be made in the budget for a lump sum entertainment allowance, and a lump sum allowance for the running cost of a car, to be at the disposal of the Director of the Institute.

Article 26.

The Director shall present each year a report on the work of the Institute to the Governing Body and to the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.

This report shall be accompanied by any observations that may be made either by the Directors' Committee or by the Executive Committee.

Article 27.

The Director shall sign the Institute's official correspondence, but may delegate this duty to the principal secretaries.

Article 28.

He shall submit each year to the Governing Body the name of an official to replace him in case of need.

5. MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

Article 29.

The Secretary-General of the League of Nations and the Director of the Institute may take part in an advisory capacity or be represented at meetings of committees of experts. The same shall apply to the Secretary of the Governing Body.

Article 30.

Any official deputed to study a particular question must attend meetings of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and of the Executive Committee at which this question is discussed.

If the work in question leads to the summoning of a committee of experts, the said official shall act as its secretary.

Article 31.

The Institute is authorised to maintain relations with the delegates appointed by States to follow the work of the Institute, under the conditions laid down in the resolution of the Assembly of the League of Nations dated October 3rd, 1930.

The relations of the Institute with the National Committees are governed by the same resolution.

II. FINANCIAL REGULATIONS.

Article 1.

The budgetary year of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation shall be the same as the calendar year.

Article 2.

The funds of the Institute are :

- (a) The annual subsidy granted by the French Government ;
- (b) Any other subsidy granted by the French Government or by foreign Governments ;
- (c) All gifts, bequests, etc., which may be offered to the Institute and accepted by the Governing Body ;
- (d) The income from movable and immovable property belonging to the Institute ;
- (e) The revenue from the Institute's normal work.

Article 3.

The annual subsidy granted by the French Government shall be paid annually to one or more banks selected by agreement between the Secretary-General of the League of Nations and the French Government. Any other subsidies which may be received shall be deposited with the same banks.

The Directors' Committee may authorise the opening of a postal cheque account.

Article 4.

Before May 15th of each year, the Director shall draw up a draft budget on the basis of the reports of the responsible officials and give the necessary explanations in support of the requests for credits.

This draft shall be submitted to the Budget Sub-Committee constituted in accordance with Article 18 of the Rules of Procedure. This Sub-Committee shall study it and submit it, together with a report, to the next meeting of the Directors' Committee.

The draft budget, as approved by the Directors' Committee, shall then be submitted for final approval to the Governing Body.

Article 5.

After approval by the Governing Body, the budget shall be immediately forwarded, under the signature of the Chairman and the Director of the Institute, to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations for communication to the Council and the Assembly. The budget shall be accompanied by a general report drawn up on behalf of the Governing Body, giving all the necessary explanations.

Copies of the budget and of the report shall also be sent to the French Government.

Article 6.

Any amendments to the budget which may be proposed in the course of the financial year shall be submitted to the Budget Sub-Committee for its observations. The Chairman shall then forward the Sub-Committee's observations to the Directors' Committee. In exceptional cases, the Chairman may authorise by written order the adoption of urgent amendments proposed by the Director. Such amendments shall also be communicated to the Directors' Committee at its next session and subsequently to the Governing Body for confirmation.

Transfers within a particular chapter of the budget shall be authorised by the Chairman on the proposal of the Director.

Article 7.

The surplus from a financial year shall constitute a special fund from which the Governing Body may authorise expenditure on the Institute's work during subsequent financial years. At the same time, the Directors' Committee shall be entitled to approve expenditure up to 50 per cent of new grants in the year of their actual receipts, and up to 50 per cent of any available surplus. This provision shall not apply to donations for special work approved by the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation or by the Executive Committee.

Sums included in the budget for any financial period but not received during that period are not, when subsequently received in arrears, considered as new receipts and the Directors' Committee may dispose of such special receipts without restriction.

Article 8.

A Working Capital Fund shall be established in order to meet temporarily normal requirements of the Institute which cannot be paid out of income at the time when they are due. Payments from the fund shall be given in the form of advances to the Director of the Institute, and such advances shall be repaid to the fund as soon as the necessary income is available.

Recoverable advances from this fund shall be authorised by the Governing Body or, in urgent cases, by the Directors' Committee, as required, for work undertaken by the Institute.

Sums drawn from the Working Capital Fund by way of recoverable advances under the terms of the last paragraph, but which the Governing Body subsequently decides cannot, in fact, be recovered, shall be repaid to the fund, either by means of a transfer approved by the Governing Body from some other part of the budget for the current year or by means of a specific vote for the purpose in the budget for the year following that in which they were declared by the Governing Body to be irrecoverable.

The Working Capital Fund shall be deposited with the same banks with which the other funds of the Institute are deposited.

Article 9.

In the case of every proposed item of expenditure, the responsible officials shall fill up a form stating :

- (a) The name and address of the recipient ;
- (b) The object of the outlay ;
- (c) The expenditure involved ;
- (d) The item of the budget to which the expenditure is chargeable.

Article 10.

The Director shall examine the form referred to in the preceding article, and, if he approves of the disbursement, shall forward it with his signature to the Chief Accountant for checking and entry in the register of approved expenditure.

Article 11.

Payments shall be made by means of cash orders. Cash orders shall be signed by the Director after being seen and approved by the Financial Comptroller. Cash orders for collection and payments must show :

- (a) A detailed specification of the individual or corporation paying or receiving the money ;
- (b) The signature of the Director and the Chief Accountant or their deputies as a receipt or authorisation ;
- (c) An exact statement of the reason for the collection or payment and the item of the budget to which the expenditure is charged.

Article 12.

The Institute shall have a steward, who shall prepare and keep up to date an inventory of the property in use by the Institute, and of the property owned by the Institute.

Article 13.

The accounts of the past financial year shall remain open until March 31st of the following year. The accounts shall be submitted before May 1st to the Auditor of the League of Nations. The accounts must be approved by the Directors' Committee and by the Governing Body and sent to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, who shall communicate them to the Council and Assembly of the League of Nations.

Certified copies of the accounts and of any reports annexed thereto shall also be communicated to the French Government.

Article 14.

Should certain sums be included in the budget for unforeseen expenditure, their employment shall be subject to the following conditions :

(a) Up to 5,000 French francs for any one transaction, and, to a total amount of 15,000 French francs, the expenditure must be authorised by the Director ;

(b) For larger amounts the expenditure must be proposed by the Director and authorised by the Directors' Committee.

Article 15.

As regards expenses of officials sent on missions, the Institute shall refund the following items :

(a) Travelling expenses, according to the rules adopted by the Directors' Committee for the various classes of officials ;

(b) Cost of maintenance or daily subsistence allowance, varying according to scales determined by the Directors' Committee.

The rules shall be subject to ratification by the Governing Body.

Article 16.

For all cases not provided for in the present Regulations, reference shall be made to the analogous provisions in force at the League of Nations.

Article 17.

The present Regulations may be revised by the Governing Body, provided always that a motion showing the articles to be revised has been placed on the agenda.

III. STAFF REGULATIONS.

I. DUTIES AND OBLIGATIONS OF OFFICIALS.

Article 1.

The officials of the Institute must always bear in mind the essentially international character of their duties.

They may accept no outside employment without the consent of the Director, who shall decide whether such employment is compatible with their duties at the Institute.

Officials shall observe the utmost discretion in regard to all questions dealt with at the Institute.

Article 2.

The normal period of attendance at the offices of the Institute shall be seven hours on each ordinary working-day.

A half-holiday will, however, be given on Saturday, subject to the necessities of the service.

2. APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

Article 3.

All positions on the Institute shall be open equally to men and women.

Article 4.

The recruitment of higher officials shall be effected with special regard to the international character of the Institute and the importance of securing the collaboration on its staff of nationals of the greatest possible number of countries.

Article 5.

The staff of the Institute shall be appointed :

(a) By the Governing Body in conformity with Article 7 of the Organic Statute and Article 6 of the Rules of Procedure in the case of the Director, the principal secretaries and the Financial Comptroller ;

(b) By the Directors' Committee in conformity with Article 20 of the Rules of Procedure in the case of secretaries and persons assimilated thereto ;

(c) By the Director in conformity with Article 24 of the Rules of Procedure in the case of other categories of the staff. The approval of the Directors' Committee is, however, necessary in the case of chief clerks.

Article 6.

No person shall be appointed as a permanent official until the Director has been satisfied by a certificate from a duly qualified medical practitioner that the person is free from any physical defect or disease likely to interfere with the proper discharge of his duties.

The Director may, for the purpose of the preceding paragraph, require a candidate for appointment to submit to examination by a medical practitioner named or approved by the Institute. The cost of examination in this case shall be borne by the Institute.

Article 7.

Appointments made for a period exceeding two years shall not become permanent until after a probationary period of one year, unless other conditions have been made in writing at the time of the appointment. If the appointment is made for less than two years, the official should normally go through a period of probation equal to one-quarter of the length of the contract.

Article 8.

The duration of each appointment shall be determined by the authority responsible for making the appointment under the terms of Article 9; in certain cases, and for officials of a rank not lower than chief clerk, the duration of the appointment may be for a maximum period of seven years.

In accordance with the right reserved in Article 37 of the present Regulations, the system of short-term contracts will be used whenever the nature of the work permits.

Article 9.

Appointments are subject to renewal, without their holders being in any way entitled to regard this possibility as laying the Institute under any moral obligations towards them, or to regard non-renewal as indicating any lack of appreciation of their services.

Decisions regarding the renewal of a contract should, as far as possible, be taken at least three months before the date of expiration of the said contract.

Article 10.

With the exception of the minor staff, officials shall receive a letter of appointment signed by the Director or by an official duly authorised by him for that purpose, together with a copy of the Staff Regulations. Acknowledgment of the receipt of this letter shall constitute the contract of engagement.

Officials whose appointment becomes final after the period of probation laid down in Article 7 of the present Regulations shall receive a letter of confirmation delivered in identical conditions.

Article 11.

For the purposes of these Regulations, the period of an official's appointment and his service, and also in the absence of an express stipulation to the contrary in his letter of appointment, the payment of his salary, the prerogatives attaching to his duties, such as diplomatic privileges and immunities, shall begin on the date upon which he actually enters upon his duties and shall end on the date on which he relinquishes them.

3. ORGANISATION OF THE STAFF AND SCALES OF SALARY.

Article 12.

The present Regulations shall apply solely to the permanent staff. They shall not apply either to the Financial Comptroller or to the Medical Officer attached to the Institute. The minor staff shall be treated in accordance with local custom.

Article 13.

Except in the case of the Director of the Institute and of posts equivalent to that of Principal Secretary, the governing organs of the Institute shall have full freedom to engage specialists temporarily as experts without entering into contracts with them as officials.

The Director may accept the collaboration of voluntary officials, subject to authorisation by the Directors' Committee and the maintenance of the balance of nationalities.

Article 14.

Without prejudice to the rights appertaining to officials in virtue of the contracts in force and the guarantees accorded to them by the Regulations in the case of termination of these contracts, no post shall be maintained once the object for which it was created has been achieved.

Article 15.

Officials of the Institute shall be appointed at the scales of salary fixed for the various categories of officials by the Governing Body on the proposal of the Director. Family allowances shall be assigned to them on conditions laid down by the Governing Body, and on production of documents certifying the civil status of the persons entitled.

Officials may be required to furnish such evidence yearly.

4. SALARIES.

Article 16.

In the absence of a decision of the Director to the contrary, the salaries of the officials of the Institute shall be payable at the end of each month in respect of the past month. In the case of an official's death, the Directors' Committee may grant the persons who were wholly or partly dependent upon him an allowance at least equal to three months' pay.

In the interval between two sessions and in urgent cases the President is authorised to grant an advance in respect of the said allowance.

Article 17.

Periodical increments of salary may be granted, subject to the financial resources available and in accordance with the scales of salary provided for in Article 15 of the present Regulations.

5. SICK LEAVE.

Article 18.

Every official absent on the ground of illness must submit, after three days, a medical certificate stating that he is unable to perform his duties and giving the probable duration of incapacity.

A sick official may also be required to submit to examination by a medical practitioner named by the Director and at the expense of the Institute.

Article 19.

In maternity cases, special leave will be allowed which in normal cases shall not exceed six weeks before and six weeks after confinement.

6. HOLIDAYS AND ANNUAL LEAVE.

Article 20.

Subject to the exigencies of the service, officials will have leave on the following public holidays, which will not be deemed to be part of their annual leave :

- (a) From Good Friday to Easter Monday inclusive.
- (b) Ascension Day and Whit-Monday.
- (c) Christmas Day and New Year's Day.
- (d) The other days which are legal public holidays in France.

Article 21.

Officials appointed for at least one year are entitled to annual leave as indicated hereunder :

- (a) Officials of a grade at least equal to that of clerk (*rédacteur*) are entitled to thirty-six working-days in each year ;
- (b) Other officials are entitled to twenty-eight working-days in each year ;
- (c) The date of the leave shall be fixed by the Director, regard being had to the exigencies of the service.

An official who spends all or part of his annual leave in his country of origin is entitled to add to his leave the time required for the journey there and back by the quickest route (except by air) or by an approved route. This privilege may not be exercised more frequently than once a year. Officials desiring to proceed to a distant country may, by way of exception, be authorised by the Director to hold over two-thirds of their annual leave during two years and to add such period to the ordinary leave for the third year.

Officials appointed for less than one year are not entitled to any annual leave until they have served for at least six months in the year ; in such cases they will be granted leave, so far as is compatible with the exigencies of the service, at the rate of six working-days for each period of three months' service.

Article 22.

Special leave may, if requested by an official, be granted by the Director for exceptional reasons so far as is compatible with the requirements of the service.

Article 23.

An official entering or quitting the service during the course of a year shall only be entitled in respect of that year to an amount of annual leave proportionate to the period served by him during the year, and shall not be entitled to any leave if the period is less than four months.

On quitting the service, an official, in so far as he has not received the annual leave which is allowable to him under Article 21 of the present Regulations, may be granted, in proportion to the duration of his service, a number of days' leave on full pay equivalent to such arrears of leave, or an equivalent sum of money.

7. TRAVELLING AND REMOVAL EXPENSES AND SUBSISTENCE ALLOWANCES.

Article 24.

The travelling expenses of officials authorised to travel on the business of the Institute shall be defrayed by the latter in accordance with a scale approved by the Governing Body.

Article 25.

The travelling and removal expenses on arrival and departure of an official entering the service of the Institute and not domiciled at Paris or in the immediate suburbs shall in principle be defrayed by the Institute.

Nevertheless, such reimbursement shall only be due if it has been formally stipulated in the letter of appointment provided for in Article 14 of the present Regulations, and subject to the conditions stated in the said letter. The absence of such stipulation in the letter of appointment indicates that the parties have by common agreement renounced the possibility of a subsequent claim for such reimbursement by the official.

8. ALLOWANCES BY WAY OF COMPENSATION, AND PENSIONS.

Article 26.

As soon as the financial situation permits, a system of pensions or retired pay shall be instituted for the benefit of the permanent staff of the Institute, by means of special regulations which the Director shall submit to the Directors' Committee with a view to subsequent approval by the Governing Body.

Each official shall be regarded, in virtue of his engagement, as having agreed to accept as a contribution to the pensions or retired pay fund any deduction from his salary which may be fixed or stipulated in application of the first paragraph of the present article.

9. DIPLOMATIC PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES.

Article 27.

Diplomatic privileges and immunities as provided for by Article VII of the Covenant of the League of Nations and recognised by Article 11 of the Organic Statute of the Institute shall be confined to officials of a grade at least equal to that of secretary.

The Director is instructed to conclude all the necessary agreements with the competent administrations with a view to ensuring for the persons entitled the full exercise of the diplomatic privileges and immunities, subject to the terms of Article 28 of the present Regulations.

Article 28.

The diplomatic privileges and immunities provided for in Article 27 are conferred on officials in the interests of their functions. They do not exempt the officials who enjoy them from discharging their private obligations or from observing the laws and police regulations in force.

When they are obliged to claim the benefit of the said privileges and immunities, the officials of the Institute shall report the matter to the Director, who shall decide whether these privileges and immunities shall be waived, subject to the Directors' Committee being informed at its next session.

10. TERMINATION OF CONTRACTS.

Article 29.

The appointment of an official guilty of misconduct may be terminated at any time. In such case, the official shall not be entitled to claim such notice and allowances as are provided for in the other articles of the present Regulations, or the leave to which he would ordinarily have a right.

Article 30.

The appointment of any official may be cancelled by the Institute either in virtue of the rule laid down in Article 5 of the present Regulations, or as the result of circumstances necessitating a reorganisation of the work, account being taken in both cases of the legitimate interests of the official as guaranteed by the Regulations. The decision shall be taken by the authority making the appointment.

Officials must be notified of the cancellation of their appointments at least six months in advance; this period is reduced to three months when the duration of the contract or the period for which it is still valid does not exceed two years.

Any termination of contract under the present article entitles the official to the compensation provided for in Article 35 of the present Regulations.

Article 31.

In the case of sickness lasting more than three consecutive months, the authority which appointed the official concerned may terminate the engagement, subject to the payment of the compensation provided for in Article 35 of the present Regulations.

Article 32.

An official on probation may be discharged at one month's notice if he fails to perform his duties in a satisfactory manner. The decision in such cases shall be taken by the Directors' Committee if the official has been appointed by that Committee or by the Governing Body, or by the Director if the official has been appointed by him.

Article 33.

In each individual case a decision must be taken at the end of the period of probation regarding either the final appointment of the official or the extension of the period of probation.

This decision shall be taken by the authority who made the appointment under Article 5 of the present Regulations.

Article 34.

The Institute may dismiss immediately any official entitled to notice under Articles 30, 31 and 32 of the present Regulations, provided he is paid the salary for the period of such notice.

Article 35.

An official whose contract of service is terminated under Article 30 or Article 31 of the present Regulations shall be allowed compensation calculated on the basis of two months' salary per year's service, but the said compensation shall not be less than three months' salary or more than a year's salary.

The provisions of this article shall not affect the application of the Regulations regarding the granting of pensions or retired pay provided for in Article 26 of the present Regulations.

II. MEANS OF REDRESS. ¹

Article 36.

Any official who considers that a decision taken in regard to him by an organ of the Institute is, from the legal point of view, contrary to the terms of his appointment shall be entitled to apply, within fifteen days from the date on which the decision is notified to him, to the Governing Body for the purpose of securing the re-examination of the case.

The decision taken by the Governing Body after the matter has thus been submitted to it shall be communicated to the official in writing.

Within one month from the date of such communication, the official shall have the right to submit to the Administrative Tribunal of the League of Nations for arbitration the question

¹ The duties devolving on the members of the Administrative Tribunal of the League of Nations under the present article were decided after an exchange of letters between the Chairman of the Governing Body of the Institute and the Secretary-General of the League of Nations on the one hand, and the Chairman of the Governing Body and the members of the Administrative Tribunal on the other.

