

Revised Edition

THE
League of Nations
AND
Intellectual Co-operation

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NOTE

This pamphlet is one of a series issued by the Information Section of the Secretariat of the League of Nations on various aspects of League work. It should not be regarded as an official statement engaging the responsibility of the League; for official purposes, reference should be made to the official minutes and reports.

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THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS AND INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION

I — ORIGIN AND CONSTITUTION

From the beginning the League of Nations has devoted serious attention to international intellectual co-operation. "If the League of Nations concerns itself with improving the exchange of material products", said M. Léon Bourgeois, "it should surely also study the methods for accelerating the exchange of ideas between nations. Without a spirit of mutual understanding between nations the League cannot live".

It is not, of course, the intention of the League to disregard existing efforts in this direction; the League is no more a super-state in intellectual than in political or economic matters, and cannot take the place of any existing organisations for intellectual co-operation; the League merely desires to help these organisations whenever this is desirable and possible. The League takes an active interest in the work of international associations and congresses of scholars, artists and students. It is far from ignoring the results achieved by organisations such as the Federation of International Associations, the International Research Council, and the International Academic Union, and is conscious of the value of their journals and publications. It also appreciates the successful action taken by certain Governments and private persons for the development of international intellectual relations.

The First Assembly of the League of Nations (December 1920) recommended that the Council should associate itself as closely as possible with all steps aiming at the international organisation of intellectual work.

M. Léon Bourgeois, who was asked by his colleagues on the Council to consider how practical effect might be given to this recommendation, indicated, in his report of September 1921, some of the principal problems to be studied. He pointed out, in particular, the advantages of a more active interchange of students and professors, which would be greatly helped by more general and more systematic mutual recognition of the degrees and diplomas conferred in different countries, and a more frequent exchange of Chairs between the professors of various nationalities. He attached still greater importance to the advantages which would accrue from a more rapid and accurate communication of all work undertaken simultaneously in various parts of the world in the field of scientific research.

M. Bourgeois, on the same occasion, laid stress on a principle to which the League of Nations has consistently adhered, namely : "To avoid interfering with the way each country expresses its own national genius, and, instead, to afford each the opportunity of developing vigorously and abundantly by drawing freely upon the common fund of knowledge, methods and discoveries."

To avoid the risk of being accused of interference, with which the League would be taxed if it put forward on its own account a scheme for organising intellectual activity internationally, M. Bourgeois proposed the appointment of a Committee of not more than twelve members "composed of the persons best qualified to deal with matters of education and science."

It was suggested that this Committee should study the means of simplifying, strengthening and extending the international intellectual relations that already existed. "It is

to universities, to scholars and to academicians", said M. Bourgeois, "that we must go for information upon the extent of these ties and what their schools, laboratories and associations require immediately in order to provide freer access and a more general mingling of the great intellectual currents of the world".

This was the basis of action adopted by the second Assembly of the League as the result of a report presented by the Rapporteur of the Fifth Committee, Professor GILBERT MURRAY, of the University of Oxford, and Delegate of South Africa.

"The Committee", declared the Rapporteur, "realises the great importance of the organisation of intellectual work; it knows that the future of the League of Nations depends upon the formation of a universal conscience. This can only be created and developed if the scholars, the thinkers and the writers in all countries maintain close mutual contact and spread from one country to another the ideas which can ensure peace among the peoples, and if the efforts already made in this direction receive encouragement."

The Council of the League adopted this report and appointed twelve wellknown authorities on intellectual matters to serve on the Committee on Intellectual Cooperation.

The Committee met for the first time at Geneva on August 1st, 1922; it elected Professor Bergson as chairman and Professor Gilbert Murray as vice-chairman.

Its composition was subsequently modified. Professor Bergson resigned on account of ill health; Mr. G. E. Hale, Director of the Mount Wilson Observatory; M. de Torres Quevedo, Director of the Electro-Mechanical Laboratory at Madrid; M. Ruffini, former Italian Minister of Education; and Professor D. N. Bannerjea, of Calcutta University—also

resigned and were replaced by others. The number of members of the Committee was raised to fifteen.

The Committee is at present composed as follows :

Chairman :

Professor LORENTZ, formerly professor of Physics at Leyden University; member of the Amsterdam Academy of Science; honorary member of the Vienna Academy of Science; foreign member of the Royal Society (London), of the *Accademia dei Lincei* (Rome) and of the Berlin Academy of Science; foreign associate member of the Paris Academy of Science and of the National Academy of Science (Washington); Secretary-General of the Dutch Scientific Society (Haarlem).

Vice-Chairman.

Professor Gilbert MURRAY, 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.

Members.

Mlle K. BONNEVIE, professor of Zoology at Oslo University, member of the Oslo Academy of Science.

Sir J. C. BOSE, founder and director of the Bose Research Institute (Calcutta); professor at the Presidency College, Calcutta; Fellow of the Royal Society and of the Asiatic Society (London).

M. J. CASARES, publicist, member of the Royal Spanish Academy.

M. A. DE CASTRO, professor of clinical medicine and former director of the Medical Faculty of the University of Rio de Janeiro; member of the Brazilian Academy.

Mme. CURIE SKŁODOWSKA, professor of physics at Paris University, honorary professor of Warsaw University, member of the *Académie de Médecine* (Paris), of the Polish Academy and of the Scientific Society of Warsaw; foreign member of the Amsterdam and Stockholm Academies of Science.

M. DESTRÉE, former minister for Science and Art, member of the Royal Belgian Academy and of *Académie belge de langue et de littérature françaises*.

Professor EINSTEIN, professor of physics at Berlin and Leyden, member of the Berlin Academy of Science; foreign member of the Royal Society (London) and of the Amsterdam Academy of Science.

M. LUGONES, former inspector-general of education, director of the National Teachers' Library of Buenos Ayres, professor of aesthetics at La Plata University, member of the Cordova National Academy of Science, editor of *La Nación* (Buenos Ayres).

Dr. R. A. MILLIKAN, director of the Norman Bridge Laboratory of Physics at the California Institute of Technology; foreign Secretary of the National Academy of Science (Washington); vice-chairman of the United States National Research Council, member of the International Research Council; exchange professor in Belgium.

M. Paul PAINLEVÉ, member of the *Institut de France*; member of the Bologna, Stockholm and Upsala Academies of Science and of the *Accademia dei Lincei* (Rome); former Prime Minister and Minister of War.

Professor DE REYNOLD, professor of French literature at Berne University, chairman of the Swiss Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, vice-chairman of the *Union catholique d'études internationales*.

Professor Alfredo Rocco, professor at the Faculty of Law at Rome University, professor at the Milan School of Commerce, member of the *Instituto Veneto*, member of the Higher Board of Education, barrister at the Roman Court of Appeal; former Under-Secretary of State for pensions and finance; former President of the Chamber of Deputies; Minister of Justice and Religion.

M. A. TANAKADATE, physicist and honorary professor at Tokio University, Senator, member of the Imperial Japanese Academy.

* * *

Various sub-committees have been appointed, whose duty it is to prepare the work of the plenary Committee. Each of these bodies is composed of a certain number of members of the plenary Committee and of experts sitting as associate members.

The following is a list of the sub-committees, as at present constituted :

I. SUB-COMMITTEE FOR UNIVERSITY RELATIONS

Members.

M. DE CASTRO	(Brazilian)
Mr. MILLIKAN	(American)
Mr. GILBERT MURRAY	(British)
M. DE REYNOLD	(Swiss)
M. TANAKADATE	(Japanese)

Associate Members.

