

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

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*League of Nations Publications*

XII.A. INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION

1929

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Geneva, August 2nd, 1929.

**LEAGUE OF NATIONS**

**INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE ON INTELLECTUAL  
CO-OPERATION.**

**REPORT BY THE COMMITTEE ON THE WORK OF ITS  
ELEVENTH PLENARY SESSION.**

SUBMITTED TO THE COUNCIL AND TO THE ASSEMBLY.

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation held its eleventh plenary session at Geneva from July 22nd to 26th, 1929, meeting twice daily.

It re-elected Professor Gilbert MURRAY, Chairman, and M. DESTRÉE and Madame CURIE, Vice-Chairmen. It confirmed M. DE REYNOLD's appointment as Rapporteur.

On Monday, July 29th, 1929, it sat as Governing Body of the Institute, with M. BRUNSCHVICG in the chair.

**I. NATIONAL COMMITTEES.**

Before dealing with the work of the Plenary Committee and its Sub-Committees, we should like to refer to the meeting of the representatives of National Committees held at Geneva from July 18th to 20th, under the chairmanship of Professor Gilbert MURRAY. This was the third meeting of its kind: in 1923, the representatives of the National Committees met for one day in Paris, in conjunction with the members of the Plenary Committee; in 1926, they met at Warsaw.

The Geneva meeting—which will doubtless be followed by others at regular intervals—shows that definite progress has been made since the previous meetings: first, as regards the increase in the number and importance of National Committees (for instance, Italian and British Committees have recently been founded); second, as regards the more regular contact between these Committees on the one hand and the International Committee and Paris Institute on the other. Twenty-five Committees were represented, in addition to the Ukrainian Academic Committee and the Catholic Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, which is an organ of the Catholic Union for International Studies.

The discussions dealt with intellectual co-operation in general. As shown by its first resolution, the meeting was unanimously in favour of reorganisation; this recommendation is to be noted, as it represents, we think, the general opinion of the intellectual world. A second recommendation was adopted dealing with the National Committees themselves, the method of constituting them and their work—and this brings us to the second and most important chapter of the present report.

**II. REVISION OF THE WORK AND ORGANISATION OF INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION.**

The chief of all the resolutions adopted by the Committee during its nine meetings was that which:

“ . . . Requests the Chairman, in consultation with the Secretary-General of the League of Nations and with the Chairman of the Governing Body of the Institute, to appoint a small committee of not more than five members of the International Committee to study the programme, work and organisation of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and of the organisations under its authority, and to give opinions on the improvements which might be introduced therein, so as to increase the positive results of their work.”

The resolution goes on to say that the Committee will be free to add to its number, after consultation with the Chairman, not more than three other persons possessed of special knowledge and experience with regard to the problems under consideration.

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When the work of the Committee is finished, it will report thereon to the Chairman, who will convene a meeting of the International Committee to consider what steps should next be taken.

This resolution calls for some comment.

It is now seven years since the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation has been at work. It may be well to recall its origins. It was convened at Geneva, on August 1st, 1922, by the Council of the League of Nations, to answer three questions which the Council had put to it, viz.:

1. How would it be possible to resume and extend international relations between universities, for example, by exchanges of students and professors and the equivalence of diplomas and degrees?
2. How would it be possible to resume and extend international relations in the domain of science?
3. Lastly, how would it be possible to improve the methods of scientific bibliography in the international sphere?

At this time, the Committee was only a temporary and advisory body. But the Council had left it free to add other items to its programme and had fixed no limits to its duration. By the force of circumstances, the Committee was led, not only to furnish the opinions and proposals asked of it, but also to undertake enquiries on its own account, notably on the position and requirements of intellectual life, and thus gradually to extend its sphere of activity. It at once became apparent that it would need several years to solve the problems which had been put to it and those which it had put to itself. The Committee could not be satisfied with purely theoretical work, and felt the need of taking practical action—it did not wish only to recommend solutions, but to endeavour to have them carried out.

Thus it was that the Committee became permanent. But, as early as 1923, it felt that it could not pursue its work or achieve any results unless it possessed an executive organ. The French Government met this wish by offering, in 1924, to found the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation. The Institute began work in January 1926. It was soon realised how essential the Institute was and what a new impetus it gave to the Committee's activity. But it was also seen that the number of questions to be studied and of problems to be solved was continually increasing, and that some choice among these questions and problems was essential. As early as 1927, the idea of a revision of work, method and organisation was expressed during the meetings. In 1928, this idea took concrete shape, when the Committee discussed at length the report submitted to it by the Director of the Institute. And now, this year, the Committee, by the decision which we have just quoted, has shown its belief that the time has come to go over and revise very carefully all that it has done up to the present.

As a matter of fact, everything that has been undertaken hitherto has, after all, been done in an empirical manner, as and when problems arose and suggestions were made. It is true that the Committee has fixed the framework of intellectual co-operation—perhaps on too large a scale—but it has not yet succeeded in filling in this framework, or even in realising absolutely clearly what it means by intellectual co-operation, what are the limits and aims of this co-operation, and whether its own rôle and that of the organs under its authority is simply one of liaison, or consists in taking the initiative and doing creative work. Since 1922, it has done all this as circumstances dictated, and it has many important successes to its credit; but, after seven years, it is its duty to stop for a moment, to survey the path travelled, to consult the map, and to draw up a new plan.

This is the more necessary, inasmuch as the idea of intellectual co-operation has, for the last two or three years, been making constant progress throughout the world. On all sides it is showing itself as one of the most imperative and also the most characteristic needs of our epoch.

But it is just because this idea is progressing that its protagonists must show themselves worthy of their mission. We cannot disguise the fact that, although the idea is making progress, intellectual co-operation and its organs are being subjected to somewhat severe criticism. Leaving out of account our irreconcilable opponents, as well as the sceptics and the indifferent, who are worse than opponents, we must admit that the best friends of intellectual co-operation, those who take part in it and who are interested in it, are to-day the first to ask for such a revision.

To realise this, it is sufficient to read the Minutes of the meetings held by the representatives of the National Committees at Geneva from July 18th to 20th, immediately before those of the Plenary Committee, the report submitted by M. Morsbach, and the first resolution on which that report comments.

As will be seen, while the idea of a revision is now so ripe as to demand action, the idea comes, in the first instance, from the Committee itself. The Committee put it forward quite independently, and will carry it out entirely on its own initiative.

We cannot anticipate here the conclusions which the Committee of Enquiry may reach, but we can indicate what will be its method. In the first place, on the basis of a list which has already been drawn up by the Institute, it will have to revise the work in progress and the projects awaiting completion, whether in the early or distant future, so as to eliminate all that is not of immediate interest and all that other organs are better able to deal with than we are, thus concentrating our efforts on essentials, and thus making our work gain more in depth than in extent. This presupposes a programme of work for a period of several years. Such a revision will enable us to gain a clearer view of the fundamental idea of intellectual co-operation, to achieve a practical definition of it, and thus to limit it. Once this has been done, the organisation will have to be adapted to the work, and we shall not shrink from considering all the measures of simplification which will become necessary. In this connection, it should be emphasised that,



while efficient administrative methods are essential, they must not be confused with the bureaucratic spirit, which is fatal to intellectual life.

The Committee looks forward to the future with confidence, for, while it intends to be strict with itself and the organs under its authority, it also intends to be just. There can be no doubt that results have been achieved. These we have enumerated in our previous reports, particularly in that of last year. It is on the basis of this report that we now propose to examine the work of the Sub-Committees, while refraining from going into details.

### III. REPORTS OF THE SUB-COMMITTEES.

The Plenary Committee, in examining the reports of the Sub-Committees made a point of applying the principle it had already adopted in 1923, that of arranging the problems in order of importance, so as to leave on one side either temporarily or finally, those which were of secondary interest or were not of immediate utility. Hence it felt entitled to make omissions at any rate of a provisional nature.

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

The Sub-Committee on Intellectual Rights met on July 1st and 2nd, under the chairmanship of M. Casares.

The item of greatest importance to us in the Sub-Committee's work is the problem of *scientific property*. We said last year that this problem was still very far from being solved, but that progress was being made. This progress has continued during the past year.

The draft international convention drawn up in 1927 by a Committee of Experts which met in Paris was very carefully examined in the course of the year. As a result of observations submitted by M. Serruys on behalf of the Economic Committee, it was recognised that the draft international convention, if it was to have any chance of acceptance, must contain an additional note guaranteeing manufacturers, by means of a system of insurances, against the new burdens which might be the outcome of the royalties to be paid to scientists and inventors. M. Gallié was asked to draw up this note; as a result of enquiries among insurance companies in France, Great Britain and elsewhere, it appears that the time has come to make a new effort to define as far as possible the scope to be covered by such an insurance. Either a methodical questionnaire or else a preliminary draft policy should be drawn up; a mixed commission consisting of insurance experts, legal experts and a representative of the Economic Committee should then be summoned. The Sub-Committee adopted a resolution to this effect.

This resolution shows that the idea of scientific property is still in the propaganda stage. The idea is spreading and is gaining new adherents. We can assist this movement by interesting the insurance world in scientific property.

The second question in order of importance is that of authors' rights. The Sub-Committee is fully aware that it is far from being the first to deal with it. The Berne Convention, revised at Berlin and then at Rome, the Berne bureaux, and the Buenos Aires Convention revised at Havana—all date from before the war. What we can do is to assist in the efforts made to harmonise these two Conventions and to unify the laws and agreements protecting intellectual productions. In 1935, a diplomatic Conference is to meet at Brussels to prepare for the revision of the Berne Conventions. The Sub-Committee and the Plenary Committee considered that the enquiries and researches pursued by the Paris Institute were of sufficient interest to be of value to this future Conference, and therefore propose to publish them.

We do not intend to enumerate all the other problems with which the Sub-Committee dealt. We desire, however, to emphasise its method, which is entirely in conformity with the spirit of co-operation. It endeavours, whenever the opportunity occurs, to act as a link between the bodies which study the legal aspects of the protection of intellectual rights and to co-ordinate their efforts: these bodies are the Berne Offices, the Rome Institute for the Unification of Private Law, the Legal Services of the League of Nations and the Paris Institute.

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

This Sub-Committee, which sat from July 4th to 6th, under the chairmanship of M. Rocco, the Minister, has the same main object; the essence of its work also lies in co-ordination. This is being carried out primarily in the Committees which, for some years past, have acted as supplementary organs to the Sub-Committee—the Committee of Directors of National University Offices and the Committee of Representatives of Students' International Associations.

The operations of the former Committee have developed on normal lines. It has continued to concern itself with equivalences, but has also taken up a new question, though the Plenary Committee called attention to its importance as long ago as 1922—the teaching of modern languages. The Hungarian Government is proposing to hold a Congress at Budapest on this subject; the Sub-Committee and the Plenary Committee have decided to keep in touch with this Congress and to give technical assistance.

The work of the Committee of Representatives of Students' International Associations is, on the other hand, proceeding at a somewhat slower pace. The reason is that its programme has been almost entirely completed. There will be no object in holding a meeting next year until fresh questions arise, and if none do arise—for it is not desirable to raise them artificially—the meeting might be postponed.

On the other hand, a new Committee—that of the representatives of scientific institutes of international studies—though the most recently formed, seems to be assuming genuine importance. The first meeting was held in Berlin in 1928; this year it was followed by a second Conference, which met in London at the invitation of the Royal Institute for International Affairs. An executive committee was appointed to superintend, during the intervals between meetings, the performance of the work jointly undertaken.

Notwithstanding all the difficulties by which its solution is beset, the problem of post-university scholarships has not been abandoned. The Sub-Committee hopes that it will be possible this year to summon a committee of experts comprising, not only representatives of qualified institutions but also a certain number of directors of laboratories and university institutions, all of whom are concerned with the exact sciences, as well as with social science and the humanities.

The Sub-Committee called attention to two publications on which the Institute had successfully embarked. The first of these is the volume dealing with university exchanges in Europe, of which a revised and enlarged edition in English has recently been issued, with the help of a grant from the American National Council on Education; it is to be issued in French and German shortly. The second book is the annual list of holiday courses, which has also been enlarged.

#### C. *Sub-Committee on Arts and Letters.*

This Sub-Committee sat from July 8th to 12th, under the chairmanship of M. Destrée.

It also can point to the development of institutions for whose creation it is responsible. First comes the International Museums Office. In the Sub-Committee's view, this Office, whose activity is constantly increasing, now needs inside the Institute, its own autonomous organisation, its own staff and its own funds. With this object, the Sub-Committee has asked the Bureau of the Office to lay before it next year, after consultation with the Director of the Institute, a well-considered scheme.

The International Museums Office has been dealing with casts, in which connection mention should be made of the exhibition now open at Cologne—a new international event in the sphere of art. It has been considering the educational rôle of museums—and proposes to establish an international centre for information regarding the reproduction of works of art—and also a scheme for international lecture tours.

It will be recalled that the Office publishes a periodical, *Museumion*, which is the only review dealing exclusively with museum subjects. Further efforts are required to increase its circulation.

After the International Museums Office, we must allude to the growing international movement in the field of popular art. The International Congress held at Prague last October—the first of its kind—the original idea of which is due to the Sub-Committee, proved an indisputable success. It has led to the formation of an international Popular Art Committee, whose object is to continue the work of the Congress and carry out its recommendations. Although this Committee has been formed independently of the usual machinery, the initiative is one worthy of encouragement. Other steps are being taken in the same field; we referred last year to an international exhibition of popular art which the city of Berne proposes to organise in 1934, and which will serve as a continuation of the Prague Congress and an illustration of its aims.

As will be seen, it is in the sphere of art that international co-operation has proved most fruitful. The province of literature has scarcely yet been touched; the problem of translation is still under consideration, and the Sub-Committee has authorised the Institute to continue its negotiations for the resumption of international publishers' congresses. As regards music, the Sub-Committee has resumed consideration of the question of pitch, and has again expressed the desire that the meeting of experts which it proposed last year should at length be convened.

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

The Sub-Committee sat from July 13th to 16th, under the chairmanship of M. Krüss. It dealt with a large number of special problems, such as the standardisation of linguistic terms, the preservation of printed matter and manuscripts, etc. As was the case last year, however, library co-ordination and the co-ordination of scientific bibliography were the two chief questions on the agenda.

As regards the first of these, what the Sub-Committee recommends is that the Committee of Library Experts should again be convened; that the guide to national information services and the formalities for obtaining loans should be published; that a second edition of the "Index Bibliographicus" should be prepared; that the attempts to introduce a standard system of abbreviations for titles and periodicals should be continued; that detailed proposals should be made for the exchange of information between important libraries in connection with the purchase of foreign books; and lastly, that the study of questions connected with international exchanges of publications should be resumed. It has also directed the Institute to enter into informal negotiations with the International Institute of Bibliography at Brussels, with a view to laying the foundations of practical co-operation.

The Sub-Committee is delighted with the recent success of the Congress of the International Federation of Librarians' Associations at Rome. Moreover, the President of the Congress, M. Collijn, attended the Sub-Committee's meetings, and his presence demonstrated and strengthened the link which already existed between the intellectual co-operation movement and the International Federation of Librarians' Associations. This relation had already been illustrated at the Rome Congress, in which several members of the Sub-Committee took a very active part.

In regard to the co-ordination of bibliography, no important advance has been made during the year. In the biological sciences, it is already so far achieved as no longer to require the

Sub-Committee's attention; for the physical sciences, a conference of experts is to meet before the end of the year; in the case of the economic sciences, no agreement has yet been reached; and as regards the Romance languages, the co-ordination of the special reviews has not yet been secured, but an extensive scheme of improvements is ready and has been accepted.

Another activity of unquestionable importance is the enquiry into the extent of the material resources at the disposal of scientific research. This enquiry has taken the form of the compilation of intellectual statistics, and it has been undertaken by the Institute. The work is so far advanced that, thanks to the co-operation of Governments, the first tables will shortly be ready for publication. They will doubtless bring up problems which the Committee can arrange to have investigated, beginning in 1930. Special attention will have to be given to that part of the enquiry which concerns the resources available for pure science.

This enquiry into the extent of the material resources at the disposal of scientific research—which must be understood to mean intellectual life as a whole—amounts to a resumption, on a much more scientific basis, of the enquiry into conditions of intellectual life which the Committee undertook as long ago as 1922, but which it was prevented by lack of funds from carrying to a conclusion. True, we must not repose a blind faith in statistics. At the same time, we must realise what statistics can lead to if intelligently interpreted. Figures, however, incomplete, provoke comparisons, and comparisons provoke reflections, which in turn lead to ideas, and these again to action.

#### *E. Sub-Committee of Experts for the Instruction of Youth in the Aims of the League of Nations.*

By a decision of the Assembly, the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation was instructed to obtain the views of the educational world as to the best methods of familiarising young people with the aims and work of the League of Nations, with the object of training the public to regard international co-operation as the normal method of conducting world affairs.

A Sub-Committee of Experts was accordingly appointed, and, after meeting at Paris and Geneva in 1926 and 1927 and giving long consideration to all the suggestions put forward, compiled a booklet entitled "How to make the League of Nations known". In addition, it established information centres both at Paris and Geneva. The important consequences of these measures give every reason for satisfaction.

The Secretariat, for its part, has published a pamphlet entitled "The Aims and Organisation of the League of Nations". This has been welcomed on every side, as also has the *Educational Survey*, the first number of which has just been published.

The Committee has noted and approved the results, but considers it necessary to summon another meeting of the Sub-Committee of Experts next year to consider how this work can be continued.

#### IV. QUESTIONS CONSIDERED BY THE PLENARY COMMITTEE.

First and foremost among these questions is that of the educational film. The President of the Governing Body of the International Educational Cinematographic Institute at Rome, M. Rocco, a member of the Plenary Committee, made a statement as to the steps to be taken to reduce the price of films dealing with the League; he recommended that the League should come to an agreement with the various Governments. M. Rocco's statement will be transmitted to the Governing Body of the Rome Institute and to the Information Section. The Committee also listened to a report by M. de Feo, Director of the International Educational Cinematographic Institute. It adopted his conclusions, more especially as regards the study of the relations between the educational cinema, television and broadcasting.

The Committee discussed, chapter by chapter, the report submitted by M. Luchaire, Director of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation. In this connection, the Committee examined with interest the review *La Coopération intellectuelle* published by the Institute. This review is not merely an organ of information, but also contains original articles written by the most highly qualified experts. The Committee strongly recommends it to its members.

Lastly, it instructed the Institute to deal with the question of the international exchange of schoolchildren, and to consider, in conjunction with the Secretariat, what inter-Governmental arrangements could be made to promote such exchanges.

#### V. CONCLUSION.

When we take a general view of the proceedings of the Committee and its various organs during the past year, we are led to the following conclusions.

The operations undertaken by the Committee direct, or at its instigation, have proceeded somewhat more slowly. This is due partly to the difficulties inherent in any undertaking in the international field; partly to the large number of schemes in course of execution (we see once more that the time has now come to reduce their number rather than seek to increase it); and partly to the methods of working, which require reconsideration.

On the other hand, constant progress is being made in regard to liaison and co-ordination. This is perhaps the essential part of our task. In any case, what we do must not be judged

from a too purely administrative point of view. It must be remembered that a large public has been reached indirectly, quite apart from official action. Many instances could be given. Certain ideas launched or proposals made by the Committee may have come to nothing; but the ideas have spread and the proposals have been taken up in other quarters. If it is true, as we said in connection with the Sub-Committee of Experts, that international co-operation is the normal method of conducting world affairs, it is quite certain—more certain with every day that passes—that international co-operation is the normal method of conducting intellectual affairs and is a necessity to the intellectual life of our time.

The work we have begun must be continued in the face of all difficulties, for time is on its side. The moment has certainly come for a general rearrangement; but this must be entered upon in an optimistic and constructive spirit. It must never be forgotten that the field is a vast one, and that seven years of work are but a negligible proportion of the time that must pass before what has been begun reaches—if ever it does reach—its conclusion.

(Signed) Gilbert MURRAY, *Chairman.*

(Signed) G. DE REYNOLD, *Rapporteur.*

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### Appendix 1.

## RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS PROPOSED BY THE SUB-COMMITTEES AND BY THE CONFERENCE OF NATIONAL COMMITTEES, AND ADOPTED BY THE PLENARY COMMITTEE.

### SUB-COMMITTEE ON INTELLECTUAL RIGHTS.

#### I. *Consideration of the Resolutions previously adopted by the Committee in connection with Intellectual Rights.*

The Sub-Committee, having taken note of the report submitted by the Institute on the different resolutions previously adopted by the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation in regard to intellectual rights, approves the manner in which the questions which have claimed the Institute's attention have been dealt with.

#### 2. *Authors' Rights.*

The Sub-Committee on Intellectual Rights has endorsed the following proposals:

(a) The Sub-Committee on Intellectual Rights, having taken cognisance of the report submitted by the International Institute on its enquiries in connection with authors' rights, notes the first results obtained from the questionnaire addressed to the various National Committees, and proposes that these enquiries should be pursued and the results communicated to the National Committees with a view to fixing the terms of a model publisher's contract and demonstrating the value of legal deposit as of any other guarantee likely to safeguard authors' rights.

(b) The Sub-Committee recommends still closer co-operation between the Institute, the National Committees on Intellectual Co-operation, the International Bureau at Berne and the International Institute of Private Law at Rome, with a view to improving the systematic collection of international documents on case law in regard to authors' rights.

(c) The Sub-Committee on Intellectual Rights desires to encourage the efforts of the Institute: (1) towards adopting an international jurisdictional sanction of authors' rights; (2) towards obtaining the extension to applied works of art of the international protection granted to works of art in the strict sense.

(d) The Sub-Committee on Intellectual Rights, after considering the resolution, adopted by the Assembly of the League of Nations and forwarded by the Council, concerning the international unification of the regulations governing authors' rights, the principles of which may be derived from the Berne and Havana Conventions, proposes to the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation that it should invite the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, with the International Institute of Private Law at Rome and the International Bureau at Berne, to examine the expediency of concluding a general agreement, and then, by comparing and selecting different articles from the Berne and Havana Conventions, to show what principles are common to both Conventions and would guarantee the widest possible measure of protection to intellectual workers.