The following are annexed (see Sub-Appendices) :

(a) Letter dated February 3rd, 1931, from M. Painlevé, Chairman of the Governing Body of the Institute, to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, communicating a report by M. Pilotti, M. Nisot and M. Weiss, concerning the settlement of disputes relating to decisions taken by the Institute in regard to its officials;

(b) The Secretary-General's reply to M. Painlevé, dated February 26th, 1931;

(c) M. Painlevé's further reply to the Secretary-General, dated March 6th;

(d) Letter dated May 8th, 1931, from M. Painlevé to each member of the Administrative Tribunal.

The members of the Administrative Tribunal having signified their acceptance, the terms of Article 36 are finally settled.

whether the decision taken by the Governing Body is, from the legal point of view, contrary to the terms of his appointment. Should he avail himself of this right, he shall advise the Governing Body thereof by registered letter; the Chairman of the Governing Body shall represent the Institute before the Administrative Tribunal. This Tribunal, acting in an arbitral capacity, shall not be bound by any legislation and shall lay down its own procedure. Its decision shall be final and bind the official and the Institute.

The allowances and the travelling expenses, if any, of the members of the Administrative Tribunal when acting in accordance with the present article shall be borne by the Institute. The latter shall refund to the Secretariat of the League of Nations any other expenses resulting from the operation of the Administrative Tribunal in cases affecting the Institute.

The Institute shall conclude with the League of Nations and the members of the Administrative Tribunal agreements to allow of the application of the present article.

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

Article 37.

Exceptions may always be made to the provisions of the present Regulations in virtue of special clauses inserted for that express purpose in the engagement contract.

Article 38.

The present Regulations and the annexes thereto may at any time be amended by the Governing Body in all cases, without prejudice to the acquired rights of the officials.

Final Article.

The present Regulations shall come into force on July 1st, 1931 and shall supersede the Regulations in force prior to that date.

Current engagement contracts shall continue to run unless by common agreement they have been replaced by fresh engagement contracts.

Sub-Appendix (a).

LETTER TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS FROM M. PAINLEVÉ, CHAIRMAN OF THE GOVERNING BODY, CONCERNING THE SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES RELATING TO DECISIONS TAKEN BY THE INSTITUTE IN REGARD TO ITS OFFICIALS.

International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation,
Paris, February 3rd, 1931.

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the report forwarded to me by M. Pilotti, M. Weiss and M. Nisot, who were instructed by the Directors' Committee of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, at its meeting in January 1931, to consider certain legal points concerning the new Regulations for the staff of the Institute.

This report, which deals with the question of the settlement of disputes relating to decisions taken by the Institute in regard to its staff, contemplates, in particular, the possibility of submitting these decisions to the Administrative Tribunal of the League of Nations.

You will observe that the report in question contains, not only the text of an article with a view to this solution, but also a draft letter¹ to the members of the Administrative Tribunal, which defines the special features of that arrangement.

As the proposed article cannot come into force without the consent of the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, I venture to refer the matter to you herewith, so that I may be in a position to inform the Directors' Committee of the Institute, which will have to decide next April.

(Signed) Paul PAINLEVÉ,
Chairman of the Governing Body.

REPORT FORWARDED TO THE CHAIRMAN OF THE GOVERNING BODY OF THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION BY M. PILOTTI, M. WEISS AND M. NISOT CONCERNING THE SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES RELATING TO THE DECISIONS TAKEN BY THE INSTITUTE IN REGARD TO ITS OFFICIALS.

At its session in January 1931, the Directors' Committee of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation instructed the undersigned to draw up provisions to be included in the new Staff Regulations of the Institute for the settlement of disputes relating to the decisions taken by the Institute in regard to its officials.

For this purpose, several possibilities may be considered. These are indicated in the following drafts for an article. In each of these proposals, provision is made, in the first place, for the said decisions being

¹ Note by the Secretariat. — For the final text of this letter see Sub-Appendix (d).

referred by the parties concerned to the Governing Body of the Institute. The various alternatives suggested only differ as regards the authority to which the official may apply should he not accept the decision adopted by the Governing Body.

Proposed Article.

First text.

Article 36. — Any official who considers that a decision taken in regard to him by an organ of the Institute is, from the legal point of view, contrary to the terms of his appointment, shall be entitled to apply, within fifteen days from the date on which the decision is notified to him, to the Governing Body for the purpose of securing the re-examination of the case.

“The decision taken by the Governing Body after the matter has thus been submitted to it shall be communicated to the official in writing.

“Within one month from the date of such communication, the official shall have the right to submit to the Administrative Tribunal of the League of Nations the question whether the decision taken by the Governing Body is, from the legal point of view, contrary to the terms of his appointment. Should he avail himself of this right, he shall advise the Governing Body thereof by registered letter; the Chairman of the Governing Body shall represent the Institute before the Administrative Tribunal. The decision of the Administrative Tribunal shall be final and bind the official and the Institute.

“The allowances and the travelling expenses, if any, of the members of the Administrative Tribunal, when acting in accordance with the present article, shall be borne by the Institute; the latter shall refund to the Secretariat of the League of Nations any other expenses resulting from the operation of the Administrative Tribunal in cases affecting the Institute.

“The Institute shall conclude with the League of Nations and the members of the Administrative Tribunal agreements to allow of the application of the present article.”

Under the article as worded above, the members of the Administrative Tribunal of the League of Nations would be given jurisdiction not provided for in the Statute of that Tribunal. The article cannot therefore come into force unless the Institute first of all secures the consent of the individual members of the Tribunal (see the annexed letter, Sub-Appendix (d), for this purpose).

This first text would further require the consent of the Secretary-General of the League of Nations. His opinion should therefore also be obtained.

Second Text.

“*Article 36.* — Any official who considers that a decision taken in regard to him by an organ of the Institute is, from the legal point of view, contrary to the terms of his appointment, shall be entitled to apply, within fifteen days from the date on which the decision is notified to him, to the Governing Body for the purpose of securing the re-examination of the case.

“The decision taken by the Governing Body after the matter has thus been submitted to it shall be communicated to the official in writing.

“Within one month from the date of such communication, the official shall have the right to submit to arbitration the question whether the decision taken by the Governing Body is, from the legal point of view, contrary to the terms of his appointment. Should he avail himself of this right, he shall advise the Governing Body thereof by registered letter; the Chairman of the Governing Body shall represent the Institute.

“The arbitral decision shall be final and bind the official and the Institute. It shall also decide as to the costs of arbitration.

“The arbitrator shall not be bound by any legislative provisions. He shall himself lay down the procedure.

“There shall only be one arbitrator, who shall be chosen by common consent by the Chairman of the Governing Body of the Institute and the official concerned.

“If, within fifteen days of the notification to the Governing Body provided for in paragraph 3 above, it has not been possible to reach agreement as to the appointment of the arbitrator, the latter shall, at the request of the official concerned, be appointed by the President of the Permanent Court of International Justice.”

Third Text.

“*Article 36.* — Any official who considers that a decision taken in regard to him by an organ of the Institute is, from the legal point of view, contrary to the terms of his appointment, shall be entitled to apply, within fifteen days from the date on which the decision is notified to him, to the Governing Body for the purpose of securing the re-examination of the case.

“The decision taken by the Governing Body after the matter has thus been submitted to it shall be communicated to the official in writing.

“Within one month from the date of such communication, the official shall have the right to submit to arbitration the question whether the decision taken by the Governing Body is, from the legal point of view, contrary to the terms of his appointment. Should he avail himself of this right, he shall advise the Governing Body thereof by registered letter; the Chairman of the Governing Body shall represent the Institute.

“The arbitral decision shall be final and bind the official and the Institute. It shall also decide as to the cost of arbitration.

“The arbitrator shall not be bound by any legislative provisions. He shall himself lay down the procedure.

“There shall only be one arbitrator; he shall be appointed each year by the President of the Permanent Court of International Justice.”

Sub-Appendix (b).

REPLY OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL TO M. PAINLEVÉ.

Geneva, February 26th, 1931.

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of February 3rd concerning the possibility of submitting to the Administrative Tribunal of the League of Nations disputes relating to decisions taken by the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation in regard to its staff.

You point out that the consent of the Secretary-General of the League of Nations would be necessary for this purpose, and you were good enough to refer the matter to me in the above-mentioned communication.

As the Administrative Tribunal, under its Statute, can only deal with disputes affecting the staff of the League of Nations (Secretariat, International Labour Office and, in regard to pensions, the Registry of the Permanent Court of International Justice), the competence to be assigned to it in this case would have an arbitral character. The League would not be in any way responsible (nor would it incur any expenses) in respect of such competence, which would be exercised on the responsibility of the Institute and that of the members of the Tribunal. The members of the Tribunal would, therefore, have to give their individual consent to the mandate, which they would thus hold exclusively from the Institute. If I am correctly expressing your views, the special features of the proposed solution would also be submitted to the judges of the Administrative Tribunal in the communication, the text of which was annexed to your above-mentioned letter.

Under these circumstances, and subject to the consent of the judges in so far as they are concerned, I can inform you that I shall be very glad to authorise the official of the Secretariat acting as Registrar of the Administrative Tribunal, and also its executive services, to give their assistance to the members of the Tribunal when acting in the proposed capacity in pursuance of the following provision, which you submit to me.¹

I am particularly anxious, however, that the beginning of the third paragraph of this provision should be modified, in accordance with the actual position, to read as follows: ". . . shall have the right to submit to the Administrative Tribunal of the League of Nations *for settlement by arbitration* . . ." (instead of ". . . shall have the right to submit to the Administrative Tribunal of the League of Nations . . .").

(Signed) Eric DRUMMOND,
Secretary-General.

Sub-Appendix (c).

M. PAINLEVÉS' FURTHER REPLY TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

Paris, March 6th, 1931.

In a letter dated February 26th, you informed me that you agree, so far as the Secretariat of the League of Nations is concerned, to any disputes that arise between the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation and its staff being submitted to the jurisdiction of the Administrative Tribunal of the League of Nations under a special article of the Staff Regulations of the said Institute.

You also expressed to me the desire that an addition should be made to the draft Article 36 communicated to you, indicating that the intervention of the Administrative Tribunal in the disputes in question would have an arbitral character.

I have the honour to inform you that I shall communicate your reply to the Directors' Committee at the forthcoming session, which will open on April 13th at Paris. Should this Committee accept the formula proposed by the Committee of Jurists, with the modification suggested by you, I shall forward to the individual members of the Administrative Tribunal the communication, the text of which is contained in my letter of February 3rd last.

I am certain that I am expressing the views of my colleagues in now thanking you for the sympathetic spirit in which you have examined the request I was instructed to transmit to you, and for the very valuable facilities which the Secretariat is prepared to afford our Institute with a view to dealing with its disputes.

(Signed) Paul PAINLEVÉ,
Chairman of the Governing Body.

Sub-Appendix (d).

LETTER FROM M. PAINLEVÉ TO THE MEMBERS OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE TRIBUNAL.

International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation,
Paris, 2, rue de Montpensier,

May 8th, 1931.

The Governing Body of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation will be called upon in a few months' time to give its final approval to the new Staff Regulations of the Institute. It will accordingly examine the attached draft, which has been drawn up in concert with the Directors' Committee of the Institute.

¹ See page 20, First text, Article 36.

As you will see, this draft contains an article reading as follows :

“ *Article 36.* — Any official who considers that a decision taken in regard to him by an organ of the Institute is, from the legal point of view, contrary to the terms of his appointment, shall be entitled to apply, within fifteen days from the date on which the decision is notified to him, to the Governing Body for the purpose of securing the re-examination of the case.

“ The decision taken by the Governing Body after the matter has thus been submitted to it shall be communicated to the official in writing.

“ Within one month from the date of such communication the official shall have the right to submit to the Administrative Tribunal of the League of Nations for settlement by arbitration the question whether the decision taken by the Governing Body is, from the legal point of view, contrary to the terms of his appointment. Should he avail himself of this right, he shall advise the Governing Body thereof by registered letter; the Chairman of the Governing Body shall represent the Institute before the Administrative Tribunal. This Tribunal, acting in an arbitral capacity, shall not be bound by any legislation and shall lay down its own procedure. Its decision shall be final and bind the official and the Institute.

“ The allowances and the travelling expenses, if any, of the members of the Administrative Tribunal, when acting in accordance with the present article, shall be borne by the Institute; the latter shall refund to the Secretariat of the League of Nations any other expenses resulting from the operation of the Administrative Tribunal in cases affecting the Institute.

“ The Institute shall conclude with the League of Nations and the members of the Administrative Tribunal agreements to allow of the application of the present article. ”

In so far as it provides for the intervention of the Administrative Tribunal of the League of Nations, it will not be possible for this article to be brought into operation until the Institute has obtained the consent of each of the members of that Tribunal. The latter was set up for the sole purpose of dealing with disputes affecting the League of Nations staff (Secretariat and International Labour Office); and as such it is therefore not competent to deal with matters concerning the staff of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation. Consequently, the members of the Tribunal would have to be given powers other than those provided for under its constitution.

As you are aware, although its legal personality is separate from that of the League, the Institute's work is carried on within the framework of the League. Hence the Governing Body, which is the supreme organ of the Institute, consists of the members, for the time being, of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, which is an advisory committee of the League. In accordance with its juridical Statute, the Institute was placed at the disposal of the League, and constitutes the executive organ of the Committee.

As regards, more particularly, the question with which we are concerned, I would point out that, at its last session, the League Assembly expressed itself in favour of the proposals made by a committee of enquiry and accepted by the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation. The chief aim of these proposals was to provide the Institute's staff with regulations based on principles similar to those underlying the Staff Regulations of the League. It is on account of those provisions that the Institute is at present considering means to enable its officials to apply to the Administrative Tribunal.

This being so, and in order that I may be in a position to enlighten the Governing Body of the Institute on this matter, I have the honour to request you to inform me whether, subject to the consent of the other members of the Administrative Tribunal, you would be prepared, if desired, to accept the obligations which would result from the application of the proposed article. Judges acting on behalf and for account of the Institute would receive allowances on the same bases as are applicable to them when acting as members of the Administrative Tribunal of the League. This would also apply to any travelling expenses incurred in the unlikely contingency of matters affecting the Institute not being examined by the Tribunal at the regular sessions which it holds at Geneva in accordance with its Statute.

(Signed) PAINLEVÉ,
President of the Governing Body.

Appendix 3.

AUDITOR'S REPORT ON THE ACCOUNTS OF THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 1930.

SUBMITTED BY DR. F. VIVALDI, DEPUTY AUDITOR OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

Approved by the Governing Body at its Eighth Session.

For the first time since the Institute was founded, its bookkeeping has, as I recommended in my five preceding reports, been cleared of all extraneous items so that the 1930 accounts disclose nothing but the results of carrying the budget into effect. The special accounts for the publication of Latin-American classics, for the “ American Enquiry ” and for publishing

the Acts and Memoranda of the International Congress of Popular Arts held at Prague in October 1928 have been definitely separated from the general budget accounts and distinct accounts and tables¹ allotted to them. I will now describe the results of the financial year 1930 as revealed by the Institute's accounts.

REVENUE.

In pursuance of the falling tendency to which I drew attention in my preceding report,² the surplus of revenue over estimates continued to diminish during the period under review and eventually disappeared, the figures for revenue falling below those of the estimates. This result is all the more striking since the extraordinary revenue alone was double the estimates, so that the final unfavourable result is solely due to the fact that the ordinary revenue, on which the Institute's existence really depends, was not all collected.

Ordinary revenue was estimated to amount to 3,203,800 francs³, of which only 2,849,800 francs were actually received, making a deficit of 354,000 francs, or more than 11 per cent of the estimates. This is due to the fact that, of twenty-one States, seven (Belgium, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, the Dominican Republic, Egypt, Principality of Monaco, Poland⁴) did not pay their contributions. Fortunately, the consequences of this fact were mitigated :

(a) By two fresh contributions paid during the financial year but not estimated for—viz., Mexico (60,679.60 francs) and Yugoslavia (25,000 francs), totalling 85,679.60 francs ;

(b) By the fact that certain States (Denmark, Ecuador, Luxemburg and the Principality of Monaco) paid up their arrears for 1928 and 1929 to a total amount of 28,800 francs ;

(c) By the fact that, in converting the various contributions into French currency, a profit of 13,446.60 francs was realised.

Ordinary revenue (contributions) thus amounted finally to :

	Francs
Contribution of France	2,500,000.—
Other contributions estimated for in the budget	349,800.—
Fresh contributions	85,679.60
Contributions in arrears	28,800.—
Profit on exchange.	13,446.60
Total	<u>2,977,726.20</u>

which, notwithstanding the above additional unforeseen revenue, is still 226,073.80 francs below the budget estimates for these items (3,203,800 francs).

I append a list of the State contributions still due to the Institute according to the budgets of the various financial years.

	Francs
Balance of Poland's contribution for 1926	10,615.25
Contribution by Poland for 1930	100,000.—
Contribution by the Republic of Ecuador for 1928	2,000.—
Contribution by the Principality of Monaco for 1930	2,000.—
Contribution by the Dominican Republic for 1929	25,000.—
Contribution by the Dominican Republic for 1930	25,000.—
Contribution by the Republic of Colombia for 1929	15,000.—
Contribution by the Republic of Colombia for 1930	15,000.—
Contribution by the Kingdom of Belgium for 1930	75,000.—
Contribution by the Kingdom of Egypt for 1930	64,000.— ⁵
Contribution by the Republic of Czechoslovakia for 1930	73,000.—
Total	<u>406,615.25⁶</u>

which is five times greater than the corresponding arrears at the end of the preceding financial year (81,416.25 francs).

¹ The former system would appear from the books to have still been in force during the first six months of the financial year 1930.

² See document A.21.1930.XII, page 66.

³ The sums given in francs in this report represent French francs.

⁴ At the moment of writing—i.e., after the close of the financial year—the Institute has received the Egyptian contribution of 63,738.66 francs ; but, as this amount is now included in the 1931 accounts, it cannot affect the 1930 results.

Apart from these observations on contributions, the position of which is certainly a little disquieting, there is little to be added regarding the miscellaneous receipts, which amounted to 118,540.12 francs, or more than twice the estimate of 56,200 francs, though even the former figure is 4,716.16 francs less than the corresponding amount for the preceding year.

These miscellaneous receipts are made up as follows :

	Francs
Interest on funds deposited at the bank	4,100.09
Grant by the " Deutsche Hochschule für Politik " to cover the salary of the official in charge of the German service at the Institute	35,824.25
Sale of old documents	288.40
Sale of the Institute's publications (subscriptions, advertis- ments, etc.)	67,204.43
Amount received for upkeep of the Assembly Hall	1,625.—
Received from the Institute staff for private telephone calls	1,653.45
Miscellaneous payments	1,434.50
Gift	6,410.—
Total	118,540.12

The *interest* accruing from funds deposited at the bank (4,100.09 francs) was considerably less than that for the previous year (19,862.06 francs), due partly to the lower interest rate by banks and partly to the smaller funds available, which prevented the Institute from making long-term deposits.