M. CASTILLEJO	(Spanish)
Mr. VERNON KELLOG	(American)
M. VON GOTTL-OTTILIENFELD	(German)
M. TH. ODHNER	(Swedish)
M. THAMIN	(French)
M. Oscar DE HALECKI	(Pole)

II. SUB-COMMITTEE FOR BIBLIOGRAPHY.

Members.

M. LORENTZ	(Dutch)
Mlle. BONNEVIE	(Norwegian)
Sir J. C. BOSE	(Indian)
Mme. CURIE	(Polish)
M. EINSTEIN	(German)
M. PAINLEVÉ	(French)

Associate Members.

M. GODET	(Swiss)
M. SCHRAMM	(American)
M. KRUSS	(German)
M. ROLAND-MARCEL	(French)
Mr. COWLEY	(British)

III. SUB-COMMITTEE FOR ARTS AND LETTERS.

Members.

M. DESTRÉE	(Belgian)
M. DE REYNOLD	(Swiss)

Mr. Gilbert MURRAY	(British)
M. LUGONES	(Argentine)
M. CASARES	(Spanish)

Associate Members.

M. Paul VALERY	(French)
M. WEINGARTNER	(Austrian)
M. JELINEK	(Czechoslovak)
Mlle. VACARESCO	(Roumanian)
M. FOCILLON	(French)
M. TOESCA	(Italian)
M. BAUD-BOVY	(Swiss)

IV. SUB-COMMITTEE ON INTELLECTUAL RIGHTS

Members.

M. DESTRÉE	(Belgian)
M. CASARES	(Spanish)

Substitute Members.

M. RUFFINI	(Italian)
M. OSTERTAG	(Swiss)
M. Marcel PLAISANT	(French)
M. KNOPH	(Norwegian)
M. MAURETTE	(Representative of the B. I. T.)

The Committee also appointed correspondents in various countries to keep it informed of the progress made on certain

questions and to assist in the execution of its decisions. The correspondents are :

- M. A. DOPSCH. (Austrian)
- M. RACOVITZA. (Roumanian)
- M. KALAB. (Czechoslovak)
- M. Hoo-Tsi. (Chinese)
- The Venerable Henry John Cody. (Canadian)

Greek, Portuguese and Serbian correspondents will be appointed later.

II — PROGRAMME OF WORK

At its first session, in August 1922, the Committee had immediately to consider a large number of proposals and recommendations which had been submitted by its members, by Governments, academies, international or national associations, etc.

The Committee selected certain of these proposals for immediate examination, either because of their urgency or because they appeared more realisable in the near future. It drew up the following programme which was accepted by the Third Assembly :

- I. Institution of a general enquiry into the conditions of intellectual life.
- II. Examination of the problem of assistance to nations whose intellectual life is especially endangered.
- III. Study of questions of scientific property and of other questions of intellectual property.
- IV. Study of university co-operation.
- V. Study of the international coordination of bibliographical research.

III — ENQUIRY INTO THE PRESENT CONDITIONS OF INTELLECTUAL LIFE

The Committee was deeply impressed by information received from various quarters on the conditions of intellectual work and workers, which in certain countries were such that the progress of civilisation itself was threatened. It decided to conduct a general enquiry for the purpose of ascertaining the extent of the evils from which intellectual activity and intellectual workers in different professions were suffering and of collecting suggestions for possible remedies.

With the authorisation of the Assembly and of the Council, a questionnaire was sent to Governments asking them for information on following points :

1. Administrative organisations taking part in the direction of intellectual life (higher education, science, literature, the fine arts, publication); financial resources of these organisations since 1913.
2. Laws, proposed laws, principal decrees and circulars relating to higher education, science, literature, the fine arts and intellectual life in general published since 1913.
3. Statistical data relating to higher education and the output of printed matter and to the salaries and wages of intellectual workers since 1913.
4. Principal scientific, literary and artistic institutions (libraries, museums, laboratories, observatories, etc.); scholarships, prizes and foundations for the encouragement of intellectual work.
5. Adherence to international conventions relating to intellectual work or to education.
6. Intellectual relations with other countries.

The replies of Governments, and those of academies, universities, learned societies, etc., to similar questionnaires, together with the personal investigations undertaken by members and experts of the Committee, constitute an ample documentation, which gives a highly instructive picture of the conditions of intellectual life after the close of the world-war.

On the basis of these replies the Committee decided to publish a certain number of reports, others being kept as records. It hopes, nevertheless, that the work will have more than a purely documentary value. The attention of the League of Nations, Governments, intellectual workers and public opinion has been drawn to the different aspects of the crisis in intellectual life and to the various possibilities of mitigating its effects; and certain of the suggestions contained in the reports have been acted upon.

IV — ASSISTANCE TO COUNTRIES WHOSE INTELLECTUAL LIFE IS ESPECIALLY ENDANGERED

Although the enquiry seems to show that the crisis is general (*e.g.* as regards the lowering of the standard of life of intellectual workers and the neglect of disinterested studies by young people), it is none the less true that certain countries are particularly threatened; in the countries whose rate of exchange has fallen very low, students are condemned to intellectual isolation and often to material poverty, and universities, libraries and laboratories are unable to obtain foreign publications and other books, instruments, etc., which are indispensable for their work.

At the Committee's first session, its attention was drawn particularly to the plight of intellectual life in Austria.

At the invitation of the Council, the Committee appointed an Austrian correspondent, Professor A. DOPSCH, to keep it informed of the needs of intellectual life in that country, and an appeal on behalf of the intellectual workers in Austria, signed in the name of the League of Nations by M. BERGSON, Chairman, and M. DE REYNOLD, Rapporteur of the Committee, was addressed on November 4th, 1922, to the learned institutions and societies of all countries.

This appeal invited the universities, academies and learned societies of the whole world to send their publications to the Austrian universities, academies and learned societies, and to organise systems of exchange with them. It also suggested that agreements should be concluded with the Central Purchasing Organisation for Associations of Intellectual Workers (the "*Zegam*") for the supply of material requirements (such as clothing, articles of primary necessity, etc.). It further invited the universities, academies and learned societies to organise exchanges of professors and lecturers with similar institutions in Austria and it suggested that men of science should either visit Austria themselves or endeavour by means of personal intercourse to break down the wall of intellectual isolation with which that unfortunate country was surrounded. In order to relieve the unhappy condition of Austrian professors, scientists, writers and artists, it urged that they and their families should be assisted to spend their holidays abroad, and that certain immediately available funds or foundations should be placed at the disposal of Austrian scientists and students to enable them to continue their researches and studies.

A certain number of institutions have responded to this appeal. Books were sent from America, England, India, etc., and gifts made by the Japanese universities made it possible to award two scholarships to Austrian students.

In 1924, in conformity with a resolution of the Assembly, an appeal was launched on behalf of the intellectual workers

of Hungary on the lines of that issued on behalf of Austria.

Indeed, after Austria, Hungary had applied to the League of Nations for assistance in restoring her finances and in obtaining an international loan. Intellectual life in Hungary, which was already suffering severely from the effects of the war and the serious depreciation of the national currency, was now threatened by the policy of severe retrenchment necessary to ensure the success of financial restoration. On the authority of the Council, therefore, the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation issued an appeal to universities, academies and scientific societies.

Favourable replies were received from the Royal Academy of Science, Letters and Arts at Brussels; the Barcelona Academy of Science and Arts; the Royal Danish Academy of Science; the Polish Academy at Cracow; the American Academy of Arts and Science at Boston; the University of Missouri; the Catholic University of the Sacred Heart at Milan; the Friburg Society of Natural Science, the University of Zurich, etc.