(e) The Sub-Committee on the proposal of the Confederation of Intellectual Workers, invites the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation to open an enquiry on the subject of authors' rights in mechanical sound reproduction.

(f) The Sub-Committee, having taken note of the information supplied to it by M. Gallié on the fresh progress made in connection with the *droit de suite*, invites the Institute, with the help of the International Confederation of Intellectual Workers, to endeavour to get action taken on the recommendation of the Rome Conference advocating the establishment of the *droit de suite* in all countries according to the Berne Convention.

3. *Scientific Property.*

The Sub-Committee, having taken note of the report of the Institute on the question of scientific property, and after hearing the statement by M. Gallié and M. Serruys, and while realising the practical possibilities of the different systems proposed during the discussion, considers that, before drafting the note contemplated by the resolution of the Council and Assembly of the League, it would be well to extend the field of enquiry and to obtain further information by convening a small committee, to consist of technical insurance experts and legal experts.

4. *Juridical and Social Status of Intellectual Workers belonging to the Liberal Professions.*

The Sub-Committee, having taken note of the report submitted by the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, proposes to invite the Institute to continue the study of problems relating to the juridical and social status of intellectual workers belonging to the liberal professions, in co-operation with the International Labour Office and the professional associations.

5. *Legal Status of International Associations and Foundations.*

The Sub-Committee on Intellectual Rights, having taken note of the preliminary information obtained by the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation in regard to the juridical status of international associations, proposes to invite the Institute to compare the different draft statutes, by means of an enquiry conducted by all the competent bodies, and to prepare the basis of a model statute for international associations not established for purposes of gain, which will contain minimum guarantees of freedom and independence.

6. *Obstacles to the International Diffusion of Books.*

The Sub-Committee on Intellectual Rights, having noted the results obtained as regards the reduction of Customs duties on books, proposes to invite the International Institute to continue its representations to the Governments with a view to the establishment of a list of the facilities contained in the new Postal Convention and other diplomatic instruments or regulations encouraging the circulation of books, and with a view to obtaining the revision of the Customs tariffs applying to books, the reduction of postal rates and the preparation of all measures calculated to encourage the circulation of books and other instruments of intellectual life and activity.

The International Committee, in approving these proposals, considers that the tasks assigned to the Institute by the Sub-Committee's resolutions should be fixed as follows:

1. Preparation of the Brussels Diplomatic Conference in 1935, *i.e.*, all the questions relating to authors' rights. The Institute will publish the studies on this subject in one or several booklets.
2. Consideration of the possibility of unifying the Berne and Havana Conventions.
3. Study of a model publisher's contract.
4. Continuation of the enquiry on scientific property.
5. Regime of international associations not established for purposes of gain.

SUB-COMMITTEE ON UNIVERSITY RELATIONS.

I. *Work of the University Relations Section of the Institute.*

The Sub-Committee, after hearing the report of the Institute on the work of the University Relations Section, submitted by the Head of the Section and commented upon by the Director of the Institute:

- (1) Fully approves the general plan of the Section's work, which is being conducted both cautiously and methodically;
- (2) Warmly congratulates the Institute on its publications dealing with university exchanges and holiday courses, more particularly as the last edition of the book on exchanges is a considerable improvement on previous editions;
- (3) Shares the view of the Institute that the proposal to publish an international university guide should not be carried any further.

2. *Consideration of the Resolutions previously adopted by the Committee in connection with University Relations.*

The Sub-Committee, after reviewing the resolutions previously adopted by the Plenary Committee on the subject of university relations, and noting that nearly all the questions still requiring consideration appear on other items of its agenda, draws attention, nevertheless, to the importance of the question of travelling facilities for certain classes of scholars, which has not yet been solved.

Recalling the general recommendation adopted on the subject by the Assembly of the League of Nations in 1924, the Sub-Committee:

(1) Is of opinion that a detailed scheme should be drawn up, indicating:

(a) What classes of scholars should benefit by these facilities, it being understood that professors engaged in higher education and, to an extent to be determined, secondary-school teachers will be first considered;

(b) The best methods of securing them these advantages by instituting an international identity card or otherwise;

(2) Requests the Secretariat to communicate its resolution to the delegates of the National Committees on Intellectual Co-operation, who will be meeting at Geneva on July 18th next;

(3) Requests the International Committee to instruct the Institute to make a thorough study of this question.<sup>1</sup>

### 3. *Co-ordination of the Scientific Study of International Relations.*

The Sub-Committee, after hearing Professor Zimmern's report on the Second Conference of Institutes for the Scientific Study of International Relations:<sup>2</sup>

(1) Notes with satisfaction that the work of co-ordination undertaken last year in this important field has since made considerable progress;

(2) Authorises the Institute, which acts as secretariat of these conferences and as a connecting link between the various national groups, to undertake the work entrusted to it by the resolutions of the London Conference;

(3) Has noted with considerable interest the proposal to convene a congress of professors engaged in the study of international relations; it considers that the Governing Body of the Institute should, if occasion arises, decide how far the Institute shall participate in this Congress.

### 4. *National University Offices.*

The Sub-Committee, noting M. de Waldkirch's report on the fourth meeting of the Directors of National University Offices:<sup>3</sup>

(1) Desires to place on record the interest which it takes in the questions carefully considered by the meeting of Directors, more especially the highly delicate problem of equivalences, with regard to which it requests M. Castillejo to prepare a report summarising his observations to the Sub-Committee;

(2) Authorises the Institute to collect, with the assistance of the University Offices, the texts of laws or departmental regulations in the various countries governing the status of foreign professors;

(3) Considers an international congress on the teaching of modern languages highly desirable, and asks the Committee to give all possible support to such a congress, if the Hungarian Government agrees to convene it;

(4) Requests the Committee to instruct the Institute to consult directors of higher education in the various countries as to the expediency of holding the conference proposed by M. de Magyary, and, if it obtains sufficient promises of attendance, to prepare the said conference.

### 5. *International Students' Organisations.*

The Sub-Committee takes note of M. Hendrickx's report on the fourth session of the Committee of Representatives of International Student's Organisations,<sup>4</sup> and of the explanations given by the Director and Deputy-Director of the Institute and by the Head of the Section.

The Sub-Committee remains convinced of the importance and value of the meetings of this Committee and wishes once again to place on record the great and sympathetic interest it takes in students' associations.

In particular, the Sub-Committee:

(1) Is happy to note that, in accordance with the recommendation it made last year, full agreement has been reached between the International Federation of Students and the other associations regarding the distribution of international identity cards;

(2) Authorises the Institute to prepare a select list of publications of interest to students;

<sup>1</sup> As the Institute is already overburdened with work, the Committee decided to postpone this question.

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

<sup>3</sup> The report is published as an annex to the Minutes of the eleventh Session of the International Committee on intellectual Co-operation.

<sup>4</sup> The following resolutions were adopted at this Session:

#### *Resolution I.*

The Committee congratulates the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, and especially the University Relations Section, on the publication of the editions for 1929 of *Holiday Courses in Europe* and *University Exchanges in Europe*.

With regard to the second of these publications, the Committee desires unanimously to express its indebtedness to the American Council on Education, by whose good offices its appearance was made possible.

The Committee requests the different institutions herein represented to use their best efforts to increase the sale and circulation of this handbook.

#### *Resolution II.*

The Committee invites the international students' organisations to keep the University Relations Section of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation informed of their activities, to advise the Section, in good time, of forthcoming meetings of their special committees, and to make use of whatever assistance the Section may be able to afford.

The Committee notes with satisfaction the results achieved by the meeting of representatives of international students' organisations held at the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation on December 3rd, 1928 (resolution 5, paragraph 6,



(3) Requests the Secretariat to bring to the notice of the National Committees represented at the meeting of July 18th next, Resolution No. VII adopted by the Committee of Students' Organisations, it being understood that the said communication will be followed by a memorandum from the Institute, sent to all National Committees;

(4) Being anxious to render regular co-operation between the League of Nations Organisation for Intellectual Co-operation and the international students' associations as effective as possible:

(a) Decides to adhere in principle to the practice of holding annual autumn and spring meetings, it being understood, however, that the latter might, if circumstances required, be suspended by the Governing Body of the Institute, until the questions placed on its agenda warranted this meeting;

(b) Refers to the meeting of Directors of University Offices M. Castillejo's proposal for the organisation of a service which would be placed at the disposal of students to meet their international requirements;

for 1927, and Resolution 3, 1928). It considers this annual meeting to be one of the best means of assuring close co-operation between the Institute and the international organisations, and regards it as an essential preliminary to its own work.

#### *Resolution III.*

The Committee of Representatives of International Student Societies notes with satisfaction the arrangements which the International Federation of Students (C.I.E.) has made for issuing the international student identity card to students registered at universities and institutions of higher learning of university status.

The Committee, being convinced of the advisability of having only one issuing agency in each country, affirms its agreement that the National Union of Students, members of the C.I.E., is the appropriate body to distribute the cards.

Being desirous of ensuring that all students eligible should benefit by the card, the Committee notes the arrangements made by the Office of the Commission for International Relations and Travel of the C.I.E. to issue a special general edition for the following categories of students:

- (a) Those studying in a foreign country where there is no National Union issuing the card;
- (b) Those who are unable to obtain the card through the usual channels:

The Committee takes note of the memorandum containing a proposed agreement regarding the issue of the card to members of *Pax Romana* (see Annex I).

It also notes the proposed arrangement for distributing the card to members of the World Union of Jewish Students in those countries where the Jewish students are not members of the National Union of Students (see Annex II).

The Committee notes the arrangements made by the C.I.E. to include in the card certificates of membership of the other student societies represented at the meeting and thanks the C.I.E. for its action in this matter.

The Committee asks the other societies represented to assist the C.I.E. in obtaining additional facilities for bearer of the card.

#### *Resolution IV.*

The Institute of Intellectual Co-operation is asked to prepare a list of selected reference books and other publications of particular value to students, and to circulate this list annually during the month of April. The list should contain a brief description of the contents of each publication mentioned. It should also give particulars of the price, publisher, and date of each publication.

The international student societies are asked to send to the Institute, by December 1st, a list of all their publications which may appropriately be included in this list. This list should be accompanied by a copy of each publication and by information as to prices and where the books may be obtained in different countries.

#### *Resolution V.*

The Committee agrees that it is not at present practicable to produce a complete International Students' Guide as suggested by the representative of *Pax Romana*.

Thanks, however, to the initiative of *Pax Romana*, satisfactory progress has been made during the past year in co-ordinating the various publications produced by the student organisations represented at the meeting.

The Committee recommends that this co-operation may be made more effective if the organisations adopt the procedure of sending each other preliminary proofs of all their publications.

Furthermore, each organisation represented is asked to lose no opportunity of making known among their members those publications of the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation and of the other societies. It is suggested that printed lists of suitable publications of other societies might with advantage be included in the publications issued by the societies.

#### *Resolution VI.*

The Committee repeats its resolution of last year, dealing with unemployment among intellectuals and the question of statistics of students, in the following terms:

The Committee again invites the international students' organisations to procure exact information as to the state of unemployment existing among intellectual workers, and to forward this to the International Labour Office; especially it invites them to reply to the questionnaire drafted by this Office, and to assist in a similar manner any investigations which may be undertaken by other organisations.

The Committee expresses the desire that the International Labour Office should, for its part, publish such statistics and information as it may receive.

The Committee draws the attention of the Advisory Committee of Intellectual Workers, of the International Labour Office and of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation to the fact that, in order to alleviate the unemployment among intellectual workers, it is above all essential to possess statistics showing the demand.

Such statistics should be so compiled as to anticipate, for a certain period, the needs of the different liberal professions, in order that the production of intellectual workers may better adapt itself to the demand.

It is therefore necessary that the investigation and the compiling of statistics deal, not only with the existing situation, but more especially with the future demand for intellectual workers in each of the countries under consideration.

Only such an anticipation of the future demand will make it possible to guide students entering or about to enter the universities into the various intellectual professions.

#### *Resolution VII.*

The Committee noted, with the greatest interest and satisfaction, the response of the British National Committee on Intellectual Co-operation to the resolution adopted last year (Resolution II), and communicated to the British Committee by the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation;

Considers that the initiative taken by the British Committee, in calling together the national groups of member

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

The Sub-Committee is happy to note the success of the Meeting of Experts on International Inter-School Correspondence,<sup>1</sup> and authorises the Institute to ask the authorities concerned in

associations for the purpose of examining the methods to be employed in carrying out the decisions of the Committee, deserves to be followed by the Committees of other countries;

Would be grateful if the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation would communicate this proposal to the different National Committees.

### *Resolution VIII.*

The Committee considers that, in the interests of all students, the use of similar titles for the designation of students' organisations or of organisations working on behalf of students should be avoided in order to prevent all possibility of confusion.

The Committee begs that the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation will examine the possibility of carrying out this resolution.

### *Annex I.*

#### MEMORANDUM REGARDING THE ISSUE OF THE INTERNATIONAL STUDENT IDENTITY CARD TO MEMBERS OF PAX ROMANA.

A meeting took place in the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, Palais-Royal, Paris, on April 24th, 1929, to discuss a method whereby the card might be made more easily available for Catholic students.

There were present Ivison S. Macadam, Chairman of the Commission for International Relations and Travel of the International Confederation of Students (C.I.E.) and Dr. Nello Palmieri, President of the Commission of International Relations of Pax Romana.

The representative of the C.I.E. stated that, at present, members of Pax Romana could obtain the card from the National Unions of Students, members of the C.I.E., which were issuing the card in practically every country.

Those members of Pax Romana who were studying in countries where there was no National Union of Students issuing the card could now obtain a copy of the Special General Edition by applying to the office of the Commission for International Relations and Travel of the C.I.E., through the Office of Pax Romana.

As the methods of obtaining the card had not up to the present been accepted by Pax Romana, it was suggested that a special procedure be adopted, as an exception, in view of certain peculiar necessities arising from the specific character of Pax Romana as a Federation of Catholic students.

Dr. Palmieri pointed out that it was possible for Pax Romana to obtain exclusively for its own members a number of important facilities available only to Catholic students.

Both representatives being desirous of promoting international student co-operation, they sought together a method of reconciling the divergent points of view hitherto adopted by the two organisations.

The representative of Pax Romana stated that his organisation was prepared to renounce its scheme for issuing a separate card for members of Pax Romana. The representative of the C.I.E. was prepared to consider an alternative method of distributing the C.I.E. card to the members of Pax Romana.

It was therefore agreed that the representatives propose the following procedure to their respective organisations:

(a) The Commission for International Relations and Travel of the C.I.E. shall supply the office of Pax Romana with a number of identity card application forms. These forms duly completed and attested by the university authorities shall be returned to the C.I.E., together with the necessary two photographs of the applicant.

(b) The Commission shall then issue a copy of the special general edition of the card, it being left to the Office of Pax Romana to complete pages 2 and 3 and sign the Certificate of Recommendation incorporated in the card.

(c) The Office of Pax Romana shall accept responsibility for ensuring against misuse of the cards thus issued, and agrees to pay to the C.I.E. a fee to cover the cost of printing and issuing these cards, and in addition a tax of 1 Swiss franc on each card.

It was agreed by the representatives that the arrangement shall come into operation as soon as it has been approved by the two organisations and shall remain in force for three years from October 1st, 1929, when it shall be reconsidered in the light of the experience gained.

(Signed) Dr. Nello PALMIERI,  
Representative of Pax Romana.

(Signed) Ivison S. MACADAM,  
Representative of the International  
Confederation of Students.

### *Annex II.*

#### MEMORANDUM REGARDING THE ISSUE OF THE INTERNATIONAL STUDENT IDENTITY CARD TO MEMBERS OF THE WORLD UNION OF JEWISH STUDENTS.

(a) A Jewish student who is not a member of the National Union applies for his international identity card through the Jewish students' association to which he belongs. The Jewish students' association transmits such requests collectively to the national union of the country concerned.

(b) The National Union then issues the cards and sends them to the Jewish union, which distributes them to its members.

(c) In countries where the Jewish students' union cannot obtain application forms and identity cards from the National Union, they shall apply to the World Union of Jewish Students. Applications thus received shall be submitted to the Commission for International Relations and Travel of the C.I.E. and a copy of the special general edition of the card shall then be issued.

(Signed) Léon STEINIG,  
Representative of the W.U.J.S.

(Signed) Ivison S. MACADAM,  
Representative of the C.I.E.

<sup>1</sup> The recommendations adopted at this meeting are as follows:

#### *Recommendation I.*

The meeting requests the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation to ask the proper authorities in each country to encourage the formation of international inter-school correspondence offices, and, where such already exist, to help them by mentioning them in the official *Educational Review* and by encouraging the work of teachers who interest themselves in the matter.

#### *Recommendation II.*

In the interests of international co-operation, the meeting recommends that a national centre for international inter-school correspondence should be set up in every country.

Certain National Committees on intellectual co-operation seem eminently qualified to undertake this duty.

#### *Recommendation III.*

With a view to increasing the value of letters exchanged by way of international inter-school correspondence, the meeting calls the attention of directors of international inter-school correspondence offices and members of the teaching



each country to encourage the foundation and the activities of international inter-school correspondence offices. It authorises the Director to appoint an official of the Institute to act as Secretary of the Permanent Committee set up by the meeting in all matters coming within the Institute's range of work.

7. *Use of the Gramophone in the Teaching of Modern Languages.*

The Sub-Committee, taking note of the Institute's report on the use of the gramophone in the teaching of modern languages, recommends that this question be placed on the agenda of an international congress on the teaching of modern languages which, as it hopes, will meet shortly.

8. *The Problem of Multilingual Schools.*

The Sub-Committee, after hearing with the greatest interest M. Castillejo's report on the problem of multilingual schools, based on a practical experiment carried out in Madrid, recommends that this question be placed on the agenda of the future international congress on the teaching of modern languages.

SUB-COMMITTEE ON ARTS AND LETTERS.

*Artistic Relations.*

1. *Protection of the Beauties of Nature.*

The Sub-Committee hopes that the Institute will resume the examination of the problems raised in the different countries by the protection of the beauties of nature. It is of opinion that the Artistic Relations Section, in agreement with the Scientific Relations Section and the Legal Service, should prepare the publication of a documentary booklet on this question.

2. *Year-Book of Arts and Letters.*

The Sub-Committee is of opinion that it should *for the time being* drop the question of an international year-book of arts and letters, pending the publication of national year-books, which might be suggested, for example, to the National Committees.

3. *International Museums Office.*

The Sub-Committee on Arts and Letters has taken note of the reports submitted by the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation and by Sir Cecil Harcourt Smith, representing the Bureau of the International Museums Office, on the work of that institution, its achievements and its plans.

It has noted the number and the importance of the questions relating to the Office, which are bound to multiply in the near future. It is of opinion that the Office can only fulfil its purpose if it has, within the framework of the Institute, its own organisation, staff and budget, and accordingly it requests the Bureau of the International Museums Office to submit to it for examination at its next session a detailed draft organisation prepared in agreement with the Directors of the Institute.

With regard to the items included in the Office programme, the Sub-Committee adopted the following resolutions:

i. *Casts.* — It is desirable:

(a) That the Office should pursue its enquiry concerning casting workshops, and supplement its information relating to the original moulds kept in its workshops; the information collected and classified shall be published either in a special booklet or in *Museion*.

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profession to a point of capital importance, namely, that it is just as necessary that those wishing to take part in the correspondence should be able to write their native tongue fluently and correctly as that they should be to some extent able to express themselves in a foreign tongue.

The meeting is of opinion that the classifications A, B and C, indicating the capacities of pupils on the enrolment-lists, should refer, not to their knowledge of the foreign tongue, but to character and intelligence combined with their standard in the mother-tongue.

*Recommendation IV.*

The meeting decides to form a Permanent International Inter-School Correspondence Committee. For the first year, this Committee shall be constituted as follows:

England . . . . .	Mr. Renfield.
France . . . . .	M. Ch. M. Garnier.
Germany . . . . .	M. Niessen.
Italy . . . . .	M. G. Del Vecchio.
Roumania . . . . .	Mme. Stella Vladesco.
Switzerland . . . . .	M. Pierre Bovet.
United States of America . . . . .	Mrs. A. Wilson.

The Committee has elected M. Garnier chairman, and M. Garnier and Mr. Renfield executive officers.

The meeting requests the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation to detail one of its officials to act as Secretary to the Committee.

It shall be the duty of the Secretariat of the Permanent Committee to collect and circulate information relating to the practical work done in the matter of international inter-school correspondence, to publish an information bulletin and to organise periodical international meetings.

(b) That, in order to prepare an agreement concerning *surmoulage* and to bring about an international agreement for the diffusion of casts; a meeting should be convened of representatives of the commercial branches of official museum workshops.

2. *Exhibition of Casts.* — The Sub-Committee approves the measures taken to hold an exhibition of casts at Cologne, and has pleasure in congratulating the Museums Office upon this further international manifestation in the realm of art.

3. *Museums as an Educational Medium.* — It is desirable that there should be created at the Museums Office an international information centre on the reproduction of works of art. This centre will establish relations with the official services in the different museums which concern themselves with the execution and sale of reproductions of works of art—photographs, engravings, casts, etc.—so as to facilitate the diffusion of reproductions by methods which will be devised by the Bureau of the International Museums Office.

The Sub-Committee unanimously hopes that M. Destrée's scheme of international lecture tours will be carried out. It hopes that the necessary funds will be placed at the disposal of the Office.

4. *Broadcast Propaganda.* — The Sub-Committee recommends that the Office should organise an international broadcast propaganda service on behalf of museums. It has been glad to note the conclusion of an agreement for this purpose between the International Broadcasting Office and the International Museums Office.

5. *Publications.* — The Sub-Committee signifies its agreement with the lines laid down for the editing of *Museumion*. It hopes that the section "Museography" will be amplified and that in general *Museumion* will furnish all information on museums and their technique.