The *grant by the " Deutsche Hochschule für Politik "* (35,824.25 francs) was smaller than usual, the said body having only paid 5,900 Reichsmarks in 1930 instead of the usual 6,000, a difference of 100 Reichsmarks, or about 600 francs.

On the other hand, receipts from the *sales of the Institute's publications* rose very considerably, from 24,644.17 francs in 1929 to 67,204.43 francs, and are solely responsible for the large surplus in the total of miscellaneous receipts as compared with the estimates for this item. I shall comment later on this favourable result when I deal in detail with the accounts of the Publications Bureau.

The contribution to the *upkeep of the Assembly Hall* (1,625 francs) is a receipt to which I must draw attention this year for the first time, since it occurs rather frequently. The item covers the lump sums paid to the Institute by various bodies which were allowed to use the hall temporarily for conferences or meetings; the amounts are intended to cover the cost of upkeep (lighting, heating, cleaning, etc.).

The sum of 6,410 francs (the last item on the foregoing list) is the gift regularly made for publishing a propaganda pamphlet.¹

If, lastly, we take into account the balance from the previous period (85,700.44 francs), the following table may be drawn up of the sums at the Institute's disposal during 1930.

¹ Paid, as already mentioned, after the close of the 1930 financial year—viz., on May 18th, 1931.

² Of these contributions, the 1930 budget estimated for those of Belgium, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, the Principality of Monaco and Poland. 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, and the fact that during 1929 Poland paid part of this contribution ;

As regards the contributions of Colombia and the Dominican Republic for 1929, by reason of documents serving as the basis of the official statement concerning these 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, moreover, duly paid its 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 1928 report (page 43, note, 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 See report for 1927 (document A.28.1928.XII, page 53).

	Revenue from items entered in the 1930 budget (including profit on rate of exchange)	Revenue from arrears of contributions (including profit on rate of exchange)	Revenue from fresh contributions	Balance from 1929
	Francs	Francs	Francs	Francs
Grants by :				
France	2,500,000.—	—	—	—
Austria	5,389.—	—	—	—
Brazil	75,000.—	—	—	—
Denmark	23,777.20	23,728.80	—	—
Ecuador	2,326.50	2,326.50	—	—
Hungary	20,664.—	—	—	—
Italy	152,997.65	—	—	—
Luxemburg	2,466.25	2,466.25	—	—
Mexico	—	—	60,679.60	—
Principality of Monaco	—	4,000.—	—	—
Portugal	15,241.95	—	—	—
Roumania	25,000.—	—	—	—
Switzerland	24,662.50	—	—	—
Venezuela	12,000.—	—	—	—
Yugoslavia	—	—	25,000.—	—
Miscellaneous receipts	118,540.12	—	—	—
Balance from 1929	—	—	—	85,700.44
Total	2,978,065.17	32,521.55	85,679.60	85,700.44
		3,096,266.32		
			3,181,966.76	

It will be seen from this table that, apart from the 1929 balance, the *total* revenue for the year amounted to 3,096,266.32 francs, or 163,733.68 francs less than the total revenue estimated (3,260,000 francs).

Changes introduced into the Budget during the Financial Year.

As in every preceding year, numerous changes were made in the budget of expenditure, details of which are given in Table 4 annexed.

I shall not, however, repeat my usual criticisms of such changes in the form of the budget, in view of the quite exceptional circumstances which caused them. These changes were due to the proposals made by the Committee of Enquiry which met during the year, and the decisions taken after that meeting by the higher authorities, and consisted of transfers of appropriations as between various items, amounting to 324,780.59 francs and of certain increases in appropriations equal in all to the balance from 1929 (85,700.44 francs). In the upshot, the estimates of expenditure rose from 3,260,000 to 3,345,700.44 francs.

A glance at Table 4 will show that the transfers of appropriations (amounting to 319,830.59 francs) between various items (in other words, the real transfers) occurred almost entirely under the heading of "Staff". These transfers consist merely of inscribing to the "Allowances Account" a part of the amounts appropriated originally to salaries and are due partly to the wish to regularise entries—some allowances having originally been confused with salaries¹—and partly to the paying of allowances in lieu of notice.

I think I should now, in order to supplement the information given, submit a chronological table recapitulating the changes made in the original budget of expenditure for the financial year 1930.

	Increase of appropriation	That part of the increased mentioned in the preceding column was balanced by reductions in other appropriations (<i>transfers</i>)	Supplementary appropriations—that is to say, that part of the increase not balanced by reductions
	Francs	Francs	Francs
1. Decision by the Governing Body at the July 1930 session	88,400.44	2,700.—	85,700.44
2. Decision by the Executive Committee at the October 1930 session	319,830.59	319,830.59	—
3. Decision by the Committee of Directors at the January 1931 session	2,250.—	2,250.—	—
Total	410,481.03	324,780.59	85,700.44

¹ See preceding report (document A.21.1930.XII, page 71).

Comparison between Receipts and Expenditure.

The expenditure of the Institute for 1930 (see Table 5) amounted to 3,228,589.44 francs, or a saving of 117,111 francs on the figure of the final budget above mentioned (original budget plus supplementary credits—viz., 3,345,700.44 francs).

This saving of an amount exceeding the extra appropriations granted during the financial year, and equivalent, as has been said, to the 1929 balance (85,700.44 francs), proves that, as far as the budget itself and the books were concerned, it was quite unnecessary to increase appropriations.

On the other hand, if, to ascertain, not the theoretical result of the budget, but the real result of the financial year, we compare the total expenditure in question, not with the budget estimates, but with the actual revenue (3,096,266.32 francs), far from having a surplus to show, we find ourselves faced by a deficit of 132,323.12 francs.

Thus, the whole 1929 balance of 85,700.44 francs, which would not have been touched if all the budget estimates had not merely existed on paper but materialised in actual cash, has really been used in order to meet partly the deficit which was the real result of the financial year; "partly" because the remaining amount required to make up the total expenditure had to be taken from the working capital fund.

The amount so drawn was 56,252.58 francs, of which 46,622.68 francs were used for payments and the remaining 9,629.90 francs should have been paid to the heirs of a French Government architect for inspecting certain work done on the Institute's premises. This payment could not be made, however, as the parties concerned had not yet proved their title, and the amount involved was still on hand at the end of the financial year.¹

Working Capital Fund.

This fund was created during the year by taking an amount of 221,000 francs from the budgetary credits. Strictly speaking, however, this expenditure is merely a transfer of funds, since, though it is shown in the accounts as booked out from the general cash account, it remains the Institute's property, is entered in a separate account and kept in a separate safe to meet any temporary requirements or difficulties in the future.

For the reason already given, an amount of 56,252.58 francs has been taken from this fund and 46,622.68 francs of it used as above for certain essential payments and the balance of 9,629.90 francs put to reserve at the end of the year to enable a still undischarged obligation to be met. When the books were closed, therefore, the Working Capital Fund had been reduced from 221,000 to 164,747.42 francs.²

The results of the financial year under investigation, the difficulties that may be expected in future, and the fact that no cash surplus from previous financial years will henceforth enable such difficulties to be met, make it unnecessary for me to stress the necessity of safeguarding this fund most energetically and reconstituting it immediately. Arrangements should therefore be made to refund the amount already withdrawn, which would, incidentally, be a simple matter in view of the amounts available belonging to 1930, but only received after the close of that year.

RESULTS OF THE FINANCIAL YEAR.

To summarise, the financial year 1930 closed :

- (a) With a deficit of 163,733.68 francs on the revenue estimates ;
- (b) With a saving in the budget of 117,111 francs, or considerably less than the above deficit ;
- (c) With the total extinction of the balances of preceding years ;
- (d) With a cash balance of 9,629.90 francs ;
- (e) With a debt of 56,252.58 francs to the Working Capital Fund ;
- (f) With a contingent asset of 406,615.25 francs in the form of State contributions unpaid.

¹ In Table 6, the amount of 9,629.90 francs is therefore shown as surplus revenue at the end of the financial year and is the actual cash balance of the year, though it is, in this particular case, merely the unused balance of a loan—*i.e.*, an amount owed by the Institute to its own working capital fund.

The explanation which I have always inserted here regarding the cash balance and the savings in the budget is perhaps unnecessary this year, as the accounts are so clear. Revenue having, as already noted, fallen 163,733.68 francs below estimates, the saving on expenditure (*i.e.*, the saving in the budget of 117,111 francs) was insufficient to balance the account ; and it was thus necessary to borrow the deficit of 46,622.68 francs, plus the above-mentioned amount of 9,629.90 francs, from the working capital fund.

² The amount in the fund at the end of 1930 was thus scarcely more than 4.8 per cent of the expenditure budget for 1931 (3,404,000 francs).

At the same date, the working capital funds of the League of Nations, the International Educational Cinematographic Institute, and the International Institute for the Unification of Private Law at Rome, amounted to about 17, 11 and 18 per cent respectively of the estimated expenditure for the following financial period.

OBSERVATIONS ON EXPENDITURE.

CHAPTER I. — STAFF.

The appropriation under this chapter, originally fixed at 2,139,640 francs, was raised during the year to 2,160,640 francs. The not excessive increase of only 21,000 francs occurred under the item "Other allowances" and arose, as I have stated, from the unforeseen expenditure entailed by allowances, totalling 178,666.62 francs, granted by the higher authorities to twenty-six employees discharged at the end of November. This expenditure must therefore be considered as an extra appropriation over and above the estimates, but the fact of the Institute having saved the December salaries budgeted for these twenty-six employees should also not be forgotten.

In an earlier paragraph, I have also referred to fifteen transfers, totalling 319,830.59 francs, made in favour of the item "Other allowances". This sum was obtained by drawing on the credits of all the other items in the chapter without exception.

I have nothing further to add on this chapter, apart from pointing out that the appropriations made were completely expended, except for a saving of 16,195.42 francs in the documentation service. It is a mere fiction of accountancy to enter the saving in this particular item only, when it is really a general saving on the whole chapter, attributed for the sake of clearness—on final adjustment of the accounts—to a single fortuitously selected item.

Neither the general administration nor the various expenses in this chapter appear to call for further remarks from me, as the circumstances referred to in my previous report have not changed. The fresh expenditure entailed by new circumstances (allowances in lieu of notice) were, of course, the result of the decisions taken by the higher authorities and strictly complied with.

CHAPTER II. — UPKEEP AND MAINTENANCE.

The appropriation for this chapter was slightly raised by 10,700 francs to 185,700 francs, but at the end of the year there was a total saving of 15,501.91 francs on the three component items, which shows that, for the second half of the year, much of the expenditure budgeted for by the increased credit referred to was avoided. The extra 8,000 francs provided for "Upkeep of building and furniture" was even not used at all.

Under "Lighting and heating", where the biggest saving (13,793.35 francs) was made, it is interesting to note that 13,310.50 francs less were expended in 1930 than in the previous financial year.

On the other hand, the item "Insurance policies" shows a slight increase of 2,585.20 francs on the previous year, mainly due to a new French law and to the fact that insurance premiums for officials increase as the salaries rise. It was thus necessary to raise the original appropriation by 2,700 francs.

CHAPTER III. — WORKING EXPENSES.

The appropriation of 635,000 francs originally fixed for this chapter was also increased during the financial year, but only by the comparatively small sum of 46,950.44 francs—a considerable improvement on the previous year, both as regards the amount of the increase itself (in 1929 about 250,000 francs) and as regards the number of items requiring additional credits—only three as against six in 1929 (see Table 4).

It should be added that the saving of 35,710.63 francs on this item largely offset the increased appropriation.

This result is to be traced mainly to the first item "Travelling expenses and subsistence allowances of members of the Committee of Directors", which alone shows a saving of 8,549.20 francs.

The item "Entertainment allowance" has for the first time not called for larger appropriation, and even shows a considerable decrease (33,121.75 francs as compared with 54,995.45 francs in 1929 and the 1927 maximum of 84,966 francs). "Travelling" is also more than 35,000 francs below the 1929 figure, though a slightly larger appropriation (2,250 francs) was necessary.

The cost of upkeep, use and repair of the *motor-car* amounted in 1930 to 21,011.45 francs,¹ to which must be added 8,800 francs for the chauffeur's wages, 1,600 francs for the allowance

	Francs
¹ Repairs	4,934.10
Accessories	1,573.85
Petrol and oil	12,753.50
Garage rent	<u>1,750.—</u>
Total	21,011.45

paid him in lieu of notice on November 30th, about 800 francs for his uniform, plus 5,873.75 francs for the car's insurance, 465.95 francs for the chauffeur's insurance, and fines of 446.80 francs for a collision and for fast driving—that is, a total of 38,997.95 francs, or 3,000 francs more than for the previous financial year. The cost of *taxi-cabs* in Paris amounted to 2,937.20 francs, or more than 3,000 francs less than in the preceding financial year. Expenditure on *experts' meetings, office expenses* and the item "Library" also shows a large decrease on the original appropriations. Item F, "Publications, etc.", had to have its appropriation raised during the year by 43,080.44 francs, so that the estimate for this item rose from 115,000 francs to 158,080.44 francs, of which 152,904.26 francs were expended, leaving a saving of 5,176.18 francs.

The following table shows the expenditure on each of the Institute's publications and the figure fixed for this expenditure in the estimates :

Publication	Estimated amount	Amount spent	Difference	
			Plus	Minus
	Francs	Francs	Francs	Francs
<i>Intellectual Co-operation</i> (twelve numbers)	80,000	77,146.66 ¹	—	2,853.34
<i>Mouseion</i> (three numbers)	30,000	30,069.65 ²	69.65	—
List of Notable Works	4,000	4,855.—	855.—	—
Pamphlet on Advanced Holiday Courses in Europe	18,000	17,875.25 ³	—	124.75
<i>Bulletin of International School Correspondence</i> (two numbers)	1,200	3,625.— ⁴	2,425.—	—
<i>Guide to National Information Services, International Loans and Exchanges</i> (Library Co-ordination)	3,000	3,885.—	885.—	—
<i>International Code of Abbreviations of the Titles of Periodicals</i>	5,000	2,250.—	—	2,750.—
Propaganda pamphlet of the Institute	11,000	5,950.—	—	5,050.—
Various (prospectus, contribution to the publication of the <i>Index Bibliographicus</i> , etc.)	5,000	7,247.70 ⁵	2,247.70	—
Total	157,200	152,904.26	6,482.35	10,778.09
			4,295.74	

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	Out-standing claims
	Francs	Francs	Francs
<i>Intellectual Co-operation</i>	77,146.66	12,796.85	7,075.—
<i>Mouseion</i>	30,069.65	10,256.15	3,850.50
List of Notable Works	4,855.—	486.75	190.50
Pamphlet on Advanced Holiday Courses in Europe	17,875.25	224.85	29.50
<i>Bulletin of International School Correspondence</i>	3,625.—	1,806.70	—
<i>Guide to National Information Services, International Loans and Exchanges</i> (Library Co-ordination)	3,885.—	4,387.50	331.50
<i>International Code of Abbreviations of the Titles of Periodicals</i>	2,250.—	—	—
Propaganda pamphlet for the Institute	5,950.—	—	—
Various	7,247.70	—	—
Total	152,904.26	29,958.80	11,477.—

¹ 1,300 francs in payment for articles ; 358.50 francs for commissions to publicity agents ; 410 francs for editing and 75,078.16 francs for printing.

² 400 francs in payment for articles ; 25.65 francs for photographs ; 300 francs for editing and 29,344 francs for printing.

³ 5,830.25 francs for the German edition ; 5,845 francs for the English edition and 6,200 francs for the French edition.

⁴ 2,065 francs for the French edition and 1,560 francs for the German edition (one number only).

⁵ The Institute contributed 4,932.70 francs (1,000 Swiss francs) to the publication of the *Index Bibliographicus*.

We must add to the receipts shown in the preceding table (29,958.80 francs) the sum of 37,245.63 francs paid for publications printed during the preceding years, thus making the total receipts for publications the sum of 67,204.43 francs mentioned by me above, representing practically three times the amount received for the previous year. This favourable result is enhanced if we bear in mind that the large increase in receipts is supplemented by a considerable decrease in expenses as compared with the previous year—viz., 40,751.44 francs.

As the special accounts which it used to contain have been eliminated from the budget and the expenditure on the Museums Office has been added to the general expenditure, Item G, "Organisations and Various Work", only covered during the financial year a certain number of study scholarships and a special allowance, for which purposes, however, the initial appropriation of 20,000 francs—the same as for the preceding year—had to be increased by 1,620 francs. There were four such scholarships of 4,000 francs each, which the Committee of Directors has since 1927 awarded to a lecturer in Prague (for studies of Ukrainian engravings of the sixteenth to the eighteenth centuries), a professor of Sofia University (for a journey to Paris, Geneva and The Hague to make a special study of the League of Nations), a Vienna archivist (for research in France on mediaeval literature), and a professor of Ljubljana University (for studies of the pre-Indo-European languages and civilisations of ancient Europe).

The special allowance mentioned consisted of a payment of 4,500 francs to a woman employee whose post had been abolished; the sum was paid to compensate her for work done during the first quarter of 1930, for the so-called "Liaison Committee of the Major Associations and School Information Centre", reports of meetings, correspondence, library research, drafting of reports, a description which leaves it rather doubtful whether such expenditure should have been met by the Institute or not.

CHAPTER IV. — UNFORESEEN EXPENSES.

As usual, this chapter has served partly, though to a less degree than formerly, to make up shortages in other appropriations; 2,700 francs, for instance, were transferred to the item "Insurance policies" and 2,500 francs to "Travelling". On the other hand, the chapter was directly debited with 4,450.35 francs, practically the whole cost of two journeys of officials arriving from, and departing for, their native countries. Of the initial appropriation of 20,360 francs, there thus remained available, when the accounts were closed, an amount of 10,959.65 francs.

CHAPTER V. — ADDITIONAL OFFICE EXPENSES.

As stated in previous reports, this chapter was specially created in the financial year 1928 for the expenses of installing central heating. This installation, which in the two previous financial years had cost the Institute an amount of 201,087.89 francs, necessitated the further expenditure in 1930 of 49,950 francs, which makes the total cost 251,037.89 francs.

CHAPTER VI. — SUMS STILL TO BE PAID IN RESPECT OF PAST FINANCIAL YEARS.

The payments still outstanding at the end of 1928 owing to the work done at the Institute's premises not having been yet inspected by the French Government architect¹ have been gradually increased by other debts due to the subsequent decease of the architect and still shown, as I have already pointed out, in the Institute's accounts. In 1930, 2,306.61 francs were paid on account of this item, leaving 9,629.90 francs outstanding, as already mentioned, for 1931.

SPECIAL ACCOUNTS SEPARATED FROM THE BUDGET.

A. *Publication of the Collection of Latin-American Classics.*

The balance of this item carried over from 1929, amounting to 117,135.45 francs, was increased during 1930 by 113,694.25 francs paid by Venezuela (77,212.35 francs) and the Argentine (36,481.90 francs).

Of the total of 230,829.70 francs, 15,415.80 francs² were expended, leaving 215,414.20 francs, which have been credited to the same item in the 1931 financial year.