But the Committee has not dealt only with the cases of Austria and Hungary. Not to mention Russia, nearly all the nations of Eastern Europe between the Baltic and the Ægean Sea are either new nations needing assistance or nations whose intellectual life has been disorganised by the war.

At the invitation of the Council of the League, the Committee, in agreement with certain of these countries, has selected appropriate local institutions to transmit to it the more urgent requests of scholars and scientific institutions, particularly regarding the exchange of books and other necessary material.

In addition to Austria, the following countries, at the beginning of 1923, took steps to avail themselves of the organi-

sations for intellectual assistance thus created by the Committee : Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Esthonia, Hungary, Lithuania, Poland, Roumania, Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes.

Requests received from these countries were forwarded by the Secretariat of the Committee either to the members of the Committee, who took the necessary steps in their respective countries to see that they were complied with, or to institutions such as the Universities Library for Central Europe in London, the Institute of International Education of the Carnegie Foundation in New York, the European Centre of the same Foundation in Paris, the *Junta Para Ampliacion de Estudios* in Madrid, and the *Office de Renseignements scientifiques* at the Sorbonne in Paris.

The Committee has been able in this way, for instance, to obtain certain publications for the Polish Academy, the Budapest Observatory, the School of Mines at Sopron, the University of Cluj in Roumania, etc., and exchanges have been organised between the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research in London and institutions at Athens, Dorpat, Vienna, etc.

When again in September 1923 the Fourth Assembly learned of the disastrous earthquake in Japan, it requested the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation to join in the efforts being made by Governments, academies and private persons to help to reconstitute, as far as possible, the libraries destroyed in the disaster. Accordingly, the Committee issued an appeal for the reconstitution of the foreign collections in the Library of the Imperial University of Tokio.

In 1925 Dr. Nitobé, Under Secretary-General of the League of Nations, congratulated the Committee on the results obtained through its appeal. During his recent journey to Japan, he had himself been able to observe how numerous had been the gifts of books housed in provisional premises pending the

reconstruction of the new library, for which the Rockefeller Institute has made a generous grant of four million dollars.



Similarly, mention should be made of the Roumanian Government's proposal which was referred by the Assembly to the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation for consideration.

It was proposed that loans should be floated to assist intellectual development in countries Members of the League which applied for them. The loans, which would be issued with the assistance and under the control of the League, would provide the financial resources required for the restoration and development of education and civilisation in general.

The Committee fully recognises the importance, from the point of view of intellectual progress, of the Roumanian Government's proposal, which has received the support of the Polish Government and the French National Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.

The scheme has been referred, for preliminary investigation, to the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, which is a technical organ of the Committee constituted in 1925 ⁽¹⁾.

V — CREATION OF NATIONAL COMMITTEES ON INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION

The organisation for international intellectual assistance referred to in the preceding chapter has made headway in numerous countries through the creation of "National Committees for Intellectual Co-operation".

(1) See Chapter XIII.

National committees now exist in the following countries : Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Chile, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Great Britain, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway, Panama, Poland, Roumania, Salvador, Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, Switzerland, United States of America.

These committees are not all constituted on the same basis. In Austria the National Committee is composed of representatives of the principal scientific institutions and associations; in Poland the "Mianowski Fund" (a foundation for the encouragement of scientific work) has formed a "League of Nations Committee" in co-operation with the Polish Academy; in Roumania a similar committee has been set up on the initiative of the Roumanian Academy; in Lithuania, the University of Kovno took the initiative.

In Spain and the Netherlands certain important centres of intellectual activity have been instructed to keep in constant touch with the International Committee. Many of these afford valuable assistance to the International Committee by acting as its official agents among the intellectual workers of the various countries, thus enabling the International Committee to co-ordinate and extend its action in regard to not only intellectual mutual assistance but also any other work it may undertake.

At its Paris session, in December 1923, the Committee met the representatives of the national committees which had then been formed (1). These representatives stated their desiderata and the Committee explained to them the main

(1) The Committee also decided to get into touch with the Central Office of the Russian Academic Union, whose seat is in Prague, and to invite it to constitute itself a Committee on Intellectual Co-operation for Russian Refugees so that they might also obtain the benefit on international co-operation. Similar relations have been established with the Catholic Union for International Studies and the Ukrainian Academic Committee in Prague.

points of its programme. This exchange of views showed that intellectual circles in many countries appreciated and were prepared to support the work of the Committee.

VI — CO-OPERATION WITH INTERNATIONAL INTELLECTUAL ORGANISATIONS

In addition to enlisting the support of the National Committees on Intellectual Co-operation, the Committee, desiring to work in close association with existing international organisations, has invited to its plenary sessions, or meetings of its Sub-Committees, representatives of the two great inter-academic associations, namely, the International Academic Union, and the International Research Council; of the International Confederation of Intellectual Workers founded at Paris on April 5th, 1923; the International Students' Associations; and, for bibliographical questions, the International Bibliographical Institute at Brussels.

The Committee's object is not so much to introduce innovations as to help existing organisations so far as possible to co-ordinate their efforts, to exchange ideas with them, and, with their collaboration, to draw up a plan of action for the advancement of intellectual work and for the protection of the interests of intellectual workers.

VII — PROTECTION OF INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY

It was with a view both to stimulating intellectual progress and protecting the interests of intellectual workers that the Committee decided to take up the question of intellectual property. Hitherto the Committee and the Sub-Committee set up for the purpose have chiefly directed their efforts towards the protection of scientific property and the right

of the scientist to his invention—which no legislation as yet recognises. According to the views of Professor Ruffini, the author of a draft international convention which has been submitted to the Committee, scientific discovery should rank with artistic creation and technical invention, both of which are protected, the former by copyright and the latter by patents. An international union exists for the protection of literary and artistic property, and another for the protection of industrial property; an international union for the protection of scientific property should also be established.

The Committee considers that, if this scheme were adopted, it would remove a gross injustice, for, while the invention of a new rubber heel is protected and may bring a fortune to the patentee, the scientist who discovers a scientific law or the property of a body—a discovery which may have incalculable results not only for the progress of industry but for humanity in general—is protected by no law and may end his life in poverty without being able to claim the smallest share of the benefits reaped by those who are enriched by his invention.

This is not only a grave injustice, but also, in view of the present crisis, a serious danger, for the enquiry undertaken by the Committee shows that there is a tendency among the rising generation to abandon disinterested research and to take up more lucrative careers. The Committee believes that the redress of an injustice to which scientists have for centuries been subjected might have a beneficial effect upon public opinion and upon the younger generation of students.

The prestige of scientific work would be increased by the protection of scientific discovery, just as legislation regarding copyright has done much to increase the prestige of the profession of letters or art.

The Fourth Assembly having approved the principle of M. Ruffini's scheme, it was submitted to all Governments

with a request for observations. Most of the replies were favourable.

The Assembly on the same occasion requested the Committee, after consultation with the Economic Committee of the League, to prepare a meeting of experts composed of scientists, representatives of industry, and persons acquainted with the opinions of their Governments. This conference is to study the various problems raised by the question of scientific property and in particular M. Ruffini's reports and replies from Governments and industrial organisations.

The Committee is equally interested in the recognition and protection of intellectual property of all kinds, artistic, literary or scientific. After hearing M. GALLIÉ, representative of the International Confederation of Intellectual Workers, at its session in July and August 1923, the Committee, on the proposal of M. DESTRÉE, decided to examine the following problems :

Copyright: National and international regulations concerning the right of the inventor to his work as regards publication, insertion, reproduction and translation ⁽¹⁾.

