

Geneva, August 10th, 1928.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

**INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE ON  
INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION**

**TENTH PLENARY SESSION**

**Report of the Committee, submitted to the Council and the Assembly.**

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation held its tenth plenary session at Geneva from July 25th to 30th, 1928.

It elected Professor Gilbert Murray Chairman, and Mme. Curie and M. Destrée Vice-Chairmen. The reasons for the election of two Vice-Chairmen were, first, the number of its members, and second, the desirability, should the Chairman and Vice-Chairman both be absent at the same time, of having a third person to whom the Secretariat could have recourse.

The appointment of M. de Reynold as Rapporteur was confirmed.

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The death of Professor Lorentz, the Committee's second Chairman, cast a shadow over the present session. The Committee has lost not only a great scientist, whose name will always be associated with some of the most important discoveries in physics, but a man whose grasp of the methods and spirit of intellectual co-operation was complete. Professor Lorentz was more than a scientist, for he had the gift of wisdom also. In addition to possessing practical sense and psychological insight, he was a great idealist. He realised that much caution and much patience were required to put his ideals into practice, and that modest methods would often have to be employed. The Committee will never forget this distinguished figure, who in all his work displayed so much indulgence, serenity and confidence in the future. The Committee respectfully associates itself with the moving tribute paid to Professor Lorentz at its first meeting by his successor, Professor Gilbert Murray.

The Committee has had the pleasure of welcoming among its members the eminent Czechoslovak historian, M. Susta, ex-Minister of Education and Professor at the University of Prague.

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The object of this report is not so much to enumerate all the items on the Sub-Committees' and the Plenary Committee's increasingly heavy agendas, as to indicate the results obtained and the plans which it is proposed to carry out. The time has now come for the Committee to take stock of its six years of work, to find out just where it is and to realise what it has done and what it has not been able to do. Accordingly, following the method applied in our previous reports, more particularly in the 1927 report, we will take the four Sub-Committees one by one.

**I. SUB-COMMITTEE ON UNIVERSITY RELATIONS.**

This Sub-Committee met from July 9th to 11th, under the chairmanship of M. Rocco. A new member was Baron DE KORANYI, Professor at the University of Budapest. M. de Halecki, Professor at the University of Warsaw, drew up the report.

If we apply the above-mentioned method to the work of this Sub-Committee, we shall see that the Sub-Committee on University Relations, assisted by the corresponding Section of the Institute, acts primarily as a centre of information and liaison. As to the first: the University Relations Section of the Institute publishes a *Bulletin* containing articles and

news on international university life which are not to be found elsewhere. The same Section also drew up a list of advanced holiday courses, the success of which was immediate, as it met a real need. This list will be published each year. Lastly, mention should be made of the *Handbook of University Exchanges in Europe*, which the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation has been able to compile, thanks to a generous contribution from the American National Council on Education. The English edition has just appeared; the French and German editions are in the press, while a renewal of the grant, spontaneously offered by Mr. Duggan and his Institute, will enable a fuller edition to be published shortly. It will thus be possible by degrees to extend this *Handbook* to all countries.

The work of liaison, which is possibly the Committee's most important task, is promoted by two annual meetings—that of Directors of University Offices and that of representatives of Students' International Organisations.

The former, instead of making theoretical recommendations, selects certain concrete problems which the Director of each National Office endeavours in his turn to solve along his own lines. The latter applies the same method and, at this year's meeting, there was still stronger evidence of a positive and realistic spirit among the great International Students' Associations. This attitude was apparent in connection with the valuable and concrete proposal to establish a sanatorium for students at Leysin. If, as there is every reason to hope, this scheme is put into practice, it will be due to the efforts of the students themselves, acting on their own responsibility.

Efforts have also been made by the University Sub-Committee to co-ordinate advanced international studies. The representatives of scientific institutes of international and political studies met for this purpose in Berlin in March 1928. They will meet again next year and intend to hold annual meetings in future.

It is impossible to over-emphasise the value of the work done by the Sub-Committee on University Relations and its various organs, which has shown that it is easier to co-ordinate international university life by unambitious methods than by attacking problems too large to be solved by any available means.

## II. SUB-COMMITTEE ON INTELLECTUAL RIGHTS.

This Sub-Committee met on July 12th and 13th under the chairmanship of M. Casares, member of the Committee. M. GALLIÉ, Secretary-General of the Confederation of Intellectual Workers, was present at the meetings for the first time as an assistant member. Rapporteur: M. Marcel Plaisant.

Patience is an essential quality for this Committee; more than any other; owing to the nature of the questions with which it deals, it cannot hope to carry out its proposals except over a long period. These questions are as follows: the juridical status of international associations and foundations, model publisher's contracts, authors' rights, the juridical and social status of intellectual workers, obstacles in the way of the international circulation of books, organ for the financial aid of intellectuals, scientific property. These are matters which will take time, and in most cases international agreements will have to be drawn up. The support both of Governments and of public opinion is therefore necessary. The adherence of Governments is indispensable; otherwise it would be impossible to put the proposals into practice. The support of public opinion is required because it is essential that new ideas should gradually receive general recognition.

This is the case in regard to scientific property, a problem raised by Senator Ruffini at the Committee's first meeting, on August 1st, 1922. Needless to say, this problem has not yet been solved, but great progress has been made, as stated in M. Marcel Plaisant's report. A draft Convention has been drawn up and is to be communicated to Governments for their opinion.

Here again, in seeking to reach by stages its still distant goal, the Sub-Committee must not be judged by results, which are of slow fruition, but by its guiding principles, by its work, some of which is of great importance and forms a definite addition to jurisprudence. For instance, the draft Convention on Scientific Property is the outcome of studies, consultations and discussions which have lasted for six years. The Sub-Committee must also be judged by its activities as a liaison body. We would here mention the International Bureaux of Berne and the Legal Section of the League Secretariat, with which it has always worked harmoniously. By establishing contact between jurists, writers, scientists and industrialists, as has been done in regard to scientific property, the Sub-Committee has already made a noteworthy contribution to intellectual co-operation.

Lastly, we would add that the Sub-Committee expressed its gratitude to the Legal Service of the Institute for the excellent way in which the preparatory work was carried out and for the great assistance it has furnished.

## III. SUB-COMMITTEE ON ARTS AND LETTERS.

This Sub-Committee met from July 16th to 19th and was presided over alternately by M. Destrée, M. de Reynold and M. Paul Valéry. The report was drawn up by M. Destrée.

(e) RESOLUTION CONCERNING THE OPTIONAL CLAUSE OF ARTICLE 36 OF THE STATUTE OF THE PERMANENT COURT OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE.

The Committee on Arbitration and Security recommends that the following draft resolution be submitted for the approval of the next Assembly:

“ The Assembly:

“ Referring to the resolution of October 2nd, 1924, in which the Assembly, considering that the terms of Article 36, paragraph 2, of the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice are sufficiently wide to permit States to adhere to the special Protocol opened for signature in virtue of that article, with the reservations which they regard as indispensable, and convinced that it is in the interest of the progress of international justice that the greatest possible number of States should, to the widest possible extent, accept as compulsory the jurisdiction of the Court, recommends States to accede to the said Protocol at the earliest possible date;

“ Noting that this recommendation has not so far produced all the effect that is to be desired;

“ Being of opinion that, in order to facilitate effectively the acceptance of the clause in question, it is expedient to diminish the obstacles which prevent States from committing themselves;

“ Being convinced that the efforts now being made through progressive codification to diminish the uncertainties and supply the deficiencies of international law will greatly facilitate the acceptance of the optional clause of Article 36 of the Statute of the Court, and that meanwhile attention should once more be drawn to the possibility offered by the terms of that clause to States which do not see their way to accede to it without qualification to do so subject to appropriate reservations limiting the extent of their commitments, both as regards duration and as regards scope;

“ Noting in this latter connection that the reservations conceivable may relate, either generally to certain aspects of any kind of dispute, or specifically to certain classes or lists of disputes, and that these different kinds of reservation can be legitimately combined;

“ Recommends that States which have not yet acceded to the optional clause of Article 36 of the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice should, failing accession pure and simple, consider, with due regard to their interests, whether they can accede on the conditions above indicated;

“ Requests the Council to communicate the text of this resolution to those States as soon as possible, desiring them to notify it of their intentions in the matter; and

“ Asks the Council to inform them at the next session of the Assembly of the replies it has by then received.”

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### III. Non-Aggression and Mutual Assistance.

(a) INTRODUCTORY NOTE TO THE MODEL COLLECTIVE TREATIES OF MUTUAL ASSISTANCE AND OF COLLECTIVE AND BILATERAL TREATIES OF NON-AGGRESSION.

The Committee thought it advisable to prepare three model treaties which are of unequal scope as regards the degree of security they might afford to States seeking fresh guarantees.

#### I. MODEL TREATY OF MUTUAL ASSISTANCE.

The draft having the widest scope is clearly that which combines the three elements: non-aggression, peaceful settlement of disputes and mutual assistance.

This draft differs from the Rhine Pact of Locarno in several respects:

- (a) It contains no clause guaranteeing the maintenance of the territorial *status quo*.
- (b) It provides for no guarantee by third States.
- (c) It provides for the case of States non-members of the League of Nations being parties to the treaty.

(d) It contains, with regard to the peaceful settlement of disputes, a certain number of clauses which, in the Locarno Agreements, do not figure in the Rhine Pact, but in annexed Conventions.

These differences are due, in the model treaty recommended, to the following reasons:

- (a) The individual and collective guarantee of the maintenance of the territorial *status quo* would clearly constitute a very important factor of security in the model treaty proposed;

The Sub-Committee this year comprised many new members. These were :

Mr. Edward J. DENT, Professor of Music at the University of Cambridge, Fellow of King's College, Cambridge.

Mr. John GALSWORTHY, author, dramatist;

M. GRAUL, Director of the Museum of Arts and Crafts and the Museum of Decorative Arts, Leipzig;

M. KIPPENBERG, Director of the Insel Verlag, Leipzig;

M. Salvador DE MADARIAGA, Professor of Spanish Literature at the University of Oxford, formerly Director of the Disarmament Section of the League of Nations;

M. Vittorio Rossi, Professor of Italian Literature at the University of Rome;

Sir Cecil Harcourt SMITH, Surveyor of H.M. the King of England's Works of Art;

The Sub-Committee on Arts and Letters is extremely active, thanks to its composition, the nature and extent of its work and also to the results obtained. For the moment, these results all come under the heading of Arts. As we stated last year, international co-operation was established at once and without difficulty in this field, whereas its progress in literary circles and among writers has been slower.

The principal liaison body is the International Museums Office, the organisation of which has now been simplified. The International Museums Office is a part of the Artistic Relations Section of the Institute, which publishes the *Mouseion*. This latter is more than a special bulletin : it is an excellent art review.

The Museums Office, however, is not merely a liaison body and an information centre : its work extends to the arts themselves. As an example, we would refer to the success of last year's exhibition of chalcographs, a success which is continuing as the exhibition has not yet completed its tour. After its simultaneous inauguration in Madrid, Paris and Rome in the summer of 1927 and after Geneva, Brussels, Liège, London, it will be opened in a whole series of English towns, and it is even proposed to transport it to Rio de Janeiro. This travelling exhibition has acquired an addition *en route* in the shape of a collection of Belgian engravings, and has led to the establishment of a Belgian National Chalcographical Institution. This example will, we hope, be followed by other countries.

The success of this exhibition induced the Sub-Committee to attempt a similar experiment on a larger scale, in the form of an international travelling exhibition of casts, medals and casts of medals. A preliminary meeting of experts was held at Geneva in January 1927. Then there is the International Congress of Popular Arts, to be held at Prague in October next.

We would recall the reasons which led up to this Congress. These were : (a) *scientific*; the popular arts have never yet been organised as a science or dealt with systematically; and (b) *social*; for in the highly industrialised world of to-day it is essential that the popular arts should continue to exist and to progress. The promoters of the Prague Congress intend this to be but the first of a series of congresses and in certain cases possibly also of exhibitions — we would here recall the offer made by Berne — which in the end might serve to determine the common heritage of mankind. The Committee would be glad to see certain steps in this direction taken by an international group of specialists. We would add that the preparatory work for the Congress has been excellently done by the Czechoslovak Government and by the International Committee and the National Committees appointed for this purpose, with the assistance of the Institute. Judging by the number of participants and of contributions announced, the success of the Congress may be confidently anticipated.

On the other hand, action in the field of letters is still in its early stages. This is explained by the diversity of languages, by the individualistic tendencies of authors and the national character of the various literatures. It is therefore best to advance prudently, without any attempt to interfere or to create artificial needs.

Nevertheless, even in the field of letters, international action has proved useful in two directions : *copyright* — and this brings us back to the Sub-Committee on Intellectual Rights — and *translation*. The resolutions, the text of which is given in an annex, show what has so far been done in these two matters. In regard to the latter question, we welcome the co-operation which is now being established with the important international group of P.E.N. Clubs represented on the Sub-Committee on Arts and Letters by their founder and President, the celebrated English novelist, Galsworthy. Nor must we omit to mention that, under the auspices and through the good offices of the Institute, a series of Latin-American classics is to appear in a French translation.

Progress has also been made in the field of *music*. For practical reasons — since it is dangerous to attempt too much at a time — this field had hitherto been somewhat neglected. Nevertheless, an enquiry into the unification of pitch had been on the agenda for a long time. In view of the explanations furnished by Mr. Dent and M. Weingartner, the Sub-Committee unanimously recommended the maintenance of the pitch adopted in 1858 and proposed a meeting of specialists.

#### IV. SUB-COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE AND BIBLIOGRAPHY.

At its meetings from July 20th to 24th, Mme. Curie presided over the Sub-Committee. Four new members were present :

- Dr. COWLEY, Librarian of the Bodleian Library at Oxford ;
- M. IONESCU-MIHAESTI, Assistant Director of the Institute for Sera and Vaccines at Bucharest, Professor at the University of Jassy ;
- M. Otto JESPERSEN, Professor at the University of Copenhagen ;
- M. THIBAUDET, publicist, *chargé de cours* at the University of Geneva.

Dr. Cowley kindly undertook to act as Rapporteur. Consideration of the very varied and technical questions figuring on the agenda in connection with libraries led to the following important results.

The co-ordination first undertaken three years ago is making continuous progress, as is shown in the report submitted by M. Marcel Godet on behalf of the library experts, who held a meeting in January 1928. We hope that these meetings of the directors or central libraries may in future become regular. The great advantage of them is that questions are thrashed out and resolutions passed by those primarily interested — the librarians themselves. Such co-ordination of libraries is, in fact, already of indisputable value for the progress of scientific research, and will certainly in the future justify itself still further.

The Committee on Intellectual Co-operation has, since 1922 — at the Council's request — undertaken the co-ordination of scientific bibliography, more from the point of view of current or periodical bibliography with summarised information (system of abstracts) than from that of retrospective bibliography. Work has been done on physics, physical chemistry, the biological sciences, classical philology, the economic sciences and linguistics. Results have not been obtained as rapidly as was originally anticipated. Stumbling-blocks have been encountered which are somewhat similar in character to those which impeded the Sub-Committee on Intellectual Rights : we can only wait until the idea has made a way for itself. Complete agreement has, however, been reached in the field of the economic sciences, and it now only remains to find the financial means of carrying it out.

The Sub-Committee has this year dealt with a very large number of problems, and we do not wish to enumerate them all. Mention must, however, be made of the resolution aiming at the establishment of an international office for scientific museums, *i.e.*, museums other than those concerned with art or history, and of the one proposing an enquiry into the extent of the material resources at the disposal of scientific research in each country.

The same method it will be seen underlies the treatment of these diverse questions, namely, information and liaison. It is like a fabric which is being gradually woven : ready to tear in places, but nevertheless growing all the time. Another fact to which we must draw attention is that scientific institutions and associations are gradually themselves acquiring the habit of applying to the Sub-Committee or to the Institute ; this is a point which we would emphasise.

#### V. SUB-COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF YOUTH IN THE AIMS OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

The Sub-Committee of Experts for the Instruction of Youth in the Aims of the League of Nations held a meeting last year. There was no need to convene it this year. Not that activity in this direction has slackened, but rather because a point has now been reached at which we must take stock of the results obtained as regards the application of the experts' recommendations. The small information centres established for this purpose at the Secretariat of the League and at the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation in Paris are working harmoniously together. It is better, moreover, to proceed carefully and systematically. The resolutions of the experts furnish an example of this care and system : let us interpret them faithfully without exceeding the proposals which they embody.

As a further result of the Experts' resolutions, the Secretary-General has had prepared the " Reference Book " on the aims and organisation of the League of Nations, which will appear shortly.

#### VI. PLENARY COMMITTEE.

The Plenary Committee met from July 25th to 30th, 1928.

Amongst other resolutions which it passed, we would draw attention to that concerning the annual or biannual publication of a review on the work of the League for teachers, that concerning the interchange of teachers of secondary schools (Mr. Millikan's proposal) and that prolonging by two years the term of office of the associate members of Sub-Committees in order to ensure continuity of work.

On July 28th the Committee sat as the Governing Body of the Institute under the presidency of M. Painlevé.

In considering in detail the report submitted by the Director of the Institute, the Committee naturally recognised all that it owes to the Institute, without which it could not now exist. It expressed its gratitude to the Director, his Heads of Sections and Services,

and his whole staff for their untiring work. It took care, however, to formulate precisely the methods which it henceforth desires to apply with greater stringency both to its own work and to that of the Institute.

The Plenary Committee considered that the time had come to take stock of its work. It therefore decided to review at its next session all schemes submitted to it and all work in hand. It desires to do only a few things but to do them thoroughly, to avoid the scattering of its energies which sometimes seems to threaten it, and to concentrate effort on essential tasks. The Committee wishes to work — and to have those associated with it and under its direction working — in a truly intellectual spirit, by reducing to a minimum the administrative, or even, bureaucratic, element in the matter of conducting enquiries and proposing solutions.

The organism of intellectual co-operation has, in fact, developed until it has become somewhat complicated and even unwieldy. It must be informed by a single guiding spirit, which will ensure the smooth working of all its parts. For this reason the Committee decided to convene the representatives of the National Committees. The realm of intellectual co-operation is vast, and continually extending. Special institutions, existing side by side with the Paris Institute, which is the general liaison body, are, in consequence, undoubtedly valuable. We are here alluding to the International Educational Cinematographic Institute, whose statutes have been examined and approved by the Committee, subject to certain minor alterations which it ventures to propose to the Council. But these decentralised institutions must not on that account be in any way detached from the main body, and their programmes — clearly delimited — must fall within the framework of the general scheme for intellectual co-operation.

In order to do this, intellectual co-operation must define itself. Perhaps this has not been done sufficiently clearly up till now. Certain general ideas expressed during the last ten meetings of the Committee show, however, that it has now given itself a fresh definition of intellectual co-operation.

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Intellectual co-operation has two aspects — a limited one and a broad one. In the limited sense, intellectual co-operation aims at the joint study and practical achievement of means of co-ordinating and promoting intellectual life, as regards alike science, letters and arts. Taken in this sense, intellectual co-operation has as its object the improvement or creation of instruments of work: exactly what the Committee and its different organs have aimed at since 1922. The International Museums Office, the co-ordination of libraries, the agreement reached with regard to the economic sciences, scientific property, and also the various bulletins and annuals are, in fact, merely instruments of work. These demonstrate the value — the necessity — of intellectual co-operation far better than grandiose schemes or high-flown ideologies.

But intellectual co-operation has also a wider and more lofty meaning. What is its real purpose? To inspire writers, artists, scientists and intellectuals of the whole world with the conviction that their interests and duties are everywhere identical, and to inform them with that spirit of universality without which, as history teaches us, there can be no great civilisation. For no reconstruction of an economic, political or social character will be solid or permanent unless it is based on spiritual and intellectual harmony.

It is therefore not fair to judge of intellectual co-operation by the practical and tangible results which it has obtained: account must be taken of *imponderabilia*. The most important and the most essential outcome of intellectual co-operation consists in the multitude of relationships that are constantly being established and extended between divers persons, institutions and groups, which would otherwise, perhaps, never have had the opportunity of entering into contact, much less of collaborating one with another. If it were in this way only, intellectual co-operation would have justified its existence.

(Signed) Gilbert MURRAY,  
Chairman.

(Signed) G. DE REYNOLD,  
Rapporteur.

### Annex 1.

#### RESOLUTIONS PROPOSED BY THE SUB-COMMITTEES AND ADOPTED BY THE PLENARY COMMITTEE.

##### *Sub-Committee on University Relations.*

##### 1. *Centres for the Exchange and Reception of Professors, Teachers and Students.*

The Sub-Committee, having considered from a general point of view the handbook regarding university exchanges in Europe<sup>1</sup>,

(1) Cordially thanks the American Council on Education for its generous contribution, which made possible the preparation and publication of this valuable and interesting work;

<sup>1</sup> *University Exchanges in Europe: Handbook of the Institutions and Measures in all the European Countries to facilitate the Work of Professors, Students and Teachers Abroad.* A volume of 203 pages, by the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation at Paris.

(2) Congratulates the International Institute on the rapidity and undeniable success with which it has accomplished this difficult task;

(3) Expresses the hope that it will shortly be possible to publish a new edition of this handbook after the present text has been revised by the institutions concerned, more particularly Ministries of Education and National Committees on Intellectual Co-operation;

(4) Recognises that it would be desirable in principle to extend this handbook to every country in the world, but feels that for the moment it must, for practical reasons, be confined to Europe.

## 2. *Exchange of Professors.*

The Sub-Committee, having heard with great interest the report of the International Institute on the question of exchanges of professors, directors of research, directors of laboratories, etc.<sup>1</sup>,

(1) Endorses the general conclusion that it would be impossible to apply to the organisation of these interchanges, and to exchanges of professors in general, a rigid system which would in any way restrict the freedom of choice of professors called to lecture abroad;

(2) Nevertheless, considers that, if sufficiently elastic agreements are concluded between the authorities concerned in different countries, they may ensure a more systematic preparation of exchanges, and that organs of liaison, in particular the National Committees on Intellectual Co-operation, can do most valuable work in this field, especially in connection with courses of a certain duration, which are specially desirable from the scientific point of view;

(3) Recognises the impossibility of adopting a general principle in regard to the language employed by foreign lecturers, but draws attention to the great desirability of affording them as much opportunity as possible of speaking in their own language.

## 3. *Publication of an International University Guide.*

The Sub-Committee requests the International Institute, in conjunction with the delegates of the International Students' Organisations and a number of specially qualified experts, to study the scheme for the publication of an international guide for students proceeding abroad. It recommends the Institute to base its work on the national guides already in existence, and to consider the possibility of publishing the new guide in several editions to meet the requirements of different countries or groups of countries.

## 4. *Holiday Courses.*

The Sub-Committee has examined with keen interest and genuine satisfaction the list of advanced holiday courses in Europe published for the first time by the International Institute<sup>2</sup>. It congratulates the Institute on this excellent work, which has been very favourably received. It requests the Institute to continue working on these lines and to publish this list regularly every year.

## 5. *Post-University Scholarships.*

The Sub-Committee, referring to the resolutions adopted in 1926 and 1927<sup>3</sup>, and noting with satisfaction that the International Institute is now in possession of abundant information on the question of scholarships,

(1) Requests the International Institute, as soon as possible, to convene the Committee of Experts proposed in the conclusions of Mme. Curie's report<sup>4</sup>;

(2) Recommends that, as desired by Mme. Curie, the Committee of Experts should make a general study of the problem of post-university scholarships, national and international;

(3) Expresses the hope that it will be possible to reach conclusions applicable not only to scientific laboratories, but also to institutes for research in the field of the humanities and social sciences.

## 6. *National University Offices.*

The Sub-Committee, having heard the very interesting report of Professor van Wijk<sup>5</sup>,

(1) Congratulates the Directors of National University Offices on the excellent results of their annual meeting;

(2) Endorses the recommendation of the Directors of Offices that the International Institute should distribute gratis as many copies of the bulletin as its funds permit;

<sup>1</sup> Cf. document C.27.1928 (Point 2). Report by the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation to the Sub-Committee on University Relations on two enquiries undertaken by the Institute: (a) enquiry concerning centres for the exchange and reception of professors and students; (b) enquiry with regard to the question of the exchange of professors.

<sup>2</sup> *Holiday Courses in Europe*, 1928. Brochure published in English, French and German by the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation.

<sup>3</sup> See documents C. 462. M. 181. 1926. XII, page 66; and C. 424. M. 157. 1927. XII, page 66. III.

<sup>4</sup> See document C.I.C.I./R.I./39 (1).

<sup>5</sup> The report and the resolutions adopted by the meeting of the Directors of National University Offices are published as an annex to the Minutes of the tenth session of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.



(3) Having noted with the greatest satisfaction the information as to the facilities granted by the Italian Government to foreign scientists and students, trusts that this example will be followed by other Governments<sup>1</sup>;

(4) Considers it highly desirable that the International Institute should investigate the possibilities of co-operation between centres of information regarding university institutes, as soon as the offices which are now engaged in establishing such centres have furnished it with all necessary particulars.

#### 7. Co-ordination of Advanced International Studies.

The Sub-Committee, having examined with the keenest interest Professor Zimmern's report and the recommendations adopted by the meeting of representatives of scientific institutes for the study of politics<sup>2</sup>,

(1) Notes with satisfaction the progress that has been made since this first meeting in the co-ordination of advanced international studies;

(2) Requests the International Institute, in conjunction with the Organising Committee, as soon as possible to make preparations for another meeting, in compliance with the invitation kindly extended by the Royal Institute of International Affairs in London;

(3) Requests the International Institute, in conjunction with the Organising Committee, to consider Dr. Thompson's proposal that, in the summer of 1929, a Conference of qualified persons should be held to discuss questions connected with instruction in the field of international policy; should it be decided to carry out this proposal, it will be entrusted to the meeting of representatives of institutes of advanced international studies;

<sup>1</sup> The report of the Italian Inter-University Institute is published as the first annex to M. van Wijk's report.

<sup>2</sup> The report is published as an annex to the Minutes of the tenth session of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation. The recommendations are as follows:

" I. The institutions taking part in this meeting:

" Recognise that their common methods and aim render desirable the maintenance of regular relations in a spirit of co-operation;

" Thank the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation for having provided them with an opportunity for coming together and the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation for having organised this meeting to the best advantage;

" And express the hope that the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation will arrange for another meeting of the present Committee so soon as sufficient data have been collected on the questions under consideration.

" In order to ensure the maintenance of the contact established at the present meeting, the institutions represented, which will remain in direct communication with one another, instructed an organising committee to collaborate with the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation in preparing the work for this later meeting.

" This committee shall have power to propose that invitations to this meeting be sent to other scientific institutions engaged in the study of politics.

" The International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation will assist the organising committee in convening this meeting and in carrying through its work.

" The International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation will send the documents and the questionnaire accompanying these recommendations to the institutions represented at the present meeting and to any others suggested to it by the organising Committee.

" II. Institutions concerned with the scientific study of politics, particularly in the international field, are invited to communicate their programmes of study to one another, and to ensure that these are circulated as widely as possible.

" The International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation will publish annually in pamphlet form a list of European centres of political study, with a general indication of the nature of the instruction given. The information necessary for this purpose should be forwarded to the Institute before January 1st by the centres of co-ordination already existing or to be established in each country.

" III. The question of the equivalence of degrees and diplomas which is of such importance in connection with the admission of students to institutions for the teaching of politics, should be considered under the following heads:

" (1) Reciprocal recognition of secondary leaving-school certificates;

" (2) Establishment of equivalents between universities and specialised non-university institutions, both on a national and an international basis;

" (3) Greater elasticity in the conditions required for obtaining advanced degrees (especially the Doctorate) through reciprocal equivalents in the various fields of political study.

" IV. Direct contact with foreign countries being of cardinal importance, for education in politics, it is desirable:

" (1) To facilitate visits of teachers of politics to foreign centres — particularly on an exchange basis — for teaching periods of adequate duration;

" (2) To facilitate the establishment in higher educational establishments of chairs for foreign professors, who will teach so far as possible in the language of the countries in which they are visitors (on the model of the Carnegie chair at the Deutsche Hochschule für Politik);

" (3) To facilitate, by means of special courses on rapid and appropriate lines, the acquisition by students of a sufficient working knowledge of any language needed to enable them to follow the courses of visiting teachers.

" The co-ordinating centres already mentioned should make it their business to be in a position to indicate to any institution requiring their services (particularly institutions for discussion) the movements of persons likely, either through teaching or through participation in discussion, to make a helpful contribution to political study in the country concerned.

" V. The International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation will establish and keep up to date a list of political reference centres in every country, with the object of facilitating direct communication between such centres.

" Such centres in any given country, whether their subject-matter be general or confined to certain topics or regions, should be encouraged to group themselves on a national basis.

" VI. The institutions concerned should combine to compile select bibliographies on lines most suitable for the promotion of a scholarly knowledge of international affairs. These might be drawn up either on a geographical basis (by countries) or on a theoretical basis (by subject-matter). Such bibliographies should be divided into two sections, one of a more general and the other of a more detailed character.

" VII. The International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, with the necessary technical help, will draw up:

" (1) A list of publications similar in scope and method to the following:

" (a) The annual *British Survey of International Affairs* published by the Royal Institute of International Affairs;

" (b) The *Bollettino Parlamentare* published by the Italian Chamber of Deputies;

" (c) The annual *History of American Foreign Policy* published by the American Council on Foreign Relations;

" (2) A list of periodicals dealing scientifically with international affairs;

" (3) A list of periodicals publishing sources and documents relating to international affairs.

" VIII. The institutions represented at the meeting express their willingness to co-operate in regard to research work and to answer enquiries relating to researches in progress in their own countries.

" The meeting further expresses its approval of the principle of programmes of research into problems of special delicacy carried on simultaneously in different countries according to the plan adopted by the Institute of Pacific Relations at Honolulu."



(4) Fully endorses the recommendation that the International Institute should draw up a list of political reference centres in every country, and also the bibliographical lists asked for by the Berlin meeting;

(5) Draws the attention of the representatives to the difficulties which in its opinion would arise in carrying out certain of their recommendations in regard to the equivalence of degrees, and would be glad if the London meeting would resume the study of this particularly delicate question.

#### 8. *International Students' Organisations.*

The Sub-Committee was keenly interested in the very full report from M. Hendrickx, and in other information received from the third session of the Committee of Representatives of International Students' Organisations<sup>1</sup>, and :

(1) Expresses its great satisfaction at the enthusiastic and systematic manner in which the qualified representatives of university students are joining in the work of intellectual co-operation undertaken by the League of Nations ;

<sup>1</sup> The report is published as an annex to the Minutes of the tenth session of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation. The resolutions are as follows :

##### " 1. *Unemployment among Intellectuals, and Statistics of Students.*

" The Committee thanks the representative of the International Labour Office and the Secretary of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation for their statements regarding the proceedings of the Advisory Committee of Intellectual Workers. In particular, it thanks the International Labour Office for its prompt action on the resolution adopted by the Committee last year. It also thanks M. Steinig for his report on international statistics of students.

" The Committee is glad to see that unemployment among intellectuals is one of the first items on the Advisory Committee's agenda, and it invites the international students' organisations to undertake forthwith the collection of detailed information on the present situation in regard to unemployment among intellectuals and its causes.