¹ See preceding report (document A. 21. 1930. XII, pages 78 and 79).

² 5,600 francs on translations (of which 1,500 francs for a translation not used because inadequate), 9,000 francs publishing expenses and other petty miscellaneous expenses.

In accordance with the decision of the higher authorities, this account is to be subdivided into as many accounts as there are contributions from States. The position is shown in the following table:

Country	Payments				Expenditure			Balance available
	Year	Amount paid (a)	Contribution to general publication expenses (5 per cent of the payment) (b)	Amount to be used solely for texts interesting the country making the payment (d)	Year 1929	Year 1930	Total (c)	
Chile	1928	30,874.70	1,543.73	29,330.97	263.25	13,600	13,863.25	$\left. \begin{array}{l} a-(b+c) \\ 15,467.72 \\ d-c \\ 80,770.20 \end{array} \right\}$
Brazil	1929	86,916.—	4,345.80	82,570.20	—	1,800	1,800.—	
Venezuela	1930	77,212.35	3,860.61	73,351.74	—	—	—	73,351.74
Argentine	1930	36,481.90	1,824.09	34,657.81	—	—	—	34,657.81
Total		231,484.95	11,574.23 ¹	219,910.72	263.25	15,400	15,663.25	204,247.47

B. *Enquiry into the Organisation of International University Interchanges and the Measures taken in all the Countries of Europe to promote these Interchanges (American Enquiry).*

The balance of 60,314.51 francs² at the end of 1929 was not touched during 1930 and has been carried over to the credit of the same item for 1931.

C. *Publication of the Acts and Memoranda of the International Congress of Popular Arts, held at Prague in October 1928.*

During 1930, the balance of 599.50 francs carried down under this heading at the end of 1929 was increased by 1,804.50 francs derived, as usual, from private subscriptions. No expenditure having been incurred for the publication in question, the whole amount of 2,404 francs has been carried over to the following year.

CONCLUSION.

It is clear that the results of the 1930 accounts show a definite improvement on those of the preceding year, as, though the higher authorities reduced appropriations by more than 400,000 francs³, the 1930 accounts still closed with a saving of 117,111 francs; it follows that, had the administration been normal, the balance of the preceding year (85,700.44 francs) would have remained intact and been increased by 31,410.56 francs, being the 1930 surplus; in addition, 221,000 francs would have been saved for the working capital fund.

Unfortunately, the revenue which the Institute expected to receive and which formed the financial basis of the praiseworthy effort made was not forthcoming. This explains the above result, which, though not absolutely discouraging, at present, nevertheless, gives ground for anxiety and calls for the greatest caution.

The cursory review I have made of the Institute's expenditure in 1930, effected in the same conditions as in the previous year (see my 1929 report), shows that there is a marked tendency to reduction which is likely to continue during 1931. It is certain, however, that reduction has now almost reached its limit, and that no improvement of the present situation can be looked for in this quarter. The Institute's further progress therefore depends entirely on an expansion of its financial resources, and this is the problem to be put before the higher authorities.

Geneva, June 11th, 1931.

(Signed) Dr. F. VIVALDI,

Deputy-Auditor of the League of Nations.

¹ At the end of the 1930 financial year, only 407.50 francs of this amount had been spent, leaving a reserve for general expenses of 11,166.73 francs.

² Paid by the "American Council on Education" and placed to the Institute's account through the League of Nations Secretariat.

³ The exact amount of the reduction was 3,768,756.65 francs — 3,345,700.44 francs = 423,056.21 francs.

Table 1.

POSITION AS ON DECEMBER 31ST, 1930.

	Total Francs	Budget services Francs	Non-budget services Francs
Balance as on December 31st, 1929	167,451.97	10,597.49	178,049.46
<i>Actual receipts in 1930 :</i>			
1. For the financial period 1929	335,159.31		
2. For the financial period 1930	3,000,936.70		
3. For non-budget services	338,090.75		
Total	3,674,186.76	3,336,096.01	338,090.75
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	3,841,638.73	3,325,498.52	516,140.21
<i>Actual expenditure in 1930 :</i>			
1. For the financial period 1929	238,861.38		
2. For the financial period 1930	3,073,156.94		
3. For non-budget services	45,415.50		
Balance as on December 31st, 1930	484,204.91	13,480.20	470,724.71

Table 2.

BUDGET FOR 1930.

I. RECEIPTS.

	Francs	
A. <i>Grants by:</i>		
Austria	5,000	
Belgium.	75,000	
Brazil.	75,000	
Colombia	15,000	
Czechoslovakia.	73,000	
Denmark	20,800	
Dominican Republic	25,000	
Ecuador.	2,000	
Egypt	64,000	
France	2,500,000	
Hungary	20,000	
Italy	152,000	
Luxemburg	2,000	
Monaco.	2,000	
Poland	100,000	
Portugal	12,000	
Roumania.	25,000	
Switzerland	24,000	
Venezuela.	12,000	
	<hr/>	3,203,800
B. <i>Miscellaneous receipts:</i>		
Miscellaneous receipts	20,200	
" Deutsche Hochschule für Politik "	36,000	
	<hr/>	56,200
		<hr/>
		3,260,000

II. EXPENDITURE.

Chapter I. — Staff.

Number of posts according to the budget	Name of service	Estimates for 1930	Total estimates for the section or service	Observations
		Francs	Francs	
I. General Services.				
A. Directorate:				
I	Director	75,000		The Director has free housing accommodation.
I	Deputy-Director	62,000		
I	Secretary of the Institute	62,000		
I	Assistant Head of Section	30,000		
3	Experts	19,200		
3	Secretary shorthand-typists	<u>49,500</u>	297,700	
B. Staff and Administrative Services:				
I	Head of Service	36,000		
I	Accountant and Internal Control Officer	30,000		
I	Housekeeper	18,000		
I	Auditor	8,000		
I	Deputy-Auditor	1,000		
I	Doctor	<u>6,000</u>	99,000	
C. Correspondence Service:				
I	Head of Service	30,000		Ranked as Assistant Head of Service.
I	Registrar	25,000		
I	Clerk	21,000		
I	Supervisor	17,000		
8	Shorthand-typists	112,000		
I	Roneo operator	11,400		
I	Assistant roneo operator	9,600		
6	Assistants (Attachés)	83,520		
I	Clerk (Commis)	<u>12,000</u>	321,520	
D. Documentation:				
I	Head of Service	30,000		Ranked as Assistant Head of Service.
I	Shorthand-typist	14,000		
I	Clerk	21,000		
3	Translators	58,000		
8	Assistants (Attachés)	<u>88,660</u>	211,660	
II. Technical Services.				
A. University Relations Section:				
I	Head of Section	62,000		
I	Assistant Head of Section	36,000		
I	Clerk	21,000		
I	Secretary shorthand-typist	<u>16,500</u>	135,500	
BI. Scientific Relations Section (Mathematical, Physical and Natural Sciences):				
I	Head of Section	62,000		
I	Clerk	21,000		
I	Secretary shorthand-typist	<u>16,500</u>	99,500	
B2. Scientific Relations Section (Historical and Social Sciences):				
I	Head of Section	62,000		Vacant. Allowance.
I	Assistant Head of Section	36,000		
I	Expert	6,600		
I	Secretary shorthand-typist	<u>16,500</u>	121,100	
62	Carried forward	1,285,980	1,285,980	

Number of posts according to the budget	Name of service	Estimates for 1930	Total estimates for the section or service	Observations
		Francs	Francs	
62	<i>Brought forward</i>	1,285,980	1,285,980	
	<i>C. Literary Relations Section:</i>			
1	Assistant Head of Section.	36,000		
1	Secretary shorthand-typist.	<u>16,500</u>	52,500	
	<i>D. Artistic Relations Section and Inter- national Museums Office:</i>			
1	Head of Section	62,000		
1	Assistant Head of Section.	30,000		
1	Secretary of the International Museums Office.	30,000		Ranked as Assistant Head of Section.
1	Assistant (Attaché)	8,000		
1	Secretary shorthand-typist.	<u>16,500</u>	146,500	
	<i>E. Information Service and Publications Service:</i>			
1	Head of Section	62,000		
3	Clerks	63,000		
3	Assistants	31,000		
2	Shorthand-typists.	<u>28,000</u>	184,000	
	<i>F. Legal Service:</i>			
1	Head of Service	62,000		Ranked as Head of Section.
1	Official on special duty	30,000		
1	Clerk	21,000		
1	Secretary shorthand-typist.	<u>16,500</u>	129,500	
	<i>G. Educational Information Centre and Liaison Committee of the Major Associations:</i>			
1	Expert.	13,200	13,200	Allowance
	<i>H. Cinematographic Study Service (ad memorian).</i>			
	<i>I. National Services:</i>			
1	Assistant Head of Section on special duty	36,000	36,000	Grant by the "Deutsche Hochschule für Politik".
	<i>J. French Delegate:</i>			
1	French delegate.	35,000	35,000	
	<i>K. House Staff:</i>			
	• Office-keepers, messengers, cleaners, cyclist	156,120	156,120	
	<i>L. Sundry Allowances:</i>			
—	(Family allowances, etc.)	<u>100,840</u>	<u>100,840</u>	
85	Total.	2,139,640	2,139,640	

Chapter II.

	Appropriation suggested for 1930	1929 appropriations	Paid in 1928
	Francs	Francs	Francs
A. Upkeep of building and furniture . . .	75,000	100,000	71,564.60
B. Lighting and heating.	80,000	80,000	82,293.75
C. Insurance policies	<u>20,000</u>	<u>17,000</u>	<u>13,617.25</u>
Total.	175,000	197,000	167,475.60

Chapter III.

	Estimates for 1930 Francs	1929 appropriations Francs	Paid in 1929 Francs
A. Travelling expenses and subsistence allowance, of members of Committee of Directors.	50,000	50,000	52,113.55
B. Entertainment allowance	40,000	50,000	68,936.70
C. Travelling (journeys made by officials of the Institute).	100,000	100,000	156,715.95
<i>Cbis.</i> Experts' meetings	150,000	150,000	179,370.65
D. Office expenses	140,000	140,000	157,888.76
E. Library	20,000	20,000	19,854.20
F. Publications, etc.	115,000	100,000	203,475.78
G. Organisations and various work.	20,000	20,000	188,170.19
Total.	<u>635,000</u>	<u>630,000</u>	<u>1,026,525.78</u>

Chapter IV.

Unforeseen expenditure.	20,360	43,000	22,591.65
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Chapter V.

Additional office expenses (central heating).	69,000	100,000	104,881.85
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Chapter VI.

Payment to working capital fund.	221,000	—	—
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SUMMARY.

<i>Chapter I.</i>	2,139,640	2,247,900	1,898,405.83
<i>Chapter II.</i>	175,000	197,000	167,475.60
<i>Chapter III.</i>	635,000	630,000	1,026,525.78
<i>Chapter IV.</i>	20,360	43,000	22,591.65
<i>Chapter V.</i>	69,000	100,000	104,881.85
<i>Chapter VI.</i>	221,000	—	—
Total.	<u>3,260,000</u>	<u>3,217,900</u>	<u>3,219,880.71</u>

Table 3.

RECEIPTS FOR 1930.

	Francs	Francs
I. Grants by:		
Austria	5,389.—	
Brazil.	75,000.—	
Denmark (for 1929 and 1930).	47,506.—	
Ecuador (for 1929 and 1930)	4,653.—	
France	2,500,000.—	
Hungary	20,664.—	
Italy	152,997.65	
Luxemburg (for 1929 and 1930).	4,932.50	
Mexico	60,679.60	
Monaco (for 1928 and 1929)	4,000.—	
Portugal	15,241.95	
Roumania.	25,000.—	
Switzerland	24,662.50	
Venezuela.	12,000.—	
Yugoslavia	25,000.—	
	<u>2,977,726.20</u>	
2. Miscellaneous receipts:		
Payment by the "Deutsche Hochschule für Politik".	35,824.25	
Sundry	82,715.87	
	<u>118,540.12</u>	
3. Borrowed from Working Capital Fund		56,252.58
Total.		<u>3,152,518.90</u>

Table 4.

TRANSFERS AND SUPPLEMENTARY CREDITS FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD 1930.

Items	Original credits	Transfers and supplementary credits			Final credits
		July 1930	Executive Committee	January 1931	
	Francs	Francs	Francs	Francs	Francs
<i>Chapter I. — Staff.</i>					
<i>1. General Services.</i>					
A. Directorate	297,700		— 72,066.84		225,633.16
B. Staff and Administrative Services	99,000		— 1,860.08		97,139.92
C. Correspondence Service	321,520		— 54,759.81		266,760.19
D. Documentation	211,660		— 11,047.90		200,612.10
<i>2. Technical Services.</i>					
A. University Relations Section	135,500		— 2,476.74		133,023.26
B1. Scientific Relations Section (physical, mathematical and natural sciences)	99,500		— 8,146.82		91,353.18
B2. Scientific Relations Section (historical and social sciences)	121,100		— 65,660.—		55,440.—
C. Literary Relations Section	52,500		— 16,692.—		35,808.—
D. Artistic Relations Section and International Museums Office	146,500		— 59,371.74		87,128.26
E. Information Section and Publications Service	184,000		— 5,516.98		178,483.02
F. Legal Service	129,500		— 8,500.08		120,999.92
G. Educational Information Centre and Liaison Committee of the Major Associations	13,200		— 1,100.—		12,100.—
I. National Services	36,000		— 360.—		35,640.—
J. French delegate	35,000		— 6,416.74		28,583.26
K. House staff	156,120		— 5,854.86		150,265.14
L. Sundry allowances (family, etc.)	100,840	+ 21,000.—	+ 319,830.59		441,670.59
<i>Chapter II.</i>					
A. Upkeep of building and furniture	75,000	+ 8,000.—			83,000.—
B. Lighting and heating	80,000				80,000.—
C. Insurance policies	20,000	+ 2,700.—			22,700.—
<i>Chapter III.</i>					
A. Travelling expenses and subsistence allowances of members of Committee of Directors	50,000				50,000.—
B. Entertainment allowances	40,000				40,000.—
C. Travelling	100,000			+ 2,250	102,250.—
Cbis. Experts' meetings	150,000				150,000.—
D. Office expenses	140,000				140,000.—
E. Library	20,000				20,000.—
F. Publications, etc.	115,000	+ 43,080.44			158,080.44
G. Organisations and various works	20,000	+ 1,620.—			21,620.—
<i>Chapter IV.</i>					
Unforeseen expenses	20,360	— 2,700.—		— 2,250	15,410.—
<i>Chapter V.</i>					
Additional office expenses (central heating)	69,000				69,000.—
<i>Chapter VI.</i>					
Payment to Working Capital Fund	221,000				221,000.—
<i>Chapter VII.</i>					
Expenses outstanding in respect of past financial years		+ 12,000.—			12,000.—
	3,260,000	85,700.44			3,345,700.44

Table 5.

DETAILED ACCOUNT OF EXPENDITURE DURING THE FINANCIAL PERIOD 1930.

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, 1930	From January 1st to March 31st, 1931			
	Francs	Francs	Francs	Francs	Francs	Francs
<i>Chapter I. — Staff.</i>						
<i>I. General Services.</i>						
A. Directorate	225,633.16	225,633.16		225,633.16		
B. Staff and Administrative Services	97,139.92	97,139.92		97,139.92		
C. Correspondence Service	266,760.19	266,461.19	299.—	266,760.19		
D. Documentation	200,612.10	184,416.68		184,416.68	16,195.42	
<i>2. Technical Services.</i>						
A. University Relations Section	133,023.26	133,023.26		133,023.26		
B1. Scientific Relations Section (physical, mathematical and natural sciences)	91,353.18	91,353.18		91,353.18		
B2. Scientific Relations Section (historical and social sciences)	55,440.—	55,440.—		55,440.—		
C. Literary Relations Section	35,808.—	35,808.—		35,808.—		
D. Artistic Relations Section and International Museums Office	87,128.26	87,128.26		87,128.26		
E. Information Section and Publications Service	178,483.02	178,483.02		178,483.02		
F. Legal Service	120,999.92	120,999.92		120,999.92		
G. Educational Information Centre and Liaison Committee of the Major Associations	12,100.—	12,100.—		12,100.—		
I. National Services	35,640.—	35,640.—		35,640.—		
J. French delegate	28,583.26	28,583.26		28,583.26		
K. House staff.	150,265.14	150,265.14		150,265.14		
L. Sundry allowances (family allowances, etc.)	441,670.59	441,670.59		441,670.59		
<i>Chapter II.</i>						
A. Upkeep of building and furniture	83,000.—	21,616.35	50,076.99	71,693.34	11,306.66	
B. Lighting and heating	80,000.—	44,425.15	21,781.50	66,206.65	13,793.35	
C. Insurance policies	22,700.—	22,298.10		22,298.10	401.90	
<i>Chapter III.</i>						
A. Travelling expenses and subsistence allowances of members of the Committee of Directors	50,000.—	41,450.80		41,450.80	8,549.20	
B. Entertainment allowances	40,000.—	28,136.75	4,985.—	33,121.75	6,878.25	
C. Travelling	102,250.—	96,620.35	5,626.90	102,247.25	2.75	
Cbis Experts' meetings	150,000.—	144,203.50	43,017.40	144,203.50	5,796.50	
D. Office expenses	140,000.—	90,250.05	6,194.15	133,267.45	6,732.55	
E. Library	20,000.—	11,478.70	23,451.56	17,672.85	2,327.15	
F. Publications	158,080.44	129,452.70		152,904.26	5,176.18	
G. Organisations and various work	21,620.—	21,371.95		21,371.95	248.05	
<i>Carried forward</i>	3,028,290.44	2,195,449.98	155,432.50	2,950,882.48	77,407.96	

Table 5 (continued).

DETAILED ACCOUNT OF EXPENDITURE DURING THE FINANCIAL PERIOD 1930 (continued).

Items	Total credit 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 1930	From January 1st to March 31st, 1931			
	Francs	Francs	Francs	Francs	Francs	Francs
<i>Brought forward</i> . . .	3,028,290.44	2,795,449.98	155,432.50	2,950,882.48	77,407.96	
<i>Chapter IV.</i> Unforeseen expenses	15,410.—	4,450.35		4,450.35	10,959.65	
<i>Chapter V.</i> Additional office expenses (central heating)	69,000.—	49,950.—		49,950.—	19,050.—	
<i>Chapter VI.</i> Paid to Working Capital Fund . . .	221,000.—	221,000.—		221,000.—		
<i>Chapter VII.</i> Expenses outstanding in respect of past financial years	12,000.—	2,306.61		2,306.61	9,693.39	9,629.90
Total . . .	3,345,700.44	3,073,156.94	155,432.50	3,228,589.44	117,111.—	9,629.90

Table 6.

RESULT OF FINANCIAL PERIOD 1930.

(Closed on March 31st, 1931.)

TRANSACTIONS DURING THE FINANCIAL PERIOD 1930.