Continuous rights (droit de suite) reserving for artists a certain percentage of the proceeds of the successive sales of their works, and a *moral right* entitling them to object to alteration or mutilation of their work.

Extension of copyright, so as to create a kind of State copyright, after the expiry of the ordinary copyright, the proceeds from which should go to support certain national or international scientific institutes or other organisations.

Protection of university degrees and professional diplomas (engineers, lawyers, architects, etc.) acquired by a course of studies.

⁽¹⁾ In accordance with a recommendation of the Committee, the Council of the League has suggested that States, which have not already done so, should accede to the Berne Convention. Favourable replies have been received.

VIII — INTER-UNIVERSITY CO-OPERATION

A certain number of schemes designed to further and to organise co-operation between universities and university-professors and students throughout the world have been referred to the Committee.

The Committee was obliged to postpone consideration of the majority of them, either because they were not feasible in present circumstances, or because the funds at its disposal were too limited.

Among these schemes were proposals for an International University Congress and an International University more or less closely connected with the League of Nations. These questions have since been studied by the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation.

The Committee was obliged to confine itself to the recommendation of less ambitious schemes, which were approved by the Assembly of 1923.

The first of these was the formation of an International University Information Office, first attached to the Section of the Secretariat of the League of Nations (which carries out the secretarial work of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation), and subsequently transferred to the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation at Paris (Section for University Relations). This office communicates to the competent authorities, for their information, and more especially to national offices for university information which already exist in certain countries, the recommendations made by the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.

It publishes in a periodical bulletin any information it receives, principally from the national offices, as to the extent to which courses of study, degrees and diplomas are given international recognition, the curricula of different

universities, especially international vacation courses and courses of study on contemporary nations, and the teaching of modern languages, literatures and civilisations (subjects to which the Committee attaches great importance as being likely to promote better understanding between nations).

The office co-operates with the delegates of the International Students' Associations in regard to the interchange of students, subject to the approval of their universities.

It also deals with the extension of the interchange of professors.

The Committee has recommended the creation of an international identity card for students with a view to rendering the exchange of visits easier. This scheme is about to be carried through by the International Federation of Students.

In 1926 the Committee convened a conference of existing international students' associations to meet at Geneva.

At this meeting a Committee was set up, which will meet regularly in the future and endeavour to facilitate the co-ordination of the work of the Associations it represents, thus filling certain gaps and avoiding duplication. With the assistance of the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, the following subjects are being dealt with : travelling facilities for students, the exchange of students, international scholarships, the equivalence of studies and degrees, the creation of students' hostels and the necessary financial measures.

The Committee on Intellectual Co-operation has begun to examine the question of giving assistance to students undertaking post-university scientific research.

IX — CO-ORDINATION OF SCIENTIFIC WORK

In order to establish relations between scientists of various countries and to facilitate their researches, the Committee

obtained the approval of the Fourth Assembly (1923) for the following programme :

(a) Immediate publication of an *Index Bibliographicus* giving a systematic table of all the bibliographical institutions and periodicals already in existence throughout the world.

(b) Organisation of co-operation between libraries or groups of libraries formed in the different countries with a view to the systematic classification of their contents, making them more easily accessible, and completing the foreign sections by means of interchanges.

(c) Utilisation of the records and work of the International Bibliographical Institute at Brussels.

(d) Preparation of technical conferences to co-ordinate the work of analytical bibliography (abstracts) edited in the different countries with reference to certain specified sciences (physics, classical philology, social sciences).— Mme. CURIE, a member of the Committee, had complained of the incompleteness of the existing collections, and also of duplication, which was especially regrettable at a time when the intellectual world lacked workers and the financial means to cover the cost of publication.

(e) A conference of experts to prepare a revision of the International Conventions of 1886 relative to the exchange of publications of every kind—books, periodicals, catalogues, papers, and theses—as certain Governments, among them the British and French, have, as a result of the enquiry undertaken by the Committee, declared that they cannot adhere to the Conventions of 1886 in their present form.

This programme is now being carried out and has already produced results that deserve attention.

A. "INDEX BIBLIOGRAPHICUS".

The *Index Bibliographicus* appeared in December 1924. In every country the national library or institute which

seemed best suited* for the purpose had been requested to provide material. In principle it was intended that the systematic table should include bibliographical periodicals, scientific and literary reviews publishing a bibliography, the most important commercial bibliographies, bulletins of recent acquisitions, and catalogues of institutions or offices publishing special bibliographies. The material, which was collected as far back as September 1924, was arranged in accordance with the principle of decimal classification — a system of undoubted practical value because it is the only method of classification which is really universal. Part of the work is devoted to systematisation, and the various subjects are grouped in each subdivision in as rational and convenient a manner as possible. The *Index* terminates with a summary, by countries, and a table.

The *Index*, in spite of shortcomings which were unavoidable owing to the way in which the documents were originally obtained, is destined to be of real practical use and constitutes at the present time the first and only attempt to produce an international bibliography of universal scope.

B. CO-ORDINATION OF LIBRARIES.

The Committee has sought the assistance of the National Committees to study means of compiling and publishing general national catalogues of the periodicals of which copies are to be found in public libraries.

The question of the loan of printed matter and manuscripts by libraries in different countries and of the international loan of documents belonging to the Record Offices—one of paramount importance for historians and students—has also been studied by the Committee, which has addressed to Governments certain recommendations.

A recent French Bill on library reform was, as stated in the preamble, based on the resolutions of the Committee. The Committee is also cooperating with the London Institute of Historical Research in compiling reliable information as to the conditions on which the various archives are open to research workers. This information is being gradually published by the London Institute.

Expert examination of the replies to a circular sent to the various libraries has moreover resulted in the foundation of an International Co-ordination Service in connection with the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation. This service will encourage the creation in all countries of national library coordination services similar to those already existing in the United States, Germany and France. With the assistance of such national services, the International Service will organise loans and exchanges between the libraries of the various countries; it will promote the creation of information services (bibliography, copies, photographs) in all libraries in which they do not yet exist; and will direct each student to the library best suited for his special work.

More than four hundred libraries, from all countries, have replied affirmatively to an invitation of the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation to help to carry out this scheme.

C. AGREEMENT WITH THE INTERNATIONAL BIBLIOGRAPHICAL INSTITUTE AT BRUSSELS.

In November 1924, an agreement, approved by the Assembly, was signed by the Secretary-General of the International Institute of Bibliography and by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations.

A subsidy was granted to the Institute to be used for the publication of a supplement to the *Index Bibliographicus*.

The Institute has undertaken to prepare a large alphabetical index (by authors' names) which is to be as complete as possible and will take the form of a combined catalogue of the great libraries of the world. This will enable research workers to discover where a copy of a particular work is to be found.

The corresponding methodical catalogue, the importance of which has been recognised by the Assembly of the League, will also be improved and enlarged, while the Information Service will be developed in connection with the special national offices for scientific documentation. It is hoped that the great official and private institutions will assist the Brussels Institute in this undertaking by placing at its disposal all the material it requires. The Institute will then classify and co-ordinate this material for the use of the whole world.

D. CO-ORDINATION OF BIBLIOGRAPHY IN PHYSICS AND ITS DIRECT BRANCHES.

A Committee of Experts appointed by the Committee in July 1924 to secure the co-ordination of the bibliography of physics and its direct branches has obtained interesting results. This Committee was composed of the following members: M. Lorentz and Mme. Curie (Members of the Committee), M. Langevin (Director of the *Journal de Physique*), Mr. Rowell (Secretary-General of the Institute of Electrical Engineers), M. Scheel (Director of the *Physikalische Berichte*), and Professor Abraham (delegate of the International Union of Chemistry).