" The Committee requests the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation to put it into communication with the Advisory Committee of Intellectual Workers and with the Joint Committee on Intellectual Statistics, in order to obtain their advice as to how and by what methods the international students' organisations could co-operate with those committees in order to solve the problem of unemployment among intellectuals, having in mind as possible remedies the distribution of students, vocational guidance and the study of the conditions under which employment may be secured.

" With this object, the Committee is prepared to set up a special commission on which each organisation would be represented by one delegate.

##### " 2. *International University Year-Book.*

" The Committee unanimously considers that an *International University Year-Book*, as proposed by M. Palmieri and on the lines which have already been partially followed by, for example, the International Confederation of Students and the World Student Christian Federation, would be of the highest value. It therefore requests the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation to give its consideration to this idea, and, should its decision be favourable, to instruct the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation to investigate, in conjunction with the delegates of the international students' organisations, the possibility of carrying out the scheme.

##### " 3. *Delegates to the International Institute.*

" Referring to the decision which it reached in April 1927 (V. A Common International Centre, 6), the Committee requests such international organisations as have not yet done so to appoint their delegate to the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, University Relations Section. It decides that these delegates shall hold a joint meeting every year, preferably in November, at the International Institute.

##### " 4. *International Sanatorium for Students.*

" The Committee, having heard the representatives of the Organising Committee of the International Sanatorium for Students and examined its scheme of work,

" (1) Recalls the resolutions adopted in April and July 1927 at Geneva, whereby it was decided to establish an international sanatorium for students at Leysin ;

" (2) Refers back to the Organising Committee the scheme of work drawn up by the latter at Leysin in March 1928, and requests it to take into account the following changes :

" (a) The approximate cost of the international sanatorium for students is fixed at four million Swiss francs, inclusive of sanitary, medical and academic premises and equipment ;

" (b) The Executive Committee which is shortly to be formed will decide whether it is preferable to hold an international competition in order to arrive at the final plans or to entrust this work to the architect, M. Epitoux ;

" (c) The Executive Committee will undertake not only to collect the necessary funds for the erection of the sanatorium, but also to administer the funds when collected, and, in conjunction with the Organising Committee, to draw up rules defining the legal status of the sanatorium, while the Organising Committee will do all in its power to assist the Executive Committee in its work ;

" (d) The Organising Committee will encourage the establishment in every country of a national committee consisting of representatives of students' organisations, universities and colleges, the Government, humanitarian organisations, and persons of distinction in science, finance and industry ;

" (3) Thanks the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and the Council and Assembly of the League of Nations for the great interest they have shown in the very urgent work of the international sanatorium for students, and firmly trusts, as do all the associations it represents, in the continuance of that interest and of the moral support of the League of Nations ;

" (4) Once more assures Dr. Vauthier, General Secretary of the Organising Committee, of its gratitude and its confidence in the success of the work, thanks the International Student Service (I.S.S.) for its kindness in continuing to act as Administrative Office, and thanks the Swiss University Sanatorium Foundation Board for its valuable assistance.

##### " 5. *Self-Help Methods.*

" The Committee, having heard Dr. Schairer's report on the Self-Help Study Week organised by the International Student Service at Dresden in July 1927, and in pursuance of the recommendation made at its last session,

" Thanks the International Student Service for its activity in this field during the past year ;

" Requests the International Student Service to continue its unquestionably important work ; and

" Invites all the organisations represented to assist the International Institute for Mutual Aid and Co-operative Organisation among Students, which has recently been founded at Dresden, in securing the greatest benefit for the greatest number of students.

##### " 6. *Co-ordination of Dates of International Student Conferences.*

" The Committee, having heard the report submitted by Dr. Kotschnig on behalf of the International Student Service, requests the international students' organisations to communicate to the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, University Relations Section, as early as possible every year for publication, and also to communicate to one another, the dates of their conferences and congresses and any other functions they may contemplate organising in the course of the year. It also asks them to do their utmost to avoid collisions of dates.

(2) Decides to communicate to the International Labour Office, through the Secretariat of the League of Nations, the resolution adopted by the Committee regarding unemployment among intellectual workers and statistics of students;

(3) Decides to send to the Communications and Transit Organisation of the League of Nations the resolution adopted by the Committee regarding travel facilities for students;

*" 7. International Student Identity Card.*

" I. The Committee thanks the International Confederation of Students for its efforts, which have led to the introduction and use of the international student identity card.

" It hopes that this card will be more widely used, and repeats its resolution of April 12th, 1927 :

" " The Committee expresses the hope that the bodies represented at the second session of the Committee of Representatives of the International Students' Organisations will recommend those of their members who fulfil the necessary conditions to provide themselves with the international student identity card when travelling '.

" II. As regards the distribution of the card by international students' organisations other than the C.I.E., the Committee draws attention to the resolution adopted by the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation on July 30th, 1925, recommending ' that the other international students' organisations should be enabled to benefit as soon as possible by these cards, and to co-operate in distributing them '.

" The Committee approves the proposals made by the C.I.E., and asks the organisations to come to an understanding with the C.I.E. as regards the distribution of the cards. The Committee requests the C.I.E. to give the organisations every possible facility in this matter.

" III. In order to make the identity card as useful as possible, to increase the number of students using it, and to avoid having several different versions and several distributing organisations — which might reduce its practical value — the Committee requests the C.I.E. to arrange that the card shall show :

" (a) A quotation of the resolution of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation cited above ;

" (b) The names of the other international students' organisations which are members of the Committee.

" A space should also be left blank on the card to enable those organisations and their national sections to certify that the holder is a member and to recommend him.

" IV. Proposals regarding the distribution of the card by organisations other than the C.I.E. :

" (1) The Committee requests the organisations to utilise, whenever possible, the cards already issued by the national unions which are members of the C.I.E. ;

" (2) In other cases the organisations will discuss with Commission III of the C.I.E. (the only organisation authorised to publish the card) the arrangements to be made for distributing copies of the card specially published for general use ;

" (3) The Committee notes that the C.I.E. proposes to make a small charge for the card, which will go to the funds of its Commission III, and asks the organisations to come to an arrangement with the C.I.E. on this point.

" (4) The Committee invites all students' organisations to co-operate with the C.I.E. in endeavouring to obtain further facilities for holders of the card. All the organisations are asked to assist students who are holders of the card when travelling.

*" 8. Travelling Facilities for Students.*

" The Committee has heard the report of the International Confederation of Students and the further information supplied by the members of the Secretariat of the League of Nations.

" It has noted with great satisfaction the recommendations made by the International Railway Union and published in its *Bulletin* for November-December 1927, which it recommends to the attention of the international associations interested.

" The Committee has every confidence that the Intellectual Co-operation and the Communications and Transit Sections of the Secretariat of the League of Nations will see that this question is not neglected.

*" 9. Exchanges of Students.*

" The Committee has noted the report of the International Confederation of Students on international exchanges of students. It desires once more to emphasise the importance it attaches to these exchanges, and suggests that all students' associations organising them should make use of application forms similar to that drawn up and printed by the International Confederation of Students.

*" 10. Encouragement to Study Abroad.*

" The Committee, being convinced that periods of study abroad under favourable conditions may prove to be one of the most effective means of developing international understanding and co-operation, desires to emphasise the importance of encouraging such study in every possible way. In particular, it would draw attention to all the forms of hospitality already provided by students' organisations in university centres, since it regards such hospitality as one of the greatest services that students can render to the cause of civilisation.

" The Committee is of opinion that students should take advantage, more frequently and in greater numbers than hitherto, of the facilities they are offered for prosecuting their studies abroad. It therefore requests the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation to do its utmost to discover and make known the best methods of promoting study abroad and augmenting its value as a means of developing international understanding and co-operation.

*" 11. Encouragement of the Study of International Questions, particularly the Organisation and Work of the League of Nations.*

" The Committee has heard with the closest attention and the keenest interest the draft resolution submitted by M. Hendrickx, on behalf of the International University Federation for the League of Nations.

" The Committee accepts this resolution as a whole, and also its intention and the method it advocates, and regards as of special interest to itself :

" (1) The recommendation that universities should organise every year a lecture or lectures on international co-operation and the League of Nations, and that these lectures should, if possible, be attended by all students, and in any case by first-year students ; and

" (2) The study of the problem of equivalent studies and degrees, the difficulty of which it again admits, but which it does not desire to see abandoned either by the International Committee or by the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation. In this connection the Committee repeats its resolution of last year (Resolution III). It requests the International Confederation of Students to collect before its next session, through the national unions, as full information as possible on this question, and to place that information at the disposal of the University Relations Section of the International Institute.

" The Committee highly appreciates the work of the International University Federation — the only one among the organisations represented on the Committee whose sole aim is the study of international questions and the propagation of the principles of the League of Nations Covenant. It suggests that the international students' organisations should co-operate more systematically with the Federation. Further, following the view taken by the Sub-Committee of Experts for the Instruction of Youth in the Aims of the League of Nations, the Committee endorses the principle that ' international co-operation is to be regarded as the normal method of conducting world affairs '.

" The Committee calls the attention of the international students' organisations to the special importance of holiday courses.

*" 12. Proposed Travel Card for Intellectual Workers.*

" The Committee, having heard the report submitted by Mme. Puech, of the International Federation of University Women, on the scheme of the Liaison Committee of the Major International Organisations for furnishing intellectual workers travelling alone with a travel card which will secure them easier access to libraries, museums, archives, and technical, scientific, literary and educational institutions in general, supports the Liaison Committee's scheme in principle, and expresses the hope that the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation will receive it with favour and take the necessary action.

(4) Decides to transmit to the National Committees on Intellectual Co-operation the general part of the resolution adopted by the Committee regarding the study of international questions and of the League of Nations;

(5) Desires to express its keen interest in the proposal for a travel card for certain specially qualified classes of intellectual workers, and requests the International Institute to investigate this important question in conjunction with the authors of the proposal and with any other organisation that may be interested.

(6) The Sub-Committee follows with keen interest the efforts made by the International Students' Organisations to found at Leysin an international university sanatorium and expresses its desire that this admirable work may be successfully carried out.

#### 9. *International Inter-School Correspondence.*

The Sub-Committee, having noted the Institute's report on international inter-school correspondence<sup>1</sup>, authorises the Institute to make preparations for a meeting of experts to study this question.

#### *Sub-Committee on Intellectual Rights.*

##### 1. *Work of the Legal Service of the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation.*

The Sub-Committee on Intellectual Rights approves the work of the Legal Service of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation during the past year;

Invites the Institute to pursue its investigations with a view to establishing a model publisher's contract, while noting that the question of the obligation to deposit copies with libraries is among the factors on which information is required;

Requests the Institute to collect general documentary information on the existing case law in the matter of authors' rights, in close liaison with the International Bureau at Berne.

In performing this double task the Institute should avail itself to the largest possible extent of the help of the professional organisations concerned.

##### 2. *Scientific Property.*

The Sub-Committee on Intellectual Rights submits to the Council the proposal that the preliminary draft Convention drawn up by the Committee of Experts<sup>2</sup> should be communicated to the Governments of the States Members and non-Members of the League of Nations for their opinion.

It also asks permission to attach to this preliminary draft an explicit note setting forth certain methods of application which, without restricting the proposed Convention's scope in regard to the protection of scientific discoveries, would prevent any hindrances being imposed on the activity of the economic circles exploiting them.

Among the methods of application contemplated in this connection, the Sub-Committee attaches particular importance to the suggestion made to it of a system of optional transfer to mutual benefit societies or insurance companies of the obligations incurred by the users of scientific discoveries under the proposed Convention. Under this system the latter might be relieved of the direct burden of any contract claimed in virtue of Article 9 or of any appeal made under Article 10, on payment of an annual premium in proportion to the risks, in return for which the above-mentioned mutual benefit societies or insurance companies would take over all the liabilities of the said users.

The additional note should stipulate the guarantees as regards solvency and reliability which these societies or companies should provide both to users and scientists.

The Sub-Committee entrusts the preparation of the additional note to M. Gallié, Rapporteur, who will be assisted by the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation. The members of the Sub-Committee will be consulted individually, while the Institute will draw up a brief memorandum recalling the various phases of the question of scientific property. All these documents will then be forwarded to the Governments or to the Council by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations.

##### 3. *Legal Status of International Associations and Foundations.*

The Sub-Committee on Intellectual Rights, after acquainting itself with the information collected by the International Institute from a number of international associations not formed for profit<sup>3</sup>, invites it to continue its enquiry on the lines already followed. Its task will be to co-ordinate the various efforts being made to solve the problem, while keeping in touch with the Committee of Experts for the Progressive Codification of International Law, and asking, when the time comes, for the assistance of the International Institute for the Unification of Private Law.

<sup>1</sup> Cf. document C. 27. 1928 (Point 9). Report of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation to the Sub-Committee on University Relations on International Inter-School Correspondence.

<sup>2</sup> The draft Convention is published as an annex to document A. 21. 1928. XII.

<sup>3</sup> Cf. document E. 35. 1928 (Point 3) and Annexes. Report of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation to the Sub-Committee on Intellectual Rights on the continuation of its enquiry regarding the legal status of international private law associations and foundations.

#### 4. *Authors' Rights.*

The Sub-Committee on Intellectual Rights, after taking cognisance of the report submitted by the International Institute on the work of the Rome Conference<sup>1</sup>, notes the amendments introduced in the text of the Berne Convention, thanks to close co-operation between the delegates of the Institute and the delegates of the Governments;

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

#### 5. *Legal and Social Condition of Intellectual Workers.*

The Sub-Committee, after taking cognisance of the Institute's report<sup>2</sup>, requests it to continue to follow carefully in close co-operation with the International Labour Office, and in liaison with the professional organisations concerned, the problems relating to the legal and social condition of intellectual workers. It particularly recommends the Institute to examine the needs and interests of the liberal professions.

#### 6. *Intellectual Statistics.*

The Sub-Committee on Intellectual Rights :

(1) Emphasises the practical utility of co-ordinating intellectual statistics as a basis of reference capable of facilitating international relations and as a summary of the intellectual resources of each country;

(2) Notes the report of the Mixed Committee on Intellectual Statistics and the tables annexed thereto, together with the opinions expressed in this connection by the International Institute of Statistics at its plenary session of 1927-28 at Cairo<sup>3</sup>;

(3) Requests the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation to invite the Governments of the different countries to place at the disposal of their competent departments the means of carrying out as far as possible the recommendations adopted by the International Institute of Statistics at its Cairo session;

(4) Requests the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation to ask the Assembly of the League of Nations to urge these recommendations on the Governments.

#### 7. *Obstacles to the International Diffusion of Books.*

The Sub-Committee approves the report submitted by the Institute<sup>4</sup>, and affirms that it is desirable that Customs barriers and postal tariffs should cease to hinder the diffusion of science, letters and arts by means of that essential intermediary, the book.

The Sub-Committee invites the Institute to study forthwith the preparation of a draft amendment of Customs nomenclatures, under which scientific works should be exempted from Customs duties. It forwards to the Committee for the Unification of Customs Nomenclature the letter from the "Börsenverein der deutschen Buchhändler" of Leipzig, dated April 24th, 1928<sup>5</sup>, and expresses its interest in the suggestions of principle therein contained.

#### 8. *Creation of an Organ of Financial Aid for Intellectuals.*

The Sub-Committee, after noting with great interest the letter from the Secretary-General of the International Confederation of Intellectual Workers<sup>6</sup>, believes in the desirability of creating an organ for the financial aid of intellectuals of all categories, in order to facilitate the travel and interchanges necessary for their work;

Requests the International Institute to lend its assistance to the International Confederation of Intellectual Workers in studying this project.

<sup>1</sup> Cf. document E. 35. 1928 (Point 4). Report of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation to the Sub-Committee on Intellectual Rights on the participation of the International Institute in the Rome Diplomatic Conference on the Protection of Authors' Rights, May 7th to June 2nd, 1928.

<sup>2</sup> Cf. document E. 35. 1928 (Point 5). Report of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation to the Sub-Committee on Intellectual Rights on the juridical and social status of intellectual workers.

<sup>3</sup> "Rapport au nom de la commission mixte de la statistique intellectuelle, par M. Lucien March (président)". Cairo, Imprimerie Nationale, 1928.

<sup>4</sup> Cf. documents H. 25. 1928 and H. 19. 1927. Reports of the International Institute on Intellectual Co-operation on the obstacles in the way of the international circulation of books.

<sup>5</sup> This letter is published as an annex to the above-mentioned document H. 25. 1928.

<sup>6</sup> 2, rue Montpensier, Paris. December 10th, 1927.

Sir Eric Drummond, Secretary-General of the League of Nations, Geneva.  
I have the honour to forward to you a copy of the resolution, regarding the organ for the financial aid of intellectuals, which was adopted by the Congress of Intellectual Workers held on September 26th, 27th and 28th, 1927:

*Resolution No. 6.* — "The Congress requests the Secretary-General to undertake any necessary investigations which will enable a scheme for an organ for the financial aid of intellectuals to be submitted at as early a date as possible, and urges the League of Nations to give this request its special attention".

(Signed) Louis GALLIÉ,  
Secretary-General,  
International Confederation of Intellectual Workers.

*Sub-Committee on Arts and Letters.*

*Museums Office.*

(a) The Sub-Committee considers that, until it is possible to frame a definitive statute for the International Museums Office, it will be expedient provisionally to observe the following rules :

1. The International Museums Office shall be an organ of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, attached to the Artistic Relations Section ;

2. One, and as soon as possible more, regularly appointed officials shall be allocated exclusively to the office and placed under the immediate authority of the Chief of the Artistic Relations Section ;

3. The activities of this office shall be controlled by a Bureau of the International Museums Office composed of at least five members<sup>1</sup>, who shall be appointed by the Sub-Committee on Arts and Letters and shall meet not less than three times a year. This Sub-Committee shall delegate to it the task of advising on the current work of the office. It shall prepare an annual report, which shall be submitted to the Sub-Committee at the same time as the Institute's report ;

4. It appears preferable to change the name " Board of Management " to " Advisory Committee of Experts ". The distinguished specialists who have been good enough to grant their patronage and their valuable support to the office shall be convened at Geneva in January next to give their opinion on all questions relating to museography and on the fields in which the International Museums Office could perform most useful service.

(b) The Sub-Committee has heard the Institute's report on the work of the International Museums Office<sup>2</sup> at its last session, and notes with satisfaction that all the proposals in this connection included in the Institute's programme have been carried out.

It attaches particular importance to *The Museion Review*, the publication of which should be continued. It considers it desirable that the editors of this periodical should keep in close touch with the bureau of the office.

The Sub-Committee expresses its satisfaction at the results of the exhibitions of engravings organised at Geneva, Brussels, Liège, London, Birmingham and Buenos Aires, and trusts that these efforts will be continued.

*Unification of Museum Catalogues.*

The Sub-Committee was of opinion that the enquiry undertaken by the Museums Office on the unification of museum catalogues (catalogue guides, summary catalogues, scientific catalogues) as regards editing, format and illustrations should be continued in the various countries and should include certain special branches which have not yet been covered. The results of this enquiry will be submitted to the Advisory Committee at its next meeting.

*Museums as an Educational Medium.*

The Sub-Committee has noted the Institute's report on the meeting of experts dealing with museums as an educational medium, as well as the resolutions adopted by that meeting.<sup>3</sup> It entrusts the Bureau of the Museums Office with the study and application of the measures proposed, which must, of course, be adapted to local conditions. It is desirable in all cases that the educational influence of museums should be directed towards promoting a deeper and truer understanding among the various nations.

<sup>1</sup> The Sub-Committee decided to request Sir Cecil Harcourt SMITH, M. GRAUL, M. GUIFFREY and M. Attilio Rossi to constitute the Bureau of the Office, which will be presided over by M. DESTREE.

<sup>2</sup> Cf. document G. 16. 1928 (Point 1). Report of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation on the work of the Artistic Relations Section and on the International Museums Office.

<sup>3</sup> Cf. document G. 16. 1928 (Point 4). Report of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation on Museums as an Educational Medium. The resolutions adopted are as follows :

" The meeting noted with great interest the experiments successfully carried out in Europe and America to give the work of museums its proper educational value.

" Whatever their differences and the special branches with which they are concerned, museums form an organic whole and their joint action is required for the education of the people.

" The meeting unanimously agrees that, in addition to their scientific and technical importance, museums should not only be open to young people, but should be visited by them in a systematic way and under competent guidance.

" It recognises the difficulty of maintaining children's interest in museums and more especially of winning their appreciation for the fundamental quality of great works, the contents and subjects of which attract them in the first place.

" It recommends, in principle, that visits and explanations should be graduated, and suggests that a start might be made with natural history museums, followed by the historical sections of art museums or by objects in those museums which are of special documentary or technical interest, and that the instruction might conclude with the study of works of art as such.

" *The museum hour.* — It recommends that, in the instruction of youth, a museum hour should be set aside once a week or once a fortnight and be included, if possible, in the curriculum. This hour should be devoted to a graduated series of visits, supplemented by discussions among the children and written exercises.

" In the case of centres which have no museums and which are far apart, it is desirable that collections of documents, photographs, casts, etc., should be made and exchanged.

" In arranging the museum hour, the meeting recommends, failing a large-scale special organisation in the museums, an educational service the size of which would depend on the available resources. This service should be run side by side with the curator's department and under its supervision, and might be entrusted to local societies, with supervisors and guides, whether voluntary or not, approved by the responsible authorities, and also to teachers themselves, who would be given the opportunity of completing their technical education.

" *The opening of museums in the evenings.* — The meeting considers that the educational influence of museums should reach not only young people but also adults of all classes.

" It does not consider that there is any necessity to establish definitely popular museums, as it is the highest art which has the widest influence. (Note continued on next page.)

but the fact that certain Powers, when negotiating such a treaty, would not feel able to accept such a clause should not, in the Committee's opinion, prevent the negotiations from being successful. For the clause in question is not essential, and it is understood that, being concluded under the auspices of the League of Nations and within the scope of its Covenant, the treaty assumes the full maintenance of the fundamental principle of Article 10 and all other provisions of the Covenant in relation between the contracting parties.

It is therefore quite possible to be content with the three essential factors of the treaty: non-aggression, the peaceful settlement of disputes and mutual assistance. By their close combination, they signify that the contracting parties, renouncing the use of force to back up their claims, will be guided by a respect for legality in their relations with each other, and that whichever of them breaks its engagements will expose itself, apart from the possible application of the collective sanctions provided for in Article 16 of the Covenant, to the particular sanctions organised by the system of mutual assistance provided for in the treaty.

(b) Similarly, while the guarantee of third States can greatly add to the effectiveness of a treaty of mutual assistance, clearly its absence must not constitute an obstacle to the conclusion of the treaty. The Committee has therefore not thought it advisable to include a clause of this nature in the model treaty it recommends. In the event of the contracting parties being able to rely on the guarantee of third States, the details of this guarantee might either figure in the treaty itself, according to the precedent of the Rhine Pact of Locarno, or be dealt with in separate conventions.

(c) The Committee thought it expedient to provide for the case of States non-members of the League of Nations being parties to the treaty. It considers that it has made this possible by inserting the provision of Article 28 under which any non-legal conflict between the parties would, in the event of the failure of conciliation proceedings, be governed by the provisions of Article 17 of the Covenant if one of the parties to the dispute is not a member of the League of Nations.

The Turkish delegation proposed that the Committee should go a step further and omit the exceptions provided for in Article 1, which lays down the obligation of non-aggression, and should stipulate:

(1) That aggression by one of the contracting parties against another contracting party would involve the annulment of the treaty.

(2) That aggression by one of the contracting parties against a third Power would involve release from the obligation of neutrality which should be provided for in a new article of the treaty.

Moreover, the Turkish delegation proposed that it should be stipulated in Article 3 with reference to a violation of Article 1 that, if one of the contracting parties not a member of the League of Nations so requests, the question should not be brought before the Council, but submitted to an international commission of enquiry.

The Committee was of opinion that the problems raised by the Turkish delegation's proposals were too complex for it to be possible to examine them at the present session. Unless the Assembly itself desires to examine them, they might be considered at a subsequent meeting of the Committee on Arbitration and Security.

The Turkish delegation agreed to the proposed adjournment.

(d) The Committee thought it advisable to insert in the model treaty it recommends a certain number of clauses relating to the peaceful settlement of disputes. This does not mean that the parties will not be free to apply among themselves the clauses of wider scope which may have been stipulated in the arbitration conventions they have previously concluded or which they may subsequently conclude; but the Committee desired to indicate that a certain minimum of explicit rules is necessary owing to the interdependence of the elements of non-aggression, of the peaceful settlement of disputes and of mutual assistance.

Since it is assuming obligations in regard to mutual assistance, each of the contracting parties must know that the other parties are accepting sufficiently extensive obligations in regard to the peaceful settlement of disputes.

The draft treaty recommended consists of a preamble and a series of articles. In the Committee's view, these texts are not unalterable. The contracting parties may make any modification they consider useful, provided they respect the interdependence and equilibrium of the three essential factors to which we have referred.

The Committee itself indicates below a certain number of possible departures from the text which it has drawn up.

*Preamble:* The preamble might be limited to a single paragraph, omitting those which have been borrowed from some of the Locarno Conventions. The Committee thinks, however, that it would be well to retain these additional paragraphs. They would serve to create that confidence between the contracting parties by which their relations should be governed. They would mark the respect for legality by which the contracting parties would agree to be guided in their relations, and the absence of all chicanery and moral or political pressure.

*Article 1.* The formula by which "each of the High Contracting Parties undertakes not to . . . resort to war against another Contracting Party" must, in the opinion of the Committee, be understood to mean that the parties, which undertake by the Treaty of Mutual Assistance to settle all their disputes by forms of pacific procedure, in every case exclude recourse to force in any form whatever, apart from the exceptions formally reserved in the text.



### *International Agreement in the Matter of Casts.*

The Sub-Committee notes the enquiry undertaken by the Museums Office for the purpose of drawing up a general handbook of museums of casts and casting studios. It considers it desirable that this work should be so carried out as to enable a list of good moulds existing in the various studios and museums to be drawn up.

The Sub-Committee, after hearing Sir Cecil Harcourt Smith's report on the meeting of January 1928<sup>1</sup>, approves the proposal to organise three exhibitions during 1929. The first shall be devoted to the prehistoric age and ancient history, the second to the Middle Ages and the Renaissance and the third to the seventeenth, eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. These exhibitions shall be organised in such a way as to enable them to be opened successively in different towns at the latter's request and at their expense. A meeting of the delegates of the participating museums shall be held to decide upon the conditions for the execution of the scheme.

### *International Protection of the Beauties of Nature.*

The Sub-Committee notes that the Institute has undertaken the collection of information relative to the protection of the beauties of nature (national parks, etc.). It instructs the Institute to prepare for publication a monograph summarising the recommendations made and the efforts exerted to secure such protection<sup>2</sup>.

### *Cinema.*

(a) The Sub-Committee transmits to the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation the reports on the question of the cinema<sup>3</sup>, with the recommendation that the Institute should continue the work already begun and investigate the question of the cinema as a form of art with a view to publishing a monograph on this specific point at the close of its enquiries.

(b) The Sub-Committee calls the Assembly's attention to the dangers of films conceived in a spirit antagonistic to that of the League of Nations.

### *Authors' Rights.*

The Sub-Committee, having heard the report submitted by the International Institute on the work of the Rome Conference<sup>4</sup>, 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.

<sup>1</sup> It is examining one by one the various experiments that have been proposed or carried out by specialists in these questions, in particular that of the opening of museums in the evening.

<sup>2</sup> If for various reasons (lighting, supervision, etc.) it is not possible to open museums outside working hours, the meeting recommends that free exhibitions of objects, which can be thoroughly examined by artificial light and which are, if possible, of outstanding merit or are likely, as technical masterpieces, to interest and instruct skilled artisans, should be organised during those hours. An agreement might be reached in the matter between trade unions, technical and vocational associations and schools and the museum authorities.

<sup>3</sup> The meeting recommends that museums should be open on Sunday morning and Sunday afternoon until a late hour.

<sup>4</sup> Lastly, the plans for new museums should include some provision for their opening in the evenings.

<sup>5</sup> *Museum Libraries and Information Services.* — As regards museum libraries, the meeting considers that a clear distinction should be made between public libraries and those which could not be placed at the disposal of readers without serious inconvenience to the services themselves. It trusts that the public libraries will, as far as possible, remain open in the evening.

<sup>6</sup> With reference to information services, the meeting is of opinion that this work should not devolve upon the curators, but that in large museums it should be entrusted to a special organisation. Generally speaking, a reply should always be given to enquiries concerning the works kept in the museum, its educational department and, in general, all the resources, offered to the public. No notice need be taken of enquiries of an interested character or which would involve very extensive research.

<sup>7</sup> *The Museum as a Centre for the Reproduction of Works of Art.* — The meeting considers that the manufacture and diffusion of reproductions of works of art should be encouraged by all possible means, and recommends that a photographic department should be established by every large museum, reproductions being sold to students at the lowest possible price. It is also desirable that a casting studio should be established in each country; the casts should be sold at low prices and the quality of the reproductions should be supervised by the museums.

<sup>8</sup> The meeting recalls the decisions taken in October 1926 in regard to the exchange of photographs and casts, and considers that a special information service of this kind, attached to the International Institute for Intellectual Co-operation (Museums Office) should be established.

<sup>9</sup> The report and the resolutions adopted by the meeting of Experts are published as an annex to the Minutes of the tenth session of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.

<sup>10</sup> The Plenary Committee considers that the programme of the Artistic Relations Section of the Institute is already sufficiently full, and that the carrying out of this resolution be left in abeyance for the moment.

<sup>11</sup> The three reports on this question are published as annexes to the Minutes of the tenth session of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.

<sup>12</sup> Cf. document E. 35. 1928 (Point 4). Report of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation on the participation of the International Institute in the Rome Diplomatic Conference on the Protection of Authors' Rights, May 7th to June 2nd, 1928.



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.

#### *International Musical Questions.*

(a) The Sub-Committee on Arts and Letters has noted the reports submitted by the Institute on the question of pitch<sup>1</sup>, and the statements made by Mr. Dent and M. Weingartner. It concludes that the arguments adduced by the Committee set up to establish a standard pitch at the Conference of 1858 retain all their force, and express with accuracy the difficulties and risks to which performers and the compositions they perform are exposed by variations of pitch. The Sub-Committee expresses the hope that all necessary steps will be taken by the responsible authorities to maintain the 1858 pitch unimpaired. The Sub-Committee desires that a small committee representing musical interests, including a physicist, may be appointed to consider means of giving effect to the foregoing resolution, with a view to ensuring the maintenance of the 1858 pitch.

(b) The Sub-Committee on Arts and Letters desires that the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation should compile and publish periodically a list of contemporary musical compositions performed or published and of important literary publications on musical subjects; this list should be so arranged as to enable organisers of musical performances to ascertain where such compositions and publications may be procured.

The Sub-Committee also urges the compilation and publication of a calendar of important functions announced in various countries (congresses, festivals, etc.) which in any degree concern music.

#### *International Literary Relations.*

The Sub-Committee, having discussed items 8 and 9 on the agenda :

- (8) Work of the Literary Relations Section<sup>2</sup>,
- (9) Question of Translation<sup>3</sup>;

and having heard the report of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation on these two points, has adopted the following resolution :

" It notes the agreement reached between the Institute and the Federation of P.E.N. Clubs, as explained in the statements made in the Sub-Committee by the Chief of the Literary Relations Section of the Institute and by Mr. Galsworthy, President of the P.E.N. Club Foundation Centre.