It considers it necessary that a great effort should be made to increase the circulation of *Museumion*, in particular by means of prospectuses inserted in analogous works, so as to ensure its development by subscription, sale and publicity.

6. *Unification of Museum Catalogues.* — The Sub-Committee adopts the recommendations of the Advisory Committee of Experts with regard to the editing of museum catalogues,<sup>1</sup> it being understood that these recommendations are particularly addressed to museums which are in process of organisation or reorganisation, or whose catalogues are out of date. It emphasises the drawbacks of changes in the numbering of works in catalogues. If changes of this kind appear inevitable, it is essential that the old numbers should be given.

The Office should endeavour to stimulate the publication of certain museum catalogues and of collective catalogues relating to the museums and art collections of a particular town or district.

7. *Catalogues of Public Sales of Works of Art.* — The Sub-Committee approves the creation at the Office of a library containing catalogues of public sales of works of art.

It is desirable that the Office should in every country pursue its enquiries among editors of these catalogues, with a view to preparing draft practical recommendations applicable to every country. This draft will be submitted to a meeting of specialists.

8. *Scientific Methods applied to the Preservation and Restoration of Works of Art.* — The Sub-Committee has taken note of the proposals by M. Baud-Bovy and M. Graul suggesting an international meeting of scholars, restorers of works of art and museum curators for the purpose of discussing the application of scientific methods to the study, protection and preservation of works of art. This meeting would be organised by the International Museums Office during 1930 and prepared by the Bureau of the Office, with the assistance of museum curators and persons to whom it might seem well to apply in order to draw up the list of questions to be dealt with and the list of specialists to be invited.

9. *List of Works of Art existing in Fragments.* — It is desirable that the International Museums Office should continue with the work of preparing a list of works of art existing in fragments. This list could be prepared by means of an enquiry in the different countries. The International Museums Office will publish a preparatory booklet for the purpose of explaining the importance of the question and indicating the value and the possibilities of reassembling certain works of art whose component parts have been scattered.

10. *Study of the Organisation of Art Museums.* — It is desirable that the Office, with the collaboration in particular of the Members of the Bureau and of the Advisory Committee, should collect documentation concerning the principles adopted in the museums of the different countries with regard to gifts and legacies, the classification of works of art, objects in reserve, deposits,

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

*Unification of Catalogues.*

1. Confirming and completing the resolutions of the Conference of Experts that met at Geneva in January 1927, the Advisory Committee recommends that the format adopted for the summary catalogues and guides should be: width 12-14, height 16-18.

2. Classification by subjects or by rooms is recommended for the catalogues of museums of the archaeology of industrial and decorative art.

3. Especially in the case of collections open to the public and housed in civil or religious buildings, when there is no adequate catalogue, it is desirable that official or private steps should be taken, with the support of the public authorities to publish local or regional catalogues covering a certain number of works of art in the collection. These catalogues should be copiously illustrated.

exchanges, etc. This documentation will be submitted to a meeting of the Office Bureau and of the Advisory Committee of Experts.

11. *Translation of Inscriptions.* — It is desirable that museum inscriptions in languages which are not widely used should be accompanied by translations or explanations written in some widely spoken language.

12. *Graphic Reproduction of Works of Art.* — With a view to preparing an agreement for the improvement of the conditions governing graphic reproductions of works of art, it is desirable that the Office should collect documentation of the conditions imposed in the different countries upon the photography of works preserved in museums and the reproduction of such photographs.

13. *Exchange of Museum Staff.* — It is desirable that enquiries should be pursued concerning the exchange of scientific museum staff. The Sub-Committee recommends this question to the consideration of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.

#### 4. *Popular Arts.*

1. The Sub-Committee is happy to note the success of the first International Congress of Popular Arts, held at Prague in October 1928. It records the creation of an international Committee of Popular Arts for the purpose of supervising the execution of the recommendations made by the Congress. The Sub-Committee will follow with sympathetic attention the work of this Committee. It hopes that it will be able to perfect its organisation and ensure its satisfactory working, and decides that the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation will give it all possible support.

2. The Sub-Committee especially welcomes the efforts made by the Preparatory Committee for the International Exhibition of Popular Arts at Berne in 1934.

#### 5. *Musical Questions.*

The Sub-Committee is of opinion that the Institute should endeavour to extend its activities in the sphere of artistic relations by dealing with music as it has hitherto done with the plastic arts.

The Sub-Committee resumed its examination of the question of pitch, concerning which the Italian national Committee on Intellectual Co-operation has forwarded a communication from M. Mascagni and, confirming the resolutions adopted at its last session, it hopes that the meeting of experts proposed in this connection will be convened.

It recommends that propaganda be made immediately on behalf of concerts for children.

Dr. Weingartner and Professor Dent will prepare for the next session a note on the various questions relating to international artistic relations in the sphere of music which they think might usefully be dealt with by the Sub-Committee and the Institute.

It draws the attention of the International Labour Office to the situation of members of orchestras who are unemployed owing to the development of mechanical music.

#### *Literary Relations.*

#### 6. *Resumption of International Publishers' Congresses.*

The Sub-Committee authorises the Institute to continue its negotiations for the resumption of the international Publishers' Congresses.

#### 7. *Question of Translations.*

The Sub-Committee authorises the Institute to give all possible effect to the resolution of the Congress of P. E. N. Clubs concerning works recommended for translation, it being understood that the Institute must consult the National Committees on Intellectual Co-operation.

#### 8. *General Work of the Literary Relations Section.*

The Sub-Committee has taken note of the Institute's report on the work of the Literary Relations Section, and hopes that this section will be furnished with the means required to give full effect to the Sub-Committee's recommendations.

#### 9. *Proposals submitted by the Italian National Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.*

The Sub-Committee is very glad to note the interest shown by the Italian Committee on Intellectual Co-operation in the work of the Museums Office.

It hopes that the Office will continue its enquiries into the following questions, regarding which a report should be submitted at one of its next meetings:

- (a) Methods of ensuring the international punishment of offences against the artistic heritage of each country
- (b) The adoption of museums by the large art organisations of the principal countries;
- (c) Census of foreign works of art, movable and immovable, in each country.

SUB-COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE AND BIBLIOGRAPHY.

1. *Research on the Non-Osseous Parts of the Native Races.*

The Sub-Committee appreciates the efforts of the International Committee of Research on the non-osseous parts (C.I.R.P.) of the native races, which contribute to the increase of our knowledge of the primitive human races, and it hopes that the Committee will instruct the Director of the Institute to recommend this enterprise to the delegates from the different countries to the Institute on the occasion of their next meeting.

2. *Work of the Mathematical, Physical and Natural Sciences Section, and Recommendations with regard to the Drawing-up of the Agenda.*

Having noted the various reports submitted to it by the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, the Sub-Committee on Science and Bibliography congratulates the Director and his colleagues on the work done.

It expresses the hope that, from 1930 onwards, the questions submitted to it for discussion will be classified in an order giving special emphasis to those the importance of which is indisputable, the study of which has reached an advanced stage, or which are on the point of achieving useful results, while the second category will be reserved for those which, for the moment, can only give rise to a theoretical discussion or which constitute a new suggestion. It also recommends that conclusions should always be annexed to the reports, and, lastly, that these reports should be always drawn up, apart from exceptional cases, in the most succinct form possible.

3. *Consideration of the Resolutions previously adopted by the Committee.*

(a) *Unification of Linguistic Terms.* — The Sub-Committee considered it advisable that a committee of experts should be convened as soon as the preparatory work undertaken by M. Marouzeau has been completed.

(b) *Analytical Bibliography.* — In view of the experience acquired since the adoption of the 1923 resolution relative to analytical bibliography, the Sub-Committee on Science and Bibliography requests the Institute to prepare, for the use of all the committees of experts, a suitable text which will always be communicated to them in advance and will summarise the principles by which they should be guided in their collaboration in the work of the Committee and the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation in so far as concerns bibliography in general.

4. *Report on the Action taken by Governments and Competent Authorities to carry out the Resolutions adopted by the Sub-Committee.*

Considering that the most important document submitted to it each year is the report of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation concerning the work in progress and the effect which it has given to the resolutions adopted by the Committee;

Considering that a large number of Governments have already organised a special service with a view to ensuring regular administrative liaison with the League;

Considering, moreover, that it would be of very great use to the Committee to be kept informed of the effect given by the Governments to the resolutions which it adopts and which the Secretariat of the League communicates to the different countries;

Considering that there is indeed no other way for the Committee to gauge accurately the progress made during the previous year in the sphere of intellectual co-operation:

The Sub-Committee on Science and Bibliography expresses the hope that the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation will receive each year a special report on the effect which may have been given by the Governments to each of the resolutions forwarded to them, this report giving an outline of the measures taken, the objections raised or the difficulties encountered, as well as of the progress achieved.

5. *Meeting of Library Experts.*

The Sub-Committee, after noting the reports of the Institute and M. Godet on the work of the Committee of Library Experts, which met in February 1929, wishes to emphasise the value of the methods adopted and of the results already achieved.

Recommends:

(1) The holding of a further meeting of the Committee of Library Experts;

(2) The publication of a guide of the national information services and of the rules governing loans. It emphasises, however, the necessity of first having the text of this guide revised by the institutions which provided the material, and afterwards by the library experts;

(3) That the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation should be asked to undertake unofficial negotiations with the Brussels Institute with a view to determining the basis of practical co-operation regarding in particular the problems of bibliographical classification, the study of which it is most important to co-ordinate in existing circumstances;

(4) The preparation of a second edition of the "Index Bibliographicus" according to the plan proposed by the library experts, the Institute to be entrusted with this publication and the drafting carried out under the direction of M. Godet;

(5) That the next Committee of Library Experts should be asked to study the questions relating to facsimiles and the microphotographical publication of documents. It is understood that the Institute will first address itself to manufacturers and producers so as to be able to submit useful material for comparison to the experts;

(6) That the Committee of Experts should be instructed to continue the study of a common international system for the abbreviation of the titles of periodicals, the Institute being asked to prepare the ground with the assistance of the representatives of the "World List of Scientific Periodicals" and the "Deutscher Normenausschuss";

(7) That the Committee of Library Experts should be asked to put forward definite proposals concerning the exchange of information between the great libraries with a view to the purchase of foreign works;

(8) That, in pursuance of the wish expressed by the Rome Congress, the study of questions relating to the international exchange of publications should be resumed, and the Institute instructed to place this question on the agenda of the next meeting of the library experts.

6. *Relations between the Sub-Committee and the International Federation of Librarian's Associations.*

1. Having taken note of the report made to it by M. Collijn, President of the International Federation of Librarian's Associations, on the work of the Congress which has just been held in Rome and Venice.

The Sub-Committee observes with great satisfaction that the liaison already existing between the international organisation for intellectual co-operation and the Federation has been strengthened, and that regular collaboration will henceforward be established between them:

Proposes that the most cordial congratulations should be addressed to the President of the Federation, and approves the resolutions adopted at Venice in so far as they involve any action by the Committee and the Institute.

2. The Sub-Committee instructs the Secretary of the Committee to send its agenda to the President of the International Federation of Librarians' Associations, on the understanding that, if the agenda interests him, the President may attend the Sub-Committee's meetings at his own expense.

7. *Co-ordination of the Bibliography of the Biological Sciences.*

The Sub-Committee approves the measures taken by the Institute with a view to drawing the attention of the editors of biological reviews to the resolutions of the Committee of Experts.

In view of the degree of development already reached by bibliography and the service of abstracts in regard to biology, the Sub-Committee considers that at present no further steps need be taken.

8. *Bibliography of the Physical Sciences.*

As regards the bibliography of the physical sciences, the Sub-Committee, in view particularly of the reply of the President of the German Physical Society, is of opinion that the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation should summon a conference of experts to arrange for co-ordination of this bibliography, provided an equally favourable reply is received from the directors of *Science Abstracts*.

9. *Methods adopted by the Institute to inform interested Persons of the Resolutions adopted by the Sub-Committee.*

The Sub-Committee, considering the importance of scientific workers being acquainted with the methods of co-ordination and co-operation placed at their disposal by the publications, information service and resolutions of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation;

Considering that the saving of time spent in research and reading is one of the practical aims which can be achieved by international organisation;

Expresses the hope that the respective Sections of the Institute and the members of the National Committees will ask the scientific organisations and reviews to bring to the knowledge of their members and readers the conclusions of the proceedings of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation which concern the economy of scientific work.

10. *Co-ordination of the Bibliography of Economic Sciences.*

Considering that negotiations are being pursued between the Directorate of *Social Science Abstracts* and several experts, with a view to the joint preparation in three languages of a bibliography of economic sciences, but that this agreement is based on conceptions somewhat different from those previously endorsed by the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation,

The Sub-Committee on Science and Bibliography takes note of these negotiations, instructs the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation to keep itself carefully informed of the conditions under which an agreement might be concluded, and expresses the hope that the Committee of Directors of the Institute will summon a meeting of the experts originally convened if it appears necessary to ask their opinion on subsequent developments.

11. *Co-ordination of the Bibliography of the Romance Languages.*

The Sub-Committee on Science and Bibliography has noted with the greatest interest the resolutions adopted by the experts with a view to the preparation of a Romance language bibliography, and recommends that this meeting should be convened afresh in the course of next year.

It does not think that, as a general rule, it is advisable to ask the League of Nations to apply to countries with a view to obtaining their financial assistance for special purposes. But it expresses the hope that the International Committee will recommend this enterprise to the Governments through the official delegates to the Institute and through the National Committees.

12. *Study of Languages in process of Extinction.*

The Sub-Committee on Science and Bibliography, having noted, on the one hand, the report of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation on languages in danger of extinction and, on the other hand, the correspondence exchanged in this connection between the Institute and the Secretary-General of the Permanent International Committee of Linguists, considers that at present it cannot deal with the question.

13. *Intellectual Statistics.*

After noting the reports on the enquiry into the general resources of science and into intellectual statistics, and after hearing the very full explanations of the Director of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, the Sub-Committee is of opinion that the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation should approve the principle of an early publication of the first tables drawn up with the help of the different countries, it being understood that the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation may, if need be, consult the representatives of the International Statistical Institute.

It is also of opinion that the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation should authorise the Institute to undertake the study of the problems whose importance may be brought out by the publication of the tables in order that, during the 1930 session, the Committee may examine the question on the widest basis.

The Sub-Committee further recommends that special attention should be paid to the part of the enquiry bearing on the resources at the disposal of science in all its forms, since this is one of the problems which the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation is best fitted to study.

14. *Exchange of Publications.*

(a) The Sub-Committee requests the Secretary of the Committee to ask Professor Racovitza to draw up a report on the question of offices for the exchange of publications and to submit it at the next meeting of the Committee of Library Experts.

(b) The Sub-Committee recommends that the Plenary Committee should ask the Secretary to request the Economic Committee, when dealing with the Customs problem, to devote its attention to the special question of scientific exchanges.

15. *Proposed Improvements in League Publications.*

The Sub-Committee instructs the Secretary to convey to the Secretariat of the League its desire for further improvements in regard to League publications.

CONFERENCE OF NATIONAL COMMITTEES ON INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION.

1. *Consideration of the Working and Purpose of the Organisation of Intellectual Co-operation.*

This Conference of National Committees of Intellectual Co-operation respectfully begs the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation to examine in the light of experience the practical working and the ultimate purpose of the whole organisation of intellectual co-operation, and ventures to enclose for the consideration of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation the Minutes of its discussions and the specific suggestions contained therein.

2. *Recommendation with regard to the Constitution of the National Committees.*

The Conference recommends that the National Committees, in order to be in a position to fulfil the duties assigned to them by the League's recommendation, should:

(a) Be so constituted as to establish effective liaison between the different international factors in intellectual co-operation, viz., Government authorities, learned bodies and the various intellectual circles of the country;

- (b) Be so constituted as to be able to co-ordinate national effort;
- (c) Possess an organisation large enough to enable the necessary work to be done in execution of the recommendations of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, and to prepare reports on the questions they wish to submit to that Committee.

### 3. *Working of the National Committees.*

1. (a) It is desirable that the experts should be appointed by the Chairman of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, so far as possible in consultation with the National Committees concerned.

(b) It is highly desirable to encourage and facilitate contact and exchanges between the different National Committees in regard to enquiries, proposals and action in general which are within the sphere of the activities of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.

(c) It is necessary to establish closer and more regular contact between the various organisations of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and the National Committees, and especially between the Institute and the Committees.

2. It is desirable that the National Committees should prepare:

(a) A translation, in the case of countries where this has not yet been done, of the booklet. "How to make the League of Nations known and to develop the Spirit of International Co-operation", Geneva, 1927, and the pamphlet "The Aims and Organisation of the League of Nations", Geneva, 1929.

(b) The publication of a commentary on these booklets with a view to their adaptation to the country where the programme is to be carried out.

Further, it is desirable that the publication of handbooks dealing with the intellectual life of each country, such as catalogues of museums, libraries, etc., be encouraged in order to enable international reviews to be published as suggested by the Japanese National Committee. In the case of countries whose language is not very widely spoken, these year-books should be published as far as possible in a language which is widely known or be accompanied by a translation.

(c) The Conference recommends that the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation should decide to hold periodically at Geneva conferences of National Committees.

3. \*So far as possible, National Committees should have a permanent Executive Committee, or at least a permanent secretarial staff.

### 4. *List of Notable Books.*

The Conference proposes that the Institute of International Co-operation should revise the system of drawing up lists of notable books, as that at present used by the Institute is not sufficiently accurate, and occasionally gives rise to practical difficulties.

### 5. *International Exhibition of Popular Arts at Berne.*

The representatives of National Committees of Intellectual Co-operation, assembled at Geneva on July 18th, 19th and 20th, 1929, recognising the interest pertaining to the International Exhibition of Popular Arts to be held at Berne in 1934, recommend that National Committees should approach the appropriate persons and institutions in their countries with a view to ensuring the widest possible participation in the Exhibition.

## RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE PLENARY COMMITTEE.

### 1. *Creation of a Committee to study the Programme, the Work and the Organisation of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and of the Organisations under its Authority.*

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation requests the Chairman, in consultation with the Secretary-General of the League of Nations and with the Chairman of the Governing Body of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, to appoint a small committee of not more than five members of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation to study the programme, the work and the organisation of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and of the organisations under its authority and to give opinions on improvements which might be introduced therein, so as to increase the positive results of their work. The Committee shall be free to add to its number, after consultation with the Chairman, not more than three other persons possessed of special knowledge and experience with regard to the problems under consideration.

When the work of the Committee is finished, it will report thereon to the Chairman, who shall convene a meeting of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation to consider what steps should next be taken.

### 2. *Periodical Meetings of the National Committees.*

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation considers it desirable in principle that meetings of the National Committees should be held periodically at Geneva, provided the necessary appropriations can be made in its budget and that the items on the agenda justify such meetings.



3. *Creation of an Inter-American Institute of Intellectual Co-operation.*

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation notes with interest the proposal to create an Inter-American Institute of Intellectual Co-operation. The Committee regards this as a result of the efforts made to develop the spirit of international co-operation; notes with pleasure that the contemplated programme of the new Institute comes within the scope of the work undertaken by the intellectual co-operation organisation set on foot by the League of Nations, and hopes that within this scope, regarded from the universal point of view, the Inter-American Institute will render valuable assistance to the work of intellectual co-operation.

4. *Exchange of Secondary-School Pupils.*

The Committee has noted the resolution adopted by the Ninth Assembly concerning the organisation of the exchange of secondary-school pupils and has instructed the Institute to continue its good offices with a view to the carrying out of the arrangements provided for in the said resolution.

5. *Question of the Relations between the Educational Cinematograph, Television and Broadcasting.*

The Committee, having been requested by the Council of the League of Nations to study the question of the relations between the educational cinematograph, television and broadcasting, after hearing the Director of the International Educational Cinematographic Institute at Rome, considers that it is not necessary for the International Educational Cinematographic Institute to include these matters in its sphere of action, except for purposes of information and documentation regarding the progress of science in these spheres.

Accordingly, it endorses the conclusions of the report submitted by the Director of the International Educational Cinematographic Institute and instructs the Secretary to forward them to the Governing Body of that Institute at its next meeting.

6. *Brochure "The Aims and Organisation of the League of Nations."*

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation expresses its satisfaction with the reference book for teachers "The Aims and Organisation of the League of Nations", prepared by the Secretary-General in accordance with the recommendation of the Sub-Committee of Experts on the Instruction of Youth.

It considers that the circulation of this work should be promoted by every possible means and requests the Secretary-General to arrange for its translation into other languages.

7. *Educational Survey.*

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation approves the first number of the *Educational Survey*, prepared in accordance with its resolution of 1928; considers that this publication should be continued on the basis of two issues a year under the same conditions as the first number, and requests the Assembly to grant sufficient funds for this purpose.

8. *International Congress on Sociology.*

Whereas an International Congress on Sociology is to meet at Geneva in 1930, the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation recommends the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation to give its attention to this Congress and to inform the International Committee of the points which the Congress may discuss and of the conclusions it may adopt.

9. *International Scientific, Literary and Artistic Congresses (Proposal by M. Cornejo).*

As the International Committee on Intellectual co-operation sends representatives to the various scientific, literary and artistic congresses which bring together intellectual workers from all over the world, the Committee should make the summoning of such congresses and the following-up of their results one of its principal activities. It is therefore proposed that a Sub-Committee should be appointed to study and determine:

(1) The means of encouraging intellectual workers to meet at periodical congresses, and the conditions which such congresses should fulfil in order to secure the patronage of the League of Nations;

(2) The practical consequences of this patronage from the point of view of the co-ordination of intellectual work.

(The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation refers this resolution to the Committee of Enquiry for information.)

DECISIONS OF THE GOVERNING BODY.

1. *Creation of a Working Capital Fund by the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation.*

(a) A working capital fund shall be opened with the primary object of enabling the Institute's normal expenditure to be temporarily met when it could not be provided for out of ordinary receipts at the time when payment falls due. This assistance shall take the form of advances



drawn on the fund and placed at the disposal of the Director of the Institute. They shall be repaid to the fund as soon as the necessary receipts are available.