These scientific authorities agreed upon the text of a letter to be addressed to the directors of various periodicals and reviews which publish notes and memoranda on physics and its various branches. This letter confirmed the agreement reached between the three great organs of scientific bibliography which dealt more particularly with this domain

of science. The *Journal de Physique* of Paris, the *Physikalische Berichte* of Berlin and *Science Abstracts* of London recommended their very numerous correspondents to be good enough, when preparing their summaries, to conform to a plan drawn up by the Committee of Experts, which would make it possible to bring about in scientific documentation a homogeneity and unity of method hitherto unknown. At the same time, subject to the approval of the societies which subsidise these three organs of analytical bibliography, an agreement was concluded between the directors to the effect that they should exchange the paged proofs of each number of their reviews as soon as they left the printers. These proofs would be used for the preparation of summaries to be published by each periodical, which would thus contain in its own language a summary of the work carried out by the other two organs.

E. CO-ORDINATION OF ANALYTICAL BIBLIOGRAPHY IN ECONOMIC SCIENCES.

The International Committee of Experts which met in December 1925 drew up the main lines of a programme for the co-ordination of bibliography in the economic sciences. This Committee followed, in the main, the precedents established by the Committee of Experts on Physics. A conference of the representatives of the leading economic reviews publishing such bibliographies took place in January 1927.

The question of the co-ordination of bibliography appears to present greater difficulties in this domain than in the case of physics, mainly on account of the greater complexity of the subject-matter and the larger number of bibliographical publications. The Committee of Experts thinks, however, that good results can be obtained and would be most desirable, since existing bibliographies are incomplete.

Preliminary enquiries are being made and meetings of experts are contemplated with a view to the coordination of the analytical bibliography of Greco-Latin archæology and biology.

F. OTHER WORK.

In order to make it easier to consult publications which, though important, are published in little-known languages, the Committee has asked the National Committees on Intellectual Co-operation whether they would be prepared to send it annually, in any of the more widely known languages, analytical summaries of the works of their scientists and authors.

It has referred to its sub-committees the question of the unification of scientific nomenclature and the unification of archæological terminology. As regards anatomical terminology, recommendations have been addressed to scientific organisations.

The Belgian National Committee for Intellectual Co-operation has drawn the attention of the Committee to the inferior quality of the ink and paper used in nearly all post-war printing and the danger of the complete deterioration in a few years of most of the present publications. The Institute has been instructed to study this question.

G. REVISION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTIONS OF 1886 CONCERNING THE EXCHANGE OF PUBLICATIONS.

Finally, the Committee of Experts appointed to examine the possibility of improving the exchange of publications between various countries met at Geneva from July 17th

to July 19th, 1924. This Committee adopted several resolutions, which may be summarised as follows :

The Committee came to the conclusion that it was unnecessary to modify the Brussels Conventions of March 15th, 1886, the first of which concerns the international exchange of official documents and scientific and literary publications, and the second, the direct exchange of official journals and parliamentary reports and documents.

As, however, certain States had not adhered to the first Convention because they considered the undertaking to exchange, under the conditions laid down in Article 2 of this Convention, to be too onerous, the Committee of Experts proposed to the Assembly—which agreed to the proposal—an additional protocol allowing States which are not yet parties to the Brussels Convention to adhere thereto with the reservation that they might limit the number of publications and documents to be sent to the various countries in agreement with those countries. At the request of the Council, the Belgian Government conducted an enquiry which produced on the whole negative results.

The Committee has, moreover, drawn up a draft supplementary Convention concerning the exchange of all current lists of national bibliography of a general character, and documents of every kind which give information regarding the fresh acquisitions of scientific libraries. The Convention also deals with the exchange of scientific and literary publications subsidised by Governments. The text, which has been approved by the Council and the Assembly, has now been submitted to the various Governments for signature.

The Committee of Experts also made various recommendations regarding the improvement in the working of the service of the exchange of publications in conformity with the Conventions of 1886, the exemption of exchanges from postal charges, the adoption of certain general rules for periodical publications, etc.

X. INSTRUCTION OF CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE IN THE IDEALS AND WORK OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

In 1924 the Assembly decided that it was most important that young people throughout the world should become familiar with the principles and work of the League of Nations.

The Secretary-General was instructed by the Assembly to furnish a report on the means by which efforts to promote contact between young people of different nationalities and to educate the youth of all countries in the ideals of world peace and solidarity might best be developed and co-ordinated.

The enquiry undertaken in this connection by the Secretary-General among Governments and private organisations showed that, in spite of the diversity of educational methods in various countries, positive instruction concerning the League of Nations was often provided for and sometimes organised by the competent authorities. It also showed that numerous non-official organisations were disposed to encourage, through education, the dissemination of those principles which are the foundation of the League of Nations.

The problem therefore was how to co-ordinate official and private efforts and how to discover the best means of obtaining definite results. The 1925 Assembly was of opinion that the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, owing to the exceptional qualifications of its members who were almost all familiar with educational problems, would be able, with the assistance of experts, to discover the best means of obtaining such results.

The Committee on Intellectual Co-operation was therefore instructed to convene a Sub-Committee of Experts to

examine the most suitable methods for coordinating official and non-official initiatives in this domain.

* * *

Similarly, the Committee has given close attention to several proposals submitted to it to the effect that friendly international relations should be encouraged by eliminating the misconceptions and errors which take so firm a hold on public opinion, often as a result of teaching and of school text-books. It has registered its approval of various definite schemes for publishing, with the assistance of authors in various countries, text-books on history, geography and civilisation to demonstrate the part played by international co-operation in the development of civilisation.

It has decided to avail itself of the assistance of the National Committees on Intellectual Co-operation to endeavour to suppress or attenuate passages in school-books which would be likely to sow among the young people of one country the seed of fundamental misconceptions concerning other countries. Requests submitted by one National Committee to another asking it to take friendly and non-official steps to obtain if possible the rectification of an error would only be concerned with questions of fact regarding geography and civilisation, and would not in any circumstances touch on objective criticism of a moral, political or religious nature.

The Sub-Committee of Experts for the Instruction of Children and Young People in the Aims and Work of the League has already held two meetings, one in August 1926, the other in July 1927, under the chairmanship of Professor Gilbert Murray.

At these sessions it considered (1) the question of instruction on the work and aims of the League, (2) the most suitable methods for familiarising the younger generation with the idea of international co-operation.

The Sub-Committee examined the results of the enquiry undertaken by the Secretary-General as regards measures contemplated by States Members to acquaint young people with the aims of the League. It adopted resolutions aiming at the inclusion in the curricula of primary schools, secondary schools and universities of courses on the League, which, it considered, should be correlated with lessons in geography, history and civics. Governments, it suggested, might place at the disposal of teachers text-books compiled on the basis of a reference-book furnished by the Secretary-General, of the League, who might also be asked to issue periodical digests of the League's work to the principal educational reviews. The Secretary-General might examine the possibility of providing lecturers to give teachers in the various countries detailed information on the work of the League. The Sub-Committee recommended that the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation should from time to time consider the results obtained and possibilities of further action in the different countries.

* In order to adapt its recommendations to the particular needs of each country, and to ensure the harmonious co-operation of the various bodies concerned, the Sub-Committee suggested that National Conferences should be called by the different Governments in consultation with their respective national committees.