" It has accordingly been arranged that each P.E.N. Club centre shall furnish for its own country a list of not more than twenty works which it would recommend for translation (works published in the original language before 1900).

" The Institute would then communicate these lists to publishers and the Press in the various countries after consultation with the National Committees.

" The Sub-Committee notes the undertaking given by the P.E.N. Clubs to furnish such information as they may think desirable concerning translators, including translators of texts set to music.

" The Sub-Committee requests the Institute to compile a handbook of such information, to be placed at the disposal of authors, publishers, and any others who may be interested.

" The Institute will be asked to ascertain what steps should be taken to arrange with publishers that translations shall always bear the original title of the work and the names of the author and translator.

" On the basis of catalogues already published, the Institute, with the help of the P.E.N. Club centres if necessary, will compile a bibliography of translations published during the preceding year.

" The Institute may also communicate with literary societies in various countries in order to obtain from them any information that may be of value in connection with this question.

" The Sub-Committee, being of opinion that the question of translation cannot be settled without the co-operation of publishers, requests the Institute to arrange for the resumption of the series of International Publishers' Congresses held prior to 1914.

" The Sub-Committee approves the steps taken with a view to the publication of a series of translations in various languages of works by Latin-American writers. "

<sup>1</sup> Cf. document G. 16. 1928 (Point 1). Report of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation to the Sub-Committee on Arts and Letters on the standardisation of pitch.

<sup>2</sup> Cf. document F. 3. 1928 (Point 9). Report of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation to the Sub-Committee on Arts and Letters' on the work of the Literary Relations Section.

<sup>3</sup> Cf. document F. 3. 1928 (Point 9). Report of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation to the Sub-Committee on Arts and Letters' on the Question of Translation.

### *Protection of Indivisible Works of Art.*

The Sub-Committee requests the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation to ask the Institute to consider what international steps can be taken in order to prevent the destruction of works of art whose æsthetic and historical value lies in the fact that they are complete and indivisible. The Institute will begin by ascertaining the position as regards legislation on this point in the various countries<sup>1</sup>.

### *Sub-Committee on Science and Bibliography.*

#### *Report by the Institute on the Work of the Mathematical, Physical and Natural Sciences Section<sup>2</sup>.*

(a) The Sub-Committee approves the plan for an enquiry into the aggregate material resources devoted in the various countries to scientific research, as regards both the exact and natural sciences and the historical and social sciences.

It instructs the Institute to begin this enquiry securing, if necessary, the co-operation of the National Committees. The scheme for the enquiry must be submitted to the Committee of Directors of the Institute for approval.

(b) The Sub-Committee, considering that scientific museums, regarded from the technical point of view, constitute a class distinct from museums of art, approves and adopts the Institute's proposal for co-ordinating these museums (pure and applied sciences, biology, medicine, public health, etc.), with the addition of zoological gardens, botanical gardens, and national collections of microbiology.

It recommends this proposal to the plenary Committee, and requests the latter to instruct the Institute to undertake the investigation.

#### *Report by the Institute on the Scientific Year-Books.*

The Sub-Committee, having noted the Institute's report on Year-Books<sup>3</sup>, considers that there are at present a number of very grave practical difficulties in the way of the solution of this question.

In these circumstances, it can only instruct the Institute not to neglect any available means of effecting progress in the direction previously recommended.

### *Co-ordination of Libraries.*

The Sub-Committee approves the resolutions adopted by the Committee of Library Experts regarding the co-ordination of libraries, and recommends that these resolutions should be brought to the attention of Governments<sup>4</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> The plenary Committee, considering that the programme of the Artistic Relations Section of the Institute is already sufficiently full, placed the carrying out of this resolution in abeyance for the moment.

<sup>2</sup> Cf. document D. 7. 1928 (Point 1). Report of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation to the Sub-Committee on Science and Bibliography on the work of the Section.

<sup>3</sup> Cf. document D. 7. 1928 (Point 2). Report of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation on the Scientific Year-Books (repertories of savants, institutions and scientific periodicals) and annex; and document H. 27. 1928 (Point 2), Report of the Institute on an International Booksellers' Year-Book.

<sup>4</sup> The resolutions adopted are as follows:

"The experts, seeing that the resolution passed by the former meeting of experts in April 1927 concerning the establishment of National Information Centres, their development and co-ordination, was approved by the Council and the Assembly of the League of Nations in September 1927;

"Seeing, furthermore, that such centres of information already exist, or have been developed or are in process of formation, e.g., in Austria, France, Germany, Great Britain, Hungary, the Netherlands, Poland, Sweden, Switzerland and United States of America;

"And considering that it is now necessary to lay down definite principles for the working and co-ordination of such centres of information as already exist or may be established in the future;

"Recommend:

"I. — That a centre of information be established in connection with the national or the central library of each country, to which intellectual workers of all kinds may apply for full particulars concerning the libraries, special collections or other sources from which they may obtain books, periodicals, manuscripts, maps, engravings, rare editions, etc., or any information which they need for their work.

"II. — That such centres of information be provided, not only with the indispensable staff and funds, but also with the equipment necessary for their work, e.g., collections of printed catalogues of the public and private libraries (either in volumes or in card form), bibliographies, biographies, classified information concerning the special resources of the country in question, etc.

"III. — That such centres should be co-ordinated as closely as possible, so as to provide a means of replying to questions with which the National Centre may not be in a position to deal.

"With this object, the national services should:

- "(a) Undertake as far as possible to supply information required by other central offices;
- "(b) Exercise their discretion with regard to the transmission of enquiries to other central offices;
- "(c) Keep copies of all requests, file them and add information subsequently received;
- "(d) Endeavour to centralise requests for information emanating from their own country;
- "(e) Exchange information concerning the special collections in their respective countries.

"IV. — That the centres of information should be enabled to make or obtain reproductions of books, documents, etc., for which they may receive requests in cases where the collections containing the originals do not possess the requisite apparatus.

"The experts, recalling the resolutions adopted at their first meeting (April 1927), which have been approved by the Council and the Assembly of the League of Nations in September 1927, recommend:

"That the special Library Service to be created at the Section of Scientific Relations of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation should undertake as its first duties:

- "(a) To further by all means at its disposal the creation of centres of information in countries where these do not exist at present;
- "(b) To develop closer relations between existing centres and to keep them informed as to the progress that each of them may achieve;
- "(c) To investigate all possibilities of improving the international loan and exchange services;
- "(d) To promote a wider knowledge of those catalogues of special collections that have been published in languages not generally known, e.g., by publishing abridged translations of them."

It considers that this co-ordination and the working of the Libraries Service created at the Institute would best be promoted by a periodical meeting of representatives of the great central libraries. The Sub-Committee accordingly recommends that a further meeting should be convened next year.

#### *Preservation of Printed Matter and Manuscripts.*

The Sub-Committee approves the recommendations of the experts for the preservation of printed matter and manuscripts<sup>1</sup>, and requests the Assembly to forward them to the Governments. It desires to state expressly that paragraph 1 (a) relates solely to the printing of a few copies intended for preservation in libraries or archives, or transcription of documents which are recognised to be of special importance. The Sub-Committee further desires that the technical work already begun to improve the quality of the cheaper-priced papers should be continued.

#### *Bibliography of Biological Sciences.*

The Sub-Committee approves the activities of the Scientific Relations Section and the conclusions of the report submitted by the Institute on the bibliography of the biological sciences<sup>2</sup>. It requests the Institute to continue its work along the lines indicated in that report ;

Emphasises the importance of encouraging in every way the use of authors' summaries and the sending by publishers or authors of copies of original articles to bibliographical organs ; and

Recommends that close contact should be maintained with the scientific congresses in order to secure their interest in the co-ordination of biological bibliography.

#### *Exhibition of Applied Sciences at Liège.*

The Sub-Committee, noting the decision of the Committee of Directors of the Institute, recognises the great importance of the aim which the organisers of the future Liège Exhibition have in view, *i.e.*, the development of the relations between Science and Industry.

It is therefore of opinion that the Institute should keep in touch with the organisers so as to follow their work and assist them in bringing out, by all suitable means, the importance of pure science to industrial progress.

<sup>1</sup> The resolutions and recommendations adopted are as follows :

" In view of the duty incumbent on Governments to preserve for posterity the history of their peoples in all their diverse manifestations by ensuring that documents and printed matter of all kinds in their public Record Offices and libraries shall not suffer from rapid deterioration, as it is feared may happen owing to the inferior quality of the ink and paper employed ;

" Believing such preservation to be of primary importance from scientific, historical and literary stand-points ;  
" Believing that practical steps might be taken without serious difficulty to remedy this situation, which threatens to become extremely grave ; and

" Taking into consideration the material collected on this question by the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation and the technical reports already submitted ;

" The Committee of Experts recommends :

" I. That the attention of Governments be drawn to the necessity of using for documents of permanent value, and especially for those of an official character, only papers manufactured according to the specification detailed below ;

" (a) A preference at the present state of the manufacturing process to be given to unbleached rag paper ; it being understood that new processes of treating cellulose may in the future provide paper of lasting quality ;

" (b) All noxious effects arising from colouring matter, filling and size and also from acidity to be avoided ;

" (c) Standards for the strength of paper to be established ;

" (d) All paper to be marked with a water-mark containing the name of the manufacturer and the specification.

" II. That, for the time being, the best ferro-tanate inks be employed but that encouragement be given to research work with a view to producing other inks having no injurious effects on paper.

" That, as regards typewriter-ribbons and carbon papers, only papers and ribbons made with lamp-black be employed. and that, unless carbon paper is of the finest quality, an innocuous fixing agent be applied to the written page.

" III. Seeing that for some time past certain British and American newspapers have printed special editions on all-rag paper on their rotary presses, it is desirable that this example should be followed in all countries, in the first place in the official journals and in accordance with the recommendation laid down in paragraph I.

" That in cases where it is not possible to print special editions, newspapers to which certain libraries are entitled according to the Copyright Acts should be covered with Japanese tissue-paper on both sides, as has been done with various newspapers in the United States for the past ten years.

" That in any case such newspapers should be bound without delay.

" IV. That with a view to preserving manuscripts and printed documents of all kinds, ancient as well as modern, it is essential that all possible precautions should be taken, not only to avoid the injurious effects of excessive heat or dryness, light, damp, insects, vermin, etc., but also the possible deterioration resulting from wear and tear and lack of attention to binding.

" V. That documents and printed matter in museums, archives and libraries should henceforward only be on temporary exhibition and that their permanent exhibition, which is a cause of rapid deterioration should be discontinued.

" In view of the fact that the results, published and unpublished, of experiments made in laboratories, and in public libraries and archives, upon the nature of writing and printing materials, their repair, make-up and preservation, are often little, if at all, known to the librarians and archivists of other countries ;

" In view also of the fact that all these studies are continually progressing and that new materials may from time to time be added to the list of those which public authorities are called upon to preserve ;

" The Committee of Experts also expresses the hope that steps will be taken for the compilation of a bibliographical résumé of the results obtained up to date, for the further compilation from time to time of a bulletin giving briefly information of all fresh discoveries, and for the transmission of these to the authorities controlling national or central libraries and archives in all countries ; so that the attention of all Governments may be drawn to the necessity of taking full advantage, in respect of documents destined for permanent preservation, of the results of scientific research upon paper, ink, etc. "

<sup>2</sup> Cf. document D. 7. 1928 (Point 6). Report of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation to the Sub-Committee on Science and Bibliography on the Co-ordination of the Bibliography of Biological Sciences.

*Scientific Works published in Little-known Languages.*

After noting the report submitted by the Institute on the enquiry into works published or summarised in a widely diffused language by institutions or periodicals, where the language thus used is not their language of origin<sup>1</sup>, the Sub-Committee recommends that these institutions and periodicals should be thanked through the National Committees for their international spirit, which is rendering the greatest service to science. It recommends that the Institute should supplement its enquiry and should publish the results later.

*Obstacles in the Way of the International Circulation of Books.*

The Sub-Committee on Science and Bibliography, having noted the resolution adopted by the Sub-Committee on Intellectual Rights regarding the obstacles to the international diffusion of books<sup>2</sup>, desires to emphasise the great importance of this resolution and fully approves it.

It adds that books addressed to recognised libraries and scientific institutions either as gifts or loans or in return for payment of some kind, should in any case be exempted from Customs duty, as is at present the practice in various countries.

*Report by the Institute on the Work of the Historical and Social Sciences Section.*

(a) Having heard the Institute's report<sup>3</sup>, the Sub-Committee recommends that the Institute should continue the publication of the *Bulletin on Scientific Relations*, and should enlarge the section which publishes information on the various manifestations of intellectual co-operation. It hopes that the saving effected by the proposed amalgamation of the Institute's bulletins will enable payment to be made, if necessary, to authors of articles.

(b) After hearing the explanations of the head of the Historical and Social Sciences Section on the co-operation to be arranged between libraries and universities for the purpose of facilitating research work of every kind on behalf of foreign scholars, the Sub-Committee approves the principle of such co-operation. It nevertheless recommends that, in giving such support, the Institute should have regard to the conditions prevailing in the individual countries. It also recommends the Institute to encourage the development or constitution of the documentary research service, preferably in connection with the national information centre which has been created or is to be created at the national or central library in each country, as indicated in the Sub-Committee's resolution regarding Item 4 on the Agenda.

(c) The Sub-Committee instructs the Institute to support the enquiry undertaken by the Academic Union into the unification of the methods of editing critical texts, it being understood that the Institute will also secure the co-operation of countries which are not yet represented on the Union.

*Co-ordination of Bibliography in Economic Sciences.*

The Sub-Committee expresses continued interest in the plan for the analytical bibliography in the economic sciences and expresses a hope for its successful accomplishment ;

It directs the Institute to keep in touch with the development of this enterprise by maintaining contact with Dr. Harms in Germany and Dr. Stuart Chapin in the United States of America ;

It directs the Institute to convene, with the approval of the Committee of Directors, another conference of experts to include a representative of social science abstracts, if and when such a conference seems necessary ;

It suggests to the Institute that measures be taken to ascertain whether Slavonic and Asiatic countries may not be interested in co-operating in the scheme.

*Linguistic Bibliography.*

(a) The Sub-Committee gives its approval to the resolutions of the experts on linguistic bibliography<sup>4</sup>, and in particular :

Instructs the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation to arrange for the compilation in every country of a list of scientific correspondents competent to furnish bibliographical information ;

Requests the Institute to arrange a meeting of experts to compile a linguistic bibliography of the Romance languages ;

Agrees to the experts' request that they should be allowed to present to editors of reviews, in its name, the recommendation that a short objective summary should be introduced.

<sup>1</sup> Cf. document D. 7. 1928 (Point 11). Report of the International Institute on the enquiry concerning scientific works published in a language little known in other countries, and two annexes.

<sup>2</sup> Cf. resolution No. 7 on page 11.

<sup>3</sup> Cf. document D. 7. 1928 (Point 14). Report of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation to the Sub-Committee on Science and Bibliography on the work of the Historical and Social Sciences Section.

<sup>4</sup> The resolutions are as follows :

" The Committee of Experts is of opinion that linguistic bibliography should be co-ordinated.

" This co-ordination should be effected without interfering with the autonomy of existing organs ;

" The object should be to afford those organs the fullest possible scientific and financial assistance.

" I. The Committee of Experts unanimously recommends that the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation should co-operate in the following manner :

" (a) It might ask the Institute to arrange for the compilation in each country of a list of scientific correspondents competent to furnish bibliographical information and regularly to co-operate or ensure co-operation in bibliographical work. (Note continued on next page.)

With reference to the recommendation made by the experts concerning the standardisation of the system of abbreviations for titles of periodicals, the Sub-Committee instructs the Institute first to ascertain what has been done in this direction, and thereafter to lend its good offices with a view to the establishment of general rules for international use.

(b) The Sub-Committee takes note of the request submitted by the first International Congress of Linguists at The Hague<sup>1</sup> to the competent committees of the League of Nations with regard to the organisation of the study of primitive languages in process of extinction. In order to obtain fuller knowledge of this question, it instructs the International Institute to convene a meeting of linguistic experts dealing with such languages.

#### *Unification of Linguistic Terms.*

The Sub-Committee learns with satisfaction that the Institute proposes to continue the enquiry into the standardisation of linguistic terms. The Sub-Committee pronounces in favour of convening a meeting of experts to make a thorough investigation of this difficult question, which is such an important factor in the scientific comprehension of the essence of language.

#### *Proposal to publish a Second Edition of the " Index Bibliographicus ".*

The Sub-Committee, having taken note of the Institute's report on the proposal to publish a second edition of the *Index Bibliographicus*<sup>2</sup>, considers it desirable that preparations for this edition should be made.

As, however, the Academic Union has undertaken to compile a bibliography of the historical and social sciences, it remains to be decided whether the new edition is to be confined to the exact and natural sciences or whether the idea of a general publication is to be adhered to.

The Sub-Committee recommends that this proposal should be referred to the next meeting of library experts for study, and that the Institute should be authorised to carry it out when the approval of the Committee of Directors has been obtained.

#### *Request of the Hirn-Anatomisches Institut.*

The Sub-Committee requests the Institute to continue its examination of the request made by the Hirn-Anatomisches Institut of the University of Zurich regarding the reconstitution of the International Brain Commission. It instructs the Institute to make a report to the Sub-Committee at its next session.

" This is particularly necessary in the case of countries whose publications cannot be reached by official bibliographical organs such as the *Bibliographie de la France* or the German *Hinrichs Verzeichniss*.

" Our bibliographical organs are mainly concerned with publications drawn up in the principal European languages; works published in other languages, such as the Asiatic tongues — for instance: Chinese, Japanese, the Indian languages, Arabic, Turkish, etc. — should be made accessible by means of summaries or general statements published in special European or American reviews, to which the bibliographical organs would refer.

" (b) It should inform scientific societies in various countries of the value of the bibliographical documentation and should invoke their scientific and material assistance.

" II. The Committee of Experts recommends that the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation should organise a meeting of Romance philologists from the various countries to draw up an agreement for the compilation of a general and special bibliography of the Romance languages, from their origin to the present day.

" III. To facilitate the work of bibliographers, it is desirable that directors of reviews should ask their contributors to place a short objective summary at the beginning or end of their articles and that the publishers should send to directors of bibliographical publications either the works themselves or corrected proofs of the title and contents.

" The Committee of Experts would be glad if this request to publishers and directors of reviews could be submitted to them on behalf of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.

" IV. The Committee of Experts recommends that directors of bibliographical publications should agree to standardise the system of abbreviating titles of periodicals and that the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation should ask the Institute to lend its good offices in drawing up this agreement.

" V. The Committee of Experts likewise considers it desirable that the various bibliographies should mention not only the name of the work, but also any outstanding reviews of it.

" According to requirements and to the subjects dealt with, the bibliography might take the form of a bibliography of titles, an analytical bibliography or an analytical and critical bibliography. In any case, the titles of works and articles should be reproduced in the original language. It is desirable, however, that, if they are written in a little-known language, they should be accompanied by a translation into a well-known language and that, if they are drawn up in an incomplete, obscure or ambiguous manner, an accurate description should be added.

" VI. The Committee of Experts considers it desirable that the various organs dealing with linguistic bibliography should assist each other in regard to publicity.

" VII. It recommends that a bibliographical inventory of all periodicals to be found in French libraries and not included in the inventory of scientific periodicals of M. Lacroix and M. Bultingaire should be compiled."

<sup>1</sup> The decisions taken by the first Congress of Linguists are as follows:

" The first Congress of Linguists, which met at The Hague from April 10th to 15th, 1928, submits to the various Governments and to the competent Committees of the League of Nations the following request:

" 1. For the purposes of science, the linguistic state of the world should be better known; many languages and dialects are on the point of extinction and there is a risk of their disappearing without having been recorded.

" 2. The Congress unanimously considers that it is the duty of all Governments to organise the fullest possible study of the languages and dialects of all countries under their control.

" 3. A simple and rapid procedure is to send to a certain number of localities in the districts to be explored, investigators furnished with a questionnaire to be translated into the language or dialect spoken in each of those localities. An enquiry of this kind would enable the facts to be represented cartographically and the data for a first linguistic atlas of the world would thus be obtained.

" 4. To form a complete and intimate idea of the working and structure of the languages, it is also necessary to collect original texts in each of the dialects in question and, as far as possible, to obtain phonographic records.

" 5. The Congress has appointed a Committee to supervise the carrying out of these proposals. This Committee will furnish assistance to Governments and investigators, so that the enquiries may be made with the necessary uniformity.

" Committee: Mr. Boas (America), M. Meinhof (Germany), M. Rivet (France), M. Bartoli (Italy), M. Jaberg (Switzerland), M. Schmidt (Austria), M. Sommerfelt (Scandinavia), M. Jacovlev (Russia)."

<sup>2</sup> Cf. document D.7. 1928 (Point 18). Report of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation on the proposal to publish a second edition of the *Index Bibliographicus*.

*Congress of Linguists at The Hague.*

The Sub-Committee notes the recommendation made by the first International Congress of Linguists regarding an international card index of the linguistic sciences<sup>1</sup>. It requests the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation to make a preliminary enquiry into the matter among linguists and to submit the results to the Standing Committee of the Congress of Linguists.

*Microphotography of Documents.*

The Sub-Committee has read with interest the Institute's note on a proposal for micro photographic publications<sup>2</sup> and recommends it to the attention of the plenary Committee. It is of opinion that the library experts should be consulted at their next meeting with regard to the Institute's initial experiments.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE PLENARY COMMITTEE.

1. *Convening of a Sub-Committee of Experts for the Instruction of Youth in the Aims of the League of Nations.*

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation decides that the Chairman of the Sub-Committee of Experts and the Chairman of the International Committee, in agreement with the Secretariat, may, if the need arises, convene some of the members of this Sub-Committee.

2. *Question of Intellectual Statistics.*

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, adopting the resolution of its Sub-Committee on Intellectual Rights with regard to intellectual statistics, requests the Council to invite the Governments of the different countries to place at the disposal of their competent departments the means of carrying out, as far as possible, the recommendations adopted by the International Institute of Statistics at its last plenary session, and requests the Assembly of the League of Nations to be good enough to urge Governments to accept these recommendations.

3. *Question of the Concentration of the Work of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation.*

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation instructs the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, in agreement with the Committee's secretariat, to collect and group according to subjects, all the resolutions adopted by it since the first session, appending to this list a note concerning the action taken on each resolution. This list is to be examined and revised at the next session, with a view to co-ordinating and concentrating the Institute's work.

4. *Publication of a League of Nations Educational Review.*

The Committee, having considered with interest the note by the Secretariat regarding the foundation of a League of Nations Educational Review, and bearing in mind the reasons which would justify such a publication, is of opinion that Recommendation No. 12, paragraph 2, of the Sub-Committee of Experts should first be carried out. In this recommendation, the Secretary-General is requested to examine the possibility of forwarding to educational reviews and authorities, as far as possible in the language of their country, periodical summaries on the work of the League.

The Committee also deems it advisable to publish twice yearly, in a review, the whole of the information received on the instruction of youth in the aims of the League of Nations, including the replies from Governments and regular reports by expert correspondents, written in an interesting style, concerning the carrying out of the recommendations. The planning and control of this publication would be entrusted to a Committee of Directors, consisting of three persons representing the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, the League Secretariat and the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation.

The Committee requests the Assembly, should it approve the publication of this review, to be good enough to appropriate in the Intellectual Co-operation budget the sum necessary for the purpose.

<sup>1</sup> The text of this recommendation is as follows :

" The first Congress of Linguists assembled at The Hague, recognising the utility of an international card system and the necessity of adopting a standard method of compiling the indexes attached to linguistic books.

" Invites the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation of Paris to undertake a preliminary enquiry among linguists as follows :

" 1. What system have you adopted for the collection of your working material on cards ? Detailed description of the card ; experiments made ; advantages and drawbacks.

" 2. Do you think it possible to adopt an international card for linguistic researches ? If so, what are its requisite conditions ?

" 3. What system have you adopted in compiling the index of your works and publications ? Advantages, drawbacks, doubtful points ; suggestions.

" 4. Do you think it possible to publish an annual general index for the different groups of languages or even a general linguistic index ? If so, what, in your opinion, are the principles on which it should be based ? How should the scheme be carried out ?

" The Linguistic Congress instructs its Permanent International Committee to co-ordinate the replies received by the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation of Paris, and requests it to submit a report to the next Congress, together with any proposals it thinks fit to make.

<sup>2</sup> Cf. document C.I.C.I. 202 : Note on the documentary publications of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation.

5. *Interchange of Teachers.*

The Committee approves the plan submitted by Professor Millikan, but believes that it needs modification in certain particulars. It recommends the following :

I. That a division into six rather than five areas be adopted and that they be constituted as follows :

- (a) The British Empire (including the Dominions and India).
- (b) The United States of America.
- (c) Germany, Holland and her colonies, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Austria, Hungary, Switzerland, Finland and the Baltic countries.
- (d) France and her colonies, Italy and her colonies, Roumania, Belgium, Luxemburg, Greece.
- (e) Spain, Portugal and the countries of Latin America.
- (f) Poland, Czechoslovakia, Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, Bulgaria, Albania and the countries of the Near and Far East, particularly Japan.

II. That, in view of the difference in the cost of living in different countries, reconsideration be given to the principle that the exchanged teachers shall receive the salary of the position they occupy after the exchange.

III. That the thousand dollars suggested for travelling expenses be considered an average cost, but that such sum be increased or decreased according to the distance between the countries of exchange and according to other circumstances.

IV. That the Special Committee on the Interchange of Teachers in Secondary Schools should, in organising a system of exchange, provide sufficient elasticity to take into consideration the differences of language, of school law and of school curricula in the different countries.

V. That the five thousand dollars provided for administering the system be placed at the disposal of the Sub-Committee to dispense as it believes best for the most efficient administration of the exchange.

6. *Appointment of a Member of the Sub-Committee for the Interchange of Teachers.*

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation appoints Professor Castillejo a member of the Sub-Committee for the Interchange of Teachers, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Professor Lorentz.

7. *Decision concerning the Term of Office of Assistant Members of Sub-Committees.*

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation decides to extend the term of office of assistant members of Sub-Committees appointed in 1926 until June 1931. The same system of rotation to be introduced by the Council for the replacement of members of the International Committee will apply to assistant members of Sub-Committees.

8. *The Committee's Relations with the International Institute of Bibliography.*

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation requests its library experts to examine at their next meeting the relations of the Committee with the International Institute of Bibliography at Brussels and to submit a confidential report on the matter.

9. *Draft Statutes of the International Educational Cinematographic Institute.*

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation expresses its gratitude to the Italian Government for the creation of the International Educational Cinematographic Institute. It approves the statutes of this Institute, with some slight modifications (indicated in the Minutes), and requests the Secretary of the Committee to bring these modifications to the knowledge of the Secretary-General of the League of Nations before the next session of the Council.

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation notes the statements made on March 7th, 1928, to the Council of the League of Nations by M. von Schubert, the German delegate, and M. Scialoja, the Italian delegate, concerning the interpretation of Article 10 of the statutes of the International Educational Cinematographic Institute at Rome. In particular, it recognises the importance of the work done by the International Chamber of the Educational Film, whose headquarters are at Basle.

10. *Educational Review.*

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation appoints M. Casares to serve on the Committee of Directors for the publication of the Educational Review.

RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS OF THE GOVERNING BODY OF THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION.

1. The Governing Body decides that the question of the *International Who's Who* shall again be placed on the agenda of the next meeting of the Committee of Directors. The Director of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation will inform the Committee of Directors of the progress made since that Committee's last resolution.



2. The Governing Body decides that, as from next year, the Committee of Directors shall be convened at the same time as the Governing Body, and shall hold one meeting before and one after the meeting of the latter.

3. The Governing Body decides that the Committee of Directors shall only be entitled to take decisions in regard to sums representing not more than 50 per cent of the savings realised on the budget estimates and of new receipts.

4. The Governing Body decides that, as from next year, the various allowances to the staff shall be included under the heading of salaries.

5. The Governing Body approves the principle of the creation of an Administrative Tribunal and of a paritative Advisory Committee, and refers the question to the Committee of Directors, with instructions to draft a definite statute.

6. The Governing Body decides to create a new class of officials at the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, to be known as clerks (*rédacteurs*). It accordingly adopts an amendment in the Staff Regulations, in the form of a new paragraph (c) in Article II reading as follows :

“ Clerks are appointed by the Director, subject to the approval of the Committee of Directors.

“ These officials shall be graded immediately below assistant heads ; they shall be divided into two classes, whose present basic salary is 20,000 and 16,000 French francs.”

7. The Governing Body decides that officials of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation who are asked to serve on national or international commissions must obtain permission from the Director, who shall conform to the procedure adopted in similar circumstances at the League Secretariat.

8. The Governing Body authorises the Director of the Institute to raise the salary of the senior officials of the Institute (Director, Sub-Director and Heads of Sections) by 25 per cent as soon as the necessary sum becomes available in the shape of fresh income.

9. The Governing Body decides that, in future, the acceptance of work paid for by commercial houses will not be admitted in principle, but that, in exceptional cases, a special decision by the Governing Body will be required.

10. The Governing Body endorses the conclusion of Dr. Krüss' report, as follows :

“ The Institute has made undeniable progress during the past year, not only as regards the attainment of certain of its specific aims, but also in the organisation of its working methods and the welding of all its branches into a single harmonious whole. Even if the progress already made is nothing but a promising beginning, it is nevertheless — in view of the magnitude and difficulty of the task imposed on the Institute — a very real achievement and the very fullest credit is due to the Director and his colleagues.”

11. Dr. Vernon Kellogg, who was due by lot to retire from the Committee of Directors, had his appointment renewed by the Governing Body for a period of five years.

12. The Governing Body decided that the following might act as deputies for members of the Committee of Directors during the coming year :

M. Paul Painlevé

M. Jules Destrée

Professor Einstein

Dr. Vernon Kellogg

Professor G. A. Murray

Professor G. de Reynold

M. Alfredo Rocco

M. Emile BOREL, Member of the Institute.

M. Léon BRUNSCHVICG, Professor at the Sorbonne.

M. Louis PIÉRARD, deputy.

M. Camille HUYSMANS, deputy.

Dr. KRÜSS, Director of the Prussian State Library.

The Director of the American University Union,  
Paris.

Prof. M. A. TOYNBEE.

Sir John Fisher WILLIAMS.

M. Carl BURCKHARDT.

M. DUNANT

Professor GALLAVRESI.

M. Massimo PILOTTI.

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## Annex 2.

### REPORT BY DR. H. A. KRÜSS TO THE GOVERNING BODY OF THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE ON INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION ON THE WORK OF THE COMMITTEE OF DIRECTORS.

#### I. *Committee of Directors.*

The Committee of Directors has held four meetings at the Institute in Paris since its last report of July 1927, namely, on November 2nd and 3rd, 1927, January 30th and 31st, March 19th and May 25th, 1928.