(b) The Governing Body may authorise recoverable advances to be made from the same fund for work undertaken by the Institute.

(c) If the Governing Body subsequently decides that sums drawn from the working capital fund as recoverable advances in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (b) above, are not recoverable, they shall be repaid to the fund. This refund shall be effected either by means of transfers made, with the approval of the Governing Body, from another part of the budget for the current financial year, or by credits specially voted for that purpose in the budget for the year following the year in which the said sums were declared by the Governing Body to be irrecoverable.

## 2. *Contracts.*

The Governing Body agrees that, on the expiration of a contract, the Governing Body and the Committee of Directors retain their full liberty, and are under no formal obligation to renew contracts indefinitely.

## 3. *Working Capital Fund. Staff.*

The Governing Body decides that, from the unexpended balances and new grants, the necessary sums shall be drawn for making up the working capital to 10 per cent of the budget total.

It also decides that, when the working capital has been made up to 10 per cent, the Committee of Directors should be authorised to dispose of 50 per cent of the remainder of the unexpended balances and new grants, provided the total sum involved does not exceed 300,000 francs.

The staff, as shown in Chapter I of the present budget, should remain fixed for the whole year, and the authorisation given to the Committee of Directors should apply only to Chapter II and subsequent chapters; it should not be possible for any changes to be made in the staff as shown in Chapter I.

The decision concerning the maximum limit applies immediately; other decisions come into force as from January 1st, 1930.

## 4. *Amendments to the Staff Regulations of the International Institute.*

The Governing Body approved the insertion of a new Article III *bis*, and the addition of a third paragraph to Article IV in the Staff Regulations.

“ *Article III bis.* — Officials engaged or appointed, with the exception of the minor officials and employees mentioned in Article II, paragraph (c), shall receive a letter of appointment signed by the Director or by an official duly authorised by him for this purpose. The acknowledgment of the receipt of this letter shall constitute the contract of engagement.

“ Where an appointment is subject to submission to the Committee of Directors for approval, the letter shall state that the appointment is provisional until the Committee's approval has been obtained.

“ In accepting an appointment, the person engaged shall be required to state that he has been made acquainted with and agrees to the conditions laid down in the Staff Regulations. A copy of these Regulations or, where this is impossible, a summary of the material provisions thereof, shall, with this object, be transmitted to him with the letter of appointment.

“ For all purposes of these Regulations, the period of an official's appointment and his service shall be reckoned from the date on which he actually enters upon his duties, and, in the absence of express agreement to the contrary, an official's salary shall be payable from the day on which he actually enters upon his duties until the day on which he finally leaves his duties.”

“ *Article IV.* — Notwithstanding the provisions of Article X, any official who has not completed his probationary period may be discharged at two weeks' notice if the Director considers that he is not performing his duties in a satisfactory manner. No notice is due in the event of a serious offence by an official. The notice in question applies only to the secretary-shorthand-typists, minor officials and employees mentioned in paragraph (c) of Article II.”

## 5. *Question of an Administrative Tribunal for the Institute.*

As regards the question of an administrative tribunal for the institute, the Governing Body thinks that a solution may best be sought along the lines indicated by M. Destrée and the Committee of Directors, which shall submit a proposal at the next session of the Governing Body.

The Governing Body having approved of the principle, the details may be settled by the Committee of Directors.

## 6. *Creation and Suppression of Posts: Staff Appointments and Changes.*

The Governing Body decides that the post of Head of the Legal Service, with rank of Assistant Head, shall be converted into a post of Head of the Legal Service with rank of Head of Section.

It grants leave of absence for one year, without pay, to M. Prezzolini, Head of the Information Section, who has received an invitation from a university in the United States of America.

Professor Zimmermann, Deputy Director, is appointed for one year as Head of the Historical and Social Sciences Section.

M. Béline, Secretary-General of the Institute, is appointed for one year as Head of the Information Section during the absence on leave of M. Prezzolini.

Mr. Levinson, Assistant Head of the Director's Office, is appointed for one year as Head of Section, Secretary of the Institute.

M. Braga, editor of the review *La Coopération intellectuelle*, is appointed Head of the Literary Section, while continuing to edit the review.

#### 7. *Committee of Directors.*

The Governing Body decided that the following shall act as substitute members of the Committee of Directors during the coming year:

M. Paul Painlevé	M. Emile Borel, Member of the Institute.
M. Jules Destrée	M. Louis Piérard, Deputy.
Professor Einstein	Dr. Krüss, Director of the Prussian State Library.
Dr. Vernon Kellogg	The Director of the American University Union, Paris.
Professor G. A. Murray	Professor M. A. Toynbee.
	Sir John Fischer Williams.
Professor G. de Reynold	M. Dunant.
	M. Carl Burckhardt.
M. Alfredo Rocco	Professor Gallavresi.
	M. Massimo Pilotti.

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#### Appendix 2.

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

[*Translation.*]

#### I. MEETINGS OF THE COMMITTEE OF DIRECTORS.

Between the issue of the last report in July 1928 and the time of writing the present one, the Committee of Directors held four meetings at the Institute in Paris, on September 28th, December 21st and 22nd, March 22nd and 23rd, and May 31st. A fifth meeting was held in Geneva on July 27th, prior to the meeting of the Governing Body.

M. PAINLEVÉ, Chairman of the Committee of Directors, was present at three meetings and, when prevented from attending, was represented by M. BRUNSCHVIG. Professor Gilbert MURRAY was present at two meetings, M. DESTRÉE at three, M. DE REYNOLD at four and M. ROCCO at three meetings. Mr. VERNON KELLOGG and M. EINSTEIN were unable to attend any of the meetings. When absent, Professor Gilbert Murray was represented by Sir John Fischer WILLIAMS, M. de Reynold by M. BURCKHARDT, M. Rocco by M. PILOTTI, Mr. Vernon Kellogg on one occasion by M. KRANS and Mr. MANN, and on the other occasions by M. VAN DYKE. M. Einstein was represented at all the meetings by the RAPPOREUR. On the two occasions when M. Destrée was unable to be present, he was not replaced.

Further, M. DUFOUR-FERONCE and M. OPRESCU attended as representatives of the League Secretariat, together with M. LUCHAIRE, the Director of the Institute.

In pursuance of the resolution adopted by the Governing Body last year, the Committee of Directors met immediately before and another will be held soon after the meeting of the Governing Body.

At its March session, the Committee decided to appoint a *Budget Sub-Committee*, to consist of the Chairman, M. PAINLEVÉ, M. ROCCO, and the RAPPOREUR, together with M. DUFOUR-FERONCE, M. OPRESCU and M. LUCHAIRE. This Sub-Committee met for the first time on May 30th, M. Rocco being replaced by M. PILOTTI. The meeting considered the new salary scheme for the staff of the Institute and the budget for 1930.

It is not the purpose of the following report to discuss the work of the Institute in its details; these will be found in the Director's report. The present report therefore is limited to the most important resolutions adopted by the Committee of Directors during the past year.

#### 2. STAFF.

The new Secretary of the Institute, M. Béline, entered upon his duties in the autumn of last year.

Among *Heads of Sections*, the Committee has made the following changes:

The post of Head of the Historical and Social Sciences Section, which became vacant on the departure of M. Folkierski, is not for the present being filled. M. de Vos van Steenwijk, the Head of the Mathematical, Physical and Natural Sciences Section, is also in charge of the other Section and, for purposes of current work, is assisted by the Deputy-Director, Professor Zimmern.

The Committee of Directors approved the Director's proposal to delegate M. de Vos van Steenwijk to attend the Pan-Pacific Congress in Java. If funds allow, M. de Vos van Steenwijk will also visit other countries in the Far East with a view to creating new relations for the Institute.

Among *Assistant Heads of Sections*, vacancies occurred in the Artistic Relations Section and in the Information Section, as well as in the newly created post of Secretary to the International Museums Office, which carries with it the rank and salary of an Assistant Head.

The following have been appointed Assistant Heads of Sections: Historical and Social Sciences Section, M. Mercier (Belgian), formerly professor at the Notre Dame University in the State of Indiana, United States of America; Artistic Relations Section, M. Courthion (Swiss); Secretary of the International Museums Office, M. Foundoukidis (Greek). The appointment of an Assistant Head of the Information Section was postponed in view of the general budgetary situation.

Further, M. Lebrun has been appointed Head of the Documentation Service (with rank of Assistant Head). Mr. Levinson and M. Pistolese have also been given the rank of Assistant Head (the latter unpaid).

Among the clerks (*rédacteurs*), the Committee of Directors has confirmed the Director's appointment of M. Dominique Braga (Brazilian), as editor of the *Monthly Review*, and the appointments of Mme. Vallot, Mlle. Pellet and Mme. Berekovitch.

As from January 1st, 1929, the *salaries of the higher staff*—Director, Deputy Director, Heads of Sections—were increased by 25 per cent, according to a decision adopted by the Governing Body, conditional upon funds becoming available for the purpose out of an increase in the Institute's revenue. At the same time, the salaries of Assistant Heads who have worked at the Institute for more than six months were increased by 20 per cent. The additional cost amounts to 160,000 francs per annum, and is covered by the new grants of 287,671 francs for 1929.

A *new scale of salaries* for the whole staff, which has been thoroughly examined and approved by the Committee of Directors, will be submitted to the Governing Body with the budget for 1930. This scale provides for the various categories of staff, rates of pay increasing every four years and approximately equal in amount to the corresponding salaries paid in the French Civil Service. In the event of its approval by the Governing Body, however, the new scale will at first only apply to the lower and middle categories, as the necessary funds for the execution of the whole scheme are not at present available. Accordingly, the Director, the Deputy-Director, Heads of Sections and Assistant Heads would, for the time being, only receive the initial salaries provided for in the scale.

In addition to the automatic increase of salary after four years, the Committee of Directors has also decided upon a system of promotion by selection at the end of two years, as a recognition of special services. This promotion, however, will not apply to the Director, the Deputy-Director or to Heads of Section, whose cases call for more elastic treatment according to the particular circumstances.

A question still outstanding is that of the *diplomatic immunity* of the Institute's officials in their relations with the French Government. The Director has been authorised to take steps to secure a settlement of the question on the same lines as govern the relations between officials of the League of Nations Secretariat and the Swiss Government.

Further, the question of the administrative tribunal, the establishment of which was approved in principle by the Governing Body last year, has not yet been definitely settled. The Committee of Directors, having ascertained that the corresponding institution at the League Secretariat could not take over the same duties in respect of the Institute, has considered whether it would not be simpler and more convenient, for the purpose of settling differences between the Institute and its officials or between the Institute and its contractors, to provide for an arbitration clause in the separate contracts concluded. The matter has, for the moment, been postponed pending further enquiry.

### 3. BUDGET.

The *Budget for 1928*, submitted by the Director to the Governing Body last year, provided for a total expenditure of 3,324,000 francs. The expenditure for 1928 actually amounted to 3,219,881 francs, and, accordingly, the year resulted in a saving of about 245,000 francs, which was carried forward to the 1929 budget. Since the beginning of 1929, the Institute has received in new grants 287,671 francs. Savings and new grants amount in all to about 532,000 francs. In addition, the Government of the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes has accorded an annual grant of 25,000 francs from April 1st, 1929.

By a decision of the Governing Body, the Committee of Directors was authorised to spend 50 per cent of this sum—that is to say, 266,000 francs. The Committee was further authorised to increase the salaries of the higher staff. This has been done with effect as from January 1st, 1929, and means an additional charge of about 160,000 francs.

The 1929 *Budget*, as approved by the Governing Body, provided for a total expenditure of 2,896,000 francs. In the budget for 1929, as amended by subsequent resolutions of the Committee of Directors, total expenditure appears at 3,217,900 francs, an increase therefore of 322,000 francs. This includes the 160,000 francs representing increases of salary. The remaining increase of 162,000 francs is accordingly substantially below the sum of 266,000 francs which the Committee of Directors was authorised to spend.

The draft *Budget for 1930* provides for total revenue and expenditure of 3,260,000 francs compared with 3,217,900 francs in the budget for 1929 and with an actual expenditure of 3,219,880 francs in 1928. In spite, therefore, of increased grants, the total budget of the Institute remains substantially the same, as the savings of former years, which have been carried forward to the budget of the following year, have annually become smaller. In reality, the budget for 1930 is less favourable than its predecessors, as the surplus over actual expenditure in 1928 is only 40,000 francs, while the salaries in the budget for 1930 call for 380,000 francs more than in 1928. Although an increase in salaries was both necessary and gratifying, as things stand, this measure nevertheless reduces the funds available for the practical work of the Institute.

With the help of the Budget Sub-Committee, the estimates for 1930 have been framed in an altered form. They show the distribution of the higher and middle grade staff between the various Sections and branches of the Institute and also show the individual salaries for this staff. The Committee of Directors believes that in this way the budget can be more easily studied. •

#### 4. MISCELLANEOUS.

##### (a) *Foreign Tours by Staff of the Institute.*

On the Director's proposal, the Committee of Directors has approved the following daily subsistence allowances:

	For the first ten days Francs	After Francs
Director . . . . .	250	200
Deputy-Director . . . . .	250	200
Heads of Sections . . . . .	200	175
Assistant Heads of Sections . . . . .	175	150
Heads of Branches . . . . .	175	150
Clerks (rédacteurs), attachés, secretaries . . . . .	150	125
Shorthand-typists . . . . .	125	100

##### (b) *The Financing of Special Missions.*

The Director has reported to the Committee of Directors that he has been in communication with financiers in France, Belgium and Germany with a view to raising private funds for the execution of individual missions. The Committee on Intellectual Co-operation will decide upon the disposal of such funds.

The Committee of Directors has declared that it sees no objection to someone outside the Institute taking the initiative in this matter. It must be left to the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation to take a final decision on the question.

##### (c) *Experts' Meetings.*

In addition to the meetings of experts already fixed by the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, the Committee of Directors has approved the following:

- Meeting of experts for the co-ordination of bibliographies in physics;
- Conference of experts on inter-school correspondence.

##### (d) *Experts for the Different Sections of the Institute.*

The appointment of honorary experts to the International Museums Office having proved a success, the Committee of Directors has approved the Director's proposal to appoint a number of experts to the Artistic Relations Section. Three experts from France have been appointed and one each from Germany, Egypt, Spain, England, Italy, Switzerland and Portugal. The Committee has at the same time expressed a wish that this list should be supplemented, especially in respect of Slav countries and the Far East. It would also seem desirable that, as time goes on, this arrangement should be extended to the other Sections, as it is calculated to awake widespread interest in the Institute without burdening its finances.

##### (e) *The Review "La Coopération Intellectuelle".*

In January of the present year, the first copy appeared of the Review, which incorporate the former bulletins of the separate Sections. It is published by the Institute's own press, at present in French only. The Committee of Directors is very anxious that it should be published

in English and German also, but, so far, this has proved impossible on account of the cost. The price of printing the French edition is about 80,000 francs; the issue numbers 1,500 copies, and there are about 150 subscribers.

From various expressions of outside opinion, the Committee of Directors has gathered that the Review, of which so far six numbers have appeared, is a success. It affords a general view of the whole of the work of the Institute and also, through its articles and the copious reports on international co-operation in all possible fields, fills a gap in international periodical literature.

(f) *The International "Who's Who"*.

The firm of Marquis & Co., of Chicago, has cancelled its contract with the Institute because subscribers to the work have not fulfilled expectations. Mr. Wilberforce, the *Who's Who* correspondent attached to the Institute, thinks that the work could be undertaken jointly by another American and a French publishing firm. The Committee of Directors has decided that "caution is advisable and that, if Mr. Wilberforce continues his negotiations, he must do so on his own responsibility. As soon as a draft contract is prepared, it can be examined by the Committee of Directors."

(g) *Premises*.

The Committee of Directors noted a report of the Director's stating that the premises assigned to the various services of the Institute at the Palais Royal were very small. Without prejudice to the principle of the hospitality hitherto granted to the international associations, a rearrangement of the premises was declared necessary and the Director was authorised to take the requisite action.

## 5. CONCLUSION.

When I first reported on the work of the Committee of Directors a year ago, I appended a few general observations. As the year just concluded has, in the main, differed little from the last, I need only refer to the remarks I made in the previous report.

While the Committee of Directors hopes that its work will be approved by the Governing Body, it is bound for its part to record its appreciation of the zeal and self-sacrifice which the officials of the Institute have shown and, in particular, must thank the Director for the valuable support he has given to the work of the Committee.

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## Appendix 3.

### GENERAL REPORT BY THE INSTITUTE TO THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE ON INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION.

#### I. GENERAL SURVEY.

Having received no substantial increase in funds, which is now necessary, our organisation has grown but little during the past year. The description given in last year's report still applies, except for certain improvements in the internal working of the Institute. The year has been a period of regular activity.

Taken as a whole, the staff of the Institute has worked to the utmost of its powers. Numerous meetings of experts have been held, with good results. The funds have been so freely expended that there is but little prospect of a surplus on the year 1929.

Almost all the formal resolutions passed by the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation in July 1928 have been carried out to the letter, but with difficulty, owing to our slender resources. The service departments are inadequate; the sections are understaffed, and the travelling facilities too small. Very few copies of our publications are printed, as was also pointed out in last year's report. Neither the Museums Office, nor the Service of Library Co-ordination, nor the Cinematographic Service, nor the Documentation Department, nor the Educational Information Centre, has developed as it might easily have done had our resources been commensurate with our opportunities. Of general propaganda on behalf of the idea of intellectual co-operation, which ought to be one of the Institute's principal tasks, there has been little.

These remarks are made because it is our duty to be frank, but they are not made in any pessimistic spirit. On the contrary, it is an encouraging reflection that, now and henceforth, lack of funds is alone delaying the full development of an institution which came into being four years ago in such a strong atmosphere of scepticism and which has had to overcome so many obstacles, both material and moral.

Indeed, the Committee will see from what follows that our achievement during the past year has been far from insignificant.

## 2. ASSEMBLY.

At the beginning of the year 1928-29, as at the beginning of the previous year, we were encouraged by the favourable terms in which the Assembly of the League of Nations passed judgment upon our work. In the Sixth Committee of the Assembly, the Chairman of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, Professor Gilbert Murray, expressed his satisfaction with the Institute's operations; and M. Gallavresi (Italy), Rapporteur to the Sixth Committee, Mlle Vacaresco (Roumania), M. Valdés Mendeville (Chile), Count de Penha Garcia (Portugal), M. Lucien Hubert (France), and M. Zumeta (Venezuela), both in the Sixth Committee and in the Assembly, alluded to the increasing importance attached by their respective countries to intellectual co-operation. The Assembly then passed the following resolution:

"The Assembly . . . is pleased with the results obtained by the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation as well as with the work of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation during the past year. The Assembly notes that its recommendations in preceding years in regard to eventual contributions from other States to the budget of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation have been acted on, and that additional countries have granted subsidies, while France itself has increased its contribution by 500,000 French francs."

## 3. GOVERNMENT DELEGATES.

Generally speaking, the Government delegates are now among the Institute's strongest supports all over the world. Their duties have been well defined, and this year that definition has been further improved. It is not for them to discuss the technical problems of intellectual co-operation which are matters for the International Committee. It is not for them to sanction the solutions proposed by the International Committee; that right belongs to the delegates to the Assembly. The task of our Government delegates is to consider, in conjunction with the Institute, how those solutions, when sanctioned, can be carried out, to secure the effective aid of their Governments in each case; and to acquaint the Institute with the wishes and observations of their Governments in connection with its work.

Peru, Costa Rica and the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes have now appointed delegates to the Institute.

At the last session of the Government delegates, the following additional countries had observers present: China, Great Britain, Latvia, Lithuania, Monaco and Siam.

Few changes have taken place in the composition of this body of Government representatives, which now comprises forty-three regular delegates.

Meetings of the delegates were held on December 19th, March 20th and May 28th, the Chair being occupied first by M. Bernhoft, Danish Minister in Paris and Danish delegate; on the second occasion by M. Vasquez Cobo, Colombian Minister in Paris and Colombian delegate; and on the third by M. Pilotti, Italian delegate.

Seven more Governments have made grants to the Institute, thus bringing the number of contributing Governments up to twenty.<sup>1</sup>

## 4. NATIONAL COMMITTEES.

Since last year, the number of National Committees has increased;<sup>2</sup> but what is still more important is that the Institute has had more frequent opportunities of contact with them. Some Committees have been in almost daily collaboration with the Institute. For instance, the number of letters exchanged with the American Committee during the year (from August 1st, 1928, to June 15th, 1929) was 301.

We have received particularly valuable help, as will be readily realised, from those Committees which have a well-organised secretariat and those that are so constituted as to include representatives of the principal branches of intellectual life in each country.

The Director was able to attend the ceremonial inaugural meeting of the first session of the new Italian Committee, when speeches were made by M. Rocco, Minister of Justice and Chairman of the committee; by M. Belluzzo, Minister of Education; and by the Director of the Institute.

<sup>1</sup> New grants made to the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation since July 1928:

1. Venezuela . . . . .	12,743.50	French francs
2. Brazil . . . . .	75,000.—	French francs
3. Dominican Republic . . . . .	25,000.—	French francs
4. Egypt . . . . .	£500	sterling
5. Colombia . . . . .	15,000.—	French francs
6. Roumania . . . . .	25,000.—	French francs
7. Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes . . . . .	25,000.—	French francs.

In addition, Belgium has raised her grant to . . . . . 75,000.— French francs

Mention should also be made of the special grants for the publication of Latin-American masterpieces, as follows:

Argentina . . . . .	£700
Brazil . . . . .	£700
Chile . . . . .	£120

<sup>2</sup> New committees since July 1928: Great Britain, Iceland, Spain. The Italian committee has been reorganised.

The Director has paid a visit to the Danish committee.

The Deputy-Director has paid a visit to the new British Committee.