1. Receipts:		Francs	Francs
(a) January 1st to December 31st, 1930		3,000,936.70	
(b) January 1st to March 31st, 1931		151,582.20	
Total.		3,152,518.90	3,152,518.90
2. Expenditure:			
(a) January 1st to December 31st, 1930		3,073,156.94	
(b) January 1st to March 31st, 1931		155,432.50	
Total.		3,228,589.44	3,228,589.44
Deficit			76,070.54
The result of the financial period 1929 showed a surplus of		263,749.90	
Of which "non-budget services" accounted for		178,049.46	
The budgetary result of the financial period 1929 therefore showed a surplus of		85,700.44	85,700.44
The final result of the financial period 1930 is a surplus of			9,629.90

Table 7.

NON-BUDGET SERVICES.

	Balance on December 31st, 1929	Actual receipts 1930	Total receipts	Actual expenditure 1930	Balance on December 31st, 1930
	Francs	Francs	Francs	Francs	Francs
Latin-American classics	117,135.45	113,694.25	230,829.70	15,415.50	215,414.20
American enquiry	60,314.51	—	60,314.51	—	60,314.51
Subscriptions to the Acts and Memoranda of the International Congress of Popular Arts, held at Prague in October 1928	599.50	1,804.50	—	2,404.—	2,404.—
Working Capital Fund	—	221,000.—	221,000.—	30,000.—	191,000.—
Sums received in advance	—	1,592.—	1,592.—	—	1,592.—
Total.	178,049.46	338,090.75	516,140.21	45,415.50	470,724.71

Table 8.

VALUE OF FURNITURE APPEARING IN THE INVENTORY.			
	Francs		Francs
1928 :		1928 :	
January 1st, Value of furniture acquired up to December 31st, 1927	822,319.—	January 1st, Depreciation on December 31st, 1927 : 20 per cent	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
	<u>854,567.80</u>	December 31st, Balance	<u>170,913.56</u>
			<u>683,654.24</u>
			<u>854,567.80</u>
1929 :		1929 :	
January 1st, Balance on December 31st 1928	683,654.24	December 31st, Depreciation 20 per cent on 940,279.55	188,055.91
December 31st, Value of furniture acquired in 1929	85,711.75	December 31st, Balance	<u>581,310.08</u>
	<u>769,365.99</u>		<u>769,365.99</u>
1930 :		1930 :	
January 1st, Balance on December 31st 1929	581,310.08	December 31st, Depreciation 20 per cent on 947,382.25	189,476.45
December 31st, Value of furniture acquired in 1930	7,102.70	December 31st, Balance	<u>399,936.33</u>
	<u>588,412.78</u>		<u>588,412.78</u>

Appendix 4.

MEMORANDUM BY THE LEGAL EXPERTS ON THE LEGAL SITUATION RESULTING FROM THE CONCESSION OF PREMISES GRANTED BY THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION.

(Approved by the Governing Body at its Eighth Session).

At its April 1931 session, the Directors' Committee instructed the undersigned to prepare, for the present session, " a memorandum giving an interpretation of the passage in a letter from the French Government to the Council of the League of Nations concerning the concession by the Institute of offices and conference rooms, and laying down the conditions in which headquarters could be placed at the disposal of associations "

* * *

Paragraph 3 of the letter from the French Government, dated December 8th, 1924, specially states that :

" . . . the Administrative Council, in so far as the premises at its disposal permit, may grant the use of offices and conference rooms to such institutions and associations working for the development of international intellectual relations as may submit a request to that effect and as may seem, in its opinion, to offer adequate guarantee. "

Further, paragraph 7 of the above-mentioned letter provides that, in the event of the suppression of the Institute,

" Institutions and associations to whom the use of offices and conference rooms has been granted by the Administrative Council shall each remove their furniture and collections. "

It would seem that, in so far as they are used by the grantee institutions and associations, the offices and conference rooms referred to in the paragraph quoted above cannot be regarded as having the same legal particularity as that characterising the premises of the Institute. It could not, for example, be argued that, in these conditions, these offices and conference rooms are entitled to diplomatic privileges as is the case with the Institute's premises.

In point of fact, the absence of any reference to this point in the texts precludes as from admitting that it was the intention of the French Government to grant to the institutions and associations in question any privilege or exemption beyond the scope of common law.

So long as they are occupied by these third party organisations, the premises here in question must be regarded, from the point of view envisaged, as being subject to the provisions of common law.

The Institute is therefore under the obligation, should the occasion arise, not to object to the conduct of judiciary proceedings in the conceded offices and rooms.

Such are the conclusions to be drawn from the existence, in the organic texts of the Institute, of the provisions set forth in paragraphs 3 and 7 above mentioned.

* * *

Up to the present, the Institute has confined itself to requiring the institutions and associations concerned to satisfy the primary condition formally laid down in the letter from the French Government—to endeavour to promote international intellectual relations.

The undersigned, relying on the experience of past years, are of the opinion that the following formalities might in future be imposed by the Institute on institutions and associations applying for a concession of premises :

(1) Communication of the statutes and by-laws of the association concerned, together with the name, nationality, qualifications and address of the persons responsible for its management.

An examination of these documents would enable the Institute to judge of the character and doctrine of the association, and, in full knowledge of the facts, to formulate for the consideration of the Directors' Committee its proposals regarding the action to be taken in respect of the application.

(2) Communication to the Chairman of the Administrative Council of the Institute of an official application, in conformity with the appended text (see Sub-Appendix), in which the association undertakes to abstain from conducting any activities with a view to financial gain. This same application should also state that the association agrees to conform to any internal regulations and orders that may be drawn up by the Institute regarding the use of the conceded offices and rooms and, further, that it agrees to vacate these premises at the first request of the Institute.

These two formalities would suffice to render the danger of judiciary proceedings being conducted within the Institute building extremely improbable, and at the same time they would emphasise the revocable character of the hospitality accorded by the Institute.

It is for the Administrative Council to judge whether similar engagements should be assumed at the Institute's request by the associations at present enjoying this hospitality.

Sub-Appendix.

DRAFT OF LETTER TO BE ADDRESSED TO THE CHAIRMAN OF THE GOVERNING BODY OF THE INSTITUTE BY THE INSTITUTIONS AND ASSOCIATIONS HERE IN QUESTION, APPLYING FOR ACCOMMODATION IN VIRTUE OF PARAGRAPH 3 OF THE LETTER DATED DECEMBER 8TH, 1924, FROM THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT.

Dear Sir,

The (name of the association) has the honour to apply to the Governing Body of the Institute for permission to use office accommodation in virtue of paragraph 3 of the letter dated December 8th, 1924, from the French Government. (*Journal Officiel* of the French Republic, of August 9th, 1925, pages 7670 and 7671.)

Enclosed please find the text of the statutes and by-laws of our association, together with a list of the persons responsible for its management, stating their nationality, qualifications and address.

The (name of the association) hereby undertakes to abstain from pursuing any activity with a view to financial gain. It agrees to conform to any internal regulation or order laid down by the Institute in respect of the use of the conceded offices and to communicate to the Institute at regular intervals information enabling it to follow the activities of the association.

The association further agrees to vacate the quarters placed at its disposal, within one month, on receipt of a notice addressed to it by the Institute by registered letter.

It undertakes to regard this measure as being neither of a vexatious character nor detrimental to its interests in any manner whatsoever.

The Chairman of the (name of the association).

Geneva, January 4th, 1932.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

INTERNATIONAL EDUCATIONAL CINEMATOGRAPHIC INSTITUTE

**REPORT TO THE COUNCIL ON THE FOURTH SESSION
OF THE GOVERNING BODY OF THE INSTITUTE**

Held at Rome on October 13th and 14th, 1931.

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The Governing Body of the International Educational Cinematographic Institute held its fourth session at Rome on October 13th and 14th, 1931, under the chairmanship of Professor Alfredo Rocco, Italian Minister of Justice and member of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.

The following were present: M. BARRIER, Inspector at the Ministry of Education, Paris (replacing M. Focillon, Professor at the Sorbonne, Paris); Dr. BÄUMER, Member of the Child Welfare Committee; Dr. CHRZANOWSKI, Head of the Press Bureau, Polish Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Dr. CÜRLIS, Director of the Cultural Research Institute, Berlin, President of the Cultural and Educational Film Confederation; M. DESTRÉE, former Minister, Vice-President of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation; Mr. HANKIN, Royal Inspector of the British Ministry of Education; Dr. KRÜSS, Director of the Berlin State Library; M. LUMIÈRE, member of the Institut de France; Mr. MITCHELL (replacing Mr. Milliken, Secretary-General of "Motion Picture Producers and Distributors, Inc.", U.S.A.); Dr. OPRESCU, Professor at the University of Bucharest; Mr. PARANJPYE, former Minister of Education at Bombay, Member of the Council of the Secretary of State for India; M. YOSHIDA, Japanese Ambassador in Italy.

The following also attended in an advisory capacity: M. CABRINI, representative of the International Labour Office, and M. SECRÉTAN, representative of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation.

Also present: M. Luciano DE FEO, Director of the Institute; M. DE MONTENACH, Secretary of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and Secretary of the Governing Body of the Institute; Dr. VIVALDI, Deputy-Auditor of the League of Nations.

The following members of the Governing Body were appointed during the year by the Council of the League of Nations: M. Yoshida, Dr. Chrzanowski and Professor Oprescu. Dr. Bäumer attended as delegate of the Child Welfare Committee in place of the Marquis de Guad-el-Jelu, who retired from the Governing Body at his own desire.

I. PERMANENT EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The Permanent Executive Committee was composed as before of the Chairman of the Governing Body, M. Rocco, and of M. Focillon, the Marquis de Guad-el-Jelu, M. Krüss, Mr. Milliken and Mr. Paranjpye. The Committee held three sessions, in October 1930 and in January and April 1931. The Budget Committee, consisting of the Chairman and M. Krüss, also held a meeting in October 1931.

As appears from M. Krüss's report on the work of the Permanent Executive Committee, the Committee found, at each of its sessions, that the work of the Institute was proceeding satisfactorily. The questions on which the Committee adopted special resolutions included, amongst others, the study on film censorship, the preparation of a catalogue of educational films, international statistics of the educational cinematograph, and the draft Convention for the Abolition of Customs Barriers in the Case of Educational Films. At the proposal of the Executive Committee, the Director of the Institute and the technical members of the Governing Body met in Paris in March 1931. This meeting, which was attended by M. Cürlis, M. Lumière and Mr. Smith, drafted a number of proposals concerning present and possible future collections of educational films.

In particular, the Executive Committee devoted several meetings to the compilation of draft staff regulations of the Institute, as instructed by the Governing Body.

The financial position of the Institute did not give rise to any special measures. The Budget Committee dealt, at the meeting held immediately before the session of the Governing Body, with the preparation of the 1932 budget.

At the end of the report, the Executive Committee expressed its appreciation of the work successfully accomplished by the Institute during the year, in spite of numerous difficulties. The report was submitted to the Governing Body and approved by it.

According to the Statute of the Institute, the meetings of the Permanent Executive Committee should be held every four months—that is to say, three times a year. In view of the general economic position, the Governing Body decided, in compliance with the directions of the League Secretariat, to hold, in 1932, but one session during the winter, and the other two before and after the meeting of the Governing Body.

In accordance with Article 8 of the Organic Statute of the Institute and with Article 17 of the General and Administrative Regulations, the Governing Body re-elected the Permanent Executive Committee, whose term of office had expired. The Committee is now composed of M. Rocco, Chairman of the Governing Body, and of Count Carton de Wiart, M. Focillon, M. Krüss, Mr. Milliken and M. de Reynold.

2. WORK OF THE INSTITUTE.

(a) REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE INSTITUTE.

The Governing Body heard in the first place the report of the Director of the Institute, which discusses in detail the current work of the institute and the plans for its further development. This report may be summarised as follows:

The first section of the report discusses the relations of the Institute with the various League services and institutions during the past year and in particular with the International Child Welfare Committee, the Health Committee of the League of Nations, the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and the International Labour Office, as well as with other institutions, such as the International Institute of Agriculture. Co-operation with the International Child Welfare Committee was particularly active; the work of the Institute relates for the most part to questions raised by this Committee (examination of films, protection of the public in cinematograph halls, non-inflammable films, and the influence of films on young people). Close relations have also been maintained with the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, especially in connection with the work of instructing young people in the aims of the League of Nations.

Particularly valuable exchanges of ideas took place between the Institute and various important international organisations, such as the International Council of Women, the International Committee on Social Instruction and Education through Cinematography and Broadcasting, the International Museums Office, and the International Chamber of the Educational Film at Basle. The co-operation of the Museums Office was also secured for the compilation of film catalogues, and as a result of the agreement reached, the Institute will be working in very close contact with the International Chamber of the Educational Film at Basle. In the course of the year, the Institute lent its premises to the Conference of Cinema-Owners and to the Film Press Congress.

The Institute keeps in touch, not only with the big international associations, but also with the organisations of the various countries and with their Governments. The Institute was particularly successful in its relations with the Chinese Government, which intends to concentrate on the organisation of education by the cinema.

The second part of the report enumerates the various questions taken up or disposed of by the Institute in the course of the year. They relate primarily to the following subjects:

Accident Prevention. — Compilation of a list of films dealing with the prevention of accidents and the preparation of a report on the use of such films, their manufacture, the requirements which they have to fulfil, their results, etc.

Health. — Issue of the paper entitled "Health and the Cinema" and the publication of reports in the Institute's *Review*.

Agriculture. — Execution of the programme of work prepared by the Mixed Agricultural Advisory Committee; some of the reports and investigations were published in the August and September numbers of the *Review*.

Workers' Leisure. — A report is being prepared.

Influence of the Cinema on the Life of Nations. — Investigations carried out in Italy, Belgium and Roumania on the cinema and fatigue, teachers and the cinema, educational possibilities, the frequency with which cinemas are attended by school-children and the influence of war-films on young people. Further enquiries are under preparation in connection with the following subjects: the films preferred by children, the impression which films make on young people, the cinema as a feature of social life, the opinions of the children with regard to the music accompanying cinema films and the opinions of mothers on the cinema.

Educational. — A historical study of visual education has been completed, and a study on school film libraries is being prepared.

Cinematograph Archives. — The question of film archives has been thoroughly investigated by the Institute, and, in this part of the report, the Director presents a general survey of this question, which arose out of Dr. Cürli's proposal for the formation of central cinematograph archives. As regards existing cinematograph collections, a distinction must be made between archives properly speaking and film libraries primarily used for the loan of films. The most important archives and film libraries, especially in Germany, are enumerated here, and the various possibilities with regard to the formation of central archives discussed.

The Pedagogical Aspect of Educational Films. — Publication, in the Institute's *Review*, of a study by Frau Professor Marbach on the question of teaching languages through the medium of talking films and the joint investigation by the Director and Frau Professor Marbach into the general question of education by the cinema.

Legislation on the Cinema. — Completion of the work dealing with film censorship throughout the world, collation of the texts of all laws dealing with this question, studies on health regulations in cinema halls, precautions against fire, non-inflammable films and costs of transport of films. Recommendation: the Governing Body requests the League of Nations to take action with a view to obtaining more favourable transport conditions for educational and cultural films; collection of documentation relating to the question of authors' rights in regard to films.

Film Catalogues. — Compilation of lists of officially examined educational and cultural films from all countries and distribution of the catalogues.

Reduction of Customs Duty on Educational and Cultural Films. — Attempts to bring about the conclusion of an international film convention.

Documentation of the Institute. — The library, the newspaper room and the card-index of information.

Lantern Slides and Screen-Pictures on Films. — Enquiries into the value and distribution of screen-picture series on films.

The relations between the Institute and film manufacturers throughout the world have become closer; highly interesting films have been shown in the cinema hall on many occasions.

The following section of the report relates more particularly to the internal organisation of the Institute (insurance policies for the employees, resignation of the English editor, promotion for the employees, and the administrative Statute). It deals in particular with the *Review* and with the editing section generally, budget questions, distribution of labour, number of subscribers, contents and nature of the *Review*, advertisements and publication of monographs. Great progress has already been made with the "Encyclopædia of the Cinema", though the question of the costs of publication is still giving rise to difficulties.

This chapter also contains certain details relating to the administration of the budget.

The last section of the report contains the programme of work for 1932. The study of the problems taken up by the Institute in the course of the last year is to be continued, and certain new work is contemplated. A conference of representatives of associations and organisations interested in the educational film is to be held at Rome. The formation in Rome of a collection of interesting films dealing with current events, and of a large card-index to facilitate reference to the catalogues, is being considered. The Institute is also considering studying the question of the exchange of public health educational and propaganda films and would also like to encourage surgical films. The object is to compile a sort of cinematographic encyclopædia of medical science. The Institute also proposes to organise "cinema weeks" in various countries. It is also desirous of giving effect to a proposal of the Italian professional educational film combine for the circulation at home and abroad of films relating to various trades. Another question under consideration is the compilation of collections of cinematograph documents dealing with folklore (silent and talking films) on the proposal of Professor Goidanich, and of a "sound film library" composed of short descriptive accounts of all educational and cultural films, accompanied by specimen pictures of such films.

(b) DECISIONS OF THE GOVERNING BODY.

The Governing Body discussed the report submitted by the Director of the Institute and, while approving it as a whole, adopted the following resolutions relating to particular questions:

Production of a Teaching Film dealing with the League of Nations:

"The Governing Body,

"Having noted the resolution dated July 4th, 1931, adopted by the delegation of the Sub-Committee of Experts for the Instruction of Youth in the Aims of the League of Nations;

"Having also heard a statement by the Director to the effect that the Institute has already received draft scenarios which might meet the wishes of the Sub-Committee of Experts:

"Notes that the contribution required of the Institute in this matter is in accordance with the agreement arranged between the Secretariat of the League of Nations and the Institute in January 1930 regarding the part to be played by the Institute in the production of films dealing with the League of Nations;

"Considers that the Institute is in a position to afford useful assistance in the enquiries prescribed with a view to promoting the production of teaching films for the instruction of youth in the aims and work of the League of Nations;

"Accordingly instructs the Director to give liberal assistance of the kind asked for, and in particular to place at the disposal of the competent organs of the League the information already collected and to afford them the benefit of the relations established with film producers and scenario writers;

"Calls attention to the importance of pursuing the enquiries prescribed by the Sub-Committee of Experts, on as practical a basis as possible in order that they may meet the needs of the teaching staffs and popular educational circles which are to use the proposed films, as well as the requirements of the industrial circles which will be asked to produce them."

Agreements with the International Chamber of the Educational Film and the International Committee on Social Instruction and Education through Cinematography and Broadcasting:

"The Governing Body,

"Is glad to note the result of the negotiations conducted both with the International Chamber of the Educational Film at Basle and with the International Committee on Social Instruction and Education through Cinematography and Broadcasting with a view to the conclusion of agreements providing for close and effective co-operation between these various organisations;

"Notes that a general agreement such as seems to be desired by these organisations themselves should enable the Institute to draw up a programme of work and define the part to be played by each of the organisations dealing with the educational cinematograph;

"Considers that the proposals which have been made in this sense should be welcomed, both with a view to the conclusion of a single agreement for co-operation on the part of all the organisations and also with a view to a special agreement with each of them, so framed, however, as to prevent any duplication of work;

"Instructs the Director to take as soon as possible the necessary steps to define the terms of the agreements thus contemplated and to submit the texts so prepared for the approval of the Permanent Executive Committee, which might authorise them to be carried into effect before the next session of the Governing Body."