These recommendations, which have a provisional character, have been forwarded to Governments with a request for favourable consideration.

XI. THE CINEMATOGRAPH AND WITH INTELLECTUAL LIFE

A question which the Committee considers to be of great importance is that of the cinematograph in its relation to intellectual life.

The Committee feels that, for science and university teaching, the cinematograph has already become an indispensable medium, and that the development of cinematography as it affects teaching and science deserves special attention. It has therefore caused a special study to be made of the question.

XII. LITERARY AND ARTISTIC RELATIONS

At its session in July 1925, the Committee decided to create a new Sub-Committee on Arts and Letters. The Committee thus opened up a new sphere of activity, the importance of which it had realised at the time of its creation five years before, but to which it had not been able to devote its efforts owing to lack of means.

It is the task of this sub-committee to encourage literary and artistic relations and improve the dissemination of the fruits of artistic and literary endeavour from country to country. It has resumed the examination of certain questions hitherto dealt with by the Sub-Committee on Intellectual Rights, namely, copyright, *droit de suite* and *droit au respect*.

A. — *Copyright.*

As regards copyright in the strict sense of the word, the Committee came to the conclusion that, although the measures adopted in many countries were fairly satisfactory, it would nevertheless seem desirable that legislation on the subject should be coordinated and generally applied.

The Institute of Intellectual Co-operation was accordingly requested to prepare, after consulting the Berne offices for literary and industrial property, a draft model law and international convention based on the laws at present in force.

B. — *International Museum Office.*

The Committee decided to found an International Museum Office in connection with the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation whose duty it would be to strengthen and improve relations between museums, promote the conclusion of agreements between them and facilitate exchanges and exhibitions.

A preliminary enquiry among curators of museums showed that the scheme had aroused considerable interest. Those consulted were almost unanimously in favour of its realisation and made numerous and interesting suggestions as to the work of the Office. The Committee was nevertheless of the opinion that the new international organisation should start with a limited and practical programme which might later on be extended. It accordingly assigned the following duties to the Office.

- (a) To encourage between the museums, either by districts or on a national or international basis, relations of mutual acquaintance and assistance, and for this purpose to establish gradually a concise catalogue of the museums of the world, to encourage the establishment of national lists and eventually of an international list;
- (b) To encourage gifts and loans to museums from individuals;
- (c) To make known the important resources of chalcography, to encourage exchanges and to facilitate the sale of prints. To do likewise in respect of collections of medals and of casting workshops;
- (d) To develop the list of photographic collections, to encourage the photography of works of art not yet photographed and to facilitate their popularisation by the method of micro-photography;
- (e) To encourage the affiliation to each museum of associations friendly to the museum;
- (f) To study the most appropriate methods of helping the museums to fulfil their educational functions : lectures, excursions, temporary exhibitions, etc.

The method which the Office endeavours to apply is experimental and practical, documentation being subordinated to action and preference being given to practical results within

a limited sphere of action rather than to general schemes easy to draw up, but difficult of realisation.

The first meeting organised by the Office was that of a group of representatives of official chalcographical institutes in October 1926.

At this meeting an agreement was concluded with a view to (i) the exchange of proofs, for the purpose of completing the collections of the institutes and making known to the public the more typical specimens of the collections of the different countries; (ii) the organisation of a joint exhibition, which took place, in 1927, in Paris, Rome and Madrid, and will later be held in other cities.

The Office publishes a bulletin — *Museion* — which contains information on the work of the Office and on all international questions concerning museums, it is also publishing a series of *Cahiers des relations artistiques*, each of which will deal with a question of international organisation in its relation to Art.

C. — *Popular Arts.*

The Committee studied the possibility of organising an International Congress of Popular Arts, accompanied, if possible, by an exhibition.

It considered that this suggestion might be the starting-point of an interesting initiative for encouraging international artistic relations in a little-known domain and would show what relations had existed and continued to exist between the different peoples.

It is proposed to hold the first Congress at Prague, in the autumn of 1928.

D. — *International Musical Relations.*

The Sub-Committee on Arts and Letters received from M. Felix Weingartner a report on the possibility of international action with regard to music. For the moment, the Sub-Committee has only taken up certain of the suggestions contained in the report, in particular, the exchange of concert programmes (to keep executants informed of works performed abroad) and the standardisation of pitch. These questions are being studied by the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, as are also those of folk-songs and concerts for children.

E. — *International Literary Relations.*

The Committee decided to refer to a committee of experts the examination of ways and means of organising international co-operation with regard to translations, knowledge of contemporary literature and the theatre. It pronounced itself in favour of the preparation by the National Committees of an annual list of literary works in rarely spoken languages and of the creation of an independent international organisation of translators to encourage and promote translations.

XIII. FOUNDATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION

In September, 1923, the Fourth Assembly of the League of Nations authorised the Committee to receive funds from any institution or private person interested in the work.

In January, 1924, M. Bergson, as Chairman of the Committee, issued an appeal to those concerned at the serious crisis through which intellectual life in general was then passing, to assist the Committee in its efforts.

In two years devoted to the study and discussion of the main problems connected with the organisation of international intellectual co-operation, the Committee had accomplished a great deal, exploring and testing possible lines of action and clearing the path for future progress. In several instances, particularly in the matter of inter-university relations, it had passed from theory to practice by creating the International Office of University Relations. It also set up a network of national committees. In other respects, for example with regard to the co-ordination of bibliographical work, it had already obtained definite results. Countless suggestions and schemes had been submitted to it. But, for the realisation of its projects, the Committee possessed neither funds nor a permanent organisation of sufficient strength to ensure the continuity of its work. It had therefore come to a turning-point in its history.

At this juncture, the French Government, taking these difficulties into account and in reply to the Committee's appeal, offered on July 24th, 1924, to set up in Paris an international institute of intellectual co-operation, in order that the Committee might, with the necessary funds and premises, obtain those means for study and action which it still lacked. In a letter addressed to M. Bergson the Chairman of the Committee, requesting him to make this offer in the name of the French Government, M. François Albert, the French Minister of Education, said "France is aware of all the sufferings and imperfections which stand in the way of progress. It is an old tradition, however, that France is particularly sensitive to the ills which beset intellectual work. It can therefore be understood that France would take the first step towards a practical solution of these problems and will show herself ready to lay the foundations of a new international edifice . . . In my view the future institution should be the executive instrument of your Committee. It will be for your Committee to direct it".

On September 9th, 1924, the Council accepted the French Government's offer, in principle, and invited the Assembly, which was then in session, to lay down the principles which should govern the establishment and working of the Institute and its relations with existing international intellectual institutes, the autonomy of which it was important to maintain.

The Assembly, desirous of emphasising the international character which this Institute should possess, both as regards the programme of its work and the choice of its staff, laid down that its powers and duties should be defined by the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation in accordance with the principles laid down by the Committee itself—after such consultations as might be necessary to avoid overlapping—and with the instructions of the Council and the Assembly. It invited the Council of the League to conclude with the French Government all agreements necessary to ensure the establishment, continuity and proper working of the Institute. As a result of this Assembly resolution and through the co-operation of the French Government, the Council and the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, the constitutive charter of the Institute, its general organisation, method of working and programme of work were elaborated.

On December 13th, 1924, at a session which it held in Rome, the Council of the League took note of a letter from the French Government constituting the agreement which the Assembly desired should be reached before the Institute was established.