The Institute has been visited by the chairmen or secretaries of several National Committees, including the chairmen of the Belgian, Dutch, Greek, Italian, Japanese, Latvian, Polish and Swiss Committees.

As the Institute's work becomes more clearly defined and extends its scope, the need for a strong and well-organised National Committee in each country increases.

#### 5. INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATIONS; CONGRESSES.

We have continued in contact with as many international associations as possible. With those that are housed in the Institute our relations have been particularly close. There must indeed be very strong reasons to make these associations content with the inconvenient premises which are all we can offer them.

Reference will be made later to a problem which is of concern to all the federated bodies, and which the Institute is doing its best to solve—that of the international status of the associations. As a general rule, an annual survey of our work would be incomplete if unaccompanied by an outline of the activities of certain associations which are really complementary to our own.

In the 1928 report, we announced the imminent completion of a statistical study of international intellectual associations. The work has been delayed—the organisation of our new statistical service being still too embryonic for it to undertake too many tasks at once and we did not wish to publish anything on the subject that was not approximately complete (see below, paragraph 8).

We propose to summarise the year's work of the principal associations so far as it has been conducted in conjunction with our own. This information will be found in the various sections of this report which describe our current operations under separate subjects.

As was foreshadowed in last year's report, one of the Institute's officials has been delegated to keep in touch with the work of the international intellectual associations and to direct our relations with them.

Congresses—which are generally organised by international associations—have, as usual, engaged our attention. Whenever a congress is announced, we apply for particulars, and these are published in the review. The Institute has been represented at a number of important international congresses and meetings.

This year, even more than before, we have had to deplore our inability to be represented at all the congresses on matters akin to the idea of intellectual co-operation.

Mention must be made of one result of the Pan-American Congress at Havana, which was referred to in the Director's report of last year, namely, that the Intellectual Co-operation Section of the Pan-American Organisation has got into direct touch with us.

#### 6. RELATIONS WITH THE PRESS AND THE PUBLIC.

The Information Section of the Institute, which is responsible for its relations with the Press and the general public—in short, for general propaganda on behalf of intellectual co-operation—is still not adequately equipped. The Head of the Section has been given charge of the Literary Section as well. The Assistant Head, after frequent absences through illness, has had to resign. The section is short of an English-speaking and a French-speaking member with journalistic experience. This shortage of staff is most regrettable, because, after the early period, when it was difficult to gain the public ear, the Information Section's work would now be less heavy if it had even the minimum indispensable staff.

There is therefore nothing new to be said about our relations with the Press in the various countries, except that news items and articles on the work of the intellectual co-operation organisation are being published more regularly, though still too seldom.

It is fair to say that the great mass of the public still knows nothing of what the intellectual co-operation organisation is doing and what it can do. This will take time, but it will also call for organised publicity. As far as we can, we shall try next year to let the Information Section have more money and a better-chosen staff.

We should observe that, for the first time, the Congress of League of Nations Societies held recently at Madrid devoted a comprehensive discussion and important resolutions to the subject of intellectual co-operation.

The Institute has entered into closer relations with the important International Federation of Journalists so far as the latter concerns itself with intellectual problems. The Head of the Information Section attended the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Federation at Prague in April 1929.

#### 7. RELATIONS WITH THE VARIOUS COUNTRIES. — NATIONAL SERVICES.

For the first time, we can give space in this report to the work of the Institute's national services. The chief object of our remarks will be to show how deplorable it is that this part of



our organisation should be still so incomplete and inadequate. It is now evident that an international organisation like ours, even if it confines itself strictly to technical problems, must pay systematic attention to its general relations with each country, and must endeavour to create and maintain in each country an atmosphere favourable to its work. This is particularly important in the case of intellectual co-operation, where one of the main objects in view is to spread the actual idea of co-operation, and where, in order to achieve even the most limited measure of practical co-ordination, one must be thoroughly familiar with institutions, persons and ideas in each country. During the past year the Director and the technical services of the Institute have been constantly calling upon certain officials in charge of national services to obtain information and to secure goodwill.

The programmes of the national services illustrate the many ways in which they are of use to the Institute.

1. *Information regarding countries*, with reference to the special work of the Institute, the intellectual relations between those countries and others, and the principal events and new developments in their intellectual life. On this last point the work of the national services comes into contact with that of the Documentation Department, and will do much, next year, to fill out and animate with direct observations the bare figures of our intellectual statistics.

Co-operation with the technical services of the Institute covers a wide range of subjects of varying degrees of importance, from the mere correction of the spelling of a proper name or an address (the check thus exercised has prevented many an error that might have had serious results!) to the giving of opinions on the importance of some person or the expediency of taking certain steps in some particular country.

The national services add flexibility to the Institute's relations with the different countries; but for them, the technical services would set the same machinery in motion in every case. For instance, while in some countries the P. E. N. Club is the best link with literary circles, in other countries that is not the case, and so forth.

It may be mentioned that when the national services periodically make a report to the Director on the points on which the Institute has been in contact with each country, they, at the same time, call his attention to any gaps there may be, and they may suggest means of bridging those gaps.

2. *Liaison with the various countries*. — Wherever there is no need for the Director or the technical services to intervene, the national services write, receive their fellow-countrymen passing through, visit their own countries, and talk, especially on matters calling for a general preparation of the ground or for confidential negotiations. They conduct propaganda on behalf of intellectual co-operation in their own countries, thus assisting the Information Section.

3. *Endeavours to secure the proper organisation of the country for intellectual co-operation, and participation in national activities in this field*. — This is a delicate question, in regard to which the officials responsible for national services keep in very close touch with the Director. The fact is that, without having to push ourselves forward—indeed, only intervening when asked to do so—we have more than once been able, during the past year, to work for the more active participation of the different countries in international intellectual co-operation in its various forms. For example, the French service has held the pivotal position in the creation of the French University Scientific Information Centre, and the German and Italian services have helped largely in getting the work of the National Committees of their respective countries under way.

During the past year, we have observed in certain countries a movement in the direction of internal co-ordination in national institutions and associations, with a view to more effective intellectual co-operation with our organisation and with other countries. It is beyond question that this movement is due to the initiative taken by the League of Nations in the field of intellectual co-operation. It has assumed striking proportions in Italy, where the National Committee has formally been made responsible by law for providing a link between the various intellectual bodies in that country. The report of the Italian national service mentions that this year chief attention has been devoted to this internal co-ordination. In Germany, the National Committee acts as an organ of liaison between the bodies in the various States of the Reich, which are well known to be very largely independent of one another so far as concerns education.

Italy has decided to establish co-ordination between centres of advanced international studies on the same lines as has been done in Paris, with a view to participation in the meeting of representatives of institutes for the scientific study of international relations. A similar process of concentration is taking place in the United States.

In Holland, the chairman of the National Committee and the chairman of the Committee for University Relations with Foreign Countries are one and the same person. Wherever any attempt is made at such co-ordination, our work is rendered proportionately easier. The Institute urges that this should be done in every country, at least so far as concerns our work; enough success has already been achieved to justify greater hopes for the future.

## 8. DOCUMENTATION.

The Documentation Service, the establishment of which was approved in principle by our Committee last year, has been systematically organised. Material regarding international intellectual relations and the principal new developments in the organisation of intellectual life, books, pamphlets, year-books, periodicals, newspapers, are classified, either in the library or in the press-cutting office, according to a rational scheme. The library, though reorganised on definitely



specialised lines, is still far from containing all the material we need. The press-cutting office is still by no means in a position to make all the analyses that might be desirable. *It will be our business next year to secure an improvement in these two matters.*

One particular branch, that of cinematographic documentation, has been reduced, and now deals with only such matters as do not concern the new International Educational Cinematographic Institute.

Regarding another special branch, the Educational Information Centre, see below (paragraph 11).

This year, by an arrangement which unhappily is not permanent, we have been able to secure the services of one of the few living specialists in intellectual statistics, and a real beginning has thus been made on the execution of the formal decisions taken by our Committee with a view to this important undertaking. *We shall certainly be able to carry it out successfully if, next year, we can keep our specialist and give him a secretary and facilities for research.*

Apart from its value from what we may call the scientific point of view—that of the general knowledge of intellectual problems—the Documentation Department has been found to be an increasingly essential factor in the daily practical work of the Institute. During the past year, one section spent a great deal of time in obtaining the addresses of thousands of periodicals. The same difficulty was encountered by other sections.<sup>1</sup> At present, therefore, in every branch of the Institute, there are people engaged in enquiries that could be better carried out by a single specialised service. From this point of view, the Committee of Directors of the Institute was well advised when it decided to appoint an assistant head of section who should be responsible for the year-books. The Institute ought to have an immense directory of institutions and persons, and this should be kept up to date. Some of the material has already been collected, and we shall try to do better next year. *We shall, at all events, be able to complete the small directory of reviews and year-books published by societies and of other contemporary bibliographical sources concerned with the intellectual world.*

#### 9. PUBLICATIONS.

Since the Governing Body, in 1928, authorised the Institute to be its own publisher, we have become a small publishing house. We have a monthly review, a review published three times a year (*Mouseion* is still in the hands of a publisher, but he is, properly speaking, merely an agent, all the editorial work being done at the Institute), several handbooks (handbook of museums, list of vacation courses, list of important books, handbook of University exchanges), some of which are published annually; we have also special series of monographs, and now also an important collection of translations (Latin-American classics). The list has lengthened this year, and is certainly not yet complete.

When we consider the nature of these publications, we shall see that the Institute publishes periodicals giving information as to problems and facts in the sphere of intellectual co-operation, detailed studies of certain of these problems, and also international lists of institutions and associations. All these publications are strictly concerned with the Institute's aims, and are compiled from material which it would be bound, or almost bound, to collect for the purposes of its own work.

The same is not true of a collection of translations or a collection of documents like the microphotographic collection, a rough scheme for which is being put forward this year. These are, however, international collections made by international co-operation, and can therefore be very easily set on foot by our international Institute. Moreover, nothing of this kind that we do adds a halfpenny to our ordinary budget.

The new review *La Coopération intellectuelle*, which first appeared in January 1929, has been favourably received. We have tried to make a clear distribution of a complicated subject-matter so that every reader can readily find what interests him, and so that the whole may form a monthly conspectus, not indeed of the intellectual life of the world, but of the principal ideas and events affecting the organisation of intellectual life and the relations between peoples in that field. With such a programme, it would beyond question be possible to publish a large number of pages every month, even if we still confined ourselves to strict essentials. Obviously, again, the circulation of 2,000 copies is totally inadequate: there are few ways in which we could better serve the idea of intellectual co-operation than by circulating a very large number of copies of this review in every country. Again, an English edition is necessary. All these things are impossible at present, because we have not enough money; the Institute has spent an almost unreasonable amount on the review this year.

The small publications office established this year to deal with our publishing activities has proved satisfactory.

*In 1929-30, the Institute will continue its existing publications, both periodical and annual. It will publish the first volume on international intellectual statistics, and doubtless also one or two monographs on special subjects. Several volumes of the collection of Latin-American classics will be issued.*

#### 10. GENERAL QUESTIONS.

Now that the General Section has been abolished, the Institution has no longer any staff to deal with certain subjects which do indeed fall within its province, but not within the particular sphere of any of its special sections. At the same time, many important problems are necessarily

<sup>1</sup> The Historical and Social Sciences Section has been obliged, in the absence of any special list, to find out the names and addresses of the directors of all the philological institutions in the world (report by the Institute on Item 7 of the agenda of the Sub-Committee on Science and Bibliography).

attacked by these special sections obliquely, so to speak, when they should really be attacked frontally. For instance, the problem of the museum as an educational medium, and that of the relations between the cinema and art in general, involve a study of the present conditions in regard to the development of artistic and literary taste. When our Legal Service studies the question of copyright in broadcasting, it is very difficult to pass by the problem of the relations between broadcasting and the development of literary and musical taste. When the same service, in conjunction with the competent branches of the International Labour Office, studies the problem of the protection of professional qualifications and the defence of the rights of the liberal professions, it is touching upon the serious problem of the recruitment of members for those professions and the yet wider problem of the training of educated classes, which comes, in another aspect, within the purview of the University Relations Section. Many more examples might be given.

It would, of course, be unwise to make a frontal attack upon such questions without having sufficient resources for the purpose. At the same time, they come before the Institute from every side in the course of its daily business, and it is most deplorable that, so far from taking hold of them, we cannot even keep them under our observation.

Again, the material collected by the Documentation Department would provide a basis for other enquiries into those matters, of importance to the general advance of civilisation, of which the Chairman of the Committee is thinking; the publication of the results of these enquiries, even if incomplete, would, as Professor Gilbert Murray thinks, secure public interest and sympathy for the Institute. There is no need this year, however, to add to the list of subjects on which we are already engaged; *we shall endeavour to make a systematic survey of them.* An expert has already been engaged upon this work for the past year, but he can only devote a small part of his valuable time to it. One or two more experts and a secretary would meet the Institute's present requirements in this field. The idea is not impracticable, and we hope next year to be able to put more definite results before the Committee. We cannot forget the repeated recommendation that we should make the Institute not merely a centre for the practical work of co-ordination, but also an intellectual centre. It is in the direction we have just pointed out that we see the best prospects of satisfying this desire.

In this connection, we may recall the fact that the Chairman of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, in his memorandum of April 15th, 1929, wrote that, in his opinion, an enquiry into the present bases of culture, and particularly into the effects of specialisation, would be valuable and compatible with the Committee's aims. Some of the material for such an enquiry is already to be found in the files of our Documentation Department: some in the Minutes of our discussions with the International Labour Office on the problem of workers' leisure; some, again, in the files of various current operations of the Institute which involve this important problem in certain aspects. *A systematic enquiry could therefore be undertaken, and a specialist detailed for the purpose for one year could carry it a long way with the resources at our disposal.*

There is one particular point—though indeed it is a general problem of culture—to which the Committee's attention and the Institute's efforts have been directed for some time, and on which they have still been concentrated during the past year, namely, the teaching of the principles of the League. Here we touch principally upon the scholastic field in the strict sense, to which reference will be made a little later. In this direction, however, the limits of the scholastic field are exceeded by the work of the Institute's great collaborator, the Liaison Committee.

The Liaison Committee of the Major International Associations has grown stronger and has developed; it has defined its principles and its method in internal regulations; composed "of the principal international associations concerned with the education of the young in the spirit of peace and in the actual organisation of peace, and constituted under the auspices of the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, it has for its chief object to encourage discussions among its members, to promote joint studies, and to suggest practical forms of action". At present, it comprises twenty-four foundation and active members and three associate and corresponding members. During the year 1928-29, it held three plenary meetings and numerous committee meetings. It was represented at several international congresses. It has put before its members, and, through them, before countless national societies, the most important problems connected with intellectual co-operation, especially those of the distribution of League publications, the development of holiday courses and camps, the teaching of League principles, the circulation of educational films, and the provision of travel facilities for intellectual workers.

Nor must we forget in this place the International Committee on Educational and Social Welfare Films, which has held several meetings at the International Institute. It has interviewed the Director of the Rome Educational Cinematographic Institute in order to settle definitely its position in regard to that Institute and to the International Institute, within whose sphere of activity it proposes to work. In redrafting its rules, the Committee has declared that it "is concerned with the moral and social problems implicit in the development of the cinematograph".

It has begun the publication of a bulletin, and contemplates establishing information centres in the various countries. It has also invited the international associations of which it consists to take part in an enquiry into "the film and the teaching of history".

We must here mention the relations inaugurated this year with the Union Internationale de Radiodiffusion, which has its offices at Geneva. This Union's work covers both the technical and the general aspects of broadcasting. At the annual Congress held at Geneva in May 1929, a delegate of the Institute attended a meeting of a committee specially appointed to consider the means of bringing about intellectual rapprochements. This Committee passed a resolution to the effect that it was highly desirable for a regular intelligence service dealing with international artistic life to be organised with the Institute's assistance. It was agreed that there should be co-operation between the Institute and the Union Internationale de Radiodiffusion, which should

begin with the circulation of news regarding events in the museum world. This collaboration may later be extended to other forms of intellectual activity.

## II. INTER-SCHOOL RELATIONS.

The Educational Information Centre is still in the early stages of its organisation; the collection of information has been organised during the past year. We trust that in future it may be possible to carry on energetically the distribution of this information, thus arousing a desire for activity in the various countries, and gradually approaching the aim—the true object of the Office—which is to permeate the curriculum more and more with the soul and spirit of the League. In many countries there is plenty of enthusiasm. Encouraging observations were made in this connection by the Deputy-Director of the Institute in the course of a tour in Central and Northern Europe. The first volume of the "Educational Survey", the publication of which was decided upon last year and entrusted to the Deputy-Director of the Institute, will therefore be a mine of useful information; but what is still more important is that it will clear the ground for a new campaign.

We have kept in regular touch with the International Federation of Teachers' Associations, which has grown from strength to strength (it now comprises 550,000 teachers in eighteen European countries) and has laid particular stress on its League propaganda. The Federation's Congress at Bellinzona in April 1929 adopted, in almost identical terms, various recommendations made by the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation—"that books written with a bias should be eliminated, and that national works should be so written as to be capable of translation into all languages; that studies should be carried out with a view to an international volume designed to illustrate the contribution of every nation to the civilisation of the world, and that the volume should be published; that the principles and objects of the League should be taught in schools; and that the arrangements for the exchange of children and teachers should be developed".

During the year, the Institute had to deal with various questions concerning international co-operation in the field of secondary and elementary education. The meeting of representatives of inter-school correspondence centres was entirely successful; the representatives agreed upon a uniform method and decided to help one another; they wish to hold regular meetings in future. The initiative taken by our organisation will certainly have helped to extend the use of this simple means of establishing direct contact between adolescents in different countries.

This is also a good way of improving the teaching of modern languages; indeed, it was regarded by the experts who met at the Palais Royal this year as preferable to any other. This same problem of the teaching of foreign languages regarded from a general point of view was considered by the meeting of Directors of National University Offices, and your Committee will be called upon to examine a proposal to summon a committee of experts on the subject. The Chairman of your Committee, in his memorandum of April 15th, 1929, called attention to the importance, in bringing about an international rapprochement of a general improvement in the standard of this teaching, if it were everywhere mainly concentrated (as it already is in some countries) on the literature, art and civilisation of foreign countries.

We may sum up by saying that *the problem of an international arrangement for the teaching of modern languages* has long engaged the attention of your Committee and of the Institute. *We should like to tackle it directly this year.*

## 12. UNIVERSITY RELATIONS.

The University Relations Section of the Institute has been working, this year, with its full establishment: a head of section, an assistant head, a clerk, and a secretary shorthand-typist. The effect of this has been to show, however, that full establishment on present standards is merely a skeleton staff. With four meetings of experts, two publications to reissue, and petty routine work, four persons have been kept busy throughout the year.

A further grant generously made by the American Council of Education has enabled us to prepare the new edition of the "Handbook of University Exchanges in Europe".

The "List of Holiday Courses in Europe" has been compiled and republished for 1929. Substantial improvements have been made in both publications. Experience has shown once more that, when dealing with international publications, the material for which is to be supplied by the countries concerned, the compilers must have the courage to publish a first imperfect edition: we are being supplied with information for the second edition much more liberally than for the first.

It has not been possible to deal, even in a preliminary way, with the difficult problem of financial assistance to persons preparing for a scientific career (Mme. Curie's report on Post-University Scholarships). *This question must not, however, be dropped.*

The second Conference of institutions concerned with the scientific study of international relations was held in London, on the Institute's proposal, from March 11th to 14th.

It was preceded by a meeting, at the Institute, of the Organisation Committee responsible for the preparations for sessions. The London Conference confirmed and amplified the findings of the 1928 Berlin meeting. Whereas, in Berlin, the session had been devoted mainly to the consideration of the institutions involved and to the discussion of principles, the London meeting concerned itself principally with practical co-operation schemes. The Institute had furnished the Conference with a list of the institutions.

The Conference planned several publications, including a vocabulary of political terms. It proposed a meeting of professors specialising in the study of international relations, and appointed a permanent committee.

*Several of the Conference's resolutions will involve fairly extensive work for the University Relations Section; this work might be performed next year.*

The fourth meeting of Directors of National University Offices was held at the Institute on April 11th and 12th, 1929. It was attended for the first time by a representative of the British Office. The recommendations made included one for the convening of a meeting of directors of higher education and one for preparations to be made for a congress on the teaching of modern languages. *These two meetings would appear desirable: the second should be preceded by the convocation of a special committee of experts.*

The Conference further requested the Institute to undertake various items of work, e.g., to collect information regarding systems of university equivalences, to collect laws and regulations governing the appointment of foreign professors, and to compile a guide to national institutes abroad. *This work might be carried out in 1929-30.*

The fourth meeting of the Representatives of International Students' Federations took place on April 25th, 26th and 27th, 1929. As last year, it was preceded by a small meeting (December 3rd, 1928), which it still regards as "one of the best means of ensuring liaison between the Institute and the international students' organisations", and as "an indispensable preparation for its own work". The meeting defined the method to be followed in distributing international students' cards; it abandoned the idea of an international students' guide. *It recommended that the Institute should prepare a select list of works of reference and other publications of interest to students, and requested it to consider the possibility of preparing "statistics of requirements", in order to cope with unemployment.*

The first meeting of experts on international inter-school correspondence was held on May 27th and 28th. It aroused keen interest among the participants, who expressed the desire to meet at regular intervals. The experts considered the purposes of inter-school correspondence, methods, organisation in individual countries, and the possibilities of international organisation. They decided to set up a permanent international committee. *The Institute will be responsible for the secretarial work of this committee, propaganda in favour of the creation of new national centres, and the editing of a small international bulletin.*

### 13. SCIENTIFIC RELATIONS.

The history of the twin Sections (Mathematical, Physical and Natural Sciences; Historical and Social Sciences) during the year 1928-29 affords a striking illustration of our financial difficulties. A few cases of absence on sick-leave and one resignation were enough to cause a great reduction in the output of work. The co-ordination of scientific museums could not be dealt with, nor could the enquiry into the aggregate material sources devoted to scientific research be prosecuted as it should have been. Other matters, however, have brought evidence of the willingness of the scientific world or of the Government departments concerned to lend their assistance. The Committee's proposal for the preservation of printed matter and manuscripts has produced definite results in a number of countries. The same remark applies to the publication in widely diffused languages of summaries of scientific works published in little-known languages.