Formation of Cinematograph Archives:

"The Governing Body,

"In view of the resolution adopted by the Permanent Executive Committee on April 1st, 1931, regarding the formation of archives of educational and topical films:

"Approves the proposal, and instructs the Director to give effect to it, taking steps with a view to promoting the formation of international and national archives;

"Recommends the Director to continue the enquiries already begun, having recourse, when necessary, to the assistance of the International Committee on Historical Science and the Committee of Expert Archivists of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation;

"Requests the Director to submit at the next session of the Governing Body a report on the results obtained."

Authors' Rights in regard to Scenarios:

"The Governing Body,

"Recognises the importance to the cinematograph industry in general and, in particular, to the industry which specialises in the production of educational films of a fuller study of the question of authors' rights in regard to scenarios;

"Instructs the Director to approach the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation at Paris with a view to determining by what methods the enquiries to be

undertaken on this particular point might be co-ordinated with the enquiries already being carried out on the subject of authors' rights."

Film Catalogues:

"The Governing Body,

"Considering that the Institute has already collected sufficiently complete and adequate data to enable international catalogues of films having an educational character to be prepared:

"Approves the Director's proposal regarding the methods of preparing such catalogues and their publication;

"Authorises the Director at once to take the necessary steps to begin this publication."

Proposal by the Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters with regard to the Projection of Education Films in Cinema Halls:

"The Governing Body,

"Cordially welcomes the resolution adopted by the Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters recommending the inclusion of an educational film in every cinematograph performance;

"Notes that the Institute has already taken up the question and has consulted the various Governments with that object in view;

"Instructs the Director to continue these consultations and to embody their results in a statement to be communicated to the Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters at its next session in May 1932."

Meetings of Representatives of the Film-Producing Industry and International Organisations of Users:

"The Governing Body,

"Having heard the Director's proposals regarding the organisation of meetings of representatives of the film-producing industry and international organisations of users:

"Approves these proposals in principle and instructs the Director to take immediate steps to give effect to them;

"Recommends that the Director be guided in this matter by the recommendations adopted by the Governing Body, particularly regarding the conditions on which such a meeting might be organised, the nature of the assistance which the Institute might render, and the facilities which might be obtained either from public administrations or from the groups invited to send representatives, with a view to ensuring as full a participation in these meetings as possible."

Films regarding Folklore and Popular Arts:

"The Governing Body,

"Noting with great interest the proposals of M. Goidanich with a view to promoting the production of films on folklore and popular arts in general:

"Considers that effect should be given to these proposals;

"Instructs the Director to prepare a report on the question, after having consulted the International Committee on Popular Arts and the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation;

"Takes the occasion to call attention to the importance, from the cinematographic point of view, of the International Exhibition of Popular Arts which will be held at Berne in 1934, and,

"Declares that the Institute, like the Secretariat of the League of Nations and the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, will willingly afford its assistance to the promoters of the exhibition."

The Governing Body terminated the discussion of the very complete report submitted by the Director of the Institute and of the carefully prepared programme of further work with the following resolution:

"The Governing Body,

"Desires to express to the Director of the Institute its keen appreciation of the devotion and untiring energy he has shown in preparing, in particularly difficult circumstances, the report to the Governing Body.

"It congratulates him on the result of his efforts and is glad to note that the work he has done has greatly facilitated the work of the Governing Body."

3. PUBLICATIONS OF THE INSTITUTE.

The *International Review of Educational Cinematography*, published each month by the Institute in five languages, has, in spite of the difficulties encountered here also as a result of the general economic situation, continued to develop satisfactorily. This applies not only to the contents of the *Review* but also to its circulation, as the number of subscribers is now over 2,000. In spite of the financial crisis, the *Review* will not only cover its own costs, but will contribute the contemplated sum of 30,000 lire from its receipts to the Institute's general funds. Further, the costs of special publications in the form of *cahiers* and of the preparatory work for the "Encyclopædia of the Cinema" have been met from the funds of the *Review*.

In order to secure the best advice and co-operation for the *Review*, it is proposed to set up a Review Committee chosen from among those best qualified to act in this capacity.

4. DRAFT INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION FOR THE ABOLITION OF CUSTOMS BARRIERS AGAINST EDUCATIONAL FILMS.

In pursuance of the reports of the Secretary of the Governing Body and of the Director of the Institute, the Governing Body has adopted the following resolution relating to this question, which has occupied the attention of the Institute since 1929 and the satisfactory solution of which is of great importance for the future of the educational film:

"The Governing Body,

"Having noted the observations of the Governments on the preliminary draft Convention regarding the Abolition of Customs Barriers against Educational Films:

"Welcomes the results of the preliminary consultation which has been held;

"Approves the Permanent Executive Committee's decision to instruct a committee of experts to amend the text of the preliminary draft in the light of the observations and opinions obtained;

"Approves, in principle, the convening of a diplomatic conference by the Council of the League of Nations at the beginning of the year 1933;

"Considers, however, that the final choice of the date and place of the Conference should be left to the discretion of the Council, and,

"Instructs the Permanent Executive Committee to make, in regard to this point, any suggestion that may facilitate the Council's decision in the matter."

The Committee of Experts mentioned in the above resolution will be composed of M. Pella (Professor at the University of Jassy and author of the draft Convention), M. Di Nola (Chairman of the Economic Committee of the League of Nations) and M. de Feo (Director of the Institute).

5. STAFF REGULATIONS.

Under the terms of Article 15 of the Organic Statute of the Institute and Chapter VI of the General and Administrative Regulations, staff regulations must be drawn up. The draft has been prepared by the Permanent Executive Committee, working in collaboration with the Legal Section of the League Secretariat and approved, with certain amendments, by the Governing Body. The final text is attached and is submitted, in pursuance of Article 15 of the Organic Statute of the Institute, for the approval of the Council of the League of Nations.

Article XV of the Staff Regulations provides that any official who considers that a decision taken in regard to him by an organ of the Institute is, from a juridical point of view, contrary to the terms of his appointment, shall be entitled to apply, in the first instance, to the Governing Body and, in the second instance, to the Administrative Tribunal of the League of Nations. The letters exchanged on this question with the Secretariat have been appended to the text of the Staff Regulations.

6. STAFF.

Apart from the change involved by the resignation of an English-speaking editor, there have been no changes in the staff of the Institute. In view of the financial position of the Institute and the general depression, the Governing Body has to its great regret been unable to increase the staff or even to give recognition, by means of promotions, to the valuable services of the present staff. Although obliged by circumstances to determine upon similar restrictions for 1932, the Governing Body has expressed the hope that this necessary precautionary measure will only be temporary and that the legitimate hopes of the staff with regard to future promotion will not be affected thereby.

7. BUDGET.

The Governing Body heard the report of the Deputy Auditor of the League of Nations, M. Vivaldi, on the budget for 1930. M. Vivaldi has summarised this report as follows:

The report deals primarily with the budget accounts of the Institute. The receipts of the Institute amounted to 930,000 Italian lire—that is to say, the full amounts estimated. A further sum of 201,000 lire was drawn from the operating fund in pursuance of a decision by the Governing Body, in order to meet the cost of the work with which the Institute had been entrusted. Consequently, the credits made available for the Institute to meet its expenditure amounted during 1930 to 1,131,000 lire in all. On the other side, the accounts show a total expenditure for the financial year under review of 1,116,134.85 lire, involving a saving of 14,865.15 lire.

As for the operating fund, having been drawn upon for a sum of 201,000 lire, as mentioned above, and for a further 40,000 lire transferred to a special account for the fitting up of a cinema hall, it was reduced for the whole of 1930 to 139,524.50 lire or a little more than a-quarter of its original amount and rather more than 11 per cent of the estimated expenditure for the current year 1931.

As regards the administration of the budget, the auditor is glad to be able to say that there was practically no change during the financial year under review. Apart from two transfers of very small sums as between different articles of the first chapter, there was only one transfer—and that but a small item of 10,000 lire—as between one chapter and another; though this transfer really amounted only to the removal from the budget of an excess appropriation discovered in the course of administration and transferred to the special account of the *International Review of Educational Cinematography*.

As regard this special account, the report sums up the position since the beginning of this part of the Institute's work on July 1st, 1929. Consequently, the figures do not relate to 1930 only, but also to the second half of 1929. Outside financial assistance received by the *Review* during this period (subsidies accorded by the Institute for the two financial years 1929 and 1930, the aforesaid 10,000 lire transferred to the *Review* account from the Institute's general funds and 3,735 lire from the French Ministry of Agriculture) amounted to 138,735 lire, or a little more than 22 per cent of its total receipts (621,991.50 lire). The *Review* thus met the remaining 78 per cent from its own funds, among which should be specially mentioned the 166,998.75 lire derived from subscriptions and 309,453.15 lire from advertisements, the latter sum being reduced to 248,360.15 lire net, if payments to advertising agencies (61,093 lire) be deducted. These receipts (621,991.50 lire) were offset by expenditure amounting to 622,386.55 lire. There was thus a small deficit of 395.05 lire brought forward to the current year (1931). The report states that account should also be taken of the assistance of various kinds (other than financial) which the Institute has given to the *Review*. In this connection, the auditor emphasises the desirability of preventing as far as possible any overlapping between the budget accounts and the *Review* account which, although almost unavoidable in practice, cannot but be regarded as irregular from a strict accountancy point of view and, consequently, expresses the opinion, subject always to the ruling of the higher authorities, that it would be preferable in future to combine the two accounts in a single Institute account.

Finally, the report gives the result of the special account for the fitting up of the cinematograph hall to which the 80,000 lire granted for this purpose by the Italian Government and the 30,000 lire received from the Polish Government during the financial year were devoted in pursuance of the decisions of the competent authorities. Further, 40,000 lire were drawn from the operating fund of the Institute and credited to this account, the sum in question corresponding to the Hungarian grant (25,000 lire) and the Roumanian grant (15,000 lire) for the financial year 1929. Of this total—150,000 lire available to the Institute for this work—144,469.10 lire were expended, the surplus (5,530.9 lire) being paid into the account for the upkeep of talking film apparatus installed in the hall.

The auditor finally expresses his satisfaction at the spirit of economy in which the administrators of the Institute appear to be acting, and consequently proposes to the Governing Body that it should approve the three accounts in question.

In accordance with the auditor's proposal, the Governing Body has approved the final accounts for the year 1930.

The budget for the current year 1931 did not call for any decisions. According to the Director's report, advantage having been taken of every opportunity for economy, expenditure has been kept within the estimated limits.

The draft budget of receipts and expenditure for 1932 adopted by the Governing Body is 1,186,000 lire. The analysis of receipts is as follows: Subsidy from the Italian Government 1,090,000 lire; subsidy from the Polish Government, 30,000 lire; subsidy from the Hungarian Government, 25,000 lire; subsidy from the Roumanian Government, 15,000 lire; estimated surplus on the budget of the *Review*, 20,000 lire; miscellaneous receipts, 6,000 lire. The following is an analysis of expenditure: Governing Body, Executive Committee, experts etc., 110,000 lire; staff, 816,000 lire; travelling expenses, 25,000 lire; office expenses, 107,000 lire; entertainment allowances, 90,000 lire; publications, 1,000 lire; unforeseen expenditure, 12,000 lire; cost of upkeep, 25,000 lire.

As for the current financial year, so for 1932, it was also possible to prepare the budget without any draft on the reserve fund, thanks to the special subsidy of 200,000 lire accorded by the Italian Government for that year as for the current year. The Governing Body has requested its President to tender again its sincere thanks to the head of the Italian Government for this token of generosity, which has enabled the budget of the Institute to be balanced.

8. CONCLUSIONS.

As may be seen from the present report, during the year which has just elapsed, the Institute not only continued its work with success, within the limits of its own programme but, as a League of Nations institution, it extended its co-operation with other international organisations. In this connection the contact newly established with the International Chamber of the Educational Film at Basle and the International Committee on Social Instruction and Education through Cinematography and Broadcasting has been particularly gratifying. Both these organisations represent wide circles interested in the educational film as users. Close co-operation with these institutions will not only further the work of the Institute, but will also be the means of according valuable assistance through the Institute facilities to the two organisations in question in carrying through their own plans.

It is to be hoped that similar relations will be established with the film producers' organisations, as the Institute can only achieve its objects through close co-operation with manufacturers and users.

Close contact with the other League organs is secured by means of the Statutory link between the Institute and the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation (with its Paris Institute) and the International Labour Office. The further consideration of the question of authors' rights will bring the Institute into closer touch, not only with these League institutions, but also with the International Institute for the Unification of Private Law and the Office of the International Union for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Property.

The Governing Body views with the very greatest regret the departure of two of its members, the Marquis de Guad-el-Jelu and Mr. Paranjpye, and has expressed its sincere gratitude to them both for their valuable co-operation during the years in which the Institute was being built up.

At a time of financial stress, institutions of an intellectual character are particularly exposed to the danger of specially stringent economy, for intellectual interests seem fated to prove weaker, in the struggle for existence, than material interests. The League of Nations has pressed intellectual activities into the service of its cause. We hope that the intellectual institutions of the League of Nations have, for their part, also demonstrated that the power and progress of mankind depend on the interplay on an equal footing of mind and of the material side of things and that, even in the present time of stress, the material foundations of the existence of these institutions will remain unimpaired.

(Signed) Alfredo Rocco,
President.

(Signed) Dr. H. A. KRÜSS,
Rapporteur.

Appendix 1.

BUDGET FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 1930, APPROVED BY THE GOVERNING BODY.

Chapter	Appropriations in the budget	Transfers	Final appropriations	Actual expenditure	Balance to be placed to reserve
	Lire		Lire	Lire	Lire
<i>Chapter I:</i>					
Item 1. Governing Body	65,000	<i>Taken from this chapter, in accordance with the decision of the Permanent Executive Committee in June 1930: 10,000 lire.</i>	46,000	44,757.05	1,242.95
„ 2. Executive Committee	40,000		40,500	40,378.45	121.55
„ 3. Experts	30,000		38,500	38,314.15	185.85
„ 4. Control.	3,000		3,000	3,000.—	
	138,000		128,000	126,449.65	1,550.35
<i>Chapter II. — Staff.</i>					
Item 1. Salaries:					
Director.	80,000		80,000	80,000.—	—
Higher-grade staff	255,000		230,000	229,800.—	200.—
Lower-grade staff	165,000		208,500	208,375.—	125.—
Minor staff	60,000		63,000	62,783.20	216.80
Item 2. Allowances:					
(a) Family	—		8,200	8,160.—	40.—
(b) Residence.	—		2,800	2,800.—	
Item 3. Staff entrusted with special work	30,000		17,500	17,425.—	75.—
Item 4. Translators	38,000		18,000	17,541.50	458.50
„ 5 (a) Staff Insurance and Provident Fund.	1,000		1,000	822.70	177.30
(b) Staff Welfare Fund	2,000		2,000	1,425.—	575.—
	631,000		631,000	629,132.40	1,867.60
<i>Chapter III. — Travelling Expenses.</i>					
Item 1. Removals, allowances and refunds	10,000		10,000	10,000.—	—
Item 2. Travelling on duty	30,000		30,000	26,047.35	3,952.65
	40,000		40,000	36,047.35	3,952.65
<i>Chapter IV. — Office Expenses.</i>					
Item 1. Miscellaneous supplies	15,000		15,000	14,942.70	57.30
„ 2. Upkeep of typewriter and roneo	2,000		2,000	936.50	1,063.50
Item 3. Car	30,000		30,000	29,255.95	744.05
„ 4. Post, telegraph, telephone, freight	40,000		40,000	39,599.45	400.55
Item 5. Lighting and heating	25,000		25,000	21,329.90	3,670.10
„ 6. Upkeep of offices	10,000		10,000	9,112.20	887.80
„ 7. Newspapers and publications for office use.	5,000		5,000	4,903.05	96.95
	127,000		127,000	120,079.75	6,920.25
<i>Chapter V. — Entertainment Allowances</i>	90,000		90,000	90,000.—	
<i>Chapter VI. — Publications.</i>	75,000	<i>Added to this chapter: 10,000 lire.</i>	85,000	85,000.—	
<i>Chapter VII. — Unforeseen Expenses</i>	20,000		20,000	19,985.20	14.80
<i>Chapter VIII. — Cost of First Installation</i>	10,000		10,000	9,440.50	559.50
Total	1,131,000			1,116,134.85	14,865.15

Sub-Appendix A.

"INTERNATIONAL REVIEW OF EDUCATIONAL CINEMATOGRAPHY."

Budget, July 1st, 1929, to December 31st, 1930.

RECEIPTS.	Lire	EXPENDITURE.	Lire
Ordinary budget subsidy 1929 . . .	50,000.—	Printing	268,165.65
Ordinary budget subsidy 1930 . . .	75,000.—	Paper	89,996.80
Special contribution to ordinary budget by transfer from the Chap- ter "Governing Body"	10,000.—	Staff	132,050.—
French Government (Ministry of Agriculture) subsidy	3,735.—	Publicity agents	61,093.—
Sundry sales	6,240.65	Sundries	43,385.25
Interest on bank deposits	563.95	Postal charges	19,656.30
Subscriptions	166,998.75	Negatives	8,039.55
Publicity	309,453.15		
	<hr/>		
Deficit carried forward	621,991.50 395.05		
	<hr/>		
Total	622,386.55	Total	622,386.55

Sub-Appendix B.

CINEMA HALL: BUDGET SCHEME.

RECEIPTS.	Lire	EXPENDITURE.	Lire
Roumanian Government subsidy . . .	15,000	Total expenditure (as per vouchers shown sepa- rately)	144,469.10
Hungarian Government subsidy . . .	25,000	Balance in hand	5,530.90
Italian Government contribution . . .	80,000		
Polish Government subsidy	30,000		
	<hr/>		
Total	150,000	Total	150,000

Note. — The balance of 5,530.90 lire shown above has been paid to the Western Electric Company for account of operation of sound apparatus in Cinema Hall.

Appendix 2.

BUDGET ESTIMATE FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 1932, APPROVED BY THE GOVERNING BODY.