At several of the meetings the Chairman, M. Painlevé, was represented by M. Borel and M. Brunschvicg. Of the regular members of the Committee, M. Destrée and Mr. Gilbert Murray were present at three meetings, M. de Reynold at two meetings, M. Rocco at one

meeting. Mr. Vernon Kellogg was represented on three occasions by Mr. Vibbert, and M. Einstein was permanently represented by the Rapporteur. On two occasions M. Rocco's deputy was M. Gallavresi, and on another occasion M. Pilotti, whilst M. de Reynold was twice represented by M. Burckhardt. The representatives of the Secretariat of the League of Nations, M. Dufour-Feronce and M. Oprescu, and M. Luchaire, Director of the Institute, were present at all the meetings.

In the past year it was not possible for the regular members of the Committee of Directors to be present in person at all the meetings of the Committee. They were consequently represented by deputies and the composition of the Committee was different at every meeting. Since it meets every two months, occasional representation by deputies can hardly be avoided, especially in the case of members residing outside Paris. If there is to be any continuity in the work of the Committee, it is, however, essential that deputies shall be kept regularly informed of the course of affairs, even if they do not take part in the meetings. Every regular member should therefore, so far as possible, always be represented by the same deputy on each occasion.

Apart from dealing with the special questions falling within its competence, the Committee directed its chief efforts to bringing the activities of the Institute into line with the decisions of the Governing Body and the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, and with the general principles governing the organisations of the League of Nations. It is inevitable that an active body such as the Institute should develop its own point of view and principles as the result of experience, and should strive for a certain measure of independence. On the other hand, there is the necessity of remaining within the established framework of the general organisation. This calls for certain adjustments which the Committee of Directors has endeavoured to make in individual cases, wherein it has been most ably supported by the representatives of the League Secretariat.

## II. *Work of the Institute.*

At each meeting of the Committee, the Director of the Institute first made a report on the events which had occurred since the last meeting and on current work. His report was usually supplemented at the end of the meeting by a further account given by one of the Chiefs of Section regarding the activities of his department. The Committee thus had a welcome opportunity of maintaining personal contact with those officials who are largely responsible for the progress of the work of the Institute. The Committee of Directors passed the following resolution with regard to the participation of the Deputy-Director at meetings :

“ The Director shall decide on his own authority in what cases he shall avail himself of the assistance of the Deputy-Director at meetings of the Committee of Directors. ”

This is not the place to give a detailed report on the work of the Institute. The general impression obtained is that its work has become further stabilised. Useful work can only be achieved if it is restricted to a limited number of tasks which offer prospects of concrete results being obtained and are within the compass of the limited resources in staff and technical equipment at the disposal of the Institute. The Director has succeeded in promoting closer co-operation between the different services of the Office, thereby greatly adding to the general efficiency.

Further proof has been given of the special importance of the *experts' meetings*. These constitute a valuable factor in the organisation of the Institute's work, not only because they supplement in certain directions the technical knowledge of the Institute but also because they are the most appropriate method of gaining the confidence of different groups in intellectual circles in the work of the Institute. Special mention should be made of the “ *Conférence d'experts au sujet de la coordination des hautes Etudes internationales* ”, since this meeting did not take place at the Institute. Some of these experts' meetings resulted in the setting up of permanent machinery, such as, for instance, the conference of Directors of National University Offices, and the Meeting of Representatives of International Students' Associations, and the Meeting of Library Experts. The latter body is assisted by a “ *Library Service* ” acting as its executive organ within the framework of the Institute. In regard to the co-ordination of museums, the method of establishing an International Museums Office has been chosen. Experience will show to which of the two types of organisation preference should be given.

The preliminary work for the *International Congress of Popular Arts*, which is to take place at Prague in October next, has placed a very heavy burden on the Institute. The Committee of Directors is keenly interested in this undertaking and trusts that the Congress will meet with the success it deserves. The Committee has expressed certain doubts, however, whether the Institute has not somewhat exceeded its competence in itself undertaking the preparation of a scientific congress. In similar cases in the future, the Committee will have to consider whether it would not be more expedient to leave or hand over such executive work to the proper technical organisations.

Special mention must be made of the *Who's Who*, which last year engaged the attention of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation. The Committee had felt doubts as to the expediency of including persons eminent in “ non-intellectual ” fields and as regards the extent to which the Institute's responsibility was engaged. The meeting of experts, which was again summoned in this connection, proposed that three-fourths of the persons included should “ belong to the intellectual world ”. Moreover, with the assistance of Mr. Millikan, an effort

*Article 3.* It might be possible and desirable in certain cases to add stipulations regarding flagrant aggression. Parties could insert in their Treaty of Mutual Assistance a clause similar to that in paragraph 3, Article 4, of the Rhine Pact of Locarno. This clause reads as follows:

“ In case of a flagrant violation of Article 2 of the present Treaty or of a flagrant breach of Articles 42 or 43 of the Treaty of Versailles by one of the High Contracting Parties, each of the other Contracting Parties hereby undertakes immediately to come to the help of the Party against whom such a violation or breach has been directed as soon as the said Power has been able to satisfy itself that this violation constitutes an unprovoked act of aggression and that, by reason either of the crossing of the frontier or of the outbreak of hostilities or of the assembly of armed forces in the demilitarised zone, immediate action is necessary. Nevertheless, the Council of the League of Nations, which will be seized of the question in accordance with the first paragraph of this Article, will issue its findings, and the High Contracting Parties undertake to act in accordance with the recommendations of the Council, provided that they are concurred in by all the members other than the representatives of the Parties which have engaged in hostilities. ”

The parties might further stipulate that, should the Council prescribe an armistice, they undertake to carry out its conditions. Such a formula would have the twofold advantage of not anticipating any measures that the Council might take in the case of hostilities which had started, and of facilitating the designation of the aggressor, if the Council decided to prescribe an armistice. But this is a difficult point, and the Committee thought it best to make no mention of it in the model treaty.

*Subjects which might be dealt with in Special Clauses.*

(a) *Reservations.* — The Committee did not think that it should draft a special article providing for the possibility of excluding certain classes of disputes from the procedure for the pacific settlement of disputes. If the contracting parties agreed to insert in their treaty certain reservations, they might be guided by the provisions regarding reservations contained in the General Convention for Judicial Settlement, Arbitration and Conciliation (Convention B). It would be clearly understood, of course, that the undertaking regarding non-aggression contained in Article 1 would in no case be affected by the insertion of provisions of this kind. Even in respect of disputes reserved in this way, the obligation not to resort to force would remain unaffected.

(b) *Preventive and provisional measures.* — The clause inserted in the general provisions with regard to the provisional measures which might be indicated by an international court, or recommended by a Conciliation Commission, could be supplemented by the relevant provisions of the model treaty to strengthen the means of preventing war.

(c) *Re-establishment of peace after an aggression.* — The Committee had to consider, in pursuance of the proposal made by some of its members, whether the model Treaty of Mutual Assistance should not include stipulations concerning the action to be taken by the Council in connection with the cessation of mutual assistance, the re-establishment of normal relations and the reparations to be claimed from the aggressor.

After consideration, the Committee decided that it would not be expedient to insert such detailed provisions. It would always be open to the parties, should they so desire, to extend their particular treaty by the inclusion of clauses of this kind.

(d) *Establishment of demilitarised zones.* — The establishment of demilitarised zones, as long experience has shown—in particular the naval demilitarisation of the Great Lakes of North America or of the frontier between Norway and Sweden—tends to give nations a feeling of greater security. However, this is not always the case. Here, again, all depends on circumstances. If the contracting parties or certain of them wished to establish such zones along their frontiers, they could do so by separate conventions.

(e) *Accession of third States.* — The Committee decided not to insert a clause stipulating that collective treaties of mutual assistance should remain open for the accession of third States. Such accessions are only conceivable with the consent of the contracting parties.

(f) *Co-ordination of Treaties of Mutual Assistance with the Covenant of the League of Nations and any separate agreements which the contracting parties may have concluded previously.* — The Committee considers that the provisions of the draft harmonise with those of the League Covenant. The parties will have to see that no clauses are introduced the application of which would conflict with the operation of the Covenant. Otherwise they will risk weakening the general guarantee given to Members of the League by Article 16 of the Covenant.

In any case, the parties will do well to retain in their treaty the clause by which they reserve their rights and obligations as Members of the League of Nations.

The parties will also have to co-ordinate with the Treaty of Mutual Assistance any separate agreements which they may have concluded previously.

(g) *Duration of Treaties of Mutual Assistance.* — The Committee did not feel called upon to decide between the various systems which could be adopted with regard to the duration of the treaty. It had in mind three main systems: the first, on the lines of the Rhine Pact of Locarno, without indication as to duration, but expiring as a result of a decision by the Council; the second, providing for a duration of ten or twenty years with the possibility of denunciation at the end of these periods after one year's notice, or, failing denunciation, renewal of the treaty by tacit consent for a similar period; the third system would be a combination of the other two; it would provide for

was made to arrive at an agreement with the publishers in Chicago whereby responsibility for the selection of the names was to be left to the editor and publishers, while the Institute was merely to lend its assistance. The Committee of Directors considered that these modifications of the original plan would allay the doubts of the Committee so far as was possible under the circumstances. The Director was accordingly authorised to sign the agreement with Messrs. Marquis & Co., Chicago, if the latter were still prepared to conclude it in this modified form.

The Committee of Directors was particularly gratified that the Institute had been able to enter into direct co-operation with the National Committee of the United States when drawing up the *Report on the Centres for the Exchange of Students and Professors in Europe*, for the compilation of which the American Council on Education made a grant of \$5,000. The Committee hopes that further co-operation with the United States in allied fields will develop from this first joint effort.

### III. Publications.

The regular publications of the Institute have continued to appear as before. There has, however, been some progress in establishing a definite programme. These publications do not claim to represent new scientific periodicals; they are chiefly intended to give information concerning the various activities of the Institute and actual events in the sphere of intellectual co-operation connected with the Institute. The issue of a *Bulletin for Literary Relations* (*Bulletin des relations littéraires*), which has long been planned, has not yet been realised owing to lack of funds. The Director has, however, mentioned the possibility of combining all periodical publications of the Institute in a single monthly review. Some such scheme is certainly worth considering, as it would help to co-ordinate the work of the different Sections and would, above all, give the outside world a comprehensive idea of the general activities of the Institute which is so far lacking.

From the point of view of the more general information of the public regarding questions of intellectual co-operation, the *Bulletin of the Information and Documentation Section* already deserves attention, while the Art Section's publication of the International Museums Office's organ, the *Museion*, stresses the technical side of these problems. The special booklet published by the Universities Relations Section on *Vacation Courses in Europe in 1928* has proved particularly successful.

### IV. Staff.

There has, on the whole, been little change in the staff of the Institute, since no funds were available for any large-scale expansion. It nevertheless appeared necessary that each Section should have in addition to its Chief a Deputy Chief, competent to represent the Chief in his absence. In regard to appointments to new or vacant posts, the Committee of Directors has resolved to adopt in future the procedure followed at the Secretariat of the League of Nations, namely, to give due public notice of any vacancies and to invite applications.

Last year the Governing Body resolved to create the post of *Secretary*, for the assistance of the Director. The Committee of Directors, on the proposal of the Director, has accordingly appointed M. Leverrier, Director of the Collège Chaptal, as Secretary, and hopes that M. Leverrier will soon be able to take over his duties. In the meantime, the Committee has authorised the Director to entrust to an official of the Institute the duties which will ultimately devolve upon the Secretary.

A certain difficulty has arisen during this year with regard to the position of *attachés*. In the interests of the Service it is desirable that those *attachés* who have been on the staff for some time and have proved their worth should receive promotion and increases of salary. As the question of a new class of officials is under consideration, the Committee of Directors was not able to deal with the matter independently. It therefore proposed to the Governing Body that the Staff Regulations should be supplemented by the creation of a new category of "*First Class and Second Class Clerks (rédacteurs)*," intermediate between the higher officials and subordinate staff, with basic salaries of 20,000 and 16,000 French francs respectively. This would require the insertion of a new paragraph in Article II between *b* and *c*, which the Committee proposed to word as follows :

"The staff is appointed by the Director, subject to the approval of the Committee of Directors in the case of clerks (*rédacteurs*)."

Further, the salary rates for this new category of officials would require to be inserted in Article XIII.

The Committee of Directors took this opportunity to discuss how far the Regulations required other alterations in the light of past experience. It was, however, of the opinion that it would be advisable to postpone this matter and undertake a thorough revision of the Regulations.

At its January meeting, the Committee of Directors resolved to authorise the Director to increase provisionally *the salaries of the higher officials* by 25 per cent as soon as the budget was able to provide the necessary resources. The Committee would be glad if this increase could be made at an early date, since the present salaries of the higher officials constitute no adequate remuneration for the work they do. These salaries, when increased by 25 per cent, would somewhat exceed the salaries of French Government officials performing similar

duties, but this appears to be quite justifiable since the staff of the Institute consists mainly of foreigners, who are, moreover, only employed on the basis of temporary contracts and without any claim to a pension. Even when increased, these salaries will still be considerably below those of similar categories on the staff of the League of Nations at Geneva.

The Governing Body decided last year that the Committee of Directors should request one of its members to submit a report on the question of *standardising the salaries and allowances of the staff*. M. Destrée undertook to draw up this report.

#### V. Budget.

The budget for 1927 fortunately showed a considerable additional revenue owing to the receipt of grants from various States and a special subsidy from the Commission française de Répartition du Produit des Jeux. This additional revenue made the increase in the salaries of the subordinate staff possible and accounts for the balance of 350,000 francs left at the end of the year. The French Government has raised its subsidy for the year 1928 by 500,000 francs — a generous measure, and one which, in the interests of the work performed by the Institute, must be gratefully welcomed. With the help of this increase, it will be possible to keep the budget for 1928 on the same level as that for 1927, when ample reserves were available out of the surplus for 1926. Although this is most gratifying, it scarcely offers any possibility of creating new posts and undertaking new work in wider fields.

#### VI. Premises.

The premises allotted to the Institute in the Palais Royal have at last been equipped with *central heating*—an urgent necessity. With regard to the scheme for extending the premises of the Institute by adding the *Galerie d'Orléans*, the Governing Body last year resolved that the Committee of Directors should continue to examine this question, particularly as regards the use to which the new rooms would be put and should make a report on the subject this year. As no decision has been reached during the past year whether the Galerie d'Orléans can be assigned to the Institute, the Committee has not had an opportunity of discussing this matter, which must therefore be postponed to a later date.

#### VII. Foreign Relations of the Institute.

The Institute's relations with foreign countries have been extended and consolidated by numerous journeys undertaken by the Director and executive officials, in order to attend congresses and similar gatherings. The personal contact thus established with Government circles in various countries, with the National Committees and with various bodies of experts is of great importance for the work and authority of the Institute. Similarly, the Committee of Directors welcomed the fact that the Director had been invited by the Brazilian Government to visit Rio de Janeiro, since it was most desirable to establish closer relations with the South American States.

The further development of the *relations with other international institutes*, such as the International Statistical Institute, the International Labour Office, International Institute of Agriculture and the International Educational Cinematographic Institute, also represents an important progress.

The practice of sending *Government delegates* has become more general as further States have appointed delegates to the Institute. This system, which does not form any organic part of the Institute, is undoubtedly of particular value, since it offers the Institute an opportunity of entering into direct touch with the Governments of various States. In order to avoid complications, care must be taken not to lose sight of the fact that the Institute is the organ of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation of the League of Nations, and that therefore a second method of approaching Governments is provided for by the League. In any case, the Government delegates should only be asked by the Institute to deal with matters in regard to which the agreement of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation may be presumed.

From the point of view of establishing the Institute's work on a firmer basis, the formation of new *National Committees* during the past year in Spain, Italy, Germany and certain other countries is particularly welcome. It is hoped that a National Committee will shortly be set up in Great Britain.

A number of further international organisations have, with the approval of the Committee of Directors, been given accommodation in the premises of the Institute. In each instance the Board considered whether the purposes of the individual organisations corresponded with the general aim of the Institute, and, where this was not the case, refused to house them. The Committee unanimously agreed that, as a matter of principle, the hospitality of the Institute should be willingly granted in suitable cases, but that the Institute should avoid giving the impression that it was endeavouring to become the centre for all international bodies concerned with intellectual co-operation.

#### VIII. Conclusion.

I cannot conclude the present report, which is mainly concerned with the work of the Committee of Directors during the past year, without expressing the Committee's gratitude

for the wholehearted support it has received from all officials of the Institute. Thanks are due above all to the Director of the Institute, who has carried out the preparatory work for the Committee's meetings with the utmost care and who, thanks to his complete mastery of the extensive and varied subject-matter, has helped the members of the Committee to keep themselves thoroughly informed regarding the work of the Institute and any matters requiring special consideration.

The Institute has made undeniable progress during the past year, not only as regards the attainment of certain of its specific aims, but also in the organisation of its working methods and the welding of all its branches into a single harmonious whole. Even if the progress already made is nothing but a promising beginning, it is nevertheless, in view of the magnitude and difficulty of the task imposed on the Institute, a very real achievement, and the very fullest credit is due to the Director and his colleagues. During the past year, the Committee of Directors has been able to follow the work of the Institute very closely, and, as Rapporteur of the Committee, I should like to take this opportunity of expressing our appreciation and our gratitude for the devoted service rendered to the Institute.

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### Annex 3.

#### GENERAL REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR, M. JULIEN LUCHAIRE, ON THE ACTIVITIES OF THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION.

##### A. — The Organisation of Intellectual Co-operation in relation to Countries and Associations.

1. It is still impossible for us to present a complete and adequate statement on the work of the Organisation for Intellectual Co-operation and of the results obtained. Lists have been compiled, partial studies have been made on certain sections of our work, but, taken as a whole, we have not yet been able to prepare the material for our annual report as it should be prepared. Next year we hope to do better. We may perhaps be excused in this preliminary period for having worked and produced results before having tabulated what we have done.

A very great part of our activity is still directed towards preparing the ground to extend our connections, to influence public opinion and to create a favourable atmosphere for the work of intellectual co-operation — this is a difficult and complicated daily task which rarely lends itself to a precise summary.

It is evident from the present report that our Institute has not yet reached the normal level of activity. It contains many observations on the nature of this activity and on the methods by which it is carried on which it will soon be no longer necessary to repeat. We repeat them not only because they answer questions which we are often asked, but also because our working methods are interesting in themselves. The management of the Institute is continuously striving to perfect, improve and correct its working methods, and it feels that your Committee should be informed of its doubts and efforts.

It may finally be observed that the points mentioned in this report are rather indicated than dealt with in detail. Very many of them are more fully discussed in the annexes or in the special reports of the Sub-Committees. We would have wished to deal with others more fully, but had perforce to limit our material.

##### I. Countries.

2. The year 1927-28 has given us many reasons for satisfaction. First in point of time, and most highly appreciated, is the approval bestowed by the Council and Assembly on the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and the Institute. In his report to the Council of the League of Nations in the name of the Governing Body, M. Destrée said that, in reply to the three questions: (1) Does the Institute serve a useful purpose? (2) Is its work satisfactory? (3) Is its work carried out in a truly international spirit? — the Governing Body had unanimously replied in a favourable sense in 1926, and was replying in the same sense in 1927. "No member of the Governing Body", he said, "had made the slightest reserve in connection with the three questions enumerated above."

This testimony, though expressed in identical terms in two successive years, should have, and indeed has, a different meaning each year that it is repeated.

The Council and the Assembly, in approving the conclusions of M. Destrée's report, have given our organisation the best encouragement to do even better. On September 22nd, 1927, the Assembly, in the course of its sixteenth meeting, voted the following resolutions proposed by Herr Breitscheid, the German delegate:

"The Assembly has noted with satisfaction the favourable reports presented by the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and the Governing Body of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation. These reports show that the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation has now in hand a large number of definite and practical undertakings of international co-operation in regard to various scientific, artistic and literary activities, and that results have already been obtained.

"The Assembly observes that, during the past year, several nations, in response to the appeal it made in the previous year, have made a grant to the International



Institute of Intellectual Co-operation. The countries making such grants are at present as follows: Austria, Czechoslovakia, France, Hungary, Italy, Monaco, Poland and Switzerland. The Assembly hopes that their example will be followed by the other nations. The reports now before it show clearly that it is only the smallness of its financial resources which prevents the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation from rendering all the services which may now be expected of it.

“The Assembly is glad to see an increase in the number and activity of National Committees on Intellectual Co-operation. The regular co-operation between well-organised National Committees and the International Committee is of ever-increasing utility to the work of intellectual co-operation. The Assembly would therefore refer to the recommendation it made in 1924 and invite the States Members of the League which have not already done so to consider the possibility of providing the necessary funds to meet the expenses of their respective National Committees.”

3. The Assembly's appeal for increased collaboration among the nations of the world found its echo in the course of the year 1927-28. Six more States have appointed delegates to the Institute: Colombia, the Dominican Republic, Egypt, Germany, Persia and Spain.

4. Germany has set up a National Committee on Intellectual Co-operation consisting of some fifty members of the highest distinction, drawn mainly from university circles; Great Britain is appointing a Committee; Italy has enlarged her Committee, and Spain, where the *Junta para ampliación de estudios* previously discharged these duties, has recently instituted a National Committee strictly so called. Lebanon has created a Committee. The Government delegates now accordingly number forty and the National Committees thirty-three.

5. Five countries have made grants to the Institute, which brings the number of States contributing to the budget up to twelve<sup>1</sup>.

6. Meetings of Government delegates took place on the following dates: November 8th, 1927; March 15th, 1928; June 25th, 1928. Although these meetings were of an entirely unofficial character, the Government delegates had an opportunity on each occasion to exchange opinions and to realise the common bond which more and more unites all countries in the matter of intellectual co-operation. Thirty-two delegates were present at the last meeting and the discussion was of the most lively and varied character.

7. Turning to the National Committees, although all are not equally active, as we already noted last year, several of them have made appreciable progress. They have, as a general rule, replied to questions and requests for information which the Institute has addressed to them to an ever-growing extent.

It is perhaps to be regretted that there are occasionally such great differences in the nature and composition of the National Committees of different countries. Some of the most important of them, however, are being or have been reorganised. It is highly probable that, in a very short time, each country will have a Committee composed of authorised representatives of the various intellectual bodies, together with a permanent secretariat, and will thus be able to act as a link between the various institutions and organisations in each country, as well as a link between all these bodies and the Organisation of Intellectual Co-operation. The Italian Government has just accorded an annual grant of 100,000 lire to its National Committee — an example to be followed.

8. We should be neglecting our duty if we made no attempt to give some idea of the help which various countries have furnished in the course of the present year to the work of the Institute, under the direction of your Committee<sup>2</sup>. The table showing the number of letters exchanged between the Institute and various countries naturally only gives a very superficial idea of this assistance. Still, it must be stated that this correspondence has greatly increased since last year, and now includes a larger number of countries.

A list has been drawn up of members of the International Committee, of the Sub-Committees and of the Committees of Experts, arranged according to their nationality, as well as of the officials of the Institute arranged in the same way. If these lists are considered side by side with the lists of the National Committees and of the Government delegates, it will be seen that those who work regularly for our organisation are already very numerous. We should also add that the assistance furnished us, in a private capacity, by the staffs of the associations, governing bodies and institutions with which we are in constant touch, and by persons belonging to intellectual circles in many countries, represents a contribution to the same work which it would be unjust not to acknowledge.

## II. International Associations.

9. Our relations with international associations constitute another field in which our organisation has made marked progress.

<sup>1</sup> Since the presentation of the last report, France has increased her grant by an appreciable sum (500,000 French francs). In addition, the Italian Government, on November 22nd, 1927, ratified the grant, announced at the last session of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, of 31,034 gold lire (152,999 francs). Ecuador on October 27th, 1927, made a grant of 517 gold francs; Portugal, on January 7th, 1928, £123; and Luxemburg, on January 12th, 3,521 French francs. The Belgian Government, in a letter from the Belgian delegate dated June 5th, 1928, authorised a grant of 20,000 French francs for the year 1928, and informed us that the Cabinet had decided to examine the possibility of allotting a larger sum on its next budget to the Institute.

<sup>2</sup> We hope to do so next year.



The number of these international bodies, the way in which they are scattered, their mutual ignorance of each other's existence, the extent to which their activities overlap and even compete with one another, constitute a serious obstacle to efficient intellectual co-operation. Another drawback is the weakness of certain international associations — many of them are of recent creation — whose organisers have great trouble in making them international in anything but name. We have noticed with gratification that they seek our help more and more. At the Institute they are on ground which is juridically international and are in close contact with associations having similar objects; they have, on the other hand, realised that there can be no confusion of functions between our office, which represents the League of Nations, *i.e.*, a federation of States, and themselves, federations of associations or organisations of individuals, free and unofficial. They see that each time the associations are capable of acting by themselves the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation retires into the background. They realise that one of our objects is to aid and develop a network of properly constituted associations distributed throughout the world. Only when such a network has been established will your Committee and the Institute have a full chance of success in all their undertakings; only then will the different States, supported by public opinion — which is itself prepared by the associations — be willing to sanction our efforts<sup>1</sup>.

The associations, with headquarters at the Institute, are not in any way hampered in their relationship with affiliated countries by this fact. On the contrary, they find their work made easier by their connection with a body which is legally extra-territorial.

In last year's report we promised to make a survey of international associations of an intellectual character; this survey will soon be finished. All necessary information on the constitution of these associations has now been secured. Periodic news is received of their work, which is published regularly in our *Bulletins*.

We must mention here the formation of two new international associations: the Barristers' Association and the Society of Public Speakers and Lecturers. Both sought our support and our hospitality, which have been granted, although the associations only include a very small number of nations. It was felt, however, that encouragement should be given them to carry on their work and to become more really international.

10. Regular contact with the very important series of associations interested in the education of the young is still assured by the Liaison Committee of the major international associations. This Committee has been extremely active in the third year of its existence. It held three full sessions in 1927-28 and has fixed regular dates for future sessions. It established several Sub-Committees, or study groups, to specialise on certain questions: congresses, travel, camps, vacation courses, libraries and publications. It has carried on continual propaganda in favour of the declaration of principles voted in March 1926 and noted by your Committee, which incorporates the principles resulting from the work of your Sub-Committee for the Instruction of Youth in the Aims of the League of Nations.

The Liaison Committee has worked daily with the Institute in helping to organise an Educational Information Centre, which will be dealt with further on.

11. Even before the League was founded the major international scientific associations had drawn up a scheme of co-operation. They were somewhat disorganised by the war, but they are again taking the matter in hand. Our Institute is co-operating with the International Academic Union on one definite point — the compilation of a list of sources for historical bibliography. We have been in touch with certain unions belonging to the International Research Council, and in particular with the International Union of Biological Science.

12. The International Committee on Historical Sciences has its headquarters at Washington, but its general secretariat is at the Institute. It is a form of liaison as good as any other; all forms are good which succeed. This Committee has been extremely active during the current year. Several meetings of well-known historians have been held at the Institute, while the preparatory work was done there for the great International Historical Congress, which takes place at Oslo in August<sup>2</sup>.

13. The International Federation of National Associations of Primary Teachers held an important congress in the course of the year 1927-28, at Berlin. It includes the great majority of German, British and French primary teachers and those of many other nations of Europe, and is associated with similar organisations in America, which have also held an important congress this year.

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<sup>1</sup> We have already emphasised the importance of the connection between our Institute and these associations in our last year's report. New facts with regard to this relationship will probably be added each year. We have had to appoint one of the staff attached to the Director's department to follow the relations between the Institute and the associations very closely.

<sup>2</sup> The Rockefeller Foundation has just made a new grant of 30,000 dollars to this Committee.

14. The International Federation of Secondary-School Teachers held meetings at Geneva and Grenoble. It is an active and well-organised body, which will, we hope, soon succeed in uniting secondary teachers throughout the world. Twelve European countries are regular members, and it is in close contact with the most important international educational associations. At its last congress it passed resolutions dealing with the teaching of history and geography in strict conformity with the spirit of the League of Nations.

15. The International Federation of Journalists held its General Assembly last September at Geneva. Delegates from thirteen European nations took part. This organisation gained further ground during the year 1927-28.

16. The International Committee on Educational and Social Service Films has held several meetings. References to its work will be found in the section of our report dealing with the cinema. The Committee took part in the recent Hague Congress, at which the main lines of an agreement between the Committee and the organisation founded at Basle were examined. A number of experts, possessing sound technical knowledge of the educational film, have joined it, in addition to the representatives of the major associations who were formerly the only members of this Committee.

17. The meetings of the Federation of Intellectual Unions attract increasing attention, and give rise to important discussions on contemporary intellectual life.

18. The International Confederation of Intellectual Workers held its Fifth Congress in September 1927, at the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, during which the following problems received particular attention: intellectual property, collective contracts, obstacles to the circulation of books (Customs duties), the part to be played by intellectual workers in the rationalisation of labour, position of salaried intellectual workers, the proposed fund for facilitating an interchange of intellectual workers, rights of intellectual workers in case of bankruptcy, etc. The greater part of these questions are on the agenda of our organisation, and others will shortly be. We are glad to benefit from the work already accomplished by the Confederation of Intellectual Workers and to be able to aid them in the realisation of their aims.

19. The international bodies would exert but little influence unless they were supported by a corresponding national movement in the principal countries. Although our Organisation is not directly concerned with questions affecting individual countries, we should like to make certain observations on various national activities which are of very special interest for us. This year has been remarkable for the work accomplished in certain countries in preparing the ground for the proper recognition of intellectual workers' claims. In Italy, the trade unions of intellectual workers are extremely active, and have received Government support. During March and April they held a series of congresses at Rome (*i.e.*, congresses of the journalists', artists', surveyors' and architects' unions). The national Fascist Federation of the Theatre Industry has established labour contracts for the different categories of workers in this industry. The French writers held a congress at Marseilles, to which a great deal of attention was paid in the Press. The speech made by M. Estaunié, President of the Société des Gens de Lettres de France, and a member of the French Academy, is significant. M. Estaunié pointed out with vigour the fundamental injustices from which writers suffered from the point of view of salaries, employment and copyright. In Germany, the Union of Liberal Professions has made the greatest possible effort to unite the different professional unions of artists, doctors, lawyers, authors, composers, architects and engineers. Pension funds for journalists were founded in the same year in France, Greece, Hungary and Czechoslovakia. In Poland, a decree entered into force on January 1st, 1928, insuring intellectual workers against unemployment, disability, old age and death.

We regret that we cannot mention here all the associations whose work for intellectual co-operation entitles them to be mentioned.

20. The above enumeration does not give a sufficiently clear idea of the general movement towards co-ordination during the year 1927-28, which our Institute is in a good position to observe. One should be on one's guard against over-estimating the post-war efforts made by the different nations to collaborate in an effective manner. Nevertheless, we must state that we have observed that the idea of intellectual co-operation has gained great favour with public opinion during this period.

Your Committee long ago took the view held by a large number of institutions that many of the practical instruments necessary for intellectual work were lacking — reference works, bibliographies, year-books, etc., and that an international agreement was necessary in order to compile such works at the common expense. In fact, hardly a congress has passed without some such recommendation being framed. For example, in the programme of the International Committee on Historical Sciences for the Oslo Congress, mention is made of the *International Year-Book of Historical Bibliography*, the publication of a diplomatic list from 1648, an international chronology of literary facts, and a reference work for university graduates. Our Institute published a list of vacation courses this year, and it was evident from the success which greeted this modest effort that the time had come to furnish the public with the greatest possible number of aids to intellectual work. Anything which your

Committee can do in this direction, whether through the Institute or through encouragement given to associations and institutions desirous of taking the initiative, will be warmly welcomed and appreciated in all countries.