*All these points must be taken up again next year. At the same time, it will be necessary to watch the results of the communication made this year to several thousand biological reviews (recommendation to use authors' summaries and to send copies of original articles to bibliographical organs). Negotiations concerning the co-ordination of bibliographies in the physical sciences have been carried on, and must be continued next year, as no conclusion has yet been reached. As regards the international organisation of research work on the brain, consultations have given divergent results; they can be continued until complete agreement is reached.*

The international library co-ordination bureau is still on paper, it not being possible to provide two secretarial posts. The section has been able only to obtain further documentary evidence of the willingness of several countries to set up national information centres. *Great efforts will be made to develop this scheme.*

The meeting of Library Experts (February 11th to 13th, 1929) recommended the compilation of a list of existing national services and of regulations governing loans. It has not been possible to complete this list, but *it must be completed next year.*

The same Committee of Experts has drawn up a definite plan for a new edition of the "Index Bibliographicus", which would be prepared by a central bureau established at the Berlin State Library. This is a good instance of the principle of decentralisation as applied to the Committee's schemes in the case of scientific work which the Institute cannot undertake.

The meeting of Library Experts recommended the process of microphotography for the publication of rare documents of all kinds, and expressed the hope that the libraries, museums and record offices of the various countries would contribute to an international collection to be got together by the organisation for intellectual co-operation. *This is an innovation of which the Institute can undertake to bear the expense, which is light, for the sake of a moral gain which may be great. It would merely have to get a committee of experts to study the scheme for collective publications discussed by the librarians, and, thereafter, to secure the co-ordination of the publications undertaken by the various national centres.*

The problem of standardising the system of abbreviating the titles of periodicals has been studied by the section, discussed at the meeting of Library Experts, and considered, in conjunction with the latter, by the International Congress of Librarians at Rome. The results are being laid before your Committee.

It may be observed in this connection that the programme and organisation of the Rome Congress were planned in agreement with the Institute's Library Experts and competent officials.

The International Librarians' Association displayed an admirable spirit of accommodation and showed itself very well disposed towards the League International Committee's organisation. *A large number of questions were raised at the Congress in which our Organisation either has intervened or will have occasion to do so.*

The Historical and Social Sciences Section has forwarded the experts' recommendations on the co-ordination of linguistic bibliography (approved last year by your Committee) to more than 400 publishers, 117 bibliographical reviews and 387 scientific reviews and bulletins. *The replies already received give us reason to hope that we shall be able to make the preparation of analytical summaries in bibliographical publications a regular practice.* The section obtained the concurrence of numerous correspondents qualified to deal with the bibliography of little-known languages (especially in Asia and Africa).

It has made such progress as external circumstances permitted in the problem of the unification of linguistic terms and in that of the international card index. *These two questions must be followed up next year.*

The meetings of Experts on Romance Linguistic Bibliography (March 21st and 22nd, 1929) was entirely satisfactory. The eminent experts assembled reached an agreement, and drew up a rational scheme for a bibliography to be compiled by international co-operation. *The experts' proposals will entail a fair amount of work for the Institute, apart from the preparations for another meeting of experts.*

As regards the co-ordination of bibliography in the economic sciences, to which the Institute has devoted a great deal of attention this year, some uncertainty has prevailed. The resolutions of the 1928 experts, which were approved by your Committee, were subsequently modified by a smaller meeting of experts held, with the authorisation of the Institute's Committee of Directors, on March 16th, 1929. Whichever system is contemplated, the lack of funds seems at present to preclude all constructive work. *To procure funds for its schemes, however, is one of the Institute's duties.*

As regards primitive languages in process of extinction, the views of your Committee were not endorsed by the Bureau of the Congress of Linguists. Some uncertainty has therefore prevailed. The line which the Institute will take in this matter next year will depend upon the decision of your Committee.

It will be seen that the Historical and Social Sciences Section, reduced this year to an assistant head and one secretary, has been dealing with a fairly large number of questions which are still in hand, and that, unless its services are otherwise urgently needed, it has sufficient work for next year.

The two sections have devoted considerable attention to their relations with international scientific bodies. We note with pleasure that, at its tenth session (May 13th-15th, 1929), the International Academic Union adopted a proposal made by its current Bibliographies Committee "recommending to the meeting that Mr. Leland should be authorised to convey to the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation the thanks of the International Academic Union for its effective and valuable co-operation."

The Institute is remaining in close touch with the International Academy of Comparative Law. This body, whose official headquarters are at The Hague, has been authorised to carry on its administrative secretarial work at the Institute. Its members, who, according to the regulations, are exclusively professors holding chairs at universities, include some of the most eminent representatives of the science of comparative law. With the aid of the Academy, the Institute has already been able to collect a body of international information as to the legal status of international associations. The Academy is also working in conjunction with the Rome International Institute for the Unification of Private Law.

The head of the first section was sent to the Scientific Congress of the Pan-Pacific Union in Java. As a result of his journey, it was decided to set up a Dutch-Indies Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, attached to the home committee.

The International Committee on Historical Sciences has been keeping in close touch with us through its General Secretary, who is an Institute expert. The Oslo Congress of August 1928 was a convincing demonstration of the organising work of this Committee, which may be said to be carrying out the full programme of intellectual co-operation in historical subjects.

#### 14. ARTISTIC RELATIONS.

This year, the staff of the Artistic Relations Section and of the International Museums Office consisted of one head, one assistant head, one official on special work who acted as Secretary of the Museums Office from January 15th onwards, one attaché, and one secretary-shorthand-typist.

The International Museums Office has devoted itself mainly to two points: continuation of the publication of *Museumion* and preparation for the first international exhibition of casts. With regard to the first item, it may now be said that, thanks to the Institute, museums have been provided, with an international bulletin of which they stood in need, attractively presented and containing an increasing amount of valuable information. Though its contents are being expanded, *Museumion* is limited to museum questions properly so called. It is a matter of regret that the Institute's funds only permit of publication three times a year.

Thanks to the kindness of the Chief Burgomaster of Cologne, that great German city will house the *International Exhibition of Casts, which will open on August 2nd next.* The meeting of the Bureau of the Museums Office and the ensuing conference of representatives of casting studios and museums settled the details of organisation not only for the Cologne Exhibition, but for any exhibitions which may subsequently be held in other towns with the same exhibits.



It should be mentioned here that the opening of a special Museums Office account in the Institute's budget has not yet elicited any donations; yet art patrons have a guarantee, in the Office's comparative autonomy and the high standing of its expert advisers, that financial contributions will be used entirely according to the donors' wishes. The Office, now a recognised organisation and one favourably viewed in museum circles, might be of much greater use to the latter with a little more money.

Thus it has not been possible either to undertake the campaign on museums regarded as educational media or to organise the co-ordination of sales catalogues of works of art, or to prepare the list of dismembered works of art.

The meeting of the Office's Advisory Committee of Experts (June 1929) gave the Office a number of further suggestions for useful work.

How far can all this be undertaken next year? To meet the requirements of the present programme, at least one extra person will be needed on the auxiliary staff, as well as more adequate material resources.

The Prague Congress on Popular Arts and its manifold consequences have, together with the Museums Office, provided the main work of the Artistic Relations Section. There can be no doubt that the Congress itself, for which facilities were so generously provided by the Czechoslovak Government, was a success. It was attended by a large number of carefully selected specialists, belonging to thirty-one nations; there were no unpleasant incidents; a large number of scientific contributions were brought forward; a great variety of subjects were satisfactorily distributed among various Committees; and the Congress produced a highly important set of resolutions. In particular, the Congress set up permanent machinery by the appointment of an international committee on popular arts and by the creation of national committees on popular arts, which are developing fairly quickly. The publication of the proceedings of the Congress is approaching completion.

*Several of the Congress's recommendations, more particularly those which relate to the proposal to compile international records of popular arts, and to found an international folk-music society, provide for important work to be carried out by the Artistic Relations Section of the Institute.*

One big undertaking which has resulted from the Prague Congress is the future Berne exhibition, the proposals for which have been welcomed and supported very warmly and in a most enterprising spirit by the Swiss Federal Government. The Committee and the Institute could not, of course, assume responsibility for this scheme.

Taking advantage of the fact that, since October last, it has had an official (engaged, moreover, on highly responsible work) who is personally qualified to deal with musical subjects, the Institute has this year again submitted a brief report on international musical problems, in which the use of the gramophone is singled out for special treatment.

#### 15. LITERARY RELATIONS.

The intricate problem of translations has once more been the main work of the Literary Relations Section (which has been hampered in its work by lack of staff).

The scheme for a kind of translation clearing-house, which the 1928 P. E. N. Club Congress hoped that the Institute would set up, could only be carried out in part. We have been able only to give specimens of a translation bibliography; but the list of translators is well on the way to completion.

We have found, however, that literary circles, which are somewhat ill organised internationally, are generally anxious for us to take more vigorous action. They are naturally much interested in the work undertaken by the Institute's Legal Service in the field of intellectual rights. These still inchoate associations are, moreover, in process of organisation on an international basis; the Institute is in touch with the group which is thus coming into being.

The Literary Section has also been able to make substantial progress in the collection of Latin-American classics. The texts having been chosen, translators appointed, agreement reached with a publisher, and the funds provided, at least in part, we are certain of *publishing the first five volumes at the end of 1929 and early in 1930*. We shall probably be able to secure further contributions and to publish other volumes in 1930.

#### 16. INTELLECTUAL RIGHTS.

The Legal Service, consisting of a head, one clerk (*rédacteur*), one official on special duty acting as *rédacteur*, and a secretary, has had many opportunities, this year, of acting as legal adviser to the Institute, and has done so to the satisfaction of all the services concerned. In particular, it has investigated the legal position of the Institute itself.

It has been carefully watching most of the important questions connected with intellectual rights, and not merely those on which it was itself already engaged. With this end in view, it has remained in regular contact with the International Labour Office, the Berne International Bureau, the International Chamber of Commerce, the International Confederation of Intellectual Workers and the International Institute for the Unification of Private Law. It has represented the Institute at several important congresses.

It has further expanded *its files of information on legislative measures enacted in the interests of intellectual life*. This enquiry, which is being carried on with great care, will not only produce an important collection of laws, which may be published at no distant date, but, what is even more valuable, it will give these problems a juridical setting, which they still lack: *this is one of the principal aims which the Institute is seeking to achieve in the near future.*

In the matter of copyright, the Institute has devoted attention more especially to the following points: (1) publishers' contracts and the legal obligation to deposit copies with libraries; (2) systematic international documentation on case law in the matter of copyright; (3) consideration of a method of internationally enforcing copyright by law; (4) international protection of applied art. On these four points, the consultations and research work undertaken by the Legal Service have enabled substantial progress to be made. Not only have discussions with the parties concerned prepared the way for an agreement between the States and associations, but the problem has been scientifically defined. *All that is needed now is a further advance along a path which lies open before us.*

In regard to scientific property, the Legal Service has carried on its research work and negotiations. It would seem that the system of transfer to insurance companies of the obligations incurred by the users of scientific discoveries is impracticable. Another system has been considered. An account of the whole of the investigations and a restatement of the question are given in a recently published pamphlet. The conclusion is that, since the technical investigation of the problem may be regarded as terminated, extensive propaganda will now be required. *That will be the Institute's task in this connection during the coming year, and probably for a longer period.*

The enquiry into the legal status of international associations has led to definite conclusions during this year. The general desire that a special status should be granted to these associations has been clearly demonstrated. Various possible systems have been studied. The International Chamber of Commerce, which had enquired into the matter, has sent us its files. *There are indications that, once the Institute of Private Law has been consulted, the diplomatic stage will be reached.*

The Institute has submitted to the Sub-Committee on Intellectual Rights a special report on the legal and social condition of intellectual workers. This title would, strictly speaking, cover practically the whole work of our Legal Service. But it was our duty to report on our participation in the discussions of the Advisory Committee on Intellectual Workers at the International Labour Office, and in that Office's work concerning salaried intellectual workers.

In particular, we are able to show that the enquiry into the needs and interests of the liberal professions is beginning to yield results. We have begun with the medical profession. *This enquiry must be vigorously prosecuted next year.*

As regards the obstacles to the international dissemination of books, the first steps have been taken, though with varying success, to carry out the three resolutions of the 1928 Committee. In the question of granting Customs exemption to scientific institutions, little progress has been made. As regards the amendment of Customs nomenclature, our wishes have been met in part. Considerations of the negotiations shows, at any rate, that *those upon whom the solution depends are, on the whole, favourably disposed, and that efforts must be continued on the lines laid down by the Committee.*

The Legal Service has worked in close co-operation with a number of international associations whose purpose is to defend the rights of certain classes of intellectuals. Two of them have been brought into being with the help of the Institute.

1. *The International Confederation of Intellectual Workers.* — Liaison is still being kept up between the International Institute and the Confederation. Since last year, the latter has reorganised its general secretariat and has undertaken the publication of a bulletin giving regular information as to its activities.

Among the fresh problems discussed at the Congress held at Warsaw in September 1928, there were five which were also on the agenda of the first session of the International Labour Office Advisory Committee on Intellectual Workers, viz., the non-competition clause, the position of employee-inventors, the termination of the employment of journalists in the event of a change occurring in the policy of their newspaper, unemployment among intellectual workers, and the finding of employment for theatrical artistes.

The Congress enabled the intellectual worker's delegates to bring together a comprehensive body of information on various points and to draw up a definite plan of action. In addition, the text of a standard contract was drawn up and subsequently adopted, in its final form, by the Council of the International Conference of Intellectual Workers.

The International Conference of Intellectual Workers is also keeping in close touch with the International Institute on the subject of scientific property and the institution of a compensation fund to facilitate international intellectual exchanges.

During the last meeting, held on June 9th, 1929, under the chairmanship of M. Mannio, Finnish Minister of Labour, the Council of the International Confederation of Intellectual Workers drew up the agenda of its annual congress, which is to be held at Amsterdam in September 1929. The agenda will include the following points: social insurance, mutual economic assistance among intellectual workers (co-operative societies); copyright in regard to mechanical reproduction — gramophone records, tone films, broadcasting, etc.; unemployment among intellectual workers generally; unemployment among public performers and musicians whose position is threatened by the development of mechanico-musical reproduction; finding of employment for theatrical artistes and performers; introduction and extension of the use of the standard contract; intellectual exchanges; broadcasting. Enquiries are also being contemplated into artistes' *droit de suite* and manufacturing secrets.

During the past year, the International Confederation of Intellectual Workers has carried on its propaganda work in countries not yet organised, more especially in Scandinavia and the Far East.

2. *The International Professional Association of Doctors.* — This Association seeks, with the assistance of national correspondents belonging to twenty-five countries, to protect the interests of the medical profession. At a session of its General Council, held in Paris in September 1928,

it appealed to the Institute for regular co-operation as provided for in Article XXIV of the Institute's regulations on the protection of intellectual workers' rights.

This co-operation has already found expression in an enquiry into the illegal practice of medicine, which has enabled extensive information to be collected on the existing position in the principal countries. Following this enquiry, the Institute was requested by the Association to collect particulars of laws with the ultimate object of drawing up, with the assistance of the other competent institutions, an international medical charter as demanded by the medical profession in various countries.

3. *The International Union of Barristers.* — The purpose of this Union, which held its foundation meeting in Paris in December 1927, is to create a permanent link between barristers in the various countries, in order to protect both their moral and material interests. It has been given administrative offices at the Institute.

The first Congress, held at Brussels in February 1928, decided to place the study of the proposal regarding the status of international associations, and a draft recommendation for the institution of national superannuation funds for barristers, on the agenda of the next session, as the first items to be considered.

4. *The International Literary and Artistic Association.* — This body, whose purpose is to work, in conjunction with the Berne Union, for the international standardisation of copyright, held its annual congress at Belgrade and Ljubljana in September 1928. The Congress considered the results of the Rome Diplomatic Conference, and examined a Serb-Croat-Slovene draft law on copyright, adjusted to the provisions of the new Convention. The Association, whose Executive Committee holds periodical meetings in Paris, which are attended by an Institute representative, has included in its agenda a number of questions upon which the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation has itself pronounced an opinion: the international standardisation of copyright, the *droit de suite*, the protection of applied art, and, finally, the international legal enforcement of copyright, which the Institute delegation had already demanded at Rome.

5. *The International Wireless Committee.* — A Congress was held at Rome in October 1928. The Institute was represented. Several questions having an important bearing on intellectual rights were discussed—in particular, the author's right of objection to the broadcasting of his literary or artistic work on the one hand, and the right of performers on the other. The Committee also met on March 6th, 1929. A motion in favour of giving a special international status to international associations was adopted, the Institute having previously been approached on the subject.

6. *The International Committee on the Rights of Speech.* — This Committee, which is presided over by Mlle. Vacaresco, and has its headquarters at the Institute, has as yet but limited resources at its disposal. Since its foundation meeting in 1927, it has been keeping in regular touch with the Legal Service of the Institute in connection with the protection of the spoken word, the principle of which has been embodied, in accordance with the Institute's proposals, in a new article of the Berne Convention, as revised at Rome.

## 17. CONCLUSION.

A detailed examination of this year's work at the Institute suggests the following general observations: most of the work in hand, once it has been carried through to what might seem its last stage, *i.e.*, the general approval of a co-ordination plan, still requires great and protracted efforts by the Institute. Frequently no action is taken on an officially adopted scheme unless we are careful to remind the institutions or the parties in each country of the duty devolving upon them, and settle with them how the work is to be carried out. It thus happens that the development of such schemes comes to a stop, unless progress is watched and reminders are sent. It must be confessed that *this exacting work of following up every scheme to the very end in each country* can scarcely be said to have been done by the Institute up to the present. *The Director intends henceforth to devote a considerable portion of the available time and resources to this.* In other words, *as the budget now stands, he does not wish to be given fresh work.* Even assuming that there should be a substantial increase in the budget, the greater part of the extra money would have to be used to secure greater efficiency in dealing with the matters at present in hand, and not to take up fresh subjects.

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Appendix 4.

REPORT BY THE DIRECTOR OF THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE  
OF INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION TO THE GOVERNING BODY.<sup>1</sup>

*Adopted by the Governing Body on July 29th, 1929.*

(All amounts given as "francs" in this Appendix are in French francs unless otherwise stated.)

A. TABLE SHOWING THE PRESENT BUDGETARY POSITION (1929 Budget).

<i>Receipts.</i>	Receipts provided for in 1928 Francs	New receipts during 1929 Francs	Total  Francs
Subventions: French . . . . .	2,500,000	—	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	10,000	152,000
Portuguese . . . . .	15,000	—	15,000
Ecuadorian . . . . .	2,000	—	2,000
Belgian . . . . .	—	75,000	75,000
Brazilian . . . . .	—	75,000	75,000
Colombian . . . . .	—	15,000	15,000
Danish . . . . .	—	20,800	20,800
Dominican . . . . .	—	25,000	25,000
Egyptian . . . . .	—	64,000	64,000
Luxemburg . . . . .	—	2,000	2,000
Roumanian . . . . .	—	25,000	25,000
Venezuelan . . . . .	—	12,000	12,000
Interest on amounts deposited . . . . .	6,000	4,000	10,000
Various receipts . . . . .	7,000	1,000	8,000
Deutsche Hochschule für Politik . . . . .	—	36,000	36,000
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>2,896,000</b>	<b>364,800</b>	<b>3,260,600</b>

*Table of 1929 Budget, including Modifications resulting from the Decisions of the Committee of Directors in 1929.*

	Original budget voted in 1928	Transfers on March 22nd, 1929	Increases voted by the Committee of Directors on March 22nd, 1929	Increase voted by the Committee of Directors on May 31st, 1929	Total credits at June 1st, 1929
<i>Expenditure.</i>	Francs	Francs	Francs	Francs	Francs
<i>Chapter I.</i>					
A. Director . . . . .	50,000	+ 8,300	+14,575	—	72,875
B. Deputy Director, Secretary of the Institute, and Heads of Sections	294,000	+ 52,500	+86,625	—	433,125
C. Assistant Heads and Heads of Services . . . . .	192,000	+ 45,600	+59,700	—	297,300
D. Clerks, attachés, experts, account- ant and house-keeper . . . . .	450,000	+190,980	+50,000	—	690,980
E. Translators and shorthand-typists	475,000	—120,960	+61,000	—	415,040
F. Messengers and cleaners . . . . .	148,000	320	—	—	148,320
G. Various allowances (residence, family, etc.) . . . . .	200,000	— 44,740	—	—	155,260
H. Allowance for increased cost of living . . . . .	132,000	—132,000	—	—	—
I. French delegate . . . . .	35,000	—	—	—	35,000
<i>Carried forward</i>	<b>1,976,000</b>				<b>2,247,700</b>

<sup>1</sup> In pursuance of the procedure indicated by the Governing Body in July 1928, this report has been examined by the Budget Sub-Committee and approved by the Committee of Directors.