I. RECEIPTS.

	1931 Lire	1932 Lire	Difference Lire
1. Ordinary subsidy from the Italian Government	600,000	600,000	—
2. Additional subsidy from the Italian Government	400,000	400,000	—
3. Subsidy from the Italian Government for the President's and Director's entertainment allowances	90,000	90,000	—
4. Subsidy from the Polish Government	30,000	30,000	—
5. Subsidy from the Hungarian Government	25,000	25,000	—
6. Subsidy from the Roumanian Government	15,000	15,000	—
7. Estimated surplus on the budget of the <i>Review</i>	30,000	20,000	— 10,000
8. Miscellaneous receipts	16,000	6,000	— 10,000
Total	1,206,000	1,186,000	— 20,000

II. EXPENDITURE.

	1931 Lire	1932 Lire	Difference Lire
<i>Chapter I.</i>			
Item 1. Governing Body	65,000	55,000	— 10,000
Item 2. Executive Committee	40,000	22,000	— 18,000
Item 3. Committees of experts	20,000	20,000	—
Item 4. Individual experts	10,000	10,000	—
Item 5. Control	3,000	3,000	—
	138,000	110,000	— 28,000
<i>Chapter II. — Staff.</i>			
Item 1. Salaries:			
(a) Director	80,000	80,000	—
(b) First Division staff	464,000	492,000	+ 28,000
(c) Second Division staff	84,000	86,000	+ 2,000
(d) Third Division staff	65,000	65,000	—
Item 2. Allowances:			
(a) On duty	6,000	—	— 6,000
(b) Family	28,000	27,500	— 500
(c) Residence	15,000	13,000	— 2,000
Item 3. Replacements (staff)	—	4,000	+ 4,000
Item 4. Contributions to the Staff Insurance Fund	39,000	47,000	+ 8,000
Item 5. Staff Welfare Fund	1,000	1,500	+ 500
	782,000	816,000	+ 34,000
<i>Chapter III. — Travelling Expenses.</i>			
Item 1. Removal allowances	10,000	5,000	— 5,000
Item 2. Travelling on duty	30,000	20,000	— 10,000
	40,000	25,000	— 15,000
<i>Chapter IV. — Office Expenses.</i>			
Item 1. Miscellaneous supplies	20,000	19,000	— 1,000
Item 2. Newspapers, publications and books	5,000	13,000	+ 8,000
Item 3. Car	30,000	30,000	—
Item 4. Postage, telegraph, telephone, freight	30,000	25,000	— 5,000
Item 5. Lighting and heating	20,000	20,000	—
	105,000	107,000	+ 2,000
<i>Chapter V. — Fixed allowance for President's and Director's entertainment allowances</i>			
	90,000	90,000	—
	90,000	90,000	—
<i>Chapter VI. — Publications</i>			
	—	1,000	+ 1,000
	—	1,000	+ 1,000
<i>Chapter VII. — Unforeseen Expenses</i>			
	20,000	12,000	— 8,000
	20,000	12,000	— 8,000
<i>Chapter VIII. — Cost of upkeep and improvements</i>			
	31,000	25,000	— 6,000
	31,000	25,000	— 6,000
Total	1,206,000	1,186,000	— 20,000

Appendix 3.

STAFF REGULATIONS OF THE INTERNATIONAL EDUCATIONAL
CINEMATOGRAPHIC INSTITUTE.

ADOPTED BY THE GOVERNING BODY ON OCTOBER 14TH, 1931, AT ITS FOURTH SESSION.

Regulations drawn up on the basis of the principles laid down by the Governing Body at its session of October 1930 and in accordance with the Rules established in the Statute and General and Administrative Regulations of the Institute, Chapter VI.

Article I.

The staff of the International Educational Cinematographic Institute shall be organised in three divisions—namely:

- (a) *First Division*: Heads of service, clerks, secretaries and assistant secretaries.
- (b) *Second Division*: Assistants and stenographers.
- (c) *Third Division*: Service staff.

Officials of the Institute may be appointed to posts on the permanent establishment or be engaged temporarily.

Article II.

The terms of appointment of the staff shall be subject to the provisions laid down in the present Regulations. As regards the temporary staff, the terms of appointment shall, subject to the conditions specified in Article V, be determined in each individual case, with due reference to particular requirements and the available financial resources.

Article III.

In all cases, the appointment shall be effected by means of a letter signed by the Director, to which the person concerned must reply in writing.

The Director's letter must contain a specific reference to the present Regulations, and must also acknowledge receipt of the documents prescribed in Article 36 of the General Regulations. It must indicate exactly the post in question, the division in which the post is mentioned, the official's salary and any residential or family allowances. The letter must indicate—according as the appointment was made by the Governing Body, by the Permanent Executive Committee, or by the Director—the organ which made the appointment, and, in the first two cases, the date on which the appointment was made.

A copy of the letter of appointment, accompanied by the reply, shall be kept in the official's file.

Appointments shall be made:

In the case of heads of service, by the Governing Body;

of clerks, by the Permanent Executive Committee;

of secretaries and assistant secretaries, by the Director.

Vacant or newly created posts shall be open primarily, on the basis of promotion by selection, to officials who have, for not less than two years previously, held a post on the permanent establishment immediately below that of the vacancy; and, secondly, in the absence of any candidates of the first category, and by decision of the Governing Body, either to officials of the Institute not fulfilling the conditions specified above or to persons not belonging to the staff of the Institute.

In the case of secretaries and assistant secretaries, and in their case alone, promotion by selection to a higher category may be granted, provided that the person concerned has served for not less than two years in the previous category.

Any proposal for promotion involving a change of category shall be submitted to the Permanent Executive Committee by the Director, who shall accompany his proposal with a report stating the reasons for the proposal.

Article IV.

Subject to the probationary period provided for in Article 35 of the Regulations, the appointment of officials of the First Division shall be for a period of three years, in accordance with Article 39 of the General and Administrative Regulations.

On the expiration of three years, and in the absence of any previous notice to the contrary, the contract shall be deemed to be renewed by tacit consent for a similar period of three years, and so on until the official reaches the age-limit.

If the contract is not to be renewed, notice must be sent to the official concerned six months before the expiration of the contract.

The age-limit for all officials of whatever division of the Institute shall be fixed at sixty years.

In the case of incompetence which is not such as to give rise to a disciplinary measure, or in the case of the abolition of a post as a result of reorganisation, an official's contract may be terminated by the authority which granted it—the Director, the Permanent Executive Committee or the Governing Body—or by a higher authority. Such termination must be notified three months in advance, or shall entail the granting of compensation equal to three months' salary. Any official may have his contract terminated or made non-renewable by giving six months' written notice, in the absence of a special agreement with the directing authority.

Article V.

Temporary staff may in no case be appointed for a period exceeding two years.

Article VI.

The salaries of the various categories of officials of the Institute shall be fixed as follows:

<i>First Division:</i>	Lire
Heads of service	36,000
Clerk	21,600
Secretary	15,600
Assistant secretary	12,000
 <i>Second Division:</i>	
Assistants	9,600
Stenographers	5,400 to 6,600
 <i>Third Division:</i>	
Office-keepers	9,600
Porters	6,000
Office boys	7,200

Article VII.

In addition to the salaries indicated above, officials shall be entitled to the following allowances:

	Lire
(a) Allowances for clerks in charge of a service	6,000
(b) Family's allowances:	
Heads of service and clerks, if married	3,000
Supplementary allowance for each child	360
Secretaries and assistant secretaries, if married	2,400
Supplementary allowance for each child	360

(c) Residential allowance for foreign personnel appointed from countries other than Italy, up to 350 lire per month, the actual amount being fixed by the Permanent Executive Committee. This allowance shall be limited to heads of service and clerks.

Article VIII.

The daily subsistence allowance and travelling expenses granted to officials when on mission shall be as follows:

(1) <i>Daily subsistence allowance:</i>	Lire
(a) For the Director	230
(b) For heads of service and clerks	150
(c) For secretaries and assistant secretaries	115
(d) For officials of the Second Division	95
(2) <i>Travelling expenses:</i>	
(a) For the Director: first class and wagon-lit for long journeys;	
(b) For heads of service: first class and wagon-lit for long journeys;	
(c) For clerks: second class and wagon-lit for long journeys;	
(d) For secretaries and assistant secretaries: second class.	

Article IX.

The salaries of officials shall be fixed and payable in lire. The same method of payment shall be applicable to all allowances and all sums refunded.

Article X.

In the case of the non-renewal or premature termination of a contract, the position of officials of the Institute shall be settled as follows:

(a) For staff of the First Division, the Institute shall contract, as soon as the official has received final confirmation of his appointment, an endowment insurance policy covering the

risk of decease and in all cases in accordance with the terms laid down in the attached table¹ and with the draft agreement between the Institute and the insurance company. The annual premium shall be paid as to 60 per cent by the Institute and as to 40 per cent by the official, the amount paid by the official being deducted from his or her monthly salary. The surrender of the policy and the various options relating thereto shall be subject to the terms of the attached agreement¹ which shall form an integral part of the present Regulations;

(b) As regards staff of the Second Division, all claims shall be settled by the payment of one month's salary for each year of regular service;

(c) As regards the staff of the Third Division, all claims shall be settled by the payment of half a month's salary for each year of service.

The salary referred to in paragraphs (a) (b) and (c) above, for the purpose of calculating the amount of the insurance and of the allowance, shall be only the salary provided for in Article VI and shall not include any allowances mentioned in Article VII.

Article XI.

Officials of the Institute must carry out the latter's work zealously and conscientiously. In accordance with Article 51 of the General and Administrative Regulations, the hours of work shall, in principle, be fixed at thirty-nine per week. If, however, the work so demands, the Director may require officials to be on duty at the Institute on Saturday afternoon. The office hours shall be as follows: 9 a.m. to 12 noon, and 3 p.m. to 7 p.m.; Saturday, 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. These hours may be changed in accordance with the requirements of the service.

Article XII.

Without prejudice to leave which may be granted by the Director for special reasons, the annual leave of the staff shall be as follows:

(a) Staff of the First Division: thirty working days per year, exclusive of the days allowed for travelling by the most direct route, which, for officials who at the time of their appointment were abroad, shall not exceed six days.

Officials domiciled outside Europe at the time of their appointment may choose, in place of the leave indicated above, three months' leave, exclusive of time allowed for travelling, every three years.

(b) Staff of the Second Division: twenty working days.

(c) Staff of the Third Division: fifteen working days.

Article XIII.

Sick leave shall be granted after examination in each individual case. In principle:

(a) Sick leave shall be granted without reduction of salary if the period of sickness does not exceed thirty days;

(b) When the sickness lasts for more than a month, the official shall be placed on half-pay from the thirtieth until the ninetieth day; from the ninetieth day no salary shall be paid;

(c) If an official is absent for reasons of health for four months in any consecutive period of twelve months he may be deemed to have resigned.

The Director shall have the right to require any official who reports sick to be visited at his home by a medical practitioner for purposes of verification.

Article XIV.

The following disciplinary measures may be taken, after the official has been heard:

By the Director:

(a) A written reprimand, which shall be placed in the official's file;

(b) Suspension from duty, with payment of salary, until a final decision has been taken by the Permanent Executive Committee at its next meeting.

By the Permanent Executive Committee:

(a) Reduction of salary;

(b) Suspension from duty, with temporary, total or partial loss of salary;

(c) Dismissal, notice being given as provided in Article IV, or, in the case of serious misconduct, dismissal without notice.

¹ Note by the Secretariat. — The texts of the table and of the agreement are not annexed to the present document. They will be attached to the Regulations when the latter are communicated to the members of the Institute staff.

*Article XV.*¹

Any official who considers that a decision taken in regard to him by an organ of the Institute is, from the juridical point of view, contrary to the terms of his appointment, shall be entitled to apply, within fifteen days from the date on which the decision was communicated to him, to the Governing Body for reconsideration of the case.

The decision of the Governing Body shall be communicated to the official in writing.

Within one month from the communication of this last decision the official shall be entitled to submit to the arbitration of the Administrative Tribunal of the League of Nations the question whether the decision of the Governing Body is, from the juridical point of view, contrary to the terms of his appointment. If he avails himself of this right, he shall send notification thereof by registered letter to the Governing Body, the President of which shall represent the Institute before the Administrative Tribunal. The decision of the Administrative Tribunal shall be finally binding upon the official and the Institute.

Any allowances or travelling expenses of members of the Administrative Tribunal when acting in accordance with the terms of the present article shall be borne by the Institute. The Institute shall refund to the Secretariat of the League of Nations any other expenses that may arise from the operation of the Administrative Tribunal in cases relating to the Institute.

The Institute shall conclude with the League of Nations and the members of the Administrative Tribunal agreements enabling the present article to be made applicable.

For questions not provided for either in the present Regulations or in the General and Administrative Regulations, the provisions applicable shall be those laid down in the Staff Regulations of the League of Nations.

Sub-Appendix C.

LETTER FROM THE DIRECTOR OF THE INTERNATIONAL EDUCATIONAL CINEMATOGRAPHIC INSTITUTE
TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

Rome, May 2nd, 1931.

The International Educational Cinematographic Institute is considering the possibility of inserting the following article in its staff regulations:

" *Article* — Any official who considers that a decision taken in regard to him by an organ of the Institute is, from the legal point of view, contrary to the terms of his appointment, shall be entitled to apply, within fifteen days from the date on which the decision is notified to him, to the Governing Body for the purpose of securing the re-examination of the case.

" The decision taken by the Governing Body after the matter has thus been submitted to it shall be communicated to the official in writing.

" Within one month from the date of such communication, the official shall have the right to submit to the Administrative Tribunal of the League of Nations for settlement by arbitration the question whether the decision taken by the Governing Body is, from the legal point of view, contrary to the terms of his appointment. Should he avail himself of this right, he shall advise the Governing Body thereof by registered letter. The Chairman of the Governing Body shall represent the Institute before the Administrative Tribunal. The decision of the Administrative Tribunal shall be final and bind the official and the Institute.

" The allowances and the travelling expenses, if any, of the members of the Administrative Tribunal, when acting in accordance with the present article, shall be borne by the Institute; the latter shall refund to the Secretariat of the League of Nations any other expenses resulting from the operation of the Administrative Tribunal in cases affecting the Institute.

" The Institute shall conclude with the League of Nations and the members of the Administrative Tribunal agreements to allow of the application of the present article. "

As you know, a similar provision is already contained in the Staff Regulations of the Nansen Institute for Refugees. Moreover, the Directors' Committee of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation has taken a decision to the same effect.

¹ *Note by the Secretariat.* — The duties devolving on the members of the Administrative Tribunal of the League of Nations under the present article were decided after an exchange of letters between the Director of the International Educational Cinematographic Institute and the Secretary-General of the League of Nations on the one hand, and the Director of the Institute and the members of the Administrative Tribunal on the other.

The following are annexed (see Sub-Appendices):

A. Letter, dated May 2nd, 1931, from the Director of the International Educational Cinematographic Institute to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, forwarding the text of an article with regard to the means of redress for the staff, which he proposes to insert in the Staff Regulations;

B. The Secretary-General's reply, dated June 10th, 1931;

C. Letter, dated July 2nd, 1931, from the Director of the Institute to each member of the Administrative Tribunal.

The members of the Administrative Tribunal have signified their acceptance.

As the proposed article cannot come into force without the consent of the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, I venture to refer the matter to you so that I may be in a position to inform the Governing Body of the International Educational Cinematographic Institute. I have the honour to communicate to you a copy of the letter which would subsequently be sent on the same subject to the judges of the Administrative Tribunal, whose consent is also required.

(Signed) Luciano DE FEO,
Director.

Sub-Appendix D.

REPLY BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

Geneva, June 10th, 1931.

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of May 2nd concerning the possibility of submitting to the Administrative Tribunal of the League of Nations disputes relating to decisions taken by the International Educational Cinematographic Institute in regard to its staff.

You point out that the consent of the Secretary-General of the League of Nations would be necessary for this purpose, and you were good enough to refer the matter to me in the above-mentioned communication.

As the Administrative Tribunal, under its Statute, can only deal with disputes affecting the staff of the League of Nations (Secretariat, International Labour Office and, in regard to pensions, the Registry of the Permanent Court of International Justice), the competence to be assigned to it in this case would have an arbitral character. The League would not be in any way responsible (nor would it incur any expenses) in respect of such competence, which would be exercised on the responsibility of the Institute and that of the members of the Tribunal. The members of the Tribunal would, therefore, have to give their individual consent to the mandate, which they would thus hold exclusively from the Institute. If I am correctly expressing your views, this situation would also be submitted by the Institute to the judges of the Administrative Tribunal in a communication in which the text of the present letter would be attached.

Under these circumstances, and subject to the consent of the judges in so far as they are concerned, I can inform you that I shall be very glad to authorise the official of the Secretariat acting as Registrar of the Administrative Tribunal, and also its executive services, to give their assistance to the members of the Tribunal when acting in the proposed capacity in pursuance of the following provision, which you submit to me.

“ Article — Any official who considers that a decision taken in regard to him by an organ of the Institute is, from the legal point of view, contrary to the terms of his appointment, shall be entitled to apply, within fifteen-days from the date on which the decision is notified to him, to the Governing Body for the purpose of securing the re-examination of the case.

“ The decision taken by the Governing Body after the matter has thus been submitted to it shall be communicated to the official in writing.

“ Within one month from the date of such communication, the official shall have the right to submit to the Administrative Tribunal of the League of Nations for settlement by arbitration the question whether the decision taken by the Governing Body is, from the legal point of view, contrary to the terms of his appointment. Should he avail himself of this right, he shall advise the Governing Body thereof by registered letter. The Chairman of the Governing Body shall represent the Institute before the Administrative Tribunal. The decision of the Administrative Tribunal shall be final and bind the official and the Institute.

“ The allowances and the travelling expenses, if any, of the members of the Administrative Tribunal, when acting in accordance with the present article, shall be borne by the Institute; the latter shall refund to the Secretariat of the League of Nations any other expenses resulting from the operation of the Administrative Tribunal in cases affecting the Institute.

“ The Institute shall conclude with the League of Nations and the members of the Administrative Tribunal agreements to allow of the application of the present article.”

(Signed) Eric DRUMMOND,
Secretary-General.

Sub-Appendix E.

LETTER SENT TO EACH MEMBER OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE TRIBUNAL OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

Rome, July 2nd, 1931.

I have the honour to enclose the Organic Statute and Regulations of the International Educational Cinematographic Institute.

As you will see, the draft Staff Regulations of the Institute, which are also annexed, contain an article reading as follows:

“ *Article* — Any official who considers that a decision taken in regard to him by an organ of the Institute is, from the legal point of view, contrary to the terms of his appointment, shall be entitled to apply, within fifteen days from the date on which the decision is notified to him, to the Governing Body for the purpose of securing the re-examination of the case.

“ The decision taken by the Governing Body after the matter has thus been submitted to it shall be communicated to the official in writing.

“ Within one month from the date of such communication, the official shall have the right to submit to the Administrative Tribunal of the League of Nations for settlement by arbitration the question whether the decision taken by the Governing Body is, from the legal point of view, contrary to the terms of his appointment. Should he avail himself of this right, he shall advise the Governing Body thereof by registered letter. The Chairman of the Governing Body shall represent the Institute before the Administrative Tribunal. The decision of the Administrative Tribunal shall be final and bind the official and the Institute.

“ The allowances and the travelling expenses, if any, of the members of the Administrative Tribunal, when acting in accordance with the present article, shall be borne by the Institute; the latter shall refund to the Secretariat of the League of Nations any other expenses resulting from the operation of the Administrative Tribunal in cases affecting the Institute.