The French Government undertook to found and maintain in Paris an international institute for intellectual co-operation, to be administered by the members of the Committee of Intellectual Co-operation; to provide the premises necessary for carrying on the work of the Institute and to bear the entire cost of its installation; and to grant an

annual subsidy of 2,000,000 French francs. The letter also stated that, in addition to the subsidy granted by the French Government, the Institute might accept donations, legacies and other subsidies. Availing itself of this provision, several Governments, in particular the Polish, Austrian, Hungarian, Italian, Swiss and Czechoslovak Governments, have granted subsidies to the Institute.

The organic Statutes, drawn up in conformity with the Assembly's resolutions of September 23rd, 1924, determine the general principles of the working of the directing organs of the Institute, which is independent of the authorities of the country in which it is situated. The Statutes fix the number of officials and their respective grades. The Committee on Intellectual Co-operation acts as the Governing Body, and when it is sitting as such the French member of the Committee takes the Chair. It is this Governing Body which draws up the budget and fixes the programme of the Institute : it also appoints the Board of Directors, the Directors, the Heads of Sections and the Heads of Services.

The Board of Directors consists of six members of different nationalities and the Chairman of the Governing Body. It meets every two months and in general is responsible for the technical direction of the Institute. For this purpose it receives the necessary powers and instructions from the Governing Body.

The Board is at present composed of :

M. Painlevé, Chairman; MM. de Reynold, Destrée, Einstein, Murray, Rocco and Vernon Kellogg.

At the head of the Institution is placed a Director-General to ensure unity of work and co-ordination of effort, under the supervision of the two higher organs. The Governing Body unanimously appointed as first Director-General of the Institute, M. Julien Luchaire, Inspector-General of

Public Instruction in France, who has been from the outset, attached to the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation as an expert. The Sub-Director is an Englishman, Professor Zimmermann.

In application of the directions contained in the organic Statute and the principles laid down by the Assembly and the Council, the Committee has endowed the Institute with an organisation adapted to the organisation of the Committee itself.

Each division of the Institute corresponds to one or another of the Committee's spheres of action.

Appointments are made according to the candidate's qualifications, apart from the question of nationality. The chiefs of the seven sections are nationals of seven different countries—Great Britain, Poland, Germany, Spain, Chile, Belgium and Italy—the Director-General being French.

In the report submitted by him to the Council on behalf of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation in June last, Mr. de Reynold defined as follows the general principles which govern the Institute.

"The Committee considers the Institute to be a natural extension of itself. . . the outcome of the work accomplished by it since August 1st, 1922, down to the present day. It describes the Institute as a technical secretariat and an executive organisation placed at its disposal in order to enable it to attain the double object for which the Committee itself was founded by the League of Nations, namely, to work for moral disarmament and international reconciliation by developing intellectual co-operation among all countries through the world and to assist scientific work and place intellectual life on a higher level by that co-operation. The Committee accordingly proposes carefully to maintain the future institute within the limits

assigned to it, from the outset, by the League of Nations. It cannot in any way exceed its province and interfere, for instance, in those intricate educational questions which closely affect the sovereignty of a State and the domestic life of a people, or encroach on the autonomy of universities, academies or learned societies. The Institute, further, will not attempt to perform scientific work, favour any particular tendency, spread any doctrine or compete with older institutions; but it will endeavour to solve on as sound practical lines as possible the problems submitted to it, continue to act as a connecting link between intellectual workers in all countries, give them new international interests and supply them with new or improved instruments of work.

The Institute, which will start at the point reached by the Committee itself, will consequently have to open its work modestly. It will not be organised on the basis of a programme capable of indefinite extension but on the results of actual experience. In this manner also it will be prevented from becoming bureaucratic; it will invariably have the smallest possible number of officials, and the largest possible number of collaborators, correspondents and experts selected in the various countries. For this reason again, it will at all times, remain strictly subject to the Committee, which will imbue it with its own spirit, pass on to it its methods, and prepare and supervise its work."

The letter from the French Government to the Council of the League undertaking to found the Institute stated that this was subject to legislative approval. The law concerning the creation of the Institute was finally approved by the French Parliament on January 9th, 1925.

The Institute was officially inaugurated on January 16th, 1926.

XIV. CONCLUSION

Ever since its creation, the Committee has conscientiously pursued the work, assigned to it by the Assembly and the Council of the League, of organising, as best it can, intellectual work and relations, and of furthering by an improved scientific organisation the cause of a better understanding between nations.

The organisation for Intellectual Co-operation works as follows. The Committee lays down the programme and refers its items to sub-committees. The Institute then intervenes, studies the different schemes and prepares reports which pass successively before the competent sub-committees, the Committee itself, and finally, if so decided by the latter, before the Council and the Assembly. The Committee is an advisory organ of the Council. After the reports have been approved by the Council and the Assembly, the Institute again intervenes to prepare the accession of States, organisations or associations to the decisions.

Describing the attitude of the Committee towards the task entrusted to it, M. Bergson said :

“The Committee has withstood the temptation to consider itself as a kind of super- or supernational intelligence, and has always aimed at practical objectives in the interests of intellectual work and workers”.

ANNEX

I. RESOLUTION OF THE FIFTH ASSEMBLY

The Institute of Intellectual Co-operation came into existence as the result of the following resolution of the Fifth Assembly (September 23rd, 1924).

"In view of the fact that the above resolutions and, in general, the whole programme of the League of Nations as regards intellectual co-operation will be carried out more easily with the assistance of the International Institute which the French Government has proposed to found and place at the disposal of the League of Nations, the Assembly notes that the Council has accepted, in principle, this generous gift, for which it desires to express its deepest gratitude;

Being desirous of emphasising the international character which this Institute should possess, both as regards the programme of its work and the choice of its staff, in accordance with the intention of the French Government and of the Council :

"The Assembly expresses the following recommendations :

"A. The powers and duties of the new Institute shall be defined by the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation in accordance with the principles laid down by the Committee itself—after such consultations as may be necessary to avoid overlapping—and with the instructions of the Council and the Assembly. These powers and duties may subsequently be enlarged by the Committee with the consent of the Council and the Assembly.

"B. The Council of the League of Nations is invited to conclude with the French Government all agreements necessary to ensure the establishment of continuity and proper working of the Institute.

"In accordance with these agreements, the administration of the Institute shall be entrusted to the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, acting as a governing body. The latter shall, with the approval of the Council, appoint five persons of different nationalities, who shall form a Committee of Directors. The powers and duties of the Committee of Directors, which shall meet at least once every two months, the term of office of its members and the system of rotation by which its membership

shall be renewed, shall be determined by the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.

"The budget and accounts of the Foundation will be communicated to the Council and the Assembly. The accounts will be audited at least once a year by the Chief Auditor of the League, and his report will be annexed to the budget and the accounts.

"C. The Committee on Intellectual Co-operation shall determine in each case, after consulting the parties concerned and in agreement with them, the relations with the International Institute of the institutions mentioned in the resolution of the Council, or any other institutions of an intellectual character (1).

"The Committee on Intellectual Co-operation will be ready to collaborate with these institutions with a view to solving particular problems, without, however, interfering in any way with their autonomy."

2. LETTER FROM THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

The following letter, signed by M. Herriot, the French Prime Minister, constitutes the agreement mentioned by the Assembly as being necessary for the establishment of the Institute. The Council took cognisance of this agreement at its meeting on December 13th, 1924 (32nd Session, Rome).