*Table of 1929 Budget, including Modifications resulting from the Decisions of the Committee of Directors in 1929 (continued).*

	Original budget voted in 1928	Transfers on March 22nd, 1929	Increases voted by the Committee of Directors on March 22nd, 1929	Increase voted by the Committee of Directors on May 31st, 1929	Total credits at June 1st, 1929
	Francs	Francs	Francs	Francs	Francs
<i>Brought forward</i>	1,976,000				2,247,700
<i>Chapter II.</i>					
A. Upkeep of building and furniture	100,000	—	—	—	100,000
B. Lighting and heating . . . . .	80,000	—	—	—	80,000
C. Various insurance policies . . . . .	17,000	—	—	—	17,000
<i>Chapter III.</i>					
A. Travelling and subsistence allowances for the members of the Committee of Directors . . . . .	50,000	—	—	—	50,000
B. Entertainment allowance . . . . .	50,000	—	—	—	50,000
C. Travelling (journeys made by the officials of the Institute) . . . . .	100,000	—	—	—	100,000
C(a) Experts' meetings . . . . .	100,000	+ 50,000	—	+25,000	175,000
D. Office expenses . . . . .	140,000	—	—	—	140,000
E. Library . . . . .	20,000	—	—	—	20,000
F. Publications, etc. . . . .	100,000	—	—	—	100,000
G. Miscellaneous organisations and undertakings . . . . .	20,000	—	—	—	20,000
<i>Chapter IV.</i>					
Unforeseen expenditure . . . . .	43,000	—	—	—25,000	18,000
<i>Chapter V.</i>					
Additional installation expenses (heating) . . . . .	100,000	—	—	—	100,000
<i>Chapter VI.</i>					
Balance to be paid on past financial period . . . . .	—	—	—	106,000	106,000
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>2,896,000</b>	<b>50,000</b>	<b>271,000</b>	<b>106,000</b>	<b>3,323,900</b>

**B. PROPOSALS FOR THE 1930 BUDGET.**

The proposals given below are partly the outcome of the recommendation, made to the Director on the occasion of the last meeting of the Committee of Directors, to reorganise the budgetary plan of the chapter dealing with staff. The Committee wished the budgetary items concerning the staff to be drawn up in accordance with the plan of the Institute's services.

Furthermore, it was thought well to take this opportunity of making a further step in the drawing up of regular and precise staff regulations.

Lastly, it seems necessary that a reserve fund should be formed in the 1930 budget. The League's Auditor has more than once pressed this point.

Hence the chief differences, compared with the 1929 budget (as it stands after the changes introduced in 1929), consist of:

1. Unimportant adjustments in the salaries of certain categories of officials, *i.e.*, Director, Heads and Assistant Heads.

A previous decision of the Committee of Directors had already lumped together the original basic salary and the successive cost-of-living allowances; the result was fractional figures, which were inconvenient from the accountancy point of view. The rounding-off of the figures in these different categories involves a trifling total expenditure.

2. The establishment of several classes within each category.

The consequence of the establishment of these classes must normally be the entry in the budget of the average figure for each category; this facilitates the preparation of budgetary proposals and ensures the stability of the budget. But the shortage of funds only permits at present of the application of this measure to the lower categories. Moreover, the figures proposed for this

average salary in each category correspond as a rule to the salary figures at present existing in each of these categories. Thus very little is changed in the table of salaries for 1929, and it must be understood that the proposed scale, if accepted, will only come into play as regards access to the higher classes in so far as the general budget of the Institute is increased. There is reason to suppose, however, that the adoption of this scale, although only partly applicable at present, will give some small satisfaction to the staff.

To obviate the possible drawbacks of too rigid a framework, it should be understood that special contracts may be concluded.

According to the practice followed in many administrations, the advancement of the staff in each category might take place automatically every four years. Promotion by selection would take place after a minimum of two years' service, according to the budgetary resources available.

*Proposed New Scale of Salaries.*

							Average Figure
Director . . . . .	75	82.5	90				82.5
Heads of Section . . . . .	62	68	74				68
Assistant Heads . . . . .	30	36	42	48	54		42
Clerks (Rédacteurs) . . . . .	16	19	21	24	27		21
Secretary-shorthand-typists . . . . .	13.5	15	16.5	18	19.5		16.5
Shorthand-typists and assistants . . . . .	10	12.5	14	15.5	17		14
Messengers and cleaners, male . . . . .	10	11	12	13	14	15	12.5
House staff, female . . . . .	8	9	10	11	12	13	10.5

*Present Salaries in the Same Categories.*

Director . . . . .	72,875
Heads of Section . . . . .	61,875
Assistant Heads . . . . .	29,700-35,640
Clerks . . . . .	18,000-24,000
Secretary-shorthand-typists . . . . .	14,520
Shorthand typists . . . . .	from 11,000 to 13,400
Messengers and cleaners, male and female . . . . .	from 7,920 to 11,880

The figures (supplied unofficially and only approximate) of the new salaries schedule of the French Civil Service are as follows:

Category	1929 Francs	1930 (at July 1st, 1929) Francs	1931 Francs
Directors-General . . . . .	100,000	110,000	125,000
Directors . . . . .	80,000	85,000	100,000
Heads of Services . . . . .	61,000-66,000	68,000-78,000	75,000-90,000
Assistant Directors . . . . .	50,000-60,000	60,000-67,500	65,000-75,000
Heads of Branches . . . . .	37,000-48,000	44,000-54,000	50,000-60,000
Assistant Heads of Branches . . . . .	26,000-36,000	32,000-42,000	36,000-48,000
Chief régie grades . . . . .	11,000-34,000	13,000-40,000	15,000-45,000
Clerks and chief clerks . . . . .	13,000-26,000	13,000-27,500	15,000-30,000
Assistants and chief assistants <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	9,500-17,500	11,000-20,000	12,000-22,500
Women Clerks . . . . .	9,500-16,000	10,000-18,000	11,000-20,000
Inspectors and sergeants, external services (maximum) . . . . .	16,000	18,000	20,000
Customs inspectors and assimilated grades . . . . .	11,500-13,000	13,000-15,000	15,000-17,000
Minor staff not graded . . . . .	9,000-11,500	10,000-13,000	10,800-15,000

*Miscellaneous Observations on Expenditure.*

The formation of the reserve fund has unfortunately entailed the discontinuance of a number of appointments—all the national services, one assistant head in the information section, one drafting member in the Educational Information Centre, one drafting member in the Cinematographic Service, and one attachée in the Central Services.

The item "Various allowances" has been reduced by half, and the item "Cost-of-living allowances" has been abolished in conformity with the decisions which included residence and cost-of-living allowances in the main salary.

<sup>1</sup> Creation of a category of special clerks with a maximum of 26,000 francs.

In Chapter III, item C(a), "Experts' meetings", has been increased by 50,000 francs so as to bring it closer to the actual figure for probable expenditure, which in 1929 will prove to have been much greater than the 100,000 francs provided for in the original budget.

Item F, "Publications, etc.", is raised by 15,000 francs, which is far below requirements.

As in previous years, Chapters III, B, "Entertainment allowance" and III, C, "Travelling", are inadequate, and will have to be increased in the course of the financial period when the surpluses are allocated.

Chapter IV, "Unforeseen expenditure", is reduced by 13,000 francs. The effect is less serious than it might be, owing to the formation of a reserve fund.

Chapter V, "Additional installation expenses", has been reduced by 31,000 francs; the payments to be made in 1930 will not exceed the sum asked for, thanks to the advance payments made in 1929.

It will be observed that the staff items amounted in 1929 to the total of 1,976,000 francs. The sum proposed for 1930 is 2,139,640 francs, or an increase of 163,640 francs. The total increase in the receipts budget being 364,000 francs, it will be seen that a little less than half of the new funds will be assigned to the staff.

*Observations on Receipts.*

The ordinary receipts provided for in the 1929 budget amounted to 2,896,000 francs. For 1930, 3,260,000 francs are anticipated. This increase of 364,000 francs is chiefly due to new subventions from States, the number of contributing countries having increased from ten to nineteen.

The actual increase in funds, is, however, less by 36,000 francs than the figure given. This sum represents a subvention from the Deutsche Hochschule für Politik, paid for the last two years, but not entered under either receipts or expenditure.

**BUDGET FOR 1930.**

**I. RECEIPTS.**

*A. Subventions of States.*

	Francs	Francs
Austria . . . . .	5,000	
Belgium . . . . .	75,000	
Brazil . . . . .	75,000	
Colombia . . . . .	15,000	
Czechoslovakia . . . . .	73,000	
Denmark . . . . .	20,800	
Dominican Republic . . . . .	25,000	
Ecuador . . . . .	2,000	
Egypt . . . . .	64,000	
France . . . . .	2,500,000	
Hungary . . . . .	20,000	
Italy . . . . .	152,000	
Luxemburg . . . . .	2,000	
Monaco . . . . .	2,000	
Poland . . . . .	100,000	
Portugal . . . . .	12,000	
Roumania . . . . .	25,000	
Switzerland . . . . .	24,000	
Venezuela . . . . .	12,000	
	<hr/>	3,203,800

*B. Miscellaneous Receipts.*

Miscellaneous receipts . . . . .	20,200	
Deutsche Hochschule für Politik . . . . .	36,000	
	<hr/>	56,200
		<hr/>
		3,260,000

II. EXPENDITURE.

Chapter I. Staff.

I. General Services.

Number of posts provided for in the budget	Service	Estimates for 1930	Total estimates per section or service	Observations
<i>A. Directorate:</i>				
I	Director . . . . .	75,000		The Director is provided with a residence.
I	Deputy Director . . . . .	62,000		
I	Secretary of the Institute . . . . .	62,000		
I	Assistant Head of Section . . . . .	30,000		
3	Experts . . . . .	19,200		
3	Secretary-shorthand-typists . . . . .	49,500	297,700	
<i>B. Staff and Administrative Service:</i>				
I	Head of Section . . . . .	36,000		
I	Accountant, Manager . . . . .	30,000		
I	Housekeeper . . . . .	18,000		
I	Auditor . . . . .	8,000		
I	Deputy Auditor . . . . .	1,000		
I	Doctor . . . . .	6,000	99,000	
<i>C. Correspondence Service:</i>				
I	Head of Service . . . . .	30,000		With rank of Assistant Head.
I	Registrar . . . . .	25,000		
I	Clerk . . . . .	21,000		
I	Supervisor (female) . . . . .	17,000		
8	Secretary-shorthand-typists . . . . .	112,000		
I	Roneo operator . . . . .	11,400		
I	Assistant Roneo-operator . . . . .	9,600		
6	Attachés . . . . .	83,520		
I	Clerk ( <i>commis</i> ) . . . . .	12,000	321,520	
<i>D. Documentation:</i>				
I	Head of Service . . . . .	30,000		With rank of Assistant Head.
I	Shorthand-typist . . . . .	14,000		
I	Clerk . . . . .	21,000		
3	Translators . . . . .	58,000		
8	Attachés . . . . .	88,660	211,660	
<i>II. Technical Services.</i>				
<i>A. University Relations Section:</i>				
I	Head of Section . . . . .	62,000		
I	Assistant Head of Section . . . . .	36,000		
I	Clerk . . . . .	21,000		
I	Secretary-shorthand-typist . . . . .	16,500	135,500	
<i>B (1) Scientific Relations Section.</i>				
(Mathematical, Physical and Natural Sciences):				
I	Head of Section . . . . .	62,000		
I	Clerk ( <i>Rédacteur</i> ) . . . . .	21,000		
I	Secretary-shorthand-typist . . . . .	16,500	99,500	
<i>B (2) Scientific Relations Section.</i>				
(Historical and Social Sciences):				
I	Head of Section . . . . .	62,000		Vacant
I	Assistant Head . . . . .	36,000		
I	Expert . . . . .	6,600		Allowance.
I	Secretary-shorthand-typist . . . . .	16,500	121,100	
62	Carried forward . . . . .	1,285,980	1,285,980	

II. *Technical Services* (continued).

Number of posts provided for in the budget	Service	Estimates for 1930  Francs	Total estimates per section or service  Francs	Observations
62	Brought forward . . . . .	1,285,980	1,285,980	
	<i>C. Literary Relations Section:</i>			
I	Assistant Head . . . . .	36,000		
I	Secretary-shorthand-typist . . . . .	16,500	52,500	
	<i>D. Artistic Relations Section and International Museums Office:</i>			
I	Head of Section . . . . .	62,000		
I	Assistant Head . . . . .	30,000		
I	Secretary of the International Mu- seums Office . . . . .	30,000		With rank of Assistant Head.
I	Attaché . . . . .	8,000		
I	Secretary-shorthand-typist . . . . .	16,500	146,500	
	<i>E. Information Section and Publications Service:</i>			
I	Head of Section . . . . .	62,000		
3	Clerks . . . . .	63,000		
3	Attachés . . . . .	31,000		
2	Shorthand-typists . . . . .	28,000	184,000	
	<i>F. Legal Service:</i>			
I	Head of Service . . . . .	62,000		With rank of Head of Section.
I	Member on special mission ( <i>Chargé de mission</i> ) . . . . .	30,000		
I	Clerk . . . . .	21,000		
I	Secretary-shorthand-typist . . . . .	16,500	129,500	
	<i>G. Educational Information Centre: Liaison Committee of the Major Organisations:</i>			
I	Expert . . . . .	13,200	13,200	Allowance.
	<i>H. Cinematograph Service:</i>			
	<i>I. National Services:</i>			
I	Assistant Head of Section on special mission . . . . .	36,000	36,000	Subvention from the Deutsche Hochschule für Politik.
	<i>J. French Delegate:</i>			
I	French Delegate . . . . .	35,000	35,000	
	<i>K. Messengers and Cleaners:</i>			
	Office-keepers, office boys, charwomen, cyclist . . . . .	156,120	156,120	
	<i>L. Various Allowances:</i>			
	(Family, etc.) . . . . .	100,840	100,840	
85		2,139,640	2,139,640	

*Chapter II.*

	Credits proposed for 1930 Francs	Credits for 1929 Francs	Sums paid in 1928 Francs
A. Upkeep of building and furniture . . . . .	75,000	100,000	71,564.60
B. Lighting and heating . . . . .	80,000	80,000	82,293.75
C. Insurance policies . . . . .	20,000	17,000	13,617.25
Total . . . . .	175,000	197,000	167,475.60

Chapter III.

	Credits proposed for 1930 Francs	Credits for 1929 Francs	Sums paid in 1928 Francs
A. Travelling expenses and subsistence allowances of members of Committee of Directors . . .	50,000	50,000	52,113.55
B. Entertainment allowance . . . . .	40,000	50,000	68,936.70
C. Travelling (journeys made by officials of the Institute). . . . .	100,000	100,000	156,715.95
C(a) Experts' meetings . . . . .	150,000	150,000	179,370.65
D. Office expenses . . . . .	140,000	140,000	157,888.76
E. Library . . . . .	20,000	20,000	19,854.20
F. Publications, etc. . . . .	115,000	100,000	203,475.78
G. Miscellaneous organisations and undertakings. .	20,000	20,000	188,170.19
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>635,000</b>	<b>630,000</b>	<b>1,026,525.78</b>

Chapter IV.

Unforeseen expenditure. . . . .	20,360	43,000	22,591.65
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Chapter V.

Additional installation expenses (heating) . . .	69,000	100,000	104,881.85
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Chapter VI.

Working Capital Fund . . . . .	221,000	—	—
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RECAPITULATION.

	Estimates for 1930 Francs	Credits for 1929 Francs	Sums paid in 1928 Francs
Chapter I . . . . .	2,139,640	2,247,900	1,898,405.83
Chapter II . . . . .	175,000	197,000	167,475.60
Chapter III . . . . .	635,000	630,000	1,026,525.78
Chapter IV. . . . .	20,360	43,000	22,591.65
Chapter V . . . . .	69,000	100,000	104,881.85
Chapter VI. . . . .	221,000	—	—
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>3,260,000</b>	<b>3,217,900</b>	<b>3,219,880.71</b>

Appendix 5.

AUDITOR'S REPORT ON THE ACCOUNTS OF THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE  
OF INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD 1928.

REPORT SUBMITTED BY DR. F. VIVALDI, ASSISTANT AUDITOR, LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

(All amounts given as "francs" in this Appendix are in French francs unless otherwise stated.)

The increase in Governmental contributions, so happily begun during the 1927 financial period, was maintained in 1928, this financial participation being concrete evidence of the interest taken in the Institute by the various States. It may even be said that further progress was made in this respect, since two European States, Belgium and Luxemburg, and two American States, Colombia and Venezuela, were added to the list of contributors.



The budget of the financial period, thanks to the new Government grants obtained in 1927, was fixed at a higher sum than that of the previous period, viz., 2,431,000 francs, against 2,115,000 francs. This sum was made up as follows (see Table 2, page 47):

	Francs
Ordinary contribution of France . . . . .	2,000,000
Other Government contributions promised during the previous financial period and amounting on a conservative exchange basis to . . . . .	<sup>1</sup> 366,000
Interest on sums deposited at the Bank according to probable estimate . . . . .	10,000
Miscellaneous receipts . . . . .	5,000
Extraordinary contributions granted by the French Government from the proceeds of the tax on gaming in clubs and casinos . . . . .	50,000
Total . . . . .	<u>2,431,000</u>

In this connection it should be remarked that the 50,000 francs figuring in this table as granted by the French Government from the proceeds of the tax on gaming in clubs and casinos were actually paid on June 25th, 1927; for this reason, they had to be included in the 1927 receipt account, and figure in the balance-sheet for that year. This sum may therefore, if desired, be regarded as included in the figure of the total balance of the 1927 financial period. But in the case of the accounts for 1928, the relevant budget item should show actual receipts of zero. We shall see later on, in examining the actual receipts, that this deficit has been amply compensated by an unforeseen receipt from the same source.

It should further be observed that, in the budget summarised above, no account has been taken of two contributions also promised during the previous 1927 period, namely, the contributions of Ecuador and Portugal, because these contributions had not yet come in at the time when the budget in question was drawn up. <sup>2</sup>

#### RECEIPTS.

If we now compare the budget estimates in question and the actual receipts, at first sight this comparison is quite favourable; since, while the total receipts provided for in the budget amounted to 2,431,000 francs, the actual receipts amounted to 2,954,138.22 francs.

These actual receipts (see Table 3, page 48) may be summarised as follows:

Francs	
2,500,000.00	ordinary grant of the French Government, received in two equal instalments on February 6th and July 6th, 1928.
354,138.22	grants from other States.
100,000.00	granted by the French Government from the proceeds of the tax on gaming in clubs and casinos.
335,698.48	miscellaneous receipts.

To these different categories of receipts provided for in the budget should be added a certain number of receipts for special purposes, viz.:

Francs	
30,874.70 <sup>3</sup>	paid by the Chilian Government for the publication of Latin-American classics.
126,955.45 <sup>4</sup>	granted by the American Council on Education and paid to the Institute through the Secretariat of the League of Nations for an enquiry into the organisation of international university interchanges and the measures taken in all the countries of Europe to promote these interchanges.

	Francs
<sup>3</sup> Austria . . . . .	5,000
Czechoslovakia . . . . .	73,000
Hungary . . . . .	20,000
Italy . . . . .	142,000
Principality of Monaco . . . . .	2,000
Poland . . . . .	100,000
Switzerland . . . . .	24,000
Total . . . . .	<u>366,000</u>

<sup>2</sup> As will be seen from my previous report, these contributions were actually received in November 1927 and January 1928, respectively, i.e., at a time when the budget in question had already been approved for a long time past. We shall refer to these two contributions again when examining the actual receipts of the 1928 period.

<sup>3</sup> £249 sterling.

<sup>4</sup> \$5,000.

If, lastly, we take into account the balance from the previous period (351,157.76 francs), the following table may be drawn up of the sums at the Institute's disposal during 1928:

	Revenue entered in the budget Francs	New revenue received during the year Francs	Balance from 1927 Francs
Grants by:			
France . . . . .	2,000,000.00	500,000.00	
Austria . . . . .	5,361.00		
Hungary . . . . .	20,560.52		
Italy . . . . .	152,937.65		
Poland . . . . .	100,000.00		
Switzerland . . . . .	24,587.70		
Belgium . . . . .		20,000.00	
Colombia . . . . .		15,427.85	
Luxemburg . . . . .		2,460.00	
Venezuela . . . . .		12,743.50	
Supplementary French grant . . . . .	100,000.00		
Miscellaneous receipts . . . . .	35,698.48		
Latin-American classics . . . . .		30,874.70	
American enquiry . . . . .		126,955.45	
Balance from 1927 . . . . .			351,157.76
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>2,439,205.35</b>	<b>708,461.50</b>	<b>351,157.76</b>
		<u>3,147,666.85</u>	
			<u>3,498,824.61</u>

It will be seen from the foregoing table that the actual receipts amounted to 3,147,666.85 francs, or 716,666.85 francs more than the 2,431,000 francs estimated.

The above receipt figures call for some explanation.

As regards the French Government's ordinary contribution, it should be pointed out that the latter, which had originally been fixed at 2,000,000 francs, was generously increased by 500,000 francs during 1928. In the case of this chapter, the budget estimates were therefore exceeded by that amount.

We have already said above, in connection with the extraordinary contribution derived from the proceeds of the tax on gaming in clubs and casinos, that no payment was made in 1928 corresponding to the budget estimate of 50,000 francs, owing to the fact that this sum had already been paid in 1927, and had already been included in the accounts of that financial period. But the French Government paid 100,000 francs in 1928 from the same source, so that the theoretical deficit referred to was amply covered, since the actual receipts were double those estimated.

As regards the contributions of the other States, those paid in a currency other than French francs show a surplus as compared with the estimates, owing to the favourable rate of exchange, the sums actually received being 12,506.87 francs in excess of the amount estimated.<sup>1</sup>

It should also be observed that among the actual receipts are not included those relating to two payments provided for in the budget (that of the Principality of Monaco, entered in the budget at 2,000 francs, and that of the Czechoslovak Republic, entered at 73,000 francs). Nor do the receipts include the payments of Ecuador and Portugal, which, although not entered in the budget, could nevertheless be anticipated, owing to the accession of those two States to the Institute subsequently to the preparation and adoption of the budget.

I can only hope that the representations being made to the Principality of Monaco and the Czechoslovak Republic with a view to the payment of these sums will be successful. I am happy to state, on the other hand, that Ecuador and Portugal, although their contributions do not figure in the accounts for the financial period for the reasons given in the note, have faithfully fulfilled their undertakings.<sup>2</sup>

I have also learnt with satisfaction that Poland is shortly going to pay 25,000 francs, representing the arrears of her contribution for 1926, of which I had occasion to speak in my previous reports.

<sup>1</sup> It should, however, be observed that, in the case of the Italian contribution, the sum entered in the budget was calculated too conservatively (142,000 francs), so that part of the surplus figuring as profit on the exchange of this sum into French currency (10,997.65 francs) is in reality only a correction of this error.