21. A second point which has constantly engaged the attention of the international associations, and particularly the scientific associations, is the need for some agreement to reduce duplication in the organisation of intellectual work. From the beginning, your Committee adopted this principle as one of the rules to govern its own activities. During the year we have noted the increasing urgency of this need and the belief that the instrument created by the League may achieve valuable results in regard to this matter.

Co-ordination is our password and is on everybody's lips. As will be seen later on in this report, we have already done useful work in this direction and can do much more.

22. The increasing number of international congresses is another sign of the movement towards co-operation.

We do not possess the necessary figures to establish whether there are more intellectual congresses now than there were before the war. We have the impression that these congresses do not merely give the members an opportunity of making known their researches to their fellows, but that the discussion of problems of general interest and of the best methods of work in each particular field occupies an ever-increasing place in the proceedings.

Furthermore, the congresses are becoming more and more truly international. The fact that the organisers of congresses have this year made frequent appeals to us to have a representative of the International Institute present confirms our impression on this point. Later we shall deal with the way in which our Institution can strengthen the two tendencies noted above.

23. What we have already said on the subject of the associations has indicated that during the past year the movement for the defence of intellectual workers' rights has increased<sup>1</sup>. We have mentioned the fact elsewhere. For literary workers and artists the Rome Conference for the revision of the conventions on authors' rights marks a considerable step forward<sup>2</sup>. Authors' rights have not yet been entirely freed from theories borrowed from the laws of commercial property. But their peculiar character has been emphasised by the proclamation of the principle of moral rights and of an entirely different conception, *i.e.*, the protection of artists less as the producers of objects for sale than as creators of beauty and truth. The importance of this event will only be seen later.

24. One further consideration in connection with the Rome Conference. The Conference was faced with problems which were almost entirely due to the considerable development, during the past twenty years, of the cinema, wireless telephony and the mechanical reproduction of images and sounds. These new forms of human expression are backed by enormous economic interests. It is impossible not to take this fact into consideration when dealing with the better organisation of international intellectual relations. These inventions possess limitless possibilities for the rapid diffusion of knowledge and ideas; we are in the midst of a revolution such as has not been seen since the invention of printing. Together with great benefits, however, this development presents grave dangers. It was made clearer by the Rome Conference that, when your Committee decided three years ago to include the cinema in its activities, it had found one of the most promising fields for progressive work. The problem is to find a formula which will unite the interests of culture and capital engaged in these enormous enterprises in the most satisfactory manner. This will inevitably lead to interesting conversations between the representatives of industrial groups, States, users' associations and the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation.

25. This is not the first time that we have had occasion to remark that the relations between intellectual and industrial life must become increasingly close. Your Committee is in receipt of a proposal from the General Secretariat of the International Exhibition to be held at Liège in 1930, asking for our support and our advice in the organisation of a great manifestation of the relations between pure science and industry. It is an interesting fact that the organisers of this exhibition should have addressed themselves to the Institute and the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, whatever may be the reply of your Committee<sup>3</sup>.

26. The method of intellectual co-operation was exemplified at the Pan-American Congress at Havana. The problems of intellectual relationship between the different countries of the two American continents were among the important points considered, more especially those dealing with science and teaching. As a result of the discussion it was decided that a Committee and an Institute of Intellectual Co-operation should be formed between these countries.

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<sup>1</sup> See below, No. 55.

<sup>2</sup> See below, Nos. 56 to 62.

<sup>3</sup> Item No. 9 on the agenda of the Sub-Committee on Science and Bibliography.

## B. — Principal Matters under Consideration.

27. The Organisation for Intellectual Co-operation during the past year has been occupied with an ever-growing number of subjects, despite our desire not to undertake work for which we have insufficient means of information or for which time and money are lacking. This year, the Sub-Committees have examined about fifty reports on special subjects. Your Committee will no doubt wish that the main features of our complicated activities should be given in the present general report. In doing so, we shall adopt the logical arrangement corresponding to the various departments of intellectual activity; these, moreover, practically represent the divisions between the Sub-Committees and the Sections of the Institute.

### I. *Matters of a General Character.*

Certain matters, few but of great importance, concern not some particular subject such as literature, science or art, but certain general interests<sup>1</sup>.

A decision of the Assembly charged the Institute, conjointly with the competent services of the General Secretariat, to organise a League of Nations educational centre. Is it not advisable to remove such propaganda for the League from the political sphere and deal with it from an impartial angle? We may recall here that, at the first session of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, Professor Murray brought forward a proposal<sup>2</sup> in which the Committee begged the national branches of the League of Nations Union to use their influence in developing international goodwill, and proposed that these unions should in future consider it as part of their duty to correct erroneous information in the Press on the subject of the actions and policies of foreign countries. The Committee decided that Professor Murray's suggestion should be transmitted through M. Ruffini to the National League of Nations Unions, since, in addition to being a member of the Committee, he was the President of the International Federation.

Neither the Committee nor the Institute can act on these lines without exercising the greatest discretion. Nevertheless, in September 1927, the late Chairman of the Committee, Professor Lorentz, in defining the rôle of your Committee to the Second Committee of the Assembly, recalled that those who had taken the initiative in helping to organise international intellectual co-operation in the name of the League of Nations declared that, in order "to spread the ideas and sentiments which had led to the foundation of the League of Nations among the different peoples, the help of those called 'intellectuals' in the most general sense of the term must be sought". It was realised that they would perhaps have more opportunity than any other class of persons of awakening sentiments of fraternity and solidarity. At the sixteenth meeting of the 1927 Assembly, the first delegate for Austria, Count Mensdorff, recalled that, during previous debates, mention had frequently been made of the necessity for moral disarmament, which should precede all other disarmament, and drew the attention of the Assembly to the fact that it already possessed, in the Committee and Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, an organisation fully qualified for this task. Herr Breitscheid, the German delegate, supported Count Mensdorff, declaring that "intellectual co-operation should help to make the younger generations understand that the League of Nations is a necessity, and it should impress upon responsible members of all countries that the education of youth does not consist in hatreds but in the promotion of mutual understanding".

While our whole activity indirectly tends to such an object, certain branches are more particularly concerned with it. Our Organisation will gain increased confidence with the public when it understands that we are proceeding methodically, as far as our means allow, to create this spirit.

At present, we have been able to do little. We are not only restrained by prudence, but the Institute has been able to do little even of the work with which it was definitely entrusted, of organising the information centre. Nevertheless, we have been able to begin an organised classification of the place given to the League of Nations and international co-operation in the educational systems of various countries, and the work of various associations dealing with the question. We have kept in touch with the associations and persons best qualified to co-operate in these matters<sup>3</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> Since the General Affairs Section of the Institute was discontinued, for reasons of economy, matters of this kind have been dealt with by the Director's Department.

<sup>2</sup> See Minutes of first session, page 30.

<sup>3</sup> It is desirable that more should be done and in a more satisfactory manner. Many countries are favourably disposed, as can be seen by the following information, furnished by the Liaison Committee of the major international associations for education. On April 4th, 1927, this Committee addressed to all the National Committees a letter containing: (1) a resolution to the effect that the National Committees on Intellectual Co-operation should set aside a place for works developing the mind of youth in the lists of notable works for the year; (2) a resolution that the National Committees on Intellectual Co-operation should include members especially interested in the instruction and education of the young.

Replies have been received from several National Committees.

The Dutch National Committee has complied with the first resolution, and mentions that it includes among its members M. Berens and M. Swierstra, members of the teaching profession, who have paid special attention to spreading ideas of international co-operation among children. (*Continued at foot of next page.*)

28. Another undertaking of our Organisation, of a general character, is the Cinematograph Service of the Institute. This Service is carrying on the work until the League of Nations approves the statutes of the International Educational Cinematographic Institute and the new body enters on its duties<sup>1</sup>.

Your Committee and the Assembly have defined the position of the League in this complicated question. Its task is not to interfere in the working of a colossal industry nor to claim to direct the evolution of a new form of art. The Organisation for Intellectual Co-operation simply considered that, since a new form of art had arisen, accessible by its nature to immense masses and likely to have a profound influence both on the formation of taste and on general education, it was our duty to study it and to endeavour to use it to the best advantage of the intellectual interests entrusted to us. As films may be employed outside public cinemas, either in the schoolroom or in scientific laboratories, the educational film ought to be an object for our special attention.

The forthcoming establishment of the International Educational Cinematographic Institute at Rome is therefore an important date in the history of our Organisation, for it is apparent from the statutes framed at Rome, which are submitted this year to your Committee, that the cinematograph, regarded from the different aspects just enumerated, forms an essential part of the general programme of intellectual co-operation. It is provided that the majority of the members of the Governing Body of the new Institute will be selected from your Committee and its Sub-Committees. It will not be difficult to establish a systematic distribution of work between the various official or unofficial organisms interested in the cinematograph. The report presented to your Sub-Committee on Arts and Letters, concerning the Institute's Cinematograph Service, shows that this Service has confined its work, up to the present, to collecting a fairly copious documentation on the educational cinematograph. It is in relation with the institutions and associations concerned with the same problems, provides them with information as far as its resources permit and obtains the opinion of recognised experts on problems of the moment. It makes extracts regularly from the special film Press and reviews and from books and pamphlets dealing with the cinema.

The ground has been well prepared, and excellent results must follow from the activity of this dual organism. In fact, for the last three years, not only owing to your efforts, but also urged by a generally felt need, the associations and groups of all kinds interested in the intellectual development of the film have got into contact with one another. The International Committee on the Educational Film, to which we referred above, and the Educational Cinema Chamber established at Basle include a large number of the most distinguished experts in this domain, and are already in close relations with us.

29. The problem of the obstacles to the international circulation of books is most important, and your Committee last year postponed the consideration of the question till this year. We can arrive at no practical conclusion with regard to certain points of this problem before establishing an agreement with other international bodies of an economic character. Although experience shows that such agreements are not always easy to conclude, this is no reason for relinquishing the task<sup>2</sup>.

The problem also presents certain difficulties of a political nature. The free circulation of books may be opposed to certain national interests which demand supervision at the frontiers. Your Committee has always taken the attitude that political difficulties do not come within the scope of its jurisdiction, and that they should be referred to the competent organs of the League of Nations. Nevertheless, our Organisation is naturally desirous that the existing obstacles in the way of the circulation of printed matter should as far as possible be removed.

30. Since the beginning of its labours, your Committee has given its attention to a question of much wider scope than the foregoing, and one which may be regarded as essential to the future of all intellectual production, although it is scientific production which is

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The Luxemburg Committee has complied with the first resolution and mentions that it includes among its members two secondary teachers and one primary teacher.

The Belgian National Committee reserves the right of complying with the first resolution as an exceptional measure<sup>1</sup>. The majority of its members belong to the teaching profession.

The Ukrainian Academic Committee consent to comply with the two resolutions as soon as possible.

The American National Committee considers that the first resolution offers no difficulty. It observes, however, that it is desirable that all National Committees should act in a uniform manner. The fundamental question, in their view, is whether children's books should be mentioned separately or included in the general national lists. The question should be submitted to the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.

As regards the second proposal, the American National Committee is considering an increase in its numbers and will take account of the Liaison Committee's recommendations.

The Finnish National Committee will include notable works for the young, in accordance with the circular addressed to it by the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation. The Committee already includes several members possessing the desired qualifications.

The Minister of Public Education of the Union of South Africa observes that he will take into account the first resolution and also the second when a South African National Committee is formed.

The Hungarian National Committee has referred the first resolution to the qualified Sub-Committee. It already includes twenty members of the teaching profession and will shortly be joined by M. E. Finaczy, Professor of Pedagogy and Rector of the University of Budapest.

<sup>1</sup> See the report of the Institute to the Sub-Committee on Arts and Letters, 1928, Item 10 on the agenda.

<sup>2</sup> See the Report of the Sub-Committee on Science and Bibliography, 1928, Item 13 on the agenda.

specially concerned here. At the meeting on August 4th, 1922, M. Destrée proposed a motion concerning the establishment of an international loan and credit fund. It was pointed out in this respect that national organisations with the object of supplying funds for loans, or to a lesser extent grants, to individuals or institutions are already operating in several countries. Our Organisation has not taken up this matter again — or, at all events, not directly, though in the course of its labours it has been continually confronted with financial difficulties, which too often interfere with the success of the best schemes of intellectual co-operation.

At the time of the establishment of the Institute, the Committee was anxious to organise, without delay, a Mutual Assistance Service for the purpose of obtaining assistance in money or material for countries, and in the first place European countries, where the consequences of the war had greatly impeded the resumption of normal intellectual work. This Service was able to accomplish very little. Several members of the Committee, in particular Mme. Curie, were rightly anxious to obtain means to assist students wishing to adopt scientific careers and drew up proposals with this object, which up to the present it has not been possible to carry out.

Moreover, it may be recalled that several resolutions of the Committee concerning methods of co-ordination, which were recognised as entirely practical and adopted on the advice of the most competent experts, have not been acted on owing to the lack of money. For example, the experts' recommendations concerning the bibliography of the economic sciences still remain in abeyance for this reason.

It may also be recalled that already in 1925, at its fifth ordinary session, the Assembly of the League of Nations proclaimed the principle of procuring international financial assistance for intellectual schemes. "Convinced", it declared, "of the necessity of solidarity between the nations, and being strongly impressed by the results of such solidarity in the economic and financial sphere, as far as certain countries are concerned, it would be glad to see this principle applied in the intellectual sphere". It requested the "International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation to consider the question of an international loan, under the control of the League of Nations, to be exclusively devoted to the intellectual development of any Members of the League of Nations which desired it".

"Nothing more has been done about this proposed loan scheme up to the present, but the principle might be adopted in other forms.

The Director's Department has given its attention to it, as was its duty, if only for the purpose of seeking a means of carrying out your resolution of 1922 concerning the International Loan and Credit Fund. Our examination of the question is not sufficiently advanced to be submitted to you this year. We were of opinion that a scheme of such importance could not be properly initiated until the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation had sufficient support throughout the world to guarantee its success. There is certainly no difficulty in elaborating a theoretical scheme; but it is essential in such a case to make in advance an accurate estimate of actual requirements, and to procure adequate support for such a scheme of mutual assistance. The international fund will only come into existence when financial bodies of repute in a sufficient number of countries are prepared to support it. National undertakings, however, are very properly the first to benefit by the munificence of wealthy men and the sympathy of private individuals and financial groups. It must be emphasised that, apart from the national enterprises which should still be the first to obtain assistance, there are schemes essential to the development of science, art, literature and education which can only be realised by international collaboration and financed by means of international contributions.

It may also be hoped that the stabilisation of the financial situation in the majority of countries will render our possibilities of success in this matter much greater than three years ago.

At all events, we ought to do everything possible to prevent what has already too often happened to your Committee: schemes of international collaboration have been recommended after mature deliberation, and even the best proposals have remained a dead letter owing to the impossibility of providing the necessary resources.

## II. *Relations with Universities and Schools.*

31. The International Students' Organisations regularly collaborate with us, and we cannot over-estimate the importance of the meetings now periodically arranged by us between the representatives of all these international associations. It may indeed be affirmed at this stage that these bodies are federated under the ægis of the League of Nations. Furthermore, no section of society is better situated than the youth of the university world to understand the technical advantages and moral importance of organised international co-operation. Students tend more and more to become migrants, and we must help them to spread their wings, though it must be admitted that they are extremely resourceful themselves. They know how to avail themselves of the League of Nations without relinquishing one iota of their precious autonomy. Few branches of our work of co-ordination have given us greater satisfaction than that relating to students' bodies<sup>1</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> Report on the third session of the Committee of the Representatives of International Students' Organisations: Item 8 on the agenda of the Sub-Committee on University Relations, 1928.



a short trial period after which the parties could free themselves from their contract subject to one year's notice. If not denounced, the treaty would remain in force indefinitely, but it might be brought to an end by a decision of the Council.

The Committee has felt that none of these systems could be definitely selected without going very deeply into the question—a course which it has been impossible to follow.

(h) *Aggression by a third State.* — The Committee has not felt called upon to refer to the mutual assistance to be afforded by contracting parties in the case of aggression by third States. The discussion showed that some States held that such a guarantee is necessary in view of certain definite contingencies, particularly where certain other States refuse to conclude with them a collective treaty, including non-aggression, the pacific settlement of disputes and mutual assistance. On the other hand, it may be held that it is not for the League of Nations, whose object it is to promote sincere co-operation between all its Members with a view to maintaining and consolidating peace, to recommend in a treaty of its own framing provisions which might lead to the formation of rival groups of nations. In this connection, it has been pointed out in the course of discussion that treaties of mutual assistance will be the more valuable and will more certainly merit the support of the League of Nations if they are, in accordance with the precedent of the Rhine Pact of Locarno, concluded between States which only a short time ago belonged to rival groups, or States whose differences might endanger the peace of the world.

It is equally clear that the contracting parties could not in any case afford any assistance to a third State which ventured to attack one of them in violation of the Covenant of the League of Nations. The insertion of a special clause to this effect is useless, since it cannot be presumed that a Power which agrees to become party to a treaty of security would be disloyal to any of its co-signatories. It would even be dangerous to insert such a clause, for it might well weaken the force of Articles 16 and 17 of the Covenant; the undertaking not to afford assistance to a third aggressor State would not, for States Members of the League of Nations, be an adequate commitment. The Covenant provides, not for negative, but for positive action against any State resorting to war in violation of the engagements subscribed to in Articles 12, 13 and 15.

(i) *Linking-up of Treaties of Mutual Assistance with disarmament.* — As pointed out above in the paragraph which deals with the duration of treaties of mutual assistance, the latter are calculated to facilitate the successful issue of a general Conference on the Reduction and Limitation of Armaments. The Committee on Security, not unmindful of the fact that it owes its origin to a 1927 Assembly resolution on the question of disarmament, feels bound to lay special stress on this consideration, which has influenced all its deliberations. But it would be premature, at the present juncture, to attempt to define the connection which should exist between treaties of mutual assistance and the limitation and reduction of armaments.

(j) *Recommendation with a view to the conclusion of collective Treaties of Mutual Assistance.* — Conceived as they are in the spirit of the League and therefore meriting the League's full support, the conclusion of collective Treaties of Mutual Assistance should, in the opinion of the Committee, be facilitated if necessary. The Committee therefore proposes to recommend a draft resolution defining the conditions under which the Council of the League might, in this connection, lend its good offices. In these cases, the Council's task would obviously be a very delicate one, but we may be sure that it would, as ever, act with the greatest prudence and that, if it took action in such a matter, it would be likely to prove successful.

The conclusion of a collective Treaty of Mutual Assistance, as conceived by the Committee, naturally presupposes political preparation and endeavours to bring about a better understanding between the countries destined to conclude reciprocal agreements.

## II. MODELS OF COLLECTIVE AND BILATERAL TREATIES OF NON-AGGRESSION.

States anxious to obtain better guarantees of security but unwilling for some reason or another to bind themselves by a treaty of mutual assistance will find various model treaties under which they can enter into obligations with other States as regards non-aggression and the pacific settlement of disputes only. The provisions of these treaties on these two latter points are the same as those embodied in the draft collective treaty of mutual assistance.

### (b) MODEL TREATIES.

#### COLLECTIVE TREATY OF MUTUAL ASSISTANCE.

##### (Treaty D.)

(List of Heads of States.)

.....

Noting that respect for rights established by treaty or resulting from international law is obligatory upon international tribunals;

Recognising that the rights of the several States cannot be modified except with their own consent;



32. The meeting of Directors of National University Offices seems also to be becoming a periodical event<sup>1</sup>. At this meeting, all the measures by which universities of a particular country are placed in contact with those of other countries, as well as the general problems of organisation and working methods arising from these relations, are discussed and dealt with in agreement with us.

33. In the department of university relations our Institute conducted two important enquiries this year : (1) on centres of exchange and hospitality for professors and students ; (2) on holiday courses. The results of these enquiries have been compiled in two publications of definite practical value. The Director takes this opportunity of thanking the American Council on Education for the financial assistance which enabled us to carry out the first-mentioned of the above enquiries<sup>2</sup>.

34. Further more, the Sub-Committee has accepted a suggestion which we made, and has empowered us to undertake an enquiry into international school correspondence and to summon a meeting of experts for the purpose.

35. We have this year fulfilled the instructions of your Committee concerning higher political studies<sup>3</sup>. The Committee of Experts which met in Berlin last March achieved very satisfactory results, not only from the point of view of the Institute, but, we have good reason to believe, in the opinion of all the experts present. The representatives of the schools for the study of politics in Berlin, Geneva, The Hague, London, Paris, Rome, Vienna and Williamstown, certain of whom also represented schools of the same nature in other university towns of their respective countries, concurred in the opinion that the teaching of social and political subjects in universities or specialised schools was a question particularly suitable for a regular exchange of views between different countries. They were also in favour of mutual assistance between the special institutions concerned as well as of an annual meeting to arrange the programme of courses and the exchange facilities for professors and students, and to regulate equivalence of degrees and certificates. The interested parties having taken the decision to establish such co-ordination, our Organisation can only congratulate itself on having inspired this accord, and given its full support to this Committee in its work. Other meetings of the same kind will be necessary to complete and sustain what has already been done. These meetings will take place in other capitals, and will, it is hoped, eventually become periodical. In this respect, it is obvious that the work of technical co-ordination, accomplished under the auspices of our Organisation, can directly contribute to one of the most important aspects of international agreements. There is no doubt that, from the moment the decisions adopted have been put into practice, this example will be followed in other branches of scientific education.

### III. *Scientific and Bibliographical Relations.*

36. The programme of your Sub-Committee on Science and Bibliography for this year contained the examination of the Institute's reports on year-books, as well as on the annual list of notable books. In regard to the former, our investigations and negotiations show that the publication of international year-books on special subjects would be an expensive business, and that publishers as a rule hesitate to undertake this work. The need, however, is great ; and as our Institute is specially well placed to compile the necessary material for these year-books and to assist those who might desire to take in hand and carry through this work, your Sub-Committee, while noting these difficulties, instructed the Institute to neglect no opportunity of making progress in this direction.

37. In a word, the function of the Institute as an international centre of contemporary bio-bibliographical information is now becoming clear. There can no longer be any question but that the establishment of such a centre, in the Palais Royal, or elsewhere, is necessary, and that it is expected that the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation will work out the details, and help it to materialise as far as possible.

38. The increasing attention secured by our list of notable books confirms the above observations. In fact, the fears entertained at the beginning with regard to this publication have now been shown to be groundless<sup>4</sup>.

39. The meeting of Library Experts<sup>5</sup> resulted in a number of elaborate but clearly defined proposals, drafted by one of the most distinguished groups of specialists that have ever been convened to discuss an international problem. The fact that the Directors of the National Libraries of Berlin, Berne, London, Paris, Rome, Stockholm and Vienna discussed in common a problem of international organisation concerning libraries is an event which may be regarded as an excellent example of sound intellectual co-operation. As happens in so many cases, our Institute is prevented by financial difficulties from completing an important scheme. However, we have succeeded in appointing a special official, on a temporary basis, as Head of

<sup>1</sup> Report of the Sub-Committee on University Relations, 1928 : Item 7 on the agenda.

<sup>2</sup> Report of the Sub-Committee on University Relations, 1928 : Item 2 on the agenda. The Sub-Committee congratulated the Institute on the publication of these two compilations and recommended it to issue new editions as far as possible.

<sup>3</sup> Report of the Sub-Committee on University Relations, 1928 : Item 6 on the agenda.

<sup>4</sup> Report of the Sub-Committee on Science and Bibliography, 1928 : Item 3 on the agenda.

<sup>5</sup> Item 4 on the agenda of the Sub-Committee on Science and Bibliography.

the International Co-ordination Service instituted by the experts, and we hope to be able to add the small staff required by this nascent service, so as to look after the correspondence and attend to the work of a special character connected with it.

It is important that our organisation should follow up the very clear recommendations drafted by the experts at their meetings. We hope, during the course of next year, to induce all the countries that have not yet done so to establish National Information Services.

40. It should be observed that the experts have once more insisted on the important question of international loans and exchanges, which has already been discussed by your Committee. This question is all the more complicated since it implies internal administrative and Customs difficulties. We are still very far from the goal. The replies from Governments in connection with a new draft Convention regarding exchanges, prepared by your Committee, are not encouraging. We do not abandon the hope of improving the Brussels Conventions in the future; but it is no doubt desirable to try first of all to extend the scope of these conventions.

41. Several questions concerning the international organisation of contemporary bibliography appear each year on the agenda of the Sub-Committee on Science and Bibliography. The sciences discussed this year at the meetings include the biological and physical sciences and the economic and linguistic sciences<sup>1</sup>. Your Committee is already familiar with the first three mentioned; the last has been dealt with for the first time. The experts convened formed a body of very high prestige. Their decisions concurred with those taken by other experts in quite different branches of science. The meeting at which M. Antoine Meillet acted as Chairman was of opinion that linguistic bibliography required to be co-ordinated; that this co-ordination should be effected on the basis of the work already done by the pre-existing organs in this domain, and that an effort should be made to obtain a systematic collaboration of the scientific world and the necessary financial assistance for these organs. It was furthermore recommended that a uniform method should be adopted for presenting articles in reviews, and in particular for summaries, so as to facilitate bibliographical work.

Without going further into the details of other technical recommendations formulated at this meeting, it should be noted that the method advocated by the linguistic experts is, *mutatis mutandis*, the same as is suggested for the other sciences. A general method is thus revealed which is at once necessary and possible for the organisation of contemporary scientific bibliography. It is certainly much too early to contemplate vast schemes. We must confine ourselves strictly to the partial execution of those ideas for which the ground is most favourably prepared. However, we are encouraged in our labours, and our distinguished experts also, by the belief that these partial attempts will serve to hasten the establishment of a better era for the whole scientific world, by the better organisation of sources of bibliographical information, which are an essential factor in all scientific work. Moreover, the success of these partial measures depends, to a certain extent, on the interest which is awakened in the public. Each of them requires special financial resources in order to materialise. The latter will no doubt be all the easier to obtain in view of the fact that your Committee will have declared its confidence in the soundness of the methods employed up to the present, and its conviction that important new results must eventually be achieved in this field.

The co-ordination of the bibliography of the physical sciences was dealt with, from the technical point of view by your Committee and its experts in 1924. Your Committee on Science and Bibliography is in favour of a presumption of negotiations on this question.

42. Your Committee has more than once contemplated the possibility of intervening in another field of bibliography, *i.e.*, that of the bibliography of titles (cf. Minutes of the third session, Meeting of December 8th, 1923). It should be noted that this is one of the most complicated problems of bibliography, and also that the different parts of the problem are interrelated. We believe that a new examination of the whole scope of the question will eventually be necessary when the Committee will have the moral support and the funds necessary to obtain a really satisfactory solution.

In short we should state that, up to the present, we have done little more than sound the position as far as bibliography is concerned, and we can affirm that the results have been very encouraging.

43. The need for order and standardisation has also long been felt in scientific nomenclature and the symbols used in scientific works. On this question we only submit the provisional results of one enquiry concerning grammatical nomenclature<sup>2</sup>. Your Committee might advantageously initiate similar schemes, but here, as indeed in the case of all our work, it is advisable to wait until we are approached by the interested circles.

#### IV. Artistic Relations.

44. The greater part of the activity of our Organisation in this field was devoted last year to the preparation of the International Congress of the Popular Arts, to be held in Prague

<sup>1</sup> Institute's Report on the Co-ordination of the Bibliography of the Physical Sciences: Item 12 on the agenda of the Sub-Committee on Science and Bibliography, 1928; on the Co-ordination of Biological Sciences, *ibidem*, Item 6; on the Co-ordination of the Bibliography of the Economic Sciences, *ibidem*, Item 15; on the Co-ordination of the Bibliography of the Linguistic Sciences, *ibidem*, Item 16. The Sub-Committee approved the resolutions of the experts and the conclusions of the Institute's report on these various points.

<sup>2</sup> Report of the Sub-Committee on Science and Bibliography, 1928: Item 17 on the agenda.

in October. It is still too early to pass judgment on this event, though certain conclusions are already forthcoming from our experience up to the present<sup>1</sup>.

As far as the popular arts, as such, are concerned, one result has already been obtained before the Congress. Specialists in many countries, working in isolation and independently of one another, are now united in a common task. Special Committees have been established in several countries, and will no doubt outlast the Congress when their utility has been proved. Moreover, the subject chosen for the Congress is admittedly one of the most suitable for the initiative of your Committee. On the one hand, we are confronted with a complicated science applied to very different objects, and developed not only in large centres but also often in remote areas. The need to organise this science on better lines is felt everywhere, and there can be no doubt that the Congress will achieve results from this point of view. On the other hand, the aim is not only to improve the science but to get in touch with one of the subtler aspects of the intellectual life of the people. A large number of the communications already received will provide valuable material for studying the means of preserving the faculty of artistic production in the people and the traditions of good craftsmanship, and raising the standard of taste with regard to objects of daily life.

45. We believe that our Organisation is only at the beginning of its work in this field, and that it is called on to render useful services by continuing these researches. The development of taste among the people is an important question the discussion of which would appear to be necessary. The Director's Department proposes, by means of the Reference Service and of the relations which the Artistic Section and its Museums Office have established with the various competent bodies throughout the world, to collect ample information on this subject, and to file all the suggestions that may be received from specialists.

Moreover, your Committee has already initiated this line of action by convening the meeting of experts on the educational function of museums which took place in Geneva in October 1927<sup>2</sup>. This meeting discussed the educational function of museums from different aspects, *i.e.*, the museum as an educational centre for children and young people, the museum as an educational centre for adults, the museum as a centre of distribution of reproductions of works of art. This is a definite and practical method of approaching the problem of popular artistic education. The problem has, however, other aspects, and there are other ways of dealing with it. Here, also, our Organisation has before it a programme which will take a long time to accomplish.

46. Another question on your agenda this year<sup>3</sup>, the protection of natural beauties, is also, in a certain sense, a question of general artistic education. Beautiful scenery cannot be preserved unless public opinion is convinced of the necessity of protecting it. It cannot feel this necessity unless the sense of beauty is properly developed in our modern democracies. On the other hand, the countryside should be preserved for the people as one of the greatest sources of artistic emotion — indeed, perhaps that to which minds of little culture are most sensitive.

47. However, our programme of artistic relations not only contains the important questions of artistic education : it also includes the problems of improved organisation in the science of art, *i.e.*, technical problems. The standardisation of museum catalogues, the international agreement regarding casts, the publication of a special quarterly (*Museion*)<sup>4</sup>, are so many measures which your Committee may regard as proof of considerable activity on the part of our Organisation. With regard to the first point, it must be admitted that we are still only at the negotiating stage, but we have already ascertained that an international agreement is possible<sup>5</sup>.

48. We have been able to advance much further with the second point<sup>6</sup>, and an agreement has been concluded between the principal institutions interested, in the same way as the agreement last year between several national chalcographical institutions. Just as the international agreement between the latter led to the foundation of a new national institution at Brussels, the Egyptian Government decided to establish a national casting workshop as a result of the meeting of experts on casts. Such is the force of these examples of organisation and agreement, even in their initial stages, that the suggestion made by the Director of the Institute, who was at Cairo at the time of the meeting, was immediately adopted by the Egyptian Government.

Thus we see the course of proceedings with regard to casts exactly corresponded to that of the chalcographies. And in both cases the conclusion of the agreements between the institutions concerned was followed by an exhibition.