"On September 9th, 1924, the Council of the League of Nations accepted in principle the Government's offer to found and maintain an International Institute for Intellectual Co-operation, referring, however, certain points to the Assembly. The Fifth Assembly, on September 23rd, 1924, took note of the Council's acceptance, replied to the questions put to it and formulated a recommendation emphasising the international character which the Institute should possess. I have now the honour to confirm the French Government's undertaking in accordance with the above offer to found and maintain an International Institute for Intellectual Co-operation, to be placed at the disposal of the League of Nations and having its seat at Paris, on the understanding that the Institute shall preserve the character and general organisation indicated in the report of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation dated July 29th, 1924, which was approved by the Council in

(1) The Union of International Associations, the International Office of Bibliography, the International Research Council, the International Academic Union

the Council's Resolution of September 9th, 1924, and in the above mentioned decision of the Assembly.

1. The International Institute for Intellectual Co-operation shall be administered by a Governing Body composed of the members of the League of Nations Committee on Intellectual Co-operation. The general rules for the organisation of the Institute shall be determined by the organic statute annexed to the present communication.

2. The Government of the French Republic shall take the necessary measures to secure recognition for the International Institute as an autonomous foundation, possessing legal personality.

3. The Government of the French Republic shall place at the disposal of the Governing Body the premises necessary for carrying on the work of the various departments of the International Institute. As far as the premises at its disposal permit, the Governing Body may accord the use of offices and meeting-rooms to institutions and associations for the promotion of international intellectual relations which may apply for it and which in the opinion of the Board offer sufficient guarantees.

4. The entire cost of installing the International Institute shall be borne by the Government of the French Republic, and the League of Nations shall not be called upon to expend any funds whatever for this purpose, nor shall it assume in respect of the Institute any responsibility or financial or other charges of any kind whatever. The annual expenditure necessary for the working and upkeep of the Institute shall be met out of an inclusive annual subsidy which the French Government, subject to Parliamentary approval, proposes to fix at two million French francs. The French Government intends to apply to the French Chambers for an increase of the subsidy should the development of the Institute require it.

Neither the French State nor the League of Nations shall incur any responsibility whatsoever, financial or otherwise, in respect of the administration of the International Institute. The Governing Body will lay down rules later determining the financial responsibility of the Director to the Governing Body.

The French State shall incur no civil responsibility in respect of the working of the International Institute, for the cost of which it is providing in accordance with the preceding paragraphs and, in particular, in respect of the staff of the International Institute, which shall be subject only to the rules laid down in the organic statutes and in the regulations approved and the decisions adopted by the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation in accordance with the following provisions :

5. The International Institute shall be entitled, in virtue of the decisions taken by the Governing Body, to accept donations, legacies and subsidies from Governments other than the Government of the French Repu-

blie, from public or private institutions or organisations, or from private persons.

6. The funds intended to cover the annual cost of the working and upkeep of the Institute shall be paid every half year in advance, on January 1st and July 1st of each year, into a bank chosen by joint agreement between the Secretary-General of the League of Nations and the Government of the French Republic. They shall be withdrawn from this bank, as and when required, upon an order from the persons authorised for this purpose by the Governing Body.

7. Should the International Institute be abolished, the grounds, buildings and movable property placed at the disposal of the Institute by the Government of the French Republic shall revert to the French State. Any articles, and, in particular, the archives and collections of documents deposited in the premises by the Governing Body, as well as any property which has been acquired by the Institute during its period of operation shall remain the property of the League of Nations. Each of the institutions and associations to whom the Governing Body may have granted the use of premises shall take back its own furniture and collections.

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

9. The present undertaking is given by the Government of the French Republic for a term of seven years. It shall remain in force for further terms of seven years unless either the Government of the French Republic or the League of Nations has notified its intention of making it inoperative at least two years before the expiration of any such term.

10. The present undertaking is given by the Government of the French Republic, subject to the approval of the legislature and shall not become final until such approval has been notified to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations."

(Signed) HERRIOT.

3. ORGANIC STATUTES OF THE INSTITUTE

The organic statutes were approved by the Council of the League at its meeting on December 13th, 1924 (22nd Session, Rome).

Article I.

An International Institute for Intellectual Co-operation, to be placed at the disposal of the League of Nations, shall be established in Paris by the

Government of the French Republic in accordance with the terms of its letter to the President of the Council of the League of Nations dated December 8th, 1924.

Article 2.

The principal object of this Institute shall be to prepare the work to be discussed by the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, to assure in all countries the carrying-out of the decisions and recommendations of that Committee, and, under the direction of that Committee, and by every means in its power, to promote, through international co-operation, the organisation of intellectual work throughout the world.

Article 3.

The International Institute shall be independent of the authorities of the country in which it is established.

It shall correspond direct with the governmental and administrative authorities entrusted in the several countries with the consideration and settlement of questions relevant to its aims.

Article 4.

The Governing Body shall determine in each case, after consulting the parties concerned and in agreement with them, the relations with the International Institute of the institutions mentioned in the Resolution of the Council of September 9th, 1924, or of any other institutions of an intellectual character.

The Governing Body will be prepared to collaborate with these institutions with a view to solving particular problems, without, however, interfering in any way with their autonomy.

Article 5.

The Governing Body of the International Institute shall be composed of the members for the time being of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation of the League of Nations.

Article 6.

The Governing Body shall, with the approval of the Council of the League of Nations, appoint five persons of different nationalities, who will form a Committee of Directors. The powers and duties of the Committee of Directors, which will meet in Paris at least once every two months, the term of office of its members and the system of rotation by which its membership is to be renewed shall be determined by the Governing Body.

Article 7.

The work of the Institute shall be carried out by a salaried staff, including : a Director and heads of departments appointed by the Governing Body; Officials appointed by the Committee of Directors;

Minor officials and employees appointed by the Director upon the recommendation of the heads of departments.

The Governing Body shall draw up a Statute regulating the status of the personnel. This Statute shall be communicated to the Council of the League of Nations.

Article 8.

The Director shall be present in an advisory capacity at the meetings of the Governing Body and of the Committee of Directors.

Article 9.

In legal proceedings and in all matters of civil law the Institute shall be represented by the President or, should the latter be prevented from acting, by the Vice-President of the Governing Body.

The Governing Body, however, may delegate to the Director the whole or part of the powers appertaining to its President under the terms of the present Article.

Article 10.

The financial administration of the Institute shall be independent of that of the League of Nations.

The Governing Body shall draw up the annual budget of the Institute within the limits of the subsidy granted by the French Government with the addition of any revenue from other sources, and shall approve the statement of expenditure.

Article 11.

All measures necessary for the administration of the Institute shall be determined by the Governing Body, unless it has delegated its powers in this respect to the Committee of Directors.

The Governing Body shall determine, by a decision approved by the Council of the League of Nations, the classes of the personnel of the Institute which are to enjoy the diplomatic privileges and immunities provided for under Article 7 of the Covenant.

Article 12.

The regulations regarding the financial administration of the Institute shall be laid down by the Governing Body, after consultation with the Financial Department of the League of Nations.

The Governing Body shall lay down financial regulations regarding the administration of the finance of the Institute, in particular the budget, the appropriation and use of the funds, investment of capital, accountancy and supervision.

The regulations shall be submitted for approval to the Council of the League of Nations.

Article 13.

The budget and accounts of the Institute shall be communicated every year both to the Council and Assembly of the League of Nations and to the French Government. The accounts shall be audited at least once a year by the Chief Auditor of the League of Nations, and his report shall be annexed to the budget and to the accounts communicated to the Council and to the Assembly of the League of Nations.

Article 14.

A report on the work of the Institute shall be forwarded every year to the Council of the League of Nations and to the Government of the French Republic. It shall be communicated to all the Members of the League of Nations.

(Signed) HERRIOT.