“ The Institute shall conclude with the League of Nations and the members of the Administrative Tribunal agreements to allow of the application of the present article. ”

As such, the Administrative Tribunal of the League of Nations is only competent to deal with matters concerning the staff of the League in the legal sense. As regards the staff of the Institute, it would act in an arbitral capacity. Hence the application of the above article requires, on the one hand, the acceptance of the League of Nations and, on the other hand, that of each of the members of the Administrative Tribunal.

Acceptance by the League of Nations was signified in a letter sent to me by the Secretary-General of the League on June 10th, 1931, a copy of which is attached.

In order that I may be in a position to enlighten the Governing Body of the Institute on this point, I have the honour to request you to inform me whether, subject to the consent of the other members of the Administrative Tribunal, to whom I am sending an identical letter, you would be prepared to accept the obligations which would result from the application of the proposed article. Judges acting on behalf of, and for account of, the Institute would receive allowances on the same bases as are applicable to them when acting as members of the Administrative Tribunal of the League. This would apply to any travelling expenses incurred in the unlikely contingency of matters affecting the Institute not being examined by the Tribunal at the regular sessions which it holds at Geneva in accordance with its Statute.

In conclusion, I feel I should emphasise the very special importance which the Governing Body will certainly attach to the acceptance of the Members of the Tribunal. This acceptance would allow the staff of the Institute, which is small in number, to have access to the Tribunal.

(Signed) LUCIANO DE FEO,

Director.

Geneva, September 21st, 1931.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

WORK OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE ON INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION

REPORT OF THE SIXTH COMMITTEE TO THE ASSEMBLY

Rapporteur : His Excellency M. SATO (Japan).

Last year, the Assembly of the League of Nations was informed of the reorganisation plan prepared by the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation to give a more clearly defined direction to its own activities and also to improve the methods of work of its executive organs and, in particular, the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation. The Assembly warmly approved the entire scheme laid before it by the Committee. This year, we see the first results and are in possession of the authoritative opinion expressed by the distinguished men who met at Geneva in July under the chairmanship of Professor Gilbert Murray and M. Paul Painlevé on the value of the work accomplished.

I am glad to state that the Committee's opinion is, without exception, favourable to the new methods adopted and that, generally speaking, it is entirely satisfied with the reforms recommended last year. I feel sure we can unreservedly endorse this verdict, and that for several reasons.

In the first place, the methods of work adopted by the Committee and its executive organs are based direct on the experience of the other technical organs of the League. These methods, skilfully adapted to the special requirements of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation, will enable it to assume its appropriate place in the general scheme of the League's work, and to render to the several countries and also to the community of States the immense services we are entitled to expect. Without an intellectual *rapprochement* of the nations, without good mutual understanding and without concerted action to improve by mutual assistance and co-operation the conditions governing thought, scientific work and the education of the young, it is to be feared that the future of the League would be uncertain and the efforts we are elsewhere making to establish a durable peace would be largely wasted.

The characteristic feature of these new methods, as applied by the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, is to bring together, under its ægis, the best minds of the various countries to deal with education, art, literature or science. The international questions with which we have to deal in these spheres are innumerable. The Committee does not claim to have elucidated all of these at once. It has made a judicious selection and, when handling those which it has retained, it invariably calls upon the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation to summon a Committee of Experts consisting of the distinguished persons to whom I referred a moment ago. It thus enjoys the benefit of the best advice. It brings into intimate touch the different forms of culture, the most varied experience and the great tendencies of thought. It allows the experts to discuss direct and without any intermediary, the questions with which they are concerned, to compare their methods and to communicate to each other those they deem most satisfactory. It thus proposes to promote and extend progress in all the various branches of intellectual activity. There is no need to add that, in many cases, it thus establishes a new international link between the national departments of education and fine arts and between the learned bodies and scientific institutions of the various countries. That is, if I am not mistaken, the supreme purpose of the League of Nations — that association of Governments and countries which we represent here.

The International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation places at the disposal of the Committees of Experts which I have just mentioned, a body of officials whose work is arranged on the same lines as that of the Secretariat of the League. That number has been

reduced but the organisation has been made less rigid, so that the work as a whole does not suffer and their activities may be directed according to circumstances along the desired lines. Thus a large proportion of the funds generously placed at the disposal of the Institute by the French Government and various other Governments — and I take this opportunity of thanking them — may be devoted to summoning the Committees of Experts; a large number of these will meet next year at the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, which performs services of the utmost importance. Fairly large sums are also available for special investigations carried out by qualified specialists; accordingly, the Council of the League of Nations, when dealing with international questions relating to intellectual organisation, has at its command in the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation itself and the various bodies dependent on it a well-planned and well-equipped organisation, which, in accordance with the methods it has adopted, makes every effort not to let its work overlap that of existing institutions and organisations.

In reading the reports submitted to the Committee and the resolutions adopted by it, one is struck first of all by the important place it has given to educational questions. It is endeavouring to create direct contact between ministries of education both in connection with the universities and with secondary and elementary teaching. As regards universities, it has taken the opinion of the international students' associations and of the university offices, and soon their suggestions will be submitted by the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation to a committee of directors of higher education which will have on its agenda such important problems as the equivalence of diplomas and the overcrowding of our universities.

It has undertaken an enquiry into the best methods to be employed to gain satisfactory results from the increasingly numerous journeys abroad undertaken by the young people of our secondary and elementary schools. In the course of the year, it proposes to bring our respective administrations into contact in order to ensure regular interchanges of scholastic documentation, material and methods and, in a word, to co-operate in pedagogical questions.

Special mention should be made of the work entrusted to the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation in regard to educational broadcasting. The use of wireless in schools, and its utilisation in the teaching of adults and more generally for bringing about the *rapprochement* of nations and better mutual understanding between them, are subjects which have engaged the Committee's attention and to which it will revert next year in the light of the information supplied to it and obtained both from the competent official departments and the big international organisations, and especially from qualified experts in regard to the teaching of the young. The observations of the British and French delegations have strongly emphasised the importance of this question.

Among the fresh tasks undertaken during the year, there is one which deserves special mention; a certain number of institutes engaged in scientific research in the sphere of political, economic or social sciences have regularly sent representatives to the Paris Institute to study jointly various technical questions which interest them. It was decided this year that those institutions should henceforward hold an annual study conference at which they would compare the results of their work during the year on one of the main international problems which call for attention from the political angle of the League of Nations. The originality of their work will consist in its being done in a purely objective spirit of scientific and disinterested research; the results of their discussions should not take the form of recommendations or resolutions and they should aim only at elucidating the questions submitted to them. Thus, in one of the most vital and topical domains of intellectual co-operation, that of present-day international relations and of economic and political contacts, a fresh contribution of great value will be brought to the League of Nations.

I ought also to speak of the work of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation in the matter of scientific co-ordination in arts, bibliography, etc., according to the proposals of the Committee of Advisers presided over by Madame Curie. A general feature which characterises the various reports devoted to these questions is the practical character of the work undertaken. The Committee of Librarians and the Museums Office are concentrating their efforts on facilitating co-operation between the great national institutions. Thus, to take one example, an important conference, summoned and organised by the International Museums Office, will shortly be held at Athens and will bring together delegations of nearly all our Fine Arts Administrations. This conference will study a question which is of great importance to numerous countries in every continent, that of the conservation of artistic and historical monuments. New technical methods have recently been introduced. These will be compared and studied; the best of them will be noted and generalised and thus, in a few days, the technical administrations concerned will be able to give each other valuable assistance which will facilitate their future work and will undoubtedly save them a great deal of time and perhaps money.

In this connection, I must not forget to thank the Greek Government, which has generously helped the International Institute of Intellectual co-operation to organise this great meeting.

The protection of intellectual rights also remains on the agenda of our Intellectual Co-operation Organisation. Regular co-operation has been established between the official institutions concerned, the Berne Bureaux, the Secretariat of the League of Nations, the Rome Institute for the Unification of Private Law and the International

Labour Office, which henceforward will hold an annual meeting at the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation to organise jointly the work to be done in this connection.

But it is not only the material rights of intellectual workers of all kinds with which our Committee is concerned. It has decided to approach the great problems which are of most direct importance to human culture and to give men of science and thought the place which is their due in national and international contemporary life. These lofty considerations belong to the sphere of the Permanent Committee of Arts and Letters, which met this year at Geneva. It drew up a programme which will be carried out in the course of the year and which will respond to the request so often made to the League of Nations to arrange for a wide interchange of thought between those who devote themselves to the things of mind.

It remains for me to refer rapidly to two or three particular points which deserve the Assembly's attention. First of all there is the question of instruction with regard to the League of Nations and the methods of international co-operation which it has introduced. A fresh impulse has been given this year to the work undertaken in liaison with the ministries of education and with the main international associations. Last year, the Assembly approved the programme drawn up by the Committee to solve the often-debated question of school textbooks. A complete documentary report has been drawn up by the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation. It relates all the measures taken in the different countries to remove from schoolbooks passages harmful to friendly international relations. It outlines the methods employed and the results obtained. When it came before the Committee, the latter decided that a Committee of historians and educational experts should study it and should draw the necessary conclusions and that these conclusions would be submitted to us next year. Several delegations on the Sixth Committee were gratified to find that this question was beginning to take a practical shape.

Another important event must be noted: the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation has this year received two requests for assistance which have every reason to welcome. One came from the International Labour Office, which was already so closely associated with our work through its Committee on Intellectual Workers. At its request, the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation has undertaken an enquiry into the utilisation of libraries and popular arts for the purpose of workers' spare time. In this way, the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation will contribute to the solution of a social question which is of interest to all of us; and it will do so in a most happy way by endeavouring to open the spheres of art and culture to the working classes.

Secondly, the League of Nations has received from the Chinese Government a request with a view to a larger development of intellectual collaboration between China and the other Members of the League of Nations.

The object of this request is that the League should "find advisers to assist the development of the Chinese educational system and facilitate the intercourse between the centres of intellectual activity in China and abroad".

As far as education is concerned, the request has been referred by the Council of the League of Nations to our Intellectual Co-operation Organisation, which immediately made arrangements to send four distinguished educational experts to Nanking. The eminence of the persons which it reappointed is in itself a sufficient proof of the importance attached by the League of Nations to the Chinese Government's request. I am sure that the Assembly will warmly approve of the steps already taken and will unanimously associate itself with this great enterprise.

Lastly, the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation asks us to urge Governments — and the Assembly unanimously agrees — to take an active part in the preparation of the international exhibition of popular arts which the Swiss Government is organising on a magnificent scale at Berne in 1934. Thanks to the initiative of our Intellectual Co-operation Organisation, which held a general congress of popular arts at Prague in 1928, new vigour has been infused into the study of this essential and popular form of culture. The beautiful volumes published by the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation on the Prague Congress show the importance of these researches, which will be given full prominence by the generous initiative of the Canton of Berne and the Swiss Government.

During the debates, the Polish delegate presented to the Sixth Committee a draft resolution which is reproduced in the Minutes of the meeting, and according to which the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation would be requested to study the suggestion of the International Federation of League of Nations Societies to summon a World Conference on Training in World Citizenship.

Owing to lack of time, the Sixth Committee was unable to discuss this suggestion. M. de Reynold, Rapporteur of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, who was present at the meeting, expressed, however, the opinion that the programme of the International Committee in regard to education was already in conformity with the aims of the Polish resolution. It should be noted that the object of this draft resolution was to obtain the opinion of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation on this question. In these conditions, and as moreover the International Committee will give very careful attention to the records of our Committee, it would seem that the desire of the Polish delegation will be attained.

In conclusion, and referring to the observations expressed by several members of the Sixth Committee, I would draw the Assembly's attention to the universal character of all the work undertaken by the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation. It is concerned equally with all continents and all countries. Though some activities may appear at first sight to be more limited in scope, their object is to secure closer relationship between the various great cultures of the world. This applies, for example, to the publication of a collection of Latin-American classics for which the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation is arranging.

The common interest of all nations in this international work is moreover shown by the development of the National Committees on Intellectual Co-operation, whose activities are steadily expanding and whose number has again increased this year. During the Committee's discussions, attention was drawn to the utility of the liaison work carried out by the National Committees between the learned bodies and institutions dealing with intellectual work in their respective countries. A further proof of this interest is the growing tendency of the various national administrations interested in intellectual questions to establish contact with the Central Organisation of the League. There is now a regular machinery of intellectual co-operation with a centre which is international, but is connected more and more closely to the bodies representing in each country the interests of the mind and of literature, art or science. As a representative of an Asiatic State, I am particularly gratified by the development of these intellectual exchanges through which the countries of the East, and particularly my own country, are united ever more firmly with the other Members of the League.

In these circumstances, the Assembly will be happy to approve the proposal submitted to it that a Conference of the National Committees on Intellectual Co-operation should be convened in 1934.

It will also be glad to accede, like the Council, to the desire of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation that the existence of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation, composed of the bodies to which I have referred in the course of my statement, should be explicitly recognised. Furthermore, I would ask it to urge the various Governments to give material support to the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation in response to the wish expressed by its Governing Body, after noting the work which the Institute had accomplished and the results secured.

Finally, we would offer our sincere thanks to the eminent members of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and the committees connected therewith. The League of Nations is proud to have the assistance of such collaborators. It is happy to see these representatives of the world of thought, these unselfish workers devoting themselves to international tasks; it deeply appreciates, for example, the resolution which they unanimously adopted in favour of the reduction of armaments. It realises that, for the success of all its enterprises, it must rely first and foremost on the support of those who direct and form public opinion and who have the noble task of training the minds of the young generations.

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It is one of the pleasant duties of the Rapporteur of the Committee to give an account of the results of the work of the International Educational Cinematographic Institute at Rome. These results have been consistently encouraging, and the Governing Body of the Institute, which meets every year in October, is thus able to show in its report that the work accomplished already fulfils in a large measure the high aims which led to the creation of this Institute.

Up to the end of the year 1930, the efforts of the Institute were especially devoted to extending its relations with international organisations pursuing similar objects. For example, arrangements were made in agreement with the Secretariat of the League of Nations for promoting the production of educational films concerning the League.

The Institute has also undertaken enquiries in close co-operation with the International Child Welfare Committee, the Health Section of the League of Nations, the International Labour Office, the International Institute of Agriculture and the League of Red Cross Societies, with a view to securing closer co-ordination between the parallel efforts of these institutions in the matter of education by the cinematograph.

The list of the results achieved by the Institute is too long for me to be able to mention them all. They are concerned with the most various objects — hygiene, particularly social hygiene, education, etc. Comparative studies have been carried out on the censorship of films in different countries, on cinematography as applied to agriculture and on the social aspects of the cinematograph, among which may be mentioned its use for the prevention of labour accidents.

The preparatory work for a Conference for the abolition of Customs barriers in respect of educational films is being continued. Thirty-eight replies, of which many are favourable, have been received from Governments. An impartial study of the opinions collected will be made by a Committee of Experts, so that any measures which the Governing Body of the Institute may finally take may be based on the wishes expressed by the Governments themselves.

One of the most notable achievements of the International Education Cinematographic Institute is the publication of its *Review*, which appears in five languages and to which contributions have been made by specialists throughout the world. This *Review* has aroused such great interest in the circles for which it was intended that the cost of its publication has been entirely covered by subscriptions and sales, which is very rarely the case with a publication of this kind. This shows that its success is most encouraging and that the monographs which are published in it reach a very wide range of readers.

I am sure the Committee will agree with me that the results realised by the International Educational Cinematographic Institute are very satisfactory. We hope and believe that they are not only a reward for efforts of the past, but a promise of future achievements.

The Italian Government, to which the League of Nations is indebted for the creation of the Institute, continues to interest itself in the work and to give it support. It has once more shown its generosity this year by making the Institute an additional grant of 200,000 lire.

RESOLUTION.

“ The Assembly,

“ Having noted the reports of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and of the Governing Body of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation (documents A.23 and A.24. 1931);

“ Noting with great satisfaction the results achieved during the year by the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation as a whole, and expressing its gratification that the reorganisation effected last year has made it possible to carry on, in the most effective way possible the international work of liaison and co-ordination which in the intellectual sphere appears essential to the future of the League of Nations :

I.

“ (1) Approves the work undertaken in the different branches of intellectual activity and the programme of work drawn up for the coming year.

“ (2) Recognises the existence of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation, comprising the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation which is the advisory body of the League of Nations ; the commissions and committees dependent on it ; the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, its executive organ, and the International Educational Cinematographic Institute, these two institutes having been placed at the League's disposal under the conditions laid down in their respective statutes ; and the National Committees on Intellectual Co-operation, whose representatives may be called upon to meet occasionally in conference on the proposal of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation ;

“ (3) Is glad that special importance is being attached to education and that a plan has been drawn up by the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation for promoting international co-operation in this respect and for spreading still further among the young a knowledge of the League of Nations and mutual understanding among the peoples ;

“ (4) Expresses its satisfaction at the measures proposed to ensure regular co-operation between the official institutions dealing with the protection of intellectual rights ;

“ (5) Has noted with satisfaction the new work undertaken to ensure an objective and disinterested study of the major international problems through the institutes engaged in the scientific study of International relations, and of the programme drawn up by the Committee of Arts and Letters for the League of Nations to assist, by arranging for regular intellectual exchanges in the international sphere, in defending the interest of culture and civilisation ;

“ (6) Approves the steps taken by the Committee in response to the Chinese Government's request and anticipates the most happy results from this co-operation ;

“ (7) Approves the summoning of a meeting of the National Committees on Intellectual Co-operation in 1934.

II.

“ (1) Draws the attention of the States Members of the League of Nations to the experiments being made by a certain number of countries with regard to the use of broadcasting as a means of education ;

“ (2) Approves the step taken by the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation in asking the Institute to undertake an enquiry, in co-operation with the other competent organisations, into the educational aspects of broadcasting and recommends that this enquiry should cover all the international questions raised by the use of broadcasting in regard to good international relations ;

“(3) Asks the States Members of the League to encourage the use of broadcasting to create better mutual understanding, to secure a more thorough comprehension of the international character of a large number of urgent problems, to permit of a more complete appreciation of the task of the League of Nations and of the aims which it has before it and requests the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation to get into touch for that purpose with the principal national and international broadcasting organisations.

III.

“Drawing the attention of the States Members of the League of Nations to the initiative taken by the City of Berne and the invitation addressed to them by the Federal Government to participate in the Exhibition of Popular Arts in 1934 ;

“Having regard to the Council’s resolution of September 2nd, 1927, and the Assembly’s resolution of the 22nd of the same month :

“Urges the Members of the League of Nations to associate themselves with this great international manifestation and to take suitable steps for this purpose.

“The Assembly,

“Having noted the report of the Governing Body of the International Educational Cinematographic Institute :

“Expresses its gratification at the results achieved ;

“Is happy to note the progress of the preparatory work for the Conference for the abolition of Customs barriers for educational films ;

“Expresses its satisfaction at the gratifying development of the *International Review of Educational Cinematography*.”