49. Furthermore, what has already been done for the chalcographies and is being done for casts seems also possible for medals, in view of the fact that the Director of the French Mint has just approached our Organisation with a proposal concerning this matter<sup>7</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> Report of the Sub-Committee on Arts and Letters, 1928 : Item 3 on the agenda.

<sup>2</sup> Report of the Sub-Committee on Arts and Letters, 1928 : Item 4 on the agenda.

<sup>3</sup> Report of the Sub-Committee on Arts and Letters, 1928 : Item 6 on the agenda.

<sup>4</sup> Institute's Report on the Work of the Artistic Relations Section and of the International Museums Office : Item 1 on the agenda of the Sub-Committee on Arts and Letters.

<sup>5</sup> Report of the Sub-Committee on Arts and Letters, 1928 : Item 2 on the agenda.

<sup>6</sup> Report of the Sub-Committee on Arts and Letters 1928 : Item 5 on the agenda.

<sup>7</sup> Report of the Sub-Committee on Arts and Letters, 1928 : Item 7 on the agenda.

50. Another question of artistic education is the cinematograph. We have already referred to the cinema from the educational point of view. Your Sub-Committee on Arts and Letters, however, has considered the cinema from its own point of view<sup>1</sup>. It is not only the educational film which is concerned here, but all the various forms of the motion picture, which bring a wealth of artistic treasures on the screen, but which unfortunately are still too often linked with worthless productions.

Although the lack of staff has prevented us from doing any regular work in the field of music, we have been able to submit a memorandum this year on the standardisation of pitch.

51. Finally, reference may be made to the recommendation of the International Congress of Modern Architecture last June. The Committee on Intellectual Co-operation was requested to place on its agenda the examination of the important questions raised by the tendencies imposed on architecture by mechanical invention. The Congress also expressed the wish that a service for the collection and distribution of architectural information should be established at the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation.

#### V. *Literary Relations.*

52. The work of our Organisation in this domain is not characterised this year by any ostensible progress<sup>2</sup>. It has already been pointed out that literature is essentially individual, and that it does not present a fertile field for organisation like the other fine arts. Nothing would be more absurd than to attempt to organise a realm which stands in no need of such intervention.

However, even here opportunities for fruitful intervention have not been lacking, and we have been equal to the occasion. Up to the present your Committee has been specially interested in the difficult problem of translations. The report submitted to the Sub-Committee on Arts and Letters<sup>3</sup> properly discriminates between the question of organisation in the case of translations and that of the method employed in translations. The second is an æsthetic problem concerning which discussion between the recognised authorities might be of decided advantage. It is in this spirit that your Committee contemplated the formation of a permanent group of well-known translators<sup>4</sup>. Although there is no urgency in the matter, we believe that this is an idea which should not be abandoned.

53. It is more urgent, and in a certain sense easier, to improve the situation with regard to the choice of works to be translated, the means of recruiting translators, and the circulation of translations. The publication of a translation is, of course, a commercial transaction in the same way as the publication of an original work. However, it may be considered that translations have a special interest from the point of view of strengthening intellectual relations between the nations, and that consequently the general interest involved might be recognised in the form of an international organisation. The most important federation of national literary associations, the Federation of the P.E.N. Clubs, has accepted this point of view, and on your suggestion has given its approval to a scheme of regular collaboration with the Institute. Other literary associations will no doubt join in this scheme. We are certain, for the future, that order will be introduced in the first place in the choice of works to be translated, not with a view to forcing any particular work on the public, but to prevent works of great interest being forgotten owing to a lack of information in foreign countries.

We believe that it will be possible, without much difficulty, to compile a current bibliography of translations.

54. We have had abundant proof recently that translation, in many cases, should not be considered as an ordinary commercial transaction, but that it is in a certain sense a national affair, of primary importance for intellectual relations between the different countries. We have in mind an undertaking proposed by the Government delegates of Latin America. A small Committee, established in connection with the Institute, worked out a scheme to publish a collection of translations in several widely-used languages of the works of the principal writers of Central and South America. The Government of the Argentine Republic has just made a large grant of £700 to our Institute to defray the expenses of publishing the four volumes which contain the works of Argentine writers. It is very probable that this example will be followed by other countries in the same continent. Our Institute, assisted by the interested States, will thus have provided the international public with the means of becoming better acquainted with the intellectual production of several countries.

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<sup>1</sup> Report of the Sub-Committee on Arts and Letters, 1928: Item 10b on the agenda.  
<sup>2</sup> Item 8 on the agenda of the Sub-Committee on Arts and Letters, 1928.  
<sup>3</sup> Item 9 on the agenda of this Sub-Committee.  
<sup>4</sup> Resolution of the eighth session of the Committee, 1926.

## VI. Intellectual Rights.

55. Questions concerning the rights of intellectual workers have, as a whole, been discussed by your Sub-Committee since the beginning of its work<sup>1</sup>. If, in the course of its labours, the title of "Sub-Committee on Intellectual Property" has been transformed into that of "Sub-Committee on Intellectual Rights", it is doubtless because your Committee was of opinion that the first title was not sufficiently clear.

The position of intellectual workers in modern society not only gives rise to legal problems but also to others of a social nature. Even the legal problems could not be solved without interesting public opinion in the important social problems connected with intellectual workers.

Furthermore, our Organisation has since the beginning allowed the representative of the International Confederation of Intellectual Workers, whose programme extends far beyond problems of a purely legal nature, to follow its work in an advisory capacity. Recently, this representative has been appointed a member of the Sub-Committee on Intellectual Rights. The Institute maintains close relations with this Confederation, and provides accommodation for its headquarters.

If until last year we devoted ourselves, in the first place, to the important problem of scientific property, the reason was that in this domain, as in others, we were still feeling our way towards a definite programme and method of work, and had to proceed slowly. During last year, however, the scope of our activity has been enlarged. The enquiry and the ensuing discussions with regard to scientific property made it abundantly clear that the most technical aspects of this subject are closely related to the question of ascertaining by what means intellectual workers may attain the distinguished place to which they are entitled in modern society.

The interests of intellectual workers coincide on many points with those of manual workers. There are difficulties, there are even cases of need, in which the position of intellectual and manual workers is identical. It was natural in these conditions that the International Labour Office should concern itself with the situation of intellectual workers at the same time as your Committee. Moreover, since the beginning a representative of the International Labour Office has regularly attended the meetings of your Committee, and since the inauguration of the Institute we have been in regular contact with this body.

The Labour Office has taken the initiative in setting up a commission within its own organisation to study problems concerning intellectual workers which fall within the scope of its activity.

At its last session, your Committee approved the principle of this plan, which aims at arranging a proper distribution of work between both bodies. Two members of your Committee were selected as members of this Advisory Commission, as well as three representatives of the Labour Organisation, and a certain number of delegates of international associations of intellectual workers.

It has been decided that members of this Commission, delegated by the two official Organisations, should hold a regular meeting before the plenary session, at which the agenda for the meeting of this Commission should be drawn up. In this way, the work could be systematically divided between the International Labour Office and the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation. This division of work will be made according as problems arise. Thus, in this matter, as in others, it has been found advisable to avoid theoretical regulations.

The problems which were discussed in the course of the first session of the Advisory Committee set up in connection with the International Labour Office relate to certain categories of intellectual workers who are in the position of salaried employees *vis-à-vis* certain categories of employers, and are therefore matters which are strictly within the domain of the Labour Office. In placing the problem of unemployment on its agenda, this Commission has very properly requested the Labour Office and the Institute to conduct the enquiry on this grave problem in common.

There is no doubt that our Organisation will be approached in the immediate future with a view to investigating problems concerning the recruitment of particular categories of intellectual workers, and, in the first place, of the liberal professions. We have already met with problems of this kind in connection with our work for university students<sup>2</sup>.

With regard to artists and writers, we are faced by the problem of their rights; at the same time, it is incumbent on us to follow up certain points in the resolutions of the Rome<sup>3</sup> Conference on authors' copyright.

We have pointed out above that, in being partly instrumental, at the Rome Conference, in having the principles of moral rights and the *droit de suite* adopted, our Organisation has not only materially contributed to the abolition of the deplorable travesties of

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<sup>1</sup> "The Committee requests the Council of the League of Nations to initiate an enquiry into the position of intellectual work in the different countries. This enquiry would deal in a special manner with the economic condition of brain-workers." Resolution adopted by the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation on the motion of M. de Reynold, August 2nd, 1922.

<sup>2</sup> The word "intellectuals" should be confined by us to its strict sense. It was desired to extend it to all whose main work is not manual, and in particular to the world of "employees". We should apply the terms exclusively: (1) to those whose work has a scientific or artistic object: savants, artists, professors, etc.; (2) to those whose profession requires a higher and continually wider culture: doctors, engineers, judges, lawyers, etc.; and, lastly (3) to all whose business is to study: students of all ranks.

works of art which abound, but has also aimed at establishing the fact that the social problem of intellectual work has a spiritual as well as an economical aspect.

This is the principal reason underlying our conviction that the genuine and urgent claims of intellectual workers<sup>1</sup> can nowhere be better comprehended and supported than by the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation. The modern world will progress according as material and spiritual interests are adjusted on a proper basis. Society needs intellectual workers as much as it needs manual workers, though for other purposes. It must respect and protect them and, up to a certain point, even favour them merely as workers, but above all as intellectuals<sup>2</sup>.

56. During the year, our efforts were constantly directed towards the solution of the problem of scientific property. The meeting of experts which took place at the Institute on December 14th, 1927, was followed by a striking manifestation of opinion on the part of French and foreign savants present at that moment in Paris. This meeting, which was presided over by M. Paul Painlevé and at which important speeches were made, was widely noticed in the Press.

It is certainly still too early to state that the opponents, who have been fighting for five years against the idea of scientific property, have abandoned their opposition. In Germany, and in the United States in particular, it still meets with very serious resistance both in the scientific and business worlds.

The problem, however, has been raised and definitely defined. Public opinion and even the legislative bodies of the different countries have been awakened to the need for intervention. The draft international Convention framed by the International Committee of Experts may henceforward, if the Council of the League of Nations agrees, be submitted to the national organisations interested through the intermediary of the Governments. Having regard to the preliminary work, of which the draft forms the conclusion, it is now possible to state that in the majority of countries there are parties willing to examine this proposal, and who are most favourably disposed towards its success.

57. We have been induced to consider the protection of the orally expressed forms of thought at the request of the International Committee on the Rights of Speech, recently founded under the chairmanship of Mlle. Vacaresco, a member of your Sub-Committee on Arts and Letters. A recommendation on this subject, which we formulated in a special memorandum, was well received at the Rome Conference for the revision of the Berne Convention on Authors' Rights<sup>3</sup>.

58. We have also given attention to the position of musical performers. This question is of no less importance, in our opinion, although it does not fall within the scope of literary copyright laws. The above-mentioned Conference passed a resolution to the effect that Governments should not lose sight of this question, which your Committee will no doubt desire to study more fully<sup>3</sup>.

59. We naturally supported at Rome the attitude definitely assumed by your Committee that the complete suppression of the reservation clauses in the Berne Convention was desirable, and succeeded to a large extent in this matter. The result was not the same as regards the standardisation of protection<sup>3</sup>.

60. A question which it was not possible to bring forward at Rome, and which belongs to the same class of problems, is that of the regulation of contracts between authors and publishers. This might be the object of an investigation on the part of our Organisation, and our Legal Service might complete its documentation on this question without difficulty<sup>4</sup>.

61. Two other tasks still confront the International Institute. The more immediate is to endeavour to carry out the resolution proposed by the Brazilian and French delegations at the Rome Conference, aiming at universal standardisation of authors' copyright, at least in essentials, by means of a systematic assimilation of the systems enforced by the Pan-American Convention of Havana and by the recent Rome Convention. The moment seems to have come when the International Institute might be requested by the Sub-Committee to initiate definite measures for this purpose, and to organise a preliminary exchange of views between a certain number of persons belonging to different countries and in a position to present definite proposals to their respective Governments at the right moment.

62. A more remote task, however, but one which it is not too early to consider, is the preliminary work for the next Revision Conference, which it has been decided to hold in Brussels in 1935. The favourable reception accorded by the last Conference to the unpretentious publication on the international protection of authors' rights, and more especially to the suggestions relating to moral rights presented by the Institute, encourages us to believe that any other publications of the same type which the International Institute might produce between the two Conferences would meet with equal favour. Your Sub-Committee was of opinion that, as a beginning, the Institute might be asked to compile a

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<sup>1</sup> See footnote 2 on preceding page.

<sup>2</sup> Report of the Sub-Committee on Intellectual Rights, 1928 : Item 5 on the agenda.

<sup>3</sup> Report of the Sub-Committee on Intellectual Rights, 1928 : Item 4 on the agenda.

<sup>4</sup> Report of the Sub-Committee on Intellectual Rights, 1928 : Item 1 on the agenda.



publication dealing with one of the principal questions which the Brussels Conference will presumably have to discuss, namely, the publisher's contract and legal deposit of books in archives, etc.

### C. — The Organisation at Work.

Apart from the business appearing on your agenda every year, the Institute accomplishes other tasks and obtains certain regular results which should be briefly brought to your attention<sup>1</sup>. Moreover, each individual transaction must, as a general rule, pass through a series of "stages" or, as we expressed it last year, through the successive "floors" of the house. It will not be fruitless to examine the work of each of these "floors" every year.

#### I. Documentation.

63. The experience of the last two years shows the absolute necessity for the Institute to possess systematically compiled documentation concerning the problems of international intellectual organisation and full information on international relations in this domain. It is not possible for us to prepare a sound scheme of co-ordination for any department without being properly informed regarding all the institutions between which co-ordination is contemplated, the different technical aspects of the particular problem, the points incidentally raised by the problem, and the attitude of the different countries concerning the proposed scheme. The Director's report last year pointed out the advantages of increasing our documentation work.

It is not only our own services which require to be informed generally and methodically on the intellectual co-operation plane, but the demands which we receive from various quarters and the interest with which the information we are able to give is received have determined us to continue our work as a sort of permanent enquiry office, however imperfect it may be.

As a matter of fact, questions are often addressed to us to which it is only natural that the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation should be ready to reply. When, for example, the American Committee requested us to undertake an enquiry into the offices and endowments in Europe existing to facilitate travel by professors and students, we already had a large part of the information required at our disposal. The supplementary enquiries involved researches and journeys, during which it was possible to collect much valuable information on related subjects. In the same way, the researches conducted for the museums' repertoire have placed us in possession of a quantity of material concerning museums and museography in general. Our enquiry for the co-ordination of libraries has opened up a wealth of interesting documentation on the special collections of the libraries of the world. And so it is in all fields.

It is obvious that a general enquiry in a field of work as comprehensive as ours may lead to endless labours. But this is clearly not our intention. On the one hand, our documentation should confine itself to problems of organisation and co-ordination, and should not extend to the general movements of art, literature and science. On the other hand, even in this field we should confine ourselves to what is strictly essential. Furthermore, however clear the utility of any scheme may be, the question of undertaking it should not be entertained in the present financial state of the Institute unless it has already been well started and we have approximately the means necessary for continuing it.

64. The subjects now classified by our Reference Service are compiled from carefully chosen extracts from the Press and bibliographical publications dealing with books and articles related to our field of work. Although this Service is far from covering the necessary ground, it is still sufficient to be extremely useful to our general enquiries.

65. We have also reorganised our Library, which is still limited to the subjects dealt with by the Reference Service.

66. Lastly, our Archives are organised on a systematic plan, and, though they only contain documents used in the daily work of our Services, they form an important source of documentation, especially if taken in conjunction with the documentation in the possession of the other two Services.

It has been found advisable to unite these three Services under one Head. In fact, our documentation at this stage seems sufficiently abundant and well enough arranged to enable us to hope that in time we shall present a full index to the public, which may be used by all who are interested in intellectual co-operation.

67. This centre of documentation will naturally maintain close relations with the international organisation for intellectual statistics, as regulated by the provisions of the Congress of the International Statistical Institute held at Cairo. The negotiations already conducted with the different States, on the lines indicated by your Committee, give us every reason to believe that the framework for compiling intellectual statistics adopted at Cairo will be employed, if not in the beginning by all the States, at least by a satisfactory number. The Documentation Service of the Institute will be splendidly equipped for collecting the

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<sup>1</sup> This is the object of the reports, presented to the Sub-Committees, on the general work of the Sections. But not all the Institute Services draw up such reports.



results of the annual enquiries conducted by the different States and presenting a comparative analysis of the general position.

We thus see the practical materialisation of an idea which your Committee approved five years ago. It was, in fact, in 1923 that the author of this report, then an expert of your Committee, submitted a memorandum in which the necessity of establishing, through the co-operation of States, an observation centre on the principal aspects of intellectual life, from the point of view of the general organisation of intellectual relations, was emphasised<sup>1</sup>.

## II. Information.

68. Printed matter is not the only means of propaganda. Lecturing is another, which we have very little employed so far. There is also broadcasting, which we have occasionally used. A still more efficacious means we have found to be private conversations with the representatives of the daily or periodical Press, by which information destined for publication in their newspapers and reviews is transmitted. In this respect our Information Section has achieved very praiseworthy results this year, but an increase in money and staff is required if this work is to be properly continued.

The publications of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation at present lack method and order in their manner of presentation, and to a certain extent there is even confusion. They are born according as need arises without any pre-arranged general plan. On the one hand, the reports and Minutes of your Committee and Sub-Committees are published. The Secretariat of the League of Nations (Information Section) has published a pamphlet on intellectual co-operation. The International Institute also published its propaganda pamphlet which appeared in four languages. Four Sections of the Institute publish their own periodical publications, *i.e.*, the *Bulletin for Scientific Relations*, the *Bulletin for University Relations*, *Mouseion* — the official organ of the International Museums Office — and the *Bulletin of the Information Section*. The first three publications mentioned appear as a general rule as quarterlies; the last is a monthly publication. Moreover, the Institute published several pamphlets on special subjects and a rather large volume entitled *Travaux de l'Institut*, containing a quantity of hitherto unpublished documents. We are studying the lines upon which this section of our work might be more systematically organised, and are concentrating our efforts with a view to giving that *cachet* of perfection to our publications which we are the first to admit is now lacking. A special proposal on this subject will be made to the Governing Body of the Institute.

However, we have supplied the public for over a year, even if imperfectly, with a mass of information in reply to enquiries concerning the general organisation of associations; learned, artistic, literary and pedagogic institutions; international meetings; the various forms of intellectual relations between the nations, and the most interesting steps taken by the different countries with regard to intellectual problems and general education. We have, furthermore, conducted far-reaching investigations on some of the most important problems of organisation. In the future, however, we shall be in a position to achieve much better results.

69. The Information Section of the Institute has a very complicated task. It must make a daily survey of the entire activity of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation, maintain daily relations with the daily and periodical Press, supply accurate information to the public, either by correspondence or verbally, concerning the work of our Organisation; and also, to an increasing extent, concerning general problems of intellectual co-operation; study technical questions of publication of interest to the sections of the Institute generally, but not within the special scope of any of them; investigate the question of the circulation of printed documents, and organise the survey of statistics on intellectual life. Special reports have been compiled on the last two questions<sup>2</sup>. Moreover, the same Section has had to deal directly with the printers for all questions concerning the Institute's publications. It has itself compiled various publications of a general nature, such as the *Lists of Notable Books*.

However, this Section could render greater services than it does at present; that is to say, with larger funds, it could employ, in the general interest, resources which the Institute possesses, but which are not now used to the best advantage. A certain section of the public (fortunately not yet very numerous) seems to regard the Institute as a general information bureau and instinctively applies to it for facts and events relating to intellectual life in the different countries. It may be observed that certain other organisms of the League of Nations have the same experience in their respective fields of activity.

For these reasons, making use of the already copious documentation collected at the Palais Royal and extending the scope of the Press-Cuttings Service, the Information Section has placed itself in a position to supply daily information concerning the most important events in the world of science, literature, art, education and in the life of collective organisms and enterprises. The Director's Department intends to submit a scheme concerning this side of our work to your Committee next year, after a thorough investigation of the matter.

<sup>1</sup> Minutes of the second session of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, page 10.

<sup>2</sup> Obstacles to the international circulation of books. Report of the Sub-Committee on Science and Bibliography, 1928: Item 13 on the agenda; and Report of the Sub-Committee on Intellectual Rights, 1928: Item 6 on the agenda (Intellectual Statistics).

### III. *Liaison Work.*

70. We stated in beginning our work, and repeated last year, that the main task of the Institute is perhaps the preparation of the ground for intellectual co-operation by a daily system of numerous liaison operations. It has long been observed that the most definite result of international congresses has been the establishment of personal relations between the experts of the different countries which attend them. The contacts which we establish have often a more enduring and systematic character. This is especially true in the case of the experts' meetings, which were held more frequently this year than previously<sup>1</sup>. Apart from the practical decisions with regard to methods of organisation which are taken on each occasion, and even in the exceptional cases when such decisions are not taken, a basis of collaboration is always established between the experts which is fraught with great advantages for an entire section of intellectual activity. The fact, for example, that the library experts of your Committee should have come to an agreement concerning a co-ordination scheme for libraries is without doubt an interesting result, but what is more interesting perhaps is that the directors of the large national libraries of the principal countries of the world should be invited to meet and converse on intimate terms for a definite period every year. The possibilities of intellectual co-operation in such an important sphere as libraries are thus, as it were, almost indefinitely multiplied.

71. The journeys made by the Institute officials have been more numerous than last year<sup>2</sup>. This is also an excellent form of liaison. No journey undertaken by even the humblest official of the Institute but has contributed in some degree to enlightening opinion in intellectual circles concerning our work, has gained us friends and has helped to strengthen the favourable attitude towards all the forms of intellectual co-operation. It may be objected, in this respect, that for the future many savants, artists and writers will travel from one country and from one continent to another, and that the journeys undertaken by the officials of our Organisation cannot add materially to the benefits resulting from this intercourse. Nevertheless, it is a fact that they have a special contribution of their own to add. Every intellectual who travels represents his own country in the eyes of the foreign country. He gains new friends for it and strengthens the bonds between it and abroad. Our representatives, on the contrary, are actuated by the desire to establish general collaboration between the nations. The warmth with which they are welcomed in the various countries they have occasion to visit shows that this is now well understood.

72. There are places where our presence is particularly called for at certain moments, such as the meeting places of international congresses. The lack of funds and of staff unfortunately prevents us from sending a delegate in many cases where a representative of the Institute would be very welcome, and we bitterly regret this each time it happens. The Director's report last year already drew your attention to this point as well as to another closely related to it: the consideration by your Committee and the Sub-Committees of the resolutions adopted by different international congresses with a view to further action on the part of the Institute. However, it would have been useless this year to bring forward proposals here leading to new enterprises on our part, in view of the fact that we can scarcely accomplish what has already been entrusted to us.

Nevertheless, even before the situation improves, we might render a small service of a practical nature in connection with these congresses. We have received a letter from Mr. Bishop, of the Library of Congress, in which he informs us of the difficulty experienced by many libraries in endeavouring to collect the reports and resolutions of international congresses and meetings. Mr. Bishop is of opinion that it would be of great advantage to print a regular bibliography of these publications, which are very difficult to obtain. He would like to see them all collected in one spot, so that the libraries of the world might procure them from there without difficulty. We could accede to Mr. Bishop's first motion without any difficulty as our different services already possess a great deal of information concerning congresses, which is published in our bulletins. This current bibliography once being systematically compiled, it will not be a complicated matter to direct the requests received from libraries to the various congress secretariats.

73. In mentioning, in the first part of this report (A. II), the growth of intellectual associations, we indicated the more important with which we were in contact. But there are many others with which we exchange information and advice. We spend a considerable amount of time on this, and regard it as time well spent.

74. In accordance with its custom, the Institute continued its receptions this year. The presence of members of our Committees gives us a regular opportunity of bringing them into contact with personalities living in Paris, whether French or foreign, whom it is of interest for them to know. The members of large international meetings, congresses and conferences convened by France also visit the Palais Royal.

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<sup>1</sup> The credit allocated for this item of expenditure for 1928 was exhausted in March.

<sup>2</sup> The credit allocated for travelling expenses was also inadequate.

#### IV. Co-ordination.

75. We have already indicated in last year's report what we mean by this title : action more precise and tangible, so to speak, than that of simple liaison ; the creation for definite purposes of an organ for promoting international collaboration, either of a temporary or preferably of a permanent nature.

Congresses belong to the first order. We send representatives to congresses as often as possible, as is shown in the preceding chapter. We have noted that for some time past congresses have shown a marked tendency to discuss problems of method and general organisation. These are the problems which mainly interest us, and in regard to them we can occasionally give valuable assistance.

76. The greater number of matters at present being dealt with, as enumerated in the second part of this report and described in the special reports of the Sub-Committees, are enterprises of permanent co-ordination. They constitute the principal work of the technical sections of the Institute. We will confine ourselves to recalling what certain of these organisations accomplished last year : the International Museums Office, the meeting of directors of National University Offices, the meeting of the International Federation of Students' Organisations. This year may be noted : an agreement for a current bibliography of the economic, biological and linguistic sciences, an *entente* between the national centres of higher political studies, an agreement regarding casts, a co-ordination service for libraries. Other matters are still at the stage of preliminary study, such as the proposed unification of grammatical nomenclature and the agreement concerning medals.

All these matters require the most careful attention. The majority of them have reached the stage when the machinery has been created and the difficulty consists in setting it smoothly in motion. There is also the difficulty caused by the lack of funds. Owing to the diversity of the undertakings in progress, different methods are required. Some, like the International Museums Office or the Service for the Co-ordination of Libraries, take the form of a small international bureau, working at the Institute. Others, such as the agreement between the centres of higher political studies, represent the interests of a series of national institutions for which the Institute acts as a permanent secretariat. Others again, such as the bibliographical schemes, aim at scientific and editorial collaboration, and here the Institute furnishes practical assistance. In all these undertakings the part which national institutions, organisations and personalities should play has to be considered, and their continued collaboration has always to be assured.

The work of co-ordination appears therefore to be the main occupation of our Organisation. Apart from being the most difficult of our tasks, a vast amount of time is required to bring such schemes to perfection. But the results already obtained have given us cause for legitimate satisfaction.

77. We must mention here certain new organisations in different countries formed either at our instigation or upon our initiative. Thus, as a result of our agreement on chalcographies, Belgium has recently founded a national chalcography. As a result of the international convention concerning casts, the Egyptian Government has created a national casting workshop. As a result of our work on scientific property, the French Government has appointed a commission which will shortly bring forward a Bill on the subject. In France, again, our work for the international co-ordination of libraries has resulted in the creation of a centre for the co-ordination of French libraries at the National Library in Paris. Our work on intellectual statistics has resulted in the creation of a special service for this work in Italy. Our deliberations on the international co-ordination of centres of higher political studies have resulted in a preliminary co-ordination of centres of this character on a national basis in France, Germany and England. A plan is being studied in Italy, as a result of the deliberations of our Committee of Experts on the educational function of museums, for the organisation of a "Museum hour" for children in primary schools.

On the other hand, we find National Committees which do not limit themselves to exchanging views and information with our organisation, but attempt to apply the principles of intellectual co-operation independently within their own sphere. For example, the Japanese National Committee decided this year to publish a *Year-Book of Japanese Art* in English, has begun the preparation of a bibliography of Japanese historical and literary works, and has formed a special committee of scholars and jurists to translate the Japanese civil and commercial codes into English. The Belgian National Committee has published a full list of Belgian Museums of Art and History. It has founded a National Museums Office. An association for this purpose was founded on a non-commercial basis and subscriptions soon began to flow in. This Committee has also published a reference work of the Belgian Press, arranged according to title and subject. The Hungarian National Committee carried out an interesting enquiry on geographical nomenclature, with regard to variations in place-names. The Polish National Committee has arranged a number of professorial exchanges, notably with Switzerland.

Considering that the faithful observance, under the auspices of the League of Nations, of forms of peaceful procedure allows of the settlement of all international disputes;

Desirous of establishing on a firm basis relations of frank co-operation between their respective countries and of securing additional guarantees for peace within the framework of the Covenant of the League of Nations:

Have resolved to conclude a Treaty for these purposes and have appointed as their plenipotentiaries:

. . . . .

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

CHAPTER I. — NON-AGGRESSION AND MUTUAL ASSISTANCE.

*Article 1.*

Each of the High Contracting Parties undertakes, in regard to each of the other Parties not to attack or invade the territory of another Contracting Party, and in no case to resort to war against another Contracting Party.

This stipulation shall not, however, apply in the case of:

- (1) The exercise of the right of legitimate defence — that is to say, resistance to a violation of the undertaking contained in the first paragraph;
- (2) Action in pursuance of Article 16 of the Covenant of the League of Nations;
- (3) Action as the result of a decision taken by the Assembly or by the Council of the League of Nations or in pursuance of Article 15, paragraph 7, of the Covenant of the League of Nations, provided that in this last event the action is directed against a State which was the first to attack.

*Article 2.*

Each of the High Contracting Parties undertakes, in regard to each of the others, to submit to a procedure of pacific settlement, in the manner provided for in the present Treaty, all questions whatsoever on which they may differ and which it has not been possible to settle by the normal methods of diplomacy.

*Article 3.*

Should any one of the High Contracting Parties consider that a violation of Article 1 of the present Treaty has taken place or is taking place, it shall immediately bring the question before the Council of the League of Nations.

As soon as the Council of the League of Nations has ascertained that such a violation has taken place, it shall at once advise the Powers which have signed the present Treaty, and each of these Powers undertakes in such a case to give assistance forthwith to the Power against which the act complained of has been directed.

*Article 4.*

1. Should one of the High Contracting Parties refuse to accept the methods of pacific settlement provided for in the present Treaty or to execute an arbitral award or judicial decision and be guilty of a violation of Article 1 of the present Treaty, the provisions of Article 3 shall apply.

2. Should one of the High Contracting Parties, without being guilty of a violation of Article 1 of the present Treaty, refuse to accept the methods of pacific settlement or to execute an arbitral award or judicial decision, the other party shall inform the Council of the League of Nations, which shall propose the methods to be adopted; the High Contracting Parties shall accept these proposals.

CHAPTER II. — PACIFIC SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES.

*Article 5.*

1. The following provisions shall apply to the settlement of disputes between the parties, subject to any wider undertakings which may result from other agreements between them.

2. The said provisions do not apply to disputes arising out of facts prior to the present Treaty and belonging to the past.

*Article 6.*

1. Disputes for the settlement of which a special procedure is laid down in other conventions in force between the parties to the dispute shall be settled in conformity with the provisions of those conventions.

2. Nevertheless, if these conventions only provide for a procedure of conciliation, after this procedure has been employed without result, the provisions of the present Treaty concerning judicial or arbitral settlement shall be applied in so far as the disputes are of a legal nature.

## V. *International Agreements.*

78. International agreements are merely a particularly solemn form of co-ordination. Here we are dealing with the conclusion of formal conventions, most frequently between Governments.

The Rome Conference for the revision of the conventions on literary and artistic copyright has had important results, of which your Committee has been informed elsewhere; but we must make two observations here. A representative of the Institute was summoned to this Conference, as well as a representative of the Secretariat of the League of Nations, to assist in a consultative capacity side by side with the Government delegates. This is the first time such an honour has been done us. It was no doubt due to the fact that our Legal Service had taken a large share, in accordance with the instructions of your Committee, in the preparation of some of the most important subjects on the agenda. Thanks to the publication by the Institute of a White Paper on the subject, which frequently served as a basis for discussion and led to decisive intervention on the part of the Belgian delegate, M. Destrée, who was also the representative of your Committee, it would be no exaggeration to say that our Organisation secured the victory of a great new principle at Rome<sup>1</sup>.

Our second observation is of a more general character. In such a Conference, Government delegates have often, and quite legitimately, to defend the interests of their own particular country, though when important questions affecting general interests were under discussion the national delegates often abandoned their particular point of view. Nevertheless, the value of having an international delegation, with no special national obligations, sitting with the national delegations, was manifest on several occasions.

The interests of three groups were constantly before the Rome Conference during the discussions, *i.e.*, those of authors, publishers and public. The individual delegations assigned its proper place to each of these competing interests to the best of their ability, although they did so in somewhat different ways. But there was a fourth interest, which did not always coincide with the others, or even with that of the public, and that was the true interest of art itself. Here was our opportunity of fulfilling the essential mission of our Organisation, which is to guard and to enrich the common intellectual capital of all peoples on every occasion that presents itself. No regrets were expressed that this point of view was represented, or that it was represented by us.

79. A new stage was reached in an international agreement on scientific copyright: the establishment by the Institute, with the help of qualified experts, of a text for the proposed convention. Progress has also been made, as has been seen above, towards an international convention on intellectual statistics. We have not advanced so far in the question of the obstacles to the circulation of books. We must observe that the new text of the convention approved of by the Assembly on the international exchange of publications has not been approved of by the majority of States.

This leads us to observe that, while our Organisation is well able to prepare the ground in consultation with experts and to draw up the texts of future international agreements, it has had less success up to the present in securing the adherence of the competent authorities in the countries concerned. This is a matter of staff, of having correct information concerning the persons responsible for such decisions, and of visits arranged at the right moment. We hope to remedy this defect without delay.

## VI. — *Questions of Programme — Definitions.*

80. To sum up, we might content ourselves with repeating the conclusions of last year's report, which M. Jules Destrée kindly cited in his report to the Council of the League of Nations.

Our Organisation has continued this year, and will doubtless always continue, to be animated by two conceptions. On the one hand, it strives to realise the greatest possible number of practical improvements, however slight or incomplete, in the international intellectual field. On the other hand, it attempts to encourage, to the best of its ability, the present movement in all the nations towards general progress in education, literature, science and art — to aid that methodical *rapprochement* of minds which is the necessary foundation of peace.

The record of our activity in the year 1927-28 accordingly shows contributions to both sides of our programme. The majority of the fifty or so reports presented to your Sub-Committees deal with problems of a detailed or practical character. But other matters dealt with this year arouse of themselves a lively international interest. Either they concern the public at large or else they concern some vital interest of influential sections — for example, scientific property, moral rights the protection of landscapes, and the instruction of youth in the principles of intellectual co-operation.

In certain directions we have also touched upon other problems of the same kind, such as recruitment for the intellectual professions and popular artistic education. Doubtless the time will shortly come for us to attack them direct.

<sup>1</sup> The principle of "moral rights"; see above, No. 55.

81. To return to the general task of the Institute. This task can only be accomplished by maintaining unity. We said in our report last year that the Institute, by the sole fact of its existence and quite apart from any successes which it might obtain, had a symbolic value as a rallying point. A further year's work has further convinced us of this truth. Looking at the matter exclusively from the technical point of view, the work of intellectual co-operation might conceivably be accomplished by a number of specialised and independent bureaux. It is now, however, obvious that the total results thus obtained would have fallen far short of what we have already accomplished and what we can accomplish in the future. Just as your various Sub-Committees, apart from their own authority, enjoy that conferred upon them by the plenary Committee on which they depend, the various Sections and Services of our Institute mutually support and help each other. To-day one can hardly conceive of them working apart, and, if they had worked apart from the beginning, it would have been necessary to bring them together.

82. There are still many persons who are somewhat uncertain as to the limits of the programme of intellectual co-operation and who would like to include in it matters which do not belong to it. When, for example, the régime of bills of exchange is unified by international agreement, the operation no doubt requires preliminary researches of a scientific character, but their object has no connection with science. It is not, in our opinion, intellectual co-operation.

The organisation of intellectual co-operation has for its exclusive object the improvement of intellectual output by the international co-ordination of the efforts of each country in science, literature, art and education, by the establishment of organised collaboration between them in these spheres, by increasing the exchange of views and ideas and by the better protection of intellectual workers.

83. We are often reproached with having undertaken too much and, therefore, with failing to "achieve" anything. How many times has not this menacing word "achievement" been levelled at our head, even by our friends anxious to bring us back to the field of practical affairs from which they felt we had strayed. We must agree upon the meaning of this word "achievement". If it is restricted to international agreements, signed and applied, our account is small. If, however, it is considered that the study of the problems to be solved, the questioning of experts, the obtaining of assistance, the preparation of solutions, the creation of permanent relations and habits of collaboration between institutions and bodies in all countries and methodical propaganda work in favour of the idea of intellectual co-operation are of service; if it is felt that it is useful to have put the public in possession of means of information which will help international understanding, study tours, etc.; if all this work is considered valuable, and even necessary before we proceed further in our task, then we have already achieved something.

84. At the same time we hope that the present report has again shown that all the parts of an organisation like ours are interdependent and that it is impossible to arrive at international agreements unless the problems have first been thoroughly studied with the aid of the necessary documentation, and unless the support of the circles concerned has been obtained after long and careful consultations. Even then, advance is slow unless public opinion and the Governments have been prepared by published works. Besides, international agreements are far from being our only business; they can only complete from time to time the work of liaison and collaboration, which is an end in itself, and without which agreements in the strict sense are either impossible or ineffectual. Finally, the unity of the work of intellectual co-operation, of which we have just spoken, is a practical necessity. Literature cannot be separated from the arts, or university life from scientific life. The problem of the rights of intellectual workers permeates all the problems of organisation in every intellectual field, while the financial question arises in connection with almost every technical question.

It was not without some dismay that the complexity of our work was borne in upon us in the course of our daily labours. How much simpler and more agreeable it would have been to choose certain subjects and limit ourselves to certain activities. For example, to limit ourselves to the scientific field, and in this field itself to devote all our efforts, say, to the practical work of co-ordination, giving up all documentary enquiries, or vice versa. But that was impossible. Moreover, if we consult the numerous resolutions or recommendations of your Committee since 1922, we shall find the same variety of subjects and of working methods which our Institute has been forced to adopt; our Institute, indeed, has never done anything which your Committee did not assign to it.

However, we have been told: Apart from the general work of documentation, information liaison, and co-ordination which your Organisation had to perform, you should have chosen one or two particular subjects (international agreements or the creation of technical organisations) and dealt with them thoroughly and decisively. To-day we can reply with certitude: It was possible to choose two or three projects, but practically impossible to carry them to a final conclusion. The majority of international affairs are slow through their very nature. For example, it is impossible to settle completely the difficult

question of scientific property for some years to come. There are other matters which require periods of activity alternating with periods of tranquillity, and which require a long preparation of public opinion. There are other matters which cannot be carried out for lack of money, but which are well in hand and can be disposed of as soon as we have the necessary funds.

85. Finally, it has been said, let us have a little less office work and a little more science. The Institute should not be an international ministry but an advanced intellectual establishment. Here again, after long experience, we feel that the character which our Institute has assumed is that which it should have, and that in fact it could have no other. It is not a ministry. But neither is it an advanced scientific establishment. It is a centre of study, liaison and action applied to international problems of intellectual organisation<sup>1</sup>.

86. We are still far short of perfection. Our publications have a circulation which is much too small. Our Services for translation and the drafting of Minutes are practically non-existent. Our staff is recruited in an irregular manner and the English-speaking staff is too small. We are too often unrepresented at international meetings at which our presence is requested or where it would be useful. We are slow, and even on occasions inactive, in that final and exceedingly difficult stage in the work of international co-ordination which consists in obtaining the adherence of countries and rendering their adherence effective, once the principle of an agreement has been secured. But everyone must see that lack of money alone is responsible for these defects.

#### Annex 4.

• REPORT BY THE DIRECTOR OF THE INSTITUTE TO THE GOVERNING BODY.

*Adopted by the Governing Body at its July Session 1928.*

*I. Table showing the Present Budgetary Position (Budget for 1928).*

	Receipts provided for in 1927	New receipts during 1928 French francs	Total
(1) Receipts:			
Subventions: French .....	2,000,000	500,000	2,500,000
Polish .....	100,000	—	100,000
Hungarian .....	20,000	—	20,000
Czechoslovak .....	73,000	—	73,000
Monegasque.....	2,000	—	2,000
Austrian .....	5,000	—	5,000
Swiss.....	24,000	—	24,000
Italian .....	142,000	—	142,000
Paid during 1927.....		75,000	75,000
Portuguese.....		15,000	15,000
Luxemburg .....		3,000	3,000
Interest on amounts deposited.....	10,000	—	10,000
Contribution of the French Government towards installation expenses (paid during 1927) .....	50,000	—	50,000
Various receipts .....	5,000	—	5,000
Total.....	2,431,000	593,000	3,024,000
	Budget for 1928 voted July 1927	Increases voted by Board of Directors, January 30th, 1928	Increases voted by Board of Directors, May 25th, 1928
(2) Expenditure:			Total credits, financial year 1928.
Item	French francs		
Chapter I.			
A. Director .....	50,000	—	50,000
B. Deputy-Director and Heads of Sections.....	252,000	—	252,000
B(a). Secretary of the Institute....	42,000	—	42,000
C. Assistant Heads and Heads of Branches .....	144,000	48,000	192,000
Carried forward.....	488,000	48,000	536,000

<sup>1</sup> Its staff have to carry out researches, study documents, attend meetings, write letters. By virtue of their statutes, they are international civil servants, executive agents of your Committee. Once this has been made clear, it is true that they should attempt, and they do attempt, to keep clear of stereotyped formalism in their work. Our Organisation has not to deal with people or accounts, which saves it from the red tape which characterises most national public institutions. It has no authority which prevents it from being, in the proper sense of that barbaric word, bureaucratic. Besides, since it is a question of intellectual co-operation, it is particularly desirable that our staff should be composed of persons of culture desirous of constantly extending their knowledge.



Item	Budget for 1928 voted July 1927	Increases voted by Board of Directors, January 30th, 1928	Increases voted by Board of Directors, May 25th, 1928	Total credits, financial year 1928.
		French francs		
Brought forward . . . . .	488,000	48,000	—	536,000
D. Translators, secretaries, short-hand-typists :				
(a) 200,000 {				
(b) 80,000 {	360,000	115,000	20,000	495,000
(c) 80,000 }				
E. Experts of the Institute, attachés and correspondents . . . . .	240,000	150,000	—	390,000
F. Head of the Secretariat of the Director's Department, accountant and housekeeper . .	50,000	10,000	—	60,000
G. Messengers and cleaners . . . . .	130,000	18,000	—	148,000
H. Various allowances (residence in Paris, family) . . . . .	140,000	60,000	30,000	230,000
I. Allowance for increased cost of living . . . . .	130,000	2,000	—	132,000
J. French Delegate . . . . .	35,000	—	—	35,000
Chapter II.				
A. Upkeep of building and furniture	50,000	40,000	30,000	120,000
B. Lighting and heating . . . . .	60,000	—	25,000	85,000
C. Various insurance policies . . . .	13,000	—	—	13,000
Chapter III.				
A. Travelling and subsistence allowances for the members of the Committee of Directors . . . .	50,000	—	—	50,000
B. Receptions . . . . .	50,000	40,000	—	90,000
C. Travelling (journeys made by officials of the Institute; petrol) . . . . .	100,000	40,000	—	140,000
C(a). Experts' meetings . . . . .	100,000	40,000	—	140,000
D. Office expenses . . . . .	140,000	—	20,000	160,000
E. Library . . . . .	20,000	—	10,000	30,000
F. Publications, etc. . . . .	100,000	30,000	50,000	180,000
G. Miscellaneous organisations and undertakings . . . . .	25,000	—	—	25,000
Chapter IV.				
Unforeseen expenditure . . . . .	50,000	—	115,000	165,000
Chapter V.				
Additional installation expenses	100,000	—	—	100,000
Total . . . . .	2,431,000	593,000	300,000	3,324,000

**Decision adopted by the Committee of Directors**

*on May 25th, 1928, authorising the expenditure of 300,000 francs remaining in hand from the Budget for the financial year 1927.*

Chap.	Item	Increase French francs
I.	D. Translators, shorthand-typists . . . . .	20,000
	H. Various allowances (residence in Paris, family, etc.) . . .	30,000
II.	A. Upkeep of building and furniture . . . . .	30,000
	B. Lighting and heating . . . . .	25,000
III.	D. Office expenses . . . . .	20,000
	E. Library . . . . .	10,000
	F. Publications, etc. . . . .	50,000
IV.	Unforeseen expenditure . . . . .	115,000
	Total . . . . .	300,000



As regards Chapter III, Items B, C, D (a), F, the proposed reductions lower the figure to the original figures appearing in the 1928 Budget, before the increases were made. It is probable that these items will have to be increased again during 1929, when allocating the surplus from 1928.

We shall thus follow the established precedent of compressing such items as can be compressed at the beginning of the year and of increasing them later as the necessity arises. It would certainly be desirable for all the items in the Budget to be provided, from January 1st, with the funds which we know to be necessary for them, and for supplementary funds, acquired during the course of the year, to be free for allocation to new activities or unforeseen expenses. We hope soon to arrive at a point where this will be possible, as it should be normally. This would have been attained already, even with our present restricted budget, except for the prudent decision of the Governing Body that a young organisation such as ours ought to have a considerable reserve fund at its disposal to provide for unforeseen contingencies. There could be no objection to this reserve fund being broached after the first six months of each year. It does not constitute a permanent reserve fund in the true sense of the term, such as our Chief Accountant wished to see established, but it takes the place to some extent of such a fund. In this connection, it should be observed that, although the Chapter "Unforeseen expenditure" shows a figure of only 43,000 francs in our proposals for the 1929 Budget, there were still 165,000 francs under this heading in July 1928, so that, considering various economies that have been effected, especially as regards vacant posts, we can count on a minimum credit balance of 200,000 francs<sup>1</sup> at the end of 1928. The balance at the end of 1927 was 300,000 francs, so that it should be noted furthermore that our floating capital shows an inclination to decrease under the growing pressure of the calls upon it.

This year, as previously, the precautions taken will protect us sufficiently against all danger of a deficit. Moreover, we wish at all costs to avoid the objectionable practice of making transfers from one heading to another and even from one item to another; the heading "Unforeseen expenditure" and the credit balance from the previous year should provide the only sums to be allocated to the different chapters of the Budget.

We described the 1928 Budget<sup>2</sup> as a "provisional budget". The same might be said of the present Budget. But last year we were in a painful state of suspense, whereas this year we can wait calmly and confidently for whatever may occur. In 1927, we said, "The year 1928 may be fatal to our Institution, unless the financial situation is strengthened during the course of this third year". And the situation has been strengthened. The French Government and Parliament heard our appeal for help; they made a praiseworthy effort; perhaps they will make yet another for the 1929 Budget, in order to raise the French subvention to a point that will about cancel the decrease experienced in the purchasing power of the original subvention since 1924. At the same time, fortunately, the stabilisation of the French franc has placed our budget beyond the reach of cataclysms. Further, other Governments are beginning to lend an ear to another appeal, namely, the appeal addressed by the German delegate, M. Breitscheid, to the Assembly of 1927, when, after expressing the satisfaction of the Assembly with regard to the work of intellectual co-operation, he said to his colleagues: "Open your hearts, but open your purses too". Thirteen nations are already registered among our subscribers<sup>3</sup>; others have led us to believe that we may hope for financial assistance from them. We have no doubt that others, again, will make it a point of honour not to delay in associating themselves financially with an undertaking which already has their official collaboration and from which they reap some benefit. We cannot refrain from repeating here what we have already said elsewhere, that on the day when every State has given its very modest subvention, in proportion to those granted by our present subscribers, the budget of the Institute will correspond to its necessities and to the services which it is designed to render.

The Governing Body would no doubt wish to have a broad idea of the plan for administering the budget which will be brought up for the approval of the Board of Directors during the course of the year, in the event of fresh resources being available. On this point, we can only refer again to our remarks in last year's report. We wish in particular to recall:

- (1) That, in spite of the increases granted during the past two years in the salaries of the officials, there are still certain classes among them that are waiting for a reasonable increase;
- (2) That a few posts ought to be created; further on, when dealing with the working of the various branches of the Institute, we give details on this point;
- (3) That the credit for experts' meetings (an essential part of the activities of the Institute) will have to be greatly increased.
- (4) The same remark applies to the fund for journeys of officials and experts attached to the Institute.
- (5) The same also applies to the fund provided for publications.

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<sup>1</sup> Disregarding new subventions which may be hoped for.

<sup>2</sup> Director's Report to the Governing Body, 1927.

<sup>3</sup> The only subventions shown in the table of receipts are those which have actually been paid in or those which have been officially announced as being granted.

#### IV. Staff : Proposed Modifications in the Regulations.

##### 1. Appointment of an Administrative Tribunal.

On April 29th, 1927, the Supervisory Committee of the League of Nations submitted to the Assembly a scheme for the creation of an administrative tribunal, which should consider all differences between the heads of the various organisations and their subordinates, as regards the fulfilment of the contracts entered into with the staff (document A.6.1927.X.). For the present, in any case, the competence of this tribunal is limited to cases concerning the Secretariat and the International Labour Office. The creation of this organisation was not entered upon without reflection and because it was considered necessary for practical considerations. The tribunal is now in existence, and it appears to us that we should have a similar organisation for the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation. As a matter of fact, the Supervisory Committee has not thought it possible, for the time being, to extend the competence of the Administrative Tribunal of the League of Nations to differences which might arise within the International Institute regarding the fulfilment of the contracts entered into with the staff, and the report of the said Committee contains arguments in favour of the creation of a similar body in the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation. It is doubtless true that employees having a grievance, or believing themselves to have a grievance, ought to be able to lay their claims before a committee of arbitrators offering every guarantee of independence and impartiality, since the international status of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation prevents them from having recourse to the ordinary Courts, as laid down by their contracts of engagement.

In virtue of the status granted by the French Government to the Institute at the time of its creation, it is not subject to the rulings of the French Courts. The result is that the officials of the Institute have no means of insisting on the clauses of their contracts being observed by any legal proceedings, so that they are liable to suffer injustice. On the other hand, supposing the Institute were to receive a summons from one of the Courts of the Department of the Seine, there is no guarantee that such a Court would recognise that it had no jurisdiction in the matter according to the Statutes of the Institute. And the French Government itself, by virtue of the constitutional principle of the division of authority, would not be in a position to support the Institute in resisting the claims made against it.

In order to provide against these two eventualities, both equally troublesome, the only solution is the creation of a special Administrative Tribunal for the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, which would of course be suppressed as soon as the competence of the Administrative Tribunal of the League of Nations is extended to our organisation. The report submitted to the Council of the League by the Supervisory Committee contains a summary of the regulations governing the competence of the proposed Tribunal, the conditions under which appeals may be accepted, the procedure to be followed by the Tribunal and the indemnities which may be granted. Finally, we suggest that you should consult, *mutatis mutandis*, the actual text of the resolution submitted to the Supervisory Committee and adopted by the Assembly. As regards the choice and the number of the regular and deputy judges who will be asked to form this Tribunal, we may also follow the example of the League of Nations. These judges would be appointed by the Governing Body. The members of the staff, naturally, would be able to engage a barrister or other legal adviser to represent them. The Institute would be represented by the Head of the Central Services, assisted by the advice of the Legal Branch. Probably the Tribunal would only have to sit at fairly long intervals. The expense would not be very great, as it would be easy to find the necessary judges in Paris itself, so that the fees could no doubt be limited to the same figure as the allowance usually paid to experts inhabiting Paris.

If this proposal is approved, it will be necessary to insert after Article 23 of the Staff Regulations, regarding the reciprocal Committees, an Article 24 dealing with the competence of the proposed Tribunal.

##### 2. Creation of a Paritative Consultative Committee.

I believe that the time has come for giving a definite form to the Staff Regulations of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation. These regulations, as they stand at present, are much less complete than those in force for the employees of the League of Nations, and we have already met with certain difficulties at times in interpreting some of the articles. It is not desirable that the Staff Regulations of the Institute should be quite as complete as those applied to the staff of the League of Nations, as they would thus lose their elasticity, which has been found to be an advantage. Nevertheless, even within their narrow bounds, there are certain gaps that could not be bridged by Article 1. Although, in applying the article of these regulations liable to lead to differences between the officials and the Direction, we have done our utmost to avoid all strife by coming to an amicable settlement, while at the same time safeguarding the interests of the Institute, it is none the less true that, without exact regulations in black and white, any discussion as to the application of the existing regulations may lead to criticism on the part of the staff.

In actuality, the Head of the Staff is the only arbitrator for any claims of this kind. This official, naturally, always refers the matter to the Director's Department. When the matter is a delicate one, that department always consults the Legal Branch. The result of this double

control is that the interests of a member of the staff who considers that he has a grievance are safeguarded in the most equitable manner possible; but, as a last resource, the Director makes the final decision, and this procedure may have led to certain criticisms on the part of the staff. The members of the staff consider that they cannot insist on their rights and they may think themselves injured.

In order to avoid such criticisms, and in order to give the staff of the Institute moral satisfaction and the maximum guarantee, we have been induced to suggest the creation of a reciprocal consultative committee, as provided for in the Staff Regulations of the League of Nations. Should you accept my suggestion, the creation of such a committee would have an excellent effect on the staff, who would appreciate a measure adopted in their favour. Moreover, if an official should lodge a claim concerning the application of the regulations, he would no longer be under the impression that decisions are taken without his being able to urge his rights strongly enough. For this purpose, we could borrow Article 68 of the Staff Regulations of the League of Nations in its entirety. The Committee would consist of five members: two chosen by the Director from among the higher officials of the Institute; two others elected by the staff themselves from among all the officials of the Institute; and a Chairman, who would be the Director himself or his deputy. This Committee would hold fairly wide powers; but, in drawing up the article of the Staff Regulations concerning this Committee, it would be best, in my opinion, to limit its powers to the interpretation of Article 10 of the Staff Regulations. In the case of any claim submitted to it not falling under Article 10, the Committee, which would settle its own regulations, would also decide as to its own competence. Under these conditions, I would suggest an Article 23 to be inserted in the present Staff Regulations, which would run as follows:

“ In order that the Director may have advice on the application of Article 10, relating to the dismissal of members of the staff, and in general for all questions which necessitate or entail an enquiry into the capabilities or the conduct of an official, and which, according to the terms of the existing regulations, cannot be settled in any other way, a paritative Committee is hereby set up, entitled ‘ Advisory Committee concerned with questions of discipline and similar matters ’.”

This Committee consists of two members appointed by the Director, and chosen from among the higher officials, as understood by Article 19 of the regulations, and of two members elected by the staff from among the staff in general, with no distinction of rank, but exclusive of the members of the Legal Branch. The election of these two members will take place in accordance with rules to be drawn up from time to time by the staff and approved by the Director. The Committee further comprises a fifth member, either the Director or his deputy, whose right it will be to act as Chairman of the Committee.

The Director and the staff, respectively, will nominate or elect two deputies to act as substitutes for their representatives in the case of the absence of the members; the actual and the deputy members of the Committee will be appointed or elected in January every year, to remain in office for one year, beginning on February 1st of the year of their election. Should an actual or deputy member die or resign during his term of office, he must immediately be replaced by means of a new appointment or a fresh election.

This Committee will settle its own regulations, under the reservation that the person against whom the complaint is made, as well as the plaintiff, may, if they so desire, be heard by the Committee, and that they may be shown the dossier before the Committee makes its report.

The Committee is empowered to advise the Director as to all claims made by an official who has been dismissed, according to the terms of Article 10 of the Staff Regulations. It is empowered to advise the Director as to all complaints laid before it by an official, to the effect that steps have been taken against him, contrary to the terms of the regulations now in force or to the stipulations under which he was engaged, calculated to prejudice his situation or his career at the Institute, or to the effect that he has been unjustly or unfairly treated by a higher authority.

### 3. *Creation of a New Class of Officials at the Institute.*

The Committee of Directors of the Institute, at the meeting held in May 1928, decided on the creation of a new class of officials, entitled “ Clerks ”; they therefore propose an alteration in the regulations in the form of a new paragraph C to read as follows:

“ Clerks are appointed by the Director, subject to the approval of the Committee of Directors.

These officials shall be graded immediately below Assistant Heads of Sections; they shall be divided into two classes, whose basic salary will be 20,000 and 16,000 French francs.”

This will be a further step towards the standardisation of the staff.

### V. *Remarks on the Work of the Departments.*

The work of the different departments of the Institute has been reported upon by the Director to the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation; we will only touch upon a few points here, of a purely administrative nature. The Committee of Directors followed

this question very closely during the year 1927-28. We think we can well say that the Institute, from the administrative point of view, is now working as well as is permitted by the difficulties inherent in its history and its constitution — difficulties about money and about choice of staff, as well as the complex nature of its work. As to doubts about the methods to be applied, which troubled us at the beginning, these are now an affair of the past.

The *Director's Department* has now a staff which is sufficient, but only just sufficient, to perform its heavy duties. The *Deputy-Director*, who is absent for three months every year, according to a special arrangement, looks after the general propaganda for the Institute and undertakes certain matters of a general character which do not involve his being continually on the spot, such as the general management of the *Centre d'informations scolaires*. The *Secretary* acts as liaison officer between the departments, supervising especially the general services, and keeps in touch with the Secretariat of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation. One clerk is especially occupied with analysing the incoming and outgoing correspondence and with drawing up the daily bulletin<sup>1</sup>; another has the special task of keeping in touch with the Government delegates and the National Services of the Institute; another is entrusted with relations with the National Commissions and various associations; yet another is reserved for the duties of private secretary to the Director and for the management of receptions.

The *National Services* have been put directly under the Director's department. This means that they no longer confine themselves to obtaining information, but that they have a practical value in that they carry out liaison work with the different countries, which cannot be undertaken by the technical sections. These National Services, whose creation was approved by the Governing Body at its last meeting, are only in an embryonic stage; however, when an official is able to devote almost all his energy to the constant observation of a country or a group of countries, and to the systematic development of our relations with that country or group, the results obtained are remarkable; this has been the case for France and for Germany.

The minor branches — *Library, Press-cutting and Reference Department, Registry and Indexing Department, and Distribution Service* — have been grouped into a single branch called the *Documentation Department*, under the provisional management of a distinguished expert. We have little doubt that the Governing Body will approve this step, which involves no new expenditure, since a librarian worthy of the name was essential in any case. This measure ensures the methodical construction of a unified centre of information regarding intellectual co-operation, which will be the only one of its kind in the world; the Institute already had this information piecemeal, and all that remains is to arrange it and to complete it gradually. The Documentation Department also includes the Service of Library Co-ordination, established last year, which will enter upon its functions as soon as the experts' decisions have been approved by the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.

The official at the head of the Documentation Department manages at the same time the *Cinematographic Service*.

There is nothing new to say about the Central Services<sup>2</sup>; we have still not enough interpreters or translators for Minutes of meetings; nevertheless, the documents issued in consequence of meetings of committees at the Institute have been managed in one way or another, and such translations as were absolutely indispensable have been made. We are badly in need of two special officials who could devote themselves to revising the French and English texts prepared by the different departments. On countless occasions, the Director and the Deputy-Director themselves have been obliged to correct long documents. This state of affairs will be put right by means of the next new funds available.

The *Information Section*, having been relieved of the Documentation Department and of the National Services, can now devote itself more entirely to (1) relations with the Press; (2) the study of technical questions connected with publishing and the circulation of printed matter; (3) the supervision of the publications of the Institute.

As regards this last point, a change appears necessary, and the Director intends to introduce this from January 1st next, provided the Governing Body agrees. The system of section bulletins, followed up to the present, has not shown good results, in spite of the praiseworthy efforts of the sections concerned. Although these bulletins appear only once a quarter, there is, in fact, considerable difficulty in securing their regular appearance; the sections have a great deal of other work to do. Moreover, it is impossible for every section to be supplied with an official who is an expert at the somewhat specialised profession of Editor-in-Chief of a periodical; the general presentation of the bulletins suffers from this fact. An attempt has been made to make them livelier, by adding articles of a more personal nature to the historical summary which is their essential feature; but these bulletins are too slender for this innovation to give appreciable results; if anything, they spoil the balance of the periodicals, and, in any case, the expense involved in paying the authors of articles, however modest, is not to be justified in the case of periodicals with such a small circulation. Another objection to the present system is this: these separate bulletins only reach a small section of the public, are printed in very small quantities, and appear at wide intervals, so

<sup>1</sup> This bulletin, which is now roneographed, gives a fairly complete summary of the daily activities of the Institute and forms a satisfactory connecting link between the departments.

<sup>2</sup> In the course of last year, M. Monier, head of these services, resigned, to the regret of the Committee of Directors; he was succeeded by M. Tisseau, former Prefect.

that they have not much opportunity of becoming better known. It is impossible to make an effort to push them all.

Nevertheless, the matter that they contain is very interesting ; the international chronicle of events and ideas concerning general questions of intellectual organisation, intellectual relations between the nations, the rights of intellectual workers, are not treated elsewhere in such a methodical manner ; and, according as our information on these subjects improves, the matter which we publish improves correspondingly. We are sure that it is needed and that in the end it will be excellent. One proof is the progress and the increasing success of our *Monthly Information Bulletin*, which started as a mere double-page leaflet and has become, during this year, a small magazine of about fifty pages.

For these different reasons, we have decided to amalgamate our various bulletins into a single monthly publication, each number of which will be at least a hundred pages ; one part would be devoted to articles on problems of international organisation, and another to a series of chronicles covering every field of international development. By this means, an economy both of time and of money would be effected ; each of the branches of the Institute would merely assemble the raw material in its own department ; a single specialised official would edit the whole of the copy. The editor of this publication will make an effort to put this publication on its feet and to keep up its standard, which could not be demanded of him in the case of our small bulletins. We have already assured ourselves that the expense entailed by this proposed monthly publication would probably be less than the sum at present spent on all our bulletins.

A few remarks as to the remaining sections and branches. The *University Relations Section* has now the minimum necessary staff : a head, assistant head, editor, secretary-shorthand-typist. The two *Scientific Relations Sections* are less equally divided ; in fact, they give each other mutual help and act as complements to each other. All the same, an editor will soon have to be appointed for the *Section for the Historic and Social Sciences*, which has at present only a head and a secretary. The *Literary Relations Section* has had since the last two months a head, an assistant head and a secretary<sup>1</sup> ; so that it is in working order. The *Artistic Relations Section*, which includes the *International Museums Office*, is insufficiently staffed for its work ; there should be no delay in filling the existing vacancy for an Assistant Head, besides which there should be a new post of one, at least. The *Legal Service*, whose work has greatly increased this year, and which consists only of a head and an editor or "drafting member"<sup>2</sup>, ought to have a second editor.

The *Shorthand-Typists' Pool* and the *Roneo Service* have been increased and amalgamated, but the staff is still insufficient.

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#### Annex 5.

#### AUDITOR'S REPORT ON THE ACCOUNTS OF THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF THE INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD 1927.

*Report submitted by Dr. F. VIVALDI, Assistant Auditor, League of Nations.*

(All amounts given as "francs" in this Annex are in French francs unless otherwise stated.)

The accounts for 1927 show a remarkable increase in the contributions to the budget in comparison with to former years. The first group of three countries (France, Poland and Czechoslovakia) voting grants to the Institute's budget since the inauguration, or almost immediately after the establishment of the Institute, has been more than doubled during the year. Six new European countries (Austria, Hungary, Italy, Monaco, Portugal, Switzerland, and Ecuador (the first American country) now contribute to the budget. Thanks to these new grants, the budget has been enlarged, and the net economy shown in the preceding financial period has been maintained (278,126.61 francs).

\* \* \*

According to the established precedent, I shall now examine some important points in the accounts which I have audited.

The amounts entered as revenue and anticipated when the budget was passed, in accordance with the promises made by the respective countries, consisted solely of the grants already received from the French, Polish and Czechoslovak Governments, *i.e.* :

	Francs
French Government grant . . . . .	2,000,000
Polish Government grant <sup>3</sup> . . . . .	100,000
Czechoslovak Government grant . . . . .	15,000 <sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Thanks to the decision of the last meeting of the Committee Board of Directors, by which M. Prezzolini was provisionally appointed to act as head of this section.

<sup>2</sup> Plus a half-time attaché.

<sup>3</sup> Among the items in the budget, the remaining 25,000 francs due for the financial period 1926 from the Polish Government, and of which I spoke in my last report, were not properly accounted for.

<sup>4</sup> Gold Francs.



*Section I. — Judicial or Arbitral Settlement.*

*Article 7.*

All disputes with regard to which the parties are in conflict as to their respective rights shall be submitted for decision to the Permanent Court of International Justice, unless the parties agree, in the manner hereinafter provided, to have resort to an arbitral tribunal.

*Article 8.*

If the parties agree to submit their dispute to an arbitral tribunal, they shall draw up a special agreement in which they shall specify the subject of the dispute, the arbitrator selected, the procedure to be followed and, if necessary, the rules in regard to the substance of the dispute to be applied by the arbitrators. In the absence of sufficient particulars in the special agreement, the provisions of the Hague Convention of October 18th, 1907, for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes shall apply automatically.

*Article 9.*

If the parties fail to agree concerning the special agreement referred to in the preceding article or fail to appoint arbitrators, either party shall be at liberty, after giving three months' notice, to bring the dispute by an application direct before the Permanent Court of International Justice.

*Article 10.*

If, in a judicial sentence or arbitral award, it is stated that a judgment, or a measure enjoined by a court of law or other authority of one of the parties to the dispute, is wholly or in part contrary to international law, and if the constitutional law of that party does not permit or only partially permits the consequences of the judgment or measure in question to be annulled, the parties agree that the judicial or arbitral award shall grant the injured party equitable satisfaction.

*Article 11.*

1. Before any resort is made to arbitral procedure or to proceedings before the Permanent Court of International Justice, the dispute may, by agreement between the parties, be submitted to the conciliation procedure laid down in the present Treaty.

2. In the case of the attempt at conciliation failing, and after the expiration of the period of one month from the termination of the proceedings of the Conciliation Commission, the dispute shall be submitted to the Permanent Court of International Justice, or to the arbitral tribunal as the case may be.

*Section II. — Conciliation.*

*Article 12.*

All disputes the settlement of which cannot, under the terms of the present Treaty, be attained by means of a judicial or arbitral award, shall be submitted to a procedure of conciliation.

*Article 13.*

The disputes referred to in the preceding article shall be submitted to a permanent or special Conciliation Commission constituted by the parties.

*Article 14.*

On a request being sent by one of the contracting parties to another party, a permanent Conciliation Commission shall be constituted within a period of six months.

*Article 15.*

Unless the parties concerned agree otherwise, the Conciliation Commission shall be constituted as follows:

(1) The Commission shall be composed of five members. The parties shall each nominate one commissioner, who may be chosen from among their respective nationals. The three other commissioners shall be appointed by agreement from among the nationals of third Powers. These three commissioners must be of different nationalities and must not be habitually resident in the territory nor be in the service of the parties concerned. The parties shall appoint the President of the Commission from among them.

(2) The commissioners shall be appointed for three years. They shall be re-eligible. The commissioners appointed jointly may be replaced during the course of their mandate by agreement between the parties. Either party may, however, at any time replace a commissioner whom it has appointed. Even if replaced, the commissioners shall continue to exercise their functions until the termination of the work in hand.

(3) Vacancies which may occur as a result of death, resignation or any other cause shall be filled within the shortest possible time in the manner fixed for the nominations.

*Article 16.*

If, when a dispute arises, no permanent Conciliation Commission appointed by the parties to the dispute is in existence, a special commission, appointed in the manner laid down in the

Nevertheless, even before the beginning of the financial period, the position had been somewhat changed. The Czechoslovak Government having paid the above-mentioned contribution in advance (September 1926), the Director's Department of the Institute decided that the corresponding national service should be established without delay. For this purpose, 6,050 francs were immediately deducted from the sum in question (*i.e.*, 104,100 French francs at the current rate of exchange), and, having been used to supplement the revenue for 1926, must consequently be considered as part of the budget for that period<sup>1</sup>. The sum actually remaining in the budget for the financial period 1927 was thus reduced to 98,050 French francs.

It should furthermore be noted that the Polish and Czechoslovak contributions appear in the original budget (see Table 2), as "subsidiary accounts". However, as I have already remarked in my previous report, an excellent change was introduced in the budget of the period under consideration so as to abolish the inconveniences resulting from the system of administering each national grant entirely for purposes interesting the country making the grant. Each of these grants formed, as it were, a separate budget or independent account, contrary to the international character of the Institute, which requires a common uniform basis of organisation and, consequently, a single administration and budget. The original system was obviously open to criticism and led to undesirable consequences, which I did not fail to point out<sup>2</sup>. The Committee of Directors put an end to this system during the early months of the particular financial year in question: the Polish and Czechoslovak grants no longer appear as special national accounts, but are incorporated in the common international funds of the Institute.

The following grants, mentioned in the order in which they were paid, have been added to the contributions of the above-mentioned countries during the last financial year:

	Francs
Granted by Hungary (February 1927) <sup>3</sup> . . . . .	18,414.29
Granted by Monaco (March 1927) . . . . .	2,000.00
Granted by Austria (May 1927) (1,500 Austrian schillings)	5,384.00
Granted by Switzerland (June 1927) (5,000 Swiss francs)	24,506.25
Granted by Ecuador (November 1927) (517 Swiss francs)	2,535.80
Granted by Italy (November 1927) (31,034.46 lire (gold))	152,999.00
Granted by Portugal (January 1928) (£123 0 s. 7 d. sterling)	15,252.10

contributions should also be noted:

	Francs
Granted by the French Government from the receipts on the tax on gaming in clubs and casinos . . . . .	50,000.00
Granted by the Czechoslovak Government to defray the expenses of organising the International Congress of the Popular Arts in Prague in 1928 (60,000 crowns). . . . .	45,360.00
This fund, although included with the other revenue in the general funds, has not been touched, and the necessary steps are now being taken so as to establish a special credit therewith in the 1928 budget.	
Granted by the International Academic Union of Brussels for a special bibliographical work . . . . .	8,312.45
This sum consists of 4,766.10 francs, (5,000 Belgian francs received, but not expended, in 1926 ( <i>cf.</i> my former report), and 3,546.35 francs (1,000 Belgian francs) received in 1927.	
Miscellaneous receipts . . . . .	34,996.40

The following observations have to be made concerning the miscellaneous receipts:

	Francs
Received from various societies and organisations to defray cost of lighting, service, etc., in connection with receptions given by these bodies in the Institute, in virtue of special permission of the authorities . . . . .	1,250.00
Received from the Institute staff for private telephone calls . . . . .	2,875.60
Interest on the Institute's funds (formerly deposited without interest in the Bank of France) deposited in the Crédit Commercial de France, according to my recommendation, on May 30th, 1927 (2 per cent up to June 30th and 1½ per cent during the second term, deduction made of 18 per cent for State tax and of 0.25 per mille for book-keeping charges and negligible sums for postage, etc.). . . . .	4,970.65
Gift to defray the cost of publishing a propaganda pamphlet on the Institute for distribution especially in the United States. . . . .	5,000.00

This gift has been made by an American donor who wishes to remain unknown, and hopes thus to encourage other gifts. The sum has been entirely allocated to the credits under Chapter III, Item F, "publications and other works".

<sup>1</sup> *Cf.* my report on the accounts for the financial period 1926 (dated May 18th, 1927).

<sup>2</sup> *Cf.* my official letter, dated November 12th, 1926, to the Director of the Institute, appended to my report of May 18th, 1927, and also this report.

<sup>3</sup> The sum of 18,414.29 French francs mentioned here only forms part of the Hungarian contribution for 1927 (4,200 gold francs or 20,614.29 French francs); the difference, amounting to 2,200 French francs, was charged to the 1926 period by an arrangement not in accordance with the rules of book-keeping, which was pointed out in my report of May 18th, 1927, on the preceding financial year.

Francs

Gift of Mr. James H. Hyde to defray the cost of compiling a catalogue of French museums (\$200) . . . . . 5,080.25

This sum, although not specially entered in the accounts, should be considered as the major instalment of the credit of 7,000 francs allocated to Chapter III, Item G, "Museums Office", and added to the budget subsequent to the announcement of this gift.

Revenue from the sale of the Institute's publications . . . . . 3,155.75

Income from special contributions made by the Hochschule für Politik in 1926 and 1927 to cover the salary of the official in charge of the German Service at the Institute<sup>1</sup> (1,000 marks) . . . . . 6,058.00

Revenue from the chalcographical exhibitions organised by the Artistic Relations Section of the Institute . . . . . 5,092.85

The remainder of the miscellaneous receipts, 1,513.30, were received from the sale of old paper, compensation granted for minor accidents by insurance companies, discount on payments made, various forms of restitution, etc.

Adding to the above-mentioned sources of revenue the actual surplus of 278,126.61 francs remaining from the previous year, the funds at the disposal of the Institute for the year 1927 were as follows :

	Revenue entered on the budget or already received during the previous year Francs	New revenue received during the year Francs	Total revenue  Francs
Grants by :			
France . . . . .	2,000,000.00	—	2,000,000.00
Poland . . . . .	100,000.00	—	100,000.00
Czechoslovakia . . . . .	98,050.00	—	98,050.00
Surplus from 1926 . . . . .	278,126.61	—	278,126.61
Grants by :			
Hungary . . . . .	18,414.29	—	18,414.29
Monaco . . . . .	—	2,000.00	2,000.00
Austria . . . . .	—	5,384.00	5,384.00
Switzerland . . . . .	—	24,506.25	24,506.25
Ecuador . . . . .	—	2,535.80	2,535.80
Italy . . . . .	—	152,999.00	152,999.00
Portugal . . . . .	—	15,252.10	15,252.10
Supplementary French grant . . . . .	—	50,000.00	50,000.00
Special contribution from Czechoslovakia . . . . .	—	45,360.00	45,360.00
Contributions from the International Academic Union of Brussels . . . . .	4,766.10	3,546.35	8,312.45
Miscellaneous receipts . . . . .	—	34,996.40	34,996.40
Total . . . . .	2,499,357.00	336,579.90	2,835,936.90

The total expenditure during the same period amounted to 2,484,779.14 francs, resulting in an economy of 2,835,936.90 — 2,484,779.14 = 351,157.76 francs, composed of :

	Francs
(a) Surplus funds from 1926 to be considered as intact . . . . .	278,126.61
(b) Grant made by the Czechoslovak Government to cover expenses of organising the Congress of the Popular Arts in Prague, 1928 (sum put aside for current financial year) . . . . .	45,360.00
(c) Net economy on administration of the year . . . . .	27,671.15
Total . . . . .	351,157.76

to which the above-mentioned surplus of 34 marks from the special account of the Hochschule für Politik must be added.

As I anticipated would be the case, this shows a gradual and material reduction in the surplus, which is a natural consequence of the expenditure incurred through the development of the Institute. In this connection, I believe it my duty to insist on the increasing necessity of establishing a *reserve fund*, so as to be prepared, from now on, for future and very probable contingencies. It would be possible, in my opinion, without further delay to allocate the surplus funds already accumulated, *i.e.*, the 278,126.61 francs remaining from 1926 and the 27,671.15 francs from 1927, to build up this fund, which, in normal circumstances, should not be touched, and should only be employed in cases of severe financial strain, on the condition

<sup>1</sup> The Hochschule für Politik paid 6,000 marks in 1927 for the same purpose, which, added to the 534.30 marks surplus from the preceding year (*cf.* my report), made a total of 6,534.30 marks on which an economy of 1,034.40 was effected on December 31st, 1927 (the expenditure on the official's salary having amounted to 5,499.90 marks). So as to include this surplus in the economies of the present year, it was necessary to convert the sum of 1,000 marks into French francs; the remaining 34 marks were left on deposit for future payments.

that the sums borrowed be restored as soon as possible. The fund might thus be started with a total of 305,797.76 francs.

The establishment of this reserve fund would probably require a certain sacrifice on the part of the Institute at this stage, but would prevent perhaps heavier sacrifices in the future.

It is not accurate to state, as has already been done, that the chapter, " Unforeseen expenses ", already entered in the budget, can replace this indispensable fund. It will suffice, in fact, to point out that the credits allocated to this chapter are usually far less than is necessary to meet the requirements of the case, and, appearing in the budget, can be freely used, and consequently expanded or greatly reduced during the year by reason of expenditure which might have been eliminated if such liberty of action were prohibited. I recall, by way of illustration, that in 1926 only 5,718.13 francs remained over from the 90,000 francs entered under the chapter " Unforeseen expenses ", and that of the 227,600 francs set down for unforeseen expenses, during the financial period under consideration, up till May 31st, 1927, only 37,240 francs remained in hand at the end; 174,000 francs having been gradually transferred from this fund to other chapters in the budget in the case of which the expenditure exceeded the credits. It is consequently certain that such a chapter, which will probably be entirely exhausted every year, cannot take the place of the required reserve fund, separate from the budget and only to be used in extraordinary circumstances, and that, far from offering the guarantee which I feel it my duty to demand in the best interests of the Institute, it may, on the contrary, constitute a permanent source of danger for it.

\* \* \*

The total expenditure originally entered in the budget (see Table 1) corresponded to the revenue anticipated, *i.e.*, 2,000,000 francs for the general account.

During the year, as already mentioned, two special funds of 100,000 francs (representing the Polish grant) and 98,050 francs (representing the Czechoslovak grant) were added to this amount, as well as part of the new revenue, which increased the total revenue to 2,612,000 francs (see Table 4).

Of this revenue, 2,484,779.14 francs (see Table 5) have been expended, resulting in a budgeted economy of 127,220.86 francs<sup>1</sup>.

\* \* \*

Actuated by the same spirit of interest and goodwill which I have always testified to the Institute, I feel obliged to add some further observations to the above general analysis of the position.

Table 4 appended, concerning the changes made during the course of the year in the original budget, shows that the number of transfers has greatly increased since the last financial year, so that for almost all the items the position is entirely different from that established at the beginning. It is not enough to state that the transfer system, from the point of view of accountancy, is in principle quite an exceptional proceeding; furthermore, the fact of making such an exception a general rule, and so absolutely transforming the budget, is still more open to criticism. On the other hand, quite objectively, I should point out in extenuation of this unfavourable criticism that the Institute is still in process of development and obviously cannot foresee, several months in advance, the extent and nature of this development, nor the periods when it may take place; that the considerable increase in revenue not entered on the budget should be employed to promote this development without delay; and, finally, in view of these considerations, it must be stated that the greater part of the changes in the budget should not really be regarded as transfers (*i.e.*, funds entered under one item and moved to another) but rather as an increase in the credits entered against the various items in accordance with the new receipts. I should also add that all the ordinary rules of accountancy have been strictly observed in this matter, and that the competent authorities have authorised the above-mentioned changes in the budget.

Nevertheless, I recommend that such changes should be reduced to the minimum, for it is a principle of sound administration to regard the budget as strictly inviolable. It would be preferable in all cases to follow the rule that all changes be postponed till the following financial period and no changes be introduced prior to discussing the measures with the competent authorities and obtaining their approval. Among the transfers which, in my opinion, should be specially avoided are those connected with expenditure on staff, receptions and travelling allowances.

<sup>1</sup> We now pass from this budgeted economy of 127,220.86 francs to the above-mentioned total net economy of 351,157.76 francs, acquired as follows: in order to increase the original budget of 2,000,000 francs — augmented subsequently by the two subsidiary accounts to 2,198,050 francs — to a total of 2,612,000 francs, the deficit had to be transferred from other funds in hand, *i.e.*: 2,612,000 — 2,198,050 = 413,950 francs, these additional funds being:

	Francs.
Received from new receipts not entered on the budget (see preceding table) . . . . .	336,579.90
Received from the Hungarian grant, also transferred from the corresponding special account to the general account . . . . .	18,414.29
Special contribution made by the International Academic Union of Brussels . . . . .	4,766.10
Surplus from 1926 . . . . .	278,126.61
Total . . . . .	637,886.90

If the sum of 413,950 francs brought forward to increase this total is deducted, the remainder: 637,886.90 — 413,950 = 223,936.90 francs, represents the amount of the available funds in hand.

If the budgeted economy (127,220.86 francs) is added to this, a total net economy for the financial period is obtained of 223,936.90 + 127,220.86 = 351,157.76 francs.

With regard to staff expenditure, it will be sufficient to repeat what I have already stated in my former report, that it seems increasingly imperative to draw up organic statutes to regulate the question on a fixed basis. Moreover, I believe that it would be highly advisable, for the good order of the expenditure, to establish definite regulations, subject to no modification during the year for each category of the staff. The rigidity of these regulations during the financial year would eliminate the need for transferring funds to other chapters; in cases where the need for supplementary credits might arise, for the development of the existing services or the establishment of new services, the new requirements would be met by extra work or by the prudent appointment of temporary staff, for the payment of which special funds would be set aside. It is, of course, understood that the Governing Body might, from year to year, introduce changes in these regulations and increase the number of posts, in the certainty that until the discussion of the new budget no further augmentation would be demanded.

With regard to travelling expenses and allowances, the accounts show that the travelling expenses (with the exception of such as are involved by the appointment of new officials, and the homeward journeys of officials leaving the Institute), which were fixed at 80,000 francs, amounted to almost double this sum, *i.e.*, 152,293.50 francs, at the end of the year, and that it was the same with regard to reception expenses, which appear on the budget as 50,000 francs and actually amounted to 84,966 francs.

Another important difference between the budgeted entries and the expenditure incurred is found in Item A of Chapter II, "Upkeep of buildings and furniture". A fund of 30,000 francs was originally allocated to this item, but owing to the sums successively added to this amount, expenditure up to as much as 149,584.79 francs has been possible. The difference is due, in the first place, to the new offices which have been made in the Institute building. It should also be noted that the funds required for the upkeep of the motor-car have also been taken from this item. I am rather inclined to think, therefore, that these items of expenditure should form a special subsidiary section of the budget, for which a separate credit should be allocated from the beginning.

\* \* \*

I have already remarked that considerable progress was made last year in the presentation of the Institute budget owing to the elimination of the special accounts for each national contribution. I must strongly recommend that these efforts be redoubled in order to increase this progress still further, and that the principle be established that no contribution, whatever its origin or purpose, and even if definitely indicated, should form a separate account but should be incorporated, without distinction, in the general funds. It is not my function to decide whether the Institute should undertake special missions for Governments, organisations or private individuals, though I feel obliged to point out the difficulties which may confront the administration as a result of this practice. If undertaken, special accounts must be opened for each mission, which would lead to obvious difficulties in keeping the accounts and destroy the single and very desirable financial administration by causing the Institute to take on the management of matters which it does not initiate.

The Director's Department will no doubt be able to find a way of reconciling both needs so as, on the one side, not to cut off this valuable source of income and, on the other, not to restrict liberty of action unduly and lead to confusion in its administration. At all events, it is advisable, as the Institute's accounts are reckoned in French francs, that all other currencies be eliminated from the accounts.

\* \* \*

The examination of the different items of expenditure has not suggested any detailed observations which might be noted here. I should merely like to repeat my previous recommendation that the use of all stocks, furnished according as the need arises, be controlled (*i.e.*, tea, cigarettes, etc., for receptions; office supplies, propaganda pamphlets; petrol, benzine, spare parts for the motor-car, etc.), as well as the various supplies provided for the use of the staff. In conclusion, I should advise that a capital account be established without delay and appended to the budget, in view of the fact that the Institute is now in the fourth year of its existence.

\* \* \*

Having criticised with the greatest severity, as is my duty, and in the best interests of the Institute, I should add that nothing that has been said in the preceding pages is meant to express the least disapproval of the administration of the Institute. This administration has been shown to be regular and entirely actuated by the desire to achieve increasingly better and more encouraging results. A striking testimony to the confidence which the Institute has awakened throughout the world is manifested by the numerous grants made to the budget by new countries.

The few observations which I have thought well to make should therefore be considered in the light of purely technical criticism, offered with a view to improving the administrative

system of the Institute, which, already admirable, I hope in a little time to see quite perfect, when the minor defects in method so usual in the early stages of all enterprises, and almost inseparable from the actual mistakes which characterise such periods, have been abolished. This, in a word, is my verdict on the situation.

*(Signed)* Dr. F. VIVALDI,  
Assistant Auditor, League of Nations.

Table 1. — Position as on December 31st, 1927.

	General organisation	Subsidiary-Accounts Francs	Marks	Total Francs
Balance as on December 31st, 1926.	564,095.76	102,816.10	534.30	666,911.86
<i>Actual receipts in 1927:</i>				
1. For the financial period 1926, 30,712 francs				
2. For the financial period 1927, 2,523,677.59 francs	2,554,389.59	—	6,000.00	2,554,389.59
Total .....	3,118,485.35	102,816.10	6,534.30	3,221,301.45
<i>Actual expenditure in 1927:</i>				
1. For the financial period 1926, 316,681.15 francs				
2. For the financial period 1927, 2,160,031.90 francs	2,476,713.05	102,816.10	5,499.90	2,579,529.15
Balance as on December 31st, 1927	641,772.30	—	1,034.40	641,772.30

Table 2. — Budget for 1927.

<i>I. Revenue.</i>		
1. Czechoslovak grant .....	15,000	gold francs
2. French grant.....	2,000,000	French francs
3. Polish grant .....	100,000	French francs
<i>II. Expenditure.</i>		
Chapter I. <i>Institute Staff.</i>		
	Francs	Francs
Item A. Director .....	50,000	
B. Heads of sections (four at 42,000 francs).....	168,000	
C. Assistant heads of sections and heads of services (six at 24,000 francs) .....	144,000	
D. Translators and stenographers .....	230,000	
E. Experts, attachés and correspondents .....	218,000	
F. Head of the Director's secretariat, accountant and housekeeper.....	50,000	
G. House staff .....	115,000	
H. Various allowances (residence, family, etc.) .....	110,000	
I. Allowances for cost of living .....	200,000	
J. French delegate .....	35,000	
	-----	1,320,000
Chapter II. <i>Upkeep and Maintenance.</i>		
Item A. Upkeep of buildings and furniture .....	30,000	
B. Heating and lighting .....	60,000	
C. Insurance.....	10,000	
	-----	100,000,
Chapter III. <i>Working Expenses.</i>		
Item A. Travelling and subsistence allowances for the Committee of Directors .....	60,000	
B. Cost of receptions .....	50,000	
C. Travelling allowances, removals (travelling expenses of members of the staff, petrol, taxis, etc.)..	80,000	
D. Office expenses .....	160,000	
E. Library .....	20,000	
F. Publications, etc. ....	100,000	
	-----	470,000
Chapter IV. <i>Unforeseen Expenses</i> .....		110,000
		-----
Total .....		2,000,000

*III. Annexed Budgets.*

A. University mutual assistance (Polish Government grant) ..	100,000 French francs
B. Special reserve fund (Czechoslovak Government grant) ...	15,000 gold francs

*Table 3. — Revenue for 1927.*

<i>Government Grants :</i>	
	Francs
Austria .....	5,384.00
Czechoslovakia :	
1. Ordinary grant .....	98,050.00
2. For the Congress of the Popular Arts .....	45,360.00
Ecuador .....	2,535.80
France :	
1. Ordinary grant .....	2,000,000.00
2. Special contribution from gaming tax.....	50,000.00
Hungary.....	18,414.29
Italy .....	152,999.00
Monaco .....	2,000.00
Poland .....	100,000.00
Portugal .....	15,252.10
Switzerland .....	24,506.25
International Academic Union of Brussels .....	8,312.45
<i>Miscellaneous Receipts (Private telephone calls, Museums Office, etc.).....</i>	<i>34,996.40</i>
Total .....	<u>2,557,810.29</u>



Table 4. — *Transfers and Supplementary Credits for the Financial Period 1927.*

	Original credits	Transfers and Supplementary Credits						Total credits
		March 26th	May 31st	July 22nd	Donation 25.X.27	November 2nd	March 19th, 1928	
	Francs	Francs	Francs	Francs	Francs	Francs	Francs	Francs
<b>Chapter I. <i>Institute Staff.</i></b>								
Item A. Director . . . . .	50,000							50,000
B. Heads of sections . . . . .	168,000	+ 84,000				— 30,000		222,000
C. Assistant heads of sections and heads of services . . . . .	144,000							144,000
D. Translators and stenographers . . . . .	230,000					+ 70,000		300,000
E. Experts, attachés and correspondents . . . . .	218,000	+ 106,000				+ 12,000		336,000
F. Head of the Director's secretariat, accountant and housekeeper . . . . .	50,000							50,000
G. House staff . . . . .	115,000	+ 20,000						135,000
H. Various allowances (residence, family, etc) . . . . .	110,000	+ 30,000						140,000
I. Allowances for cost of living . . . . .	200,000	— 30,000				— 30,000		140,000
J. French delegate . . . . .	35,000							35,000
<b>Chapter II. <i>Upkeep.</i></b>								
Item A. Upkeep of buildings and furniture . . . . .	30,000	+ 30,000		+ 20,000		+ 70,000		150,000
B. Heating and lighting . . . . .	60,000						+ 16,000	76,000
C. Insurance . . . . .	10,000	+ 2,400						12,400
<b>Chapter III. <i>Working Expenses.</i></b>								
Item A. Travelling and subsistence allowances for members of the Committee of Directors . . . . .	60,000					— 15,000		45,000
B. Cost of receptions . . . . .	50,000		+ 15,000			+ 20,000		85,000
C. Removals and travelling expenses (travelling expenses of Institute officials; petrol, taxis, transport) . . . . .	80,000			+ 40,000		+ 30,000	+ 4,000	154,000
<i>Cbis.</i> Travelling and subsistence allowances for experts . . . . .		+ 100,000	+ 45,000			+ 15,000		160,000
D. Office expenses . . . . .	160,000						+ 7,000	167,000
E. Library . . . . .	20,000							20,000
F. Publications, etc. . . . .	100,000		+ 25,000					130,000
G. Museums Office . . . . .					5,000 (from an American benefactor)	+ 5,000	+ 2,000	7,000
Chapter IV. <i>Unforeseen Expenses</i> . . . . .	110,000	+ 117,600	— 85,000	— 60,000			— 29,000	53,600
<b>TOTALS . . . . .</b>	<b>2,000,000</b>	<b>460,000</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>147,000</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>2,612,000</b>

Table 5. — Detailed Account of Expenditure during the Financial Year 1927.

	Credits entered on the budget and special credits	Actual expenditure		Total expenses for financial period	Cancelled credits
		From January 1st to December 31st, 1927	From January 1st to March 31st, 1928		
	Francs	Francs	Francs	Francs	Francs
<b>Chapter I. — Institute Staff.</b>					
Item A. Director . . . . .	50,000	49,999.92	—	49,999.92	0.08
B. Heads of Sections . . . . .	222,000	218,500.00	—	218,500.00	3,500.00
C. Assistant heads of sections and heads of services . . . . .	144,000	142,333.33	—	142,333.33	1,666.67
D. Translators and stenographers . . . . .	300,000	299,242.12	21.00	299,263.12	736.88
E. Experts, attachés and correspondents . . . . .	336,000	316,692.97	11,050.00	327,742.97	8,257.03
F. Head of the Director's secretariat, accountant and housekeeper . . . . .	50,000	47,400.00	2,600.00	50,000.00	—
G. House staff . . . . .	135,000	125,649.47	30.00	125,679.47	9,320.53
H. Various allowances (travelling, residence). . . . .	140,000	138,387.27	—	138,387.27	1,612.73
I. Allowances for cost of living . . . . .	140,000	129,117.93	7,400.00	136,517.93	3,482.07
J. French delegate . . . . .	35,000	34,999.92	—	34,999.92	0.08
<b>Chapter II. — Upkeep.</b>					
Item A. Upkeep of buildings and furniture . . . . .	150,000	42,789.80	106,794.99	149,584.79	415.21
B. Heating and lighting . . . . .	76,000	30,737.05	36,026.40	66,763.45	9,236.55
C. Insurance . . . . .	12,400	12,365.60	—	12,365.60	34.40
<b>Chapter III. — Working Expenses.</b>					
Item A. Travelling and subsistence allowances for members of the Committee of Directors . . . . .	45,000	42,427.35	—	42,427.35	2,572.65
B. Cost of receptions . . . . .	85,000	69,071.35	15,894.65	84,966.00	34.00
C. Removals and travelling expenses (travelling expenses of Institute officials; petrol, taxis, transport). . . . .	154,000	131,112.95	21,180.55	152,293.50	1,706.50
Cbis. Travelling and subsistence allowances for experts . . . . .	160,000	150,139.85	100.00	150,239.85	9,760.15
D. Office expenses . . . . .	167,000	96,801.37	69,368.15	166,169.52	830.48
E. Library . . . . .	20,000	8,023.10	1,749.45	9,772.45	10,227.45
F. Publications . . . . .	130,000	55,908.35	47,676.80	103,585.15	26,414.85
G. Museums Office . . . . .	7,000	1,972.20	4,855.25	6,827.45	172.55
<b>Chapter IV. — Unforeseen Expenses.</b>					
	53,600	16,360.00	—	16,360.00	37,240.00
<b>TOTALS. . . . .</b>	<b>2,612,000</b>	<b>2,160,031.90</b>	<b>324,747.24</b>	<b>2,484,779.14</b>	<b>127,220.86</b>

Table 6. — *Result of Financial Period 1927.*  
(Closed on March 31st, 1928.)

Transactions during the financial period 1927 :

1. <i>Receipts:</i>			
		Francs	Francs
(a)	January 1st to December 31st, 1927...	2,523,677.59	
(b)	January 1st to March 31st, 1928 .....	34,132.70	
	Total .....	2,557,810.29	2,557,810.29
2. <i>Expenditure:</i>			
(a)	January 1st to December 31st, 1927 ..	2,160,031.90	
(b)	January 1st to March 31st, 1928 .....	324,747.24	
	Total .....	2,484,779.14	2,484,779.14
	Surplus .....		73,031.15
The result of the financial period 1926 shows a surplus of .....			278,126.61
The final result of the financial period 1927 shows a surplus of.....			351,157.76