<sup>2</sup> Ecuador's contribution, which was received in due course, could not be cashed owing to an error in the cheque, which therefore had to be sent back for correction.

As regards the Portuguese contribution, it was received before the end of the 1927 financial period, and was therefore included in the account of this period. Portugal is therefore quite in order in this respect, and has also already paid her contribution for the 1929 period.

The miscellaneous receipts, which were estimated in the budget at 5,000 francs eventually amounted to 35,658.48 francs, and included the following:

- Francs
- 8,895.98, derived from interest on the Institute's funds deposited in the *Crédit Commercial de France* ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent for January,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  per cent for the period from February to the end of July, and then  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent again until the end of the year). It should be noted that this revenue item remained below the budget estimates (10,000 francs) owing to the reduction in the rate of interest, which was 2 per cent when the budget was drawn up.
  - 6,851.45, revenue from the sale of the Institute's publications.
  - 3,250.10, derived from the sale of 534.50 marks, being the balance from the special contributions made by the *Deutsche Hochschule für Politik* to cover the salary of the official in charge of the German service at the Institute.
  - 10,748.60, revenue from the Chalcographical Exhibition organised by the Artistic Relations Section of the Institute.
  - 2,241.15, received from the Institute staff for private telephone calls.

As regards receipts for special purposes, I shall confine myself to referring to the remarks which I made in my previous report regarding the considerable administrative difficulties involved by the existence of separate accounts relating to activities not initiated by the Institute. As, however, I do not think that the Institute could as a general rule refuse these missions, I would confine myself to recommending that it should only accept them with the greatest caution, so that the accountancy drawbacks should be outbalanced by advantages of another kind, and so that the Institute's intervention in matters not directly connected with its normal activities should not simply amount to its lending its administrative services, owing to the responsibility which this involves. In this connection, I am glad to note that the contribution of the *Deutsche Hochschule für Politik*, of which I spoke above, has been credited to the general fund.

#### EXPENDITURE.

The total figure for receipts provided for in the budget, viz., 2,431,000 francs, was originally balanced by an equal figure for estimated expenditure. As usual, however, the initial appropriations were largely increased in the course of the financial period, being augmented by the total balance of the previous periods (351,157.76 francs), and by the anticipated surplus of actual receipts over estimated receipts, viz., 719,955.40 francs.<sup>1</sup>

These additions brought the total amount of the appropriations from 2,431,000 francs to 3,502,113.21 francs. Other transfers from item to item further modified the original aspect of the budget. The details of these modifications will be found in Table 4 below (page 49).

These modifications were duly authorised by the Committee of Directors in virtue of the powers conferred upon it by a decision of the Governing Body dated July 21st, 1927. (The text of this decision was: "As soon as the accounts of a financial period can be established, the Committee of Directors is authorised to employ the balance of this period for current expenditure".) I am not sure, however, whether this decision is not contrary to the Financial Regulations of the Institute, which definitely stipulate (Article IX) that it is for the Governing Body itself to determine the use to which the balance of the previous financial period and any new contributions shall be put. The Financial Regulations having been approved by the high authority of the Council of the League of Nations, it seems to me that the Governing Body of the Institute was not entitled to delegate its powers in this respect to a subordinate authority, and, moreover, to an authority within the Institute itself, without the consent of the Council of the League of Nations. From a legal point of view, I think that the decision in question should be brought to the knowledge of the Council of the League of Nations in order that, once ratified by the latter, it should form a new paragraph of the article of the Regulations in question.<sup>2</sup>

\* \* \*

The actual budgetary expenditure amounted to 3,219,880.71 francs, so that the saving effected in relation to the final budget estimates (3,502,113.21 francs) amounted to 282,232.50 francs. The cash account, however, bears a less favourable aspect. As we have already said, the revenue received amounted to 3,147,666.85 francs, and, the balance of the 1927 period having been 351,157.76 francs, the above-mentioned figure of actual expenditure (3,219,880.71 francs) must be compared with the total of these assets (3,147,666.85 francs plus 351,157.76 francs), viz., 3,498,824.61 francs.

<sup>1</sup> As we have seen, this sum was not attained, the surplus being only 716,666.85 francs. Fortunately, the saving effected on expenditure made up for the difference.

<sup>2</sup> Subsequently, the Governing Body, at its meeting of July 28th, 1928, further defined the powers of the Committee of directors in this respect, extending them to all sums becoming available in the course of the financial period (including new receipts), but confining them to 50 per cent of these sums. It is therefore with this amendment that the decision to which we have alluded above should be submitted to the Council of the League of Nations for insertion in the Financial Regulations of the Institute, after approval.

The cash balance, *i.e.*, the actual surplus of the financial period, is obtained by subtracting 3,219,880.71 francs from 3,498,824.61 francs, and thus only amounts to 278,943.90 francs. This figure does not, however, give a true idea of the situation, and in this connection I should like to make the following observations.

(a) As about 106,000 francs remain to be paid for work done in the Institute's building but not yet passed by the Government architect, the surplus must be further reduced by this amount (278,943.90 francs minus 106,000 francs), and it is therefore only 172,943.90 francs.<sup>1</sup>

(b) Of these 172,943.90 francs, 31,866.81 francs (992.11 francs for the American enquiry and 30,874.70 francs for the Latin-American classics) must be put on one side as forming the balance of funds for special purposes, and for this reason are not available for the Institute's general expenses. Thus the balance available for this purpose is reduced to 172,943.90 francs, minus 31,866.81 francs = 141,077.09 francs.

(c) The Institute's financial requirements in 1928 could only be met owing to the existence of surpluses from previous financial periods which were solely due to the fact that during its first year's existence (1925) the Institute only operated and therefore only spent money during three months, while the French Government paid its contribution for a whole year, a circumstance which cannot recur.

If, therefore, we deduct from the total credits for the financial period in question (3,498,824.61 francs) the balances in question (351,157.76 francs), and if the Institute had had to live only on the revenue of the financial period itself (3,147,666.85 francs), it is an unpleasant surprise to find that the Institute would have been faced with a deficit, since a comparison between the latter sum and the total expenditure (3,219,880.71 francs) reveals a deficit (*i.e.*, an excess of expenditure over receipts) of 72,213.86 francs, which would even amount to 178,213.86 francs if we included 106,000 francs remaining to be paid for the work carried out in the Institute.<sup>2</sup>

In these circumstances, and as I hardly dare put forward again my proposal for the creation—urgently and at any cost—of a reserve fund, not in a hoarding spirit but as a measure of prudence (this proposal having been rejected by the Governing Body), I confine myself, although encroaching somewhat on the subject-matter of the next report, to pointing out that the first payment to the revenue account of the current year 1929 (consisting of the first half, 1,250,000 francs, of France's contribution) was not made until February 14th, 1929, so that it was only thanks to the small cash balance remaining over from the 1928 financial period, *viz.*, 278,943.90 francs, that the Institute was able to meet its most immediate expenses during the first month of the current period (216,082.25 francs). I draw the attention of the higher authorities to this fact, for it would be unpleasant if the Institute was to find itself next year in a difficult situation.

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\* \*

A detailed examination of the expenses calls for no special observations. Their vouchers are in order and their justification is outside my purview. In order to give a general idea of the position, however, I would point out that the increase in these expenses, although spread over all the items, could not be regarded as excessive in view of the Institute's development if it were balanced by at least an equal increase in revenue. As compared with the previous financial period, the only really considerable increases in expenditure were that of 400,000 francs in the "Staff" item (occasioned chiefly by the increase in the translation and shorthand-typist services and by the raising of the various house and family allowances, etc.), and that of about 100,000 francs under the heading "Working expenses" (item "Publications, etc."). These two increases in expenditure are clearly due to the development of the Institute's work of which we have spoken.

To this increasing expenditure should be added the special item of about 105,000 francs for the installation of central heating. Altogether, the increase in expenditure as compared with the previous financial period amounts to 698,378.32 francs, apart, of course, from expenses for special purposes (American Enquiry and Latin-American classics), which are covered by special receipts.

As against these increases I note certain reductions in other items and notably in "Cost of receptions" (16,029.30 francs), which this year totalled 68,936.70 francs, as against 84,966 francs in the previous year. These reductions of expenditure amounted altogether to 132,547.24 francs, a figure which must, however, be reduced to 26,547.34 francs if it is considered that 106,000 francs have still to be paid for the work of which we have spoken.

<sup>1</sup> It is true that to set against this we have the credits in respect of the above-mentioned contributions of Czechoslovakia (73,000 francs), Ecuador (2,000 francs) and Poland (25,000 francs). But, even assuming that all these contributions are eventually paid, their total would not cover the payment of 106,000 francs due by the Institute and referred to in the text. Even taking the most favourable hypothesis, the surplus would amount to 172,943.90 francs plus 102,000 francs = 274,943.90 francs.

<sup>2</sup> Assuming also in this case the full payment of the contributions in arrears for the period in question (77,000 francs), the deficit would be reduced to 101,213.86 francs, and would even fall to 76,213.86 francs, taking into account the arrears of 25,000 francs due by Poland for 1926. As will be seen, even if these perhaps optimistic hypotheses were realised, there would still be an excess of expenditure over receipts.

It follows that (apart from receipts and expenditures earmarked for special purposes in the case of both financial periods) the increase in actual expenses as compared with the previous period was 698,378.32 francs, minus 26,547.34 francs, or 671,830.88 francs, as against a corresponding increase in receipts of only 485,698.86 francs.

The parallel between the expenses incurred and the expenses budgeted for is closely bound up with the criticism of the new appropriations of funds and of the transfers effected, since it raises the problem of the use to which savings and new resources are to be put, and as to how far it is advisable to utilise the whole of the latter immediately. The increase during the financial period of over 1,000,000 francs in the credits available, out of an initial budget of less than 2,500,000 francs, of course gives the impression that the latter, although formally approved in one of the Council's most important resolutions, was after all only a provisional schedule for temporary use, the subordinate authorities being left full freedom to modify it and transform its aspect. This observation has a close bearing on the question mentioned above.

A detailed comparison shows that, generally speaking, practically the whole of credits granted have been spent, a fact which is of special importance in connection with the item of "Unforeseen expenses" which I am told should play the part of the missing reserve fund. The initial credit of 50,000 francs entered under this item was subsequently increased by 92,797.66 francs transferred from the balance of the previous period (the total credit being thus raised to 142,797.66 francs), and was then reduced in the course of the year by means of transfers to other items by 119,730 francs. Of the remaining 23,067.76 francs, 22,591.65 francs were spent,<sup>1</sup> so that at the end of the period there remained a balance of 476.11 francs. This fact proves once more that no comparison can be drawn between the guarantee afforded by the existence of a reserve fund which remains intact and this item, which each year must almost inevitably be used up.

\* \* \*

As regards the administrative methods employed at the Institute, I have no observation to add to those which I have already made in my previous reports in agreement with the Internal Control Officer of the Institute. These observations, or rather comments, in no way detract from the general impression that the administration is a careful and correct one.

I am aware that the higher authorities intend to introduce a notable improvement in these methods by giving effect to the recommendation which I made in my previous reports "to establish definite regulations, subject to no modification during the year, for each category of the staff". This recommendation, which I put forward from the point of view of the regularity of the expenditure, has also been understood in this sense, since the staff regulations in question are to be attached to the budget.

I am also happy to be able to approve the capital account of the Institute, which has been drawn up according to the rules in force at the League of Nations, and which shows that the value of the Institute's furniture, determined on the basis of the purchase price entered in the inventory, was, at the end of 1928, 854,567.80 francs, reduced, after writing off 20 per cent for depreciation in conformity with the above-mentioned rules, to 683,654.20 francs.<sup>2</sup>

Dr. F. VIVALDI,

*Deputy-Auditor of the League of Nations.*

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<sup>1</sup> The whole of this sum was used for the refund of the travelling expenses of officials engaged by or leaving the Institute, with the exception of 4,000 francs employed for a scholarship awarded to a student residing in Algeria.

<sup>2</sup> This sum does not include the figures for the library, an inventory of which is being drawn up.

TABLE I. — POSITION AS ON DECEMBER 31ST, 1928.

	General Organisation Francs	Account in Marks
Balance as on December 31st, 1927 . . . . .	671,772.30	1,034.40
<i>Actual Receipts in 1928:</i>		
	Francs	
1. For the financial period 1927 . . . . .	34,132.70	6,000.00
2. For the financial period 1928 . . . . .	2,863,206.57	
Total . . . . .	3,539,111.57	7,034.40
<i>Actual Expenditure in 1928:</i>		
1. For the financial period 1927 . . . . .	324,747.24	7,034.40
2. For the financial period 1928 . . . . .	2,298,569.11	
Balance as on December 31st, 1928 . . . . .	285,795.22	—

TABLE 2. — BUDGET FOR 1928.

A. Receipts.

	Francs
Grants: France . . . . .	2,000,000
Poland . . . . .	100,000
Hungary <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	20,000
Czechoslovakia . . . . .	73,000
Monaco . . . . .	2,000
Austria . . . . .	5,000
Switzerland . . . . .	24,000
Italy . . . . .	142,000
Interest on sums deposited at the Bank <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	10,000
French contribution to the preliminary office expenses (received in 1927) . . . . .	50,000
Miscellaneous receipts . . . . .	5,000
Total . . . . .	2,431,000

B. Expenditure.

Chapter I. — Institute Staff.

A. Director . . . . .	50,000
B. Deputy-Director and Heads of Sections . . . . .	252,000
B bis. Secretary of the Institute . . . . .	42,000
C. Assistants and Heads of Services . . . . .	144,000
D. Translators and Stenographers . . . . .	360,000
E. Experts, Attachés and Correspondents . . . . .	240,000
F. Head of the Director's Secretariat, Accountant and Housekeeper . . . . .	50,000
G. House Staff . . . . .	130,000
H. Various allowances (residence, family, etc.) . . . . .	140,000
I. Allowances for cost of living . . . . .	130,000
J. French Delegate . . . . .	35,000

<sup>1</sup> Sums transmitted in gold francs have been reckoned in paper francs at a little below the average rate of exchange for May 1927.

<sup>2</sup> Estimate considerably lower than the probable figure.

	Francs
Chapter II. — <i>Upkeep and Maintenance:</i>	
A. Upkeep of buildings and furniture . . . . .	50,000
B. Heating and lighting . . . . .	60,000
C. Insurance . . . . .	13,000
Chapter III. — <i>Working Expenses:</i>	
A. Travelling and subsistence allowances for the Board of Directors . . . . .	50,000
B. Cost of receptions . . . . .	50,000
C. Travelling allowances, removals (travelling expenses of members of the staff, petrol, taxis, etc.) . . . . .	100,000
C bis. Experts' meetings . . . . .	100,000
D. Office expenses . . . . .	140,000
E. Library . . . . .	20,000
F. Publications, etc. . . . .	100,000
G. Organisations, etc. . . . .	25,000
Chapter IV. — <i>Unforeseen Expenses</i> . . . . .	50,000
Chapter V. — <i>Additional Office Expenses (heating)</i> . . . . .	100,000
Total . . . . .	2,431,000

TABLE 3. — REVENUE FOR 1928.

1. <i>Government Grants:</i>	
Austria . . . . .	5,361.00
Belgium . . . . .	20,000.00
Colombia . . . . .	15,427.85
France: 1. Ordinary grant . . . . .	2,500,000.00
2. Special contribution from gaming tax . . . . .	100,000.00
Hungary . . . . .	20,560.52
Italy . . . . .	152,997.65
Luxemburg . . . . .	2,460.00
Poland . . . . .	100,000.00
Switzerland . . . . .	24,587.70
Venezuela . . . . .	12,743.50
2. <i>Receipts for Special Purposes:</i>	
Latin-American classics . . . . .	30,874.70
American enquiry . . . . .	126,955.45
3. <i>Miscellaneous Receipts (Private telephone calls, Museums Office, etc.) . . . . .</i>	
Total . . . . .	3,147,666.85



TABLE 4. — TRANSFERS AND SUPPLEMENTARY CREDITS FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD 1928.

Items	Original credits	Expenditure for special purposes	Transfers and Supplementary Credits					Final credits	
			January 30th	May 25th	July 28th	September 28th	December 21st		March 22nd
	Francs	Francs	Francs	Francs	Francs	Francs	Francs	Francs	
<b>Chapter I. — Institute Staff:</b>									
A. Director . . . . .	50,000								50,000.00
B. Deputy-Director and Heads of Sections . . . . .	252,000								252,000.00
B <i>bis.</i> Secretary of the Institute . . . . .	42,000								42,000.00
C. Assistants and Heads of Services . . . . .	144,000		+ 48,000						192,000.00
D. Translators and Stenographers . . . . .	200,000		+ 102,000	+ 20,000.00					322,000.00
	(a) 80,000								80,000.00
	(b) 80,000		+ 13,000						93,000.00
	(c) 240,000		+ 150,000						390,000.00
E. Experts, Attachés and Correspondents . . . . .	240,000								
F. Head of the Director's Secretariat, Accountant and Housekeeper . . . . .	50,000		+ 10,000						60,000.00
G. House Staff . . . . .	130,000		+ 18,000						148,000.00
H. Various allowances (residence, family, etc.) . . . . .	140,000		+ 60,000	+ 30,000.00					230,000.00
I. Allowances for cost of living . . . . .	130,000		+ 2,000						132,000.00
J. French Delegate . . . . .	35,000								35,000.00
<b>Chapter II. — Upkeep:</b>									
A. Upkeep of buildings and furniture . . . . .	50,000		+ 40,000	+ 30,000.00		+ 10,000	+ 20,000	+ 28,000	178,000.00
B. Heating and lighting . . . . .	60,000			+ 25,000.00				— 2,500	82,500.00
C. Insurance . . . . .	13,000					+ 1,000			14,000.00
<b>Chapter III. — Working Expenses:</b>									
A. Travelling and subsistence allowances for members of the Board of Directors . . . . .	50,000						+ 4,000		54,000.00
B. Cost of receptions . . . . .	50,000		+ 40,000						90,000.00
C. Removals and travelling expenses (travelling expenses of Institute; petrol, taxis, transport) . . . . .	100,000		+ 40,000			+ 20,000			160,000.00
C <i>bis.</i> Meetings of experts . . . . .	100,000		+ 40,000	+ 30,000.00		+ 10,500			180,500.00
D. Office expenses . . . . .	140,000			+ 20,000.00					160,000.00
E. Library . . . . .	20,000			+ 10,000.00					30,000.00
F. Publications, etc. . . . .	100,000		+ 30,000	+ 50,000.00		+ 20,000	+ 3,730		203,730.00
G. Various organisations:									
1. Museums Office . . . . .	25,000								25,000.00
2. Congress of Popular Arts . . . . .				+ 43,360.00 <sup>1</sup>					43,360.00
3. American enquiry . . . . .		126,955.45							126,955.45
Chapter IV. — Unforeseen Expenses . . . . .	50,000			+ 92,797.76	— 5,000	— 61,500	— 27,730	— 25,500	23,067.76
Chapter V. — Additional Office Expenses (heating) . . . . .	100,000				+ 5,000				105,000
	2,431,000	126,955.45	593,000	351,157.76	—	—	—	—	3,502,113.21

<sup>1</sup> Expenditure for special purpose made in 1927 and deducted from the surplus funds.

TABLE 5. — DETAILED ACCOUNT OF EXPENDITURE DURING THE FINANCIAL PERIOD 1928.

Items	Credits entered on the budget and special credits	Actual Expenditure		Total expenses for financial period	Cancelled credits	Expenses outstanding at end of financial period
		From January 1st to December 31st, 1928	From January 1st to March 31st, 1929			
	Branch	Branch	Branch	Branch	Branch	Branch
<b>Chapter I. — Institute Staff:</b>						
A. Director . . . . .	50,000.00	49,999.92		49,999.92	0.08	
B. Deputy-Director and Heads of Sections . . . . .	252,000.00	245,000.00		245,000.00	7,000.00	
B bis. Secretary of the Institute . . . . .	42,000.00	10,500.00		10,500.00	31,500.00	
C. Assistants and Heads of Services . . . . .	192,000.00	168,400.00		168,400.00	23,600.00	
D. Translators and Stenographers . . . . . (a)	322,000.00	320,658.29	855.00	321,513.29	486.71	
(b)	80,000.00	68,981.38	690.00	69,671.38	10,328.62	
(c)	93,000.00	90,911.91		90,911.91	2,088.09	
E. Experts, Attachés and Correspondents . . . . .	390,000.00	366,582.01		366,582.01	23,417.99	
F. Head of the Director's Secretariat, Accountant and Housekeeper . . . . .	60,000.00	59,999.88		59,999.88	0.12	
G. House Staff . . . . .	148,000.00	144,527.35	139.75	144,667.10		
H. Various allowances (residence, family, etc.) . . . . .	230,000.00	220,928.88	8,930.70	229,859.58	140.42	
I. Allowance for cost of living . . . . .	132,000.00	105,300.84	1,000.00	106,300.84	25,699.16	
J. French Delegate . . . . .	35,000.00	34,999.92		34,999.92	0.08	
<b>Chapter II. — Upkeep:</b>						
A. Upkeep of buildings and furniture . . . . .	178,000.00	49,619.45	21,945.15	71,564.60	106,435.40	106,000.00
B. Heating and lighting . . . . .	82,500.00	45,328.30	36,965.45	82,293.75	206.25	
C. Insurance . . . . .	14,000.00	13,617.25		13,617.25	382.75	
<b>Chapter III. — Working Expenses:</b>						
A. Travelling and subsistence allowances for members of the Board of Directors . . . . .	54,000.00	52,113.55		52,113.55	1,886.45	
B. Cost of receptions . . . . .	90,000.00	53,494.10	15,442.60	68,936.70	21,063.30	
C. Removals and travelling expenses (travelling expenses of Institute officials; petrol, taxis, transport) . . . . .	160,000.00	153,896.75	2,819.20	156,715.95	3,284.05	
C bis. Meetings of Experts . . . . .	180,000.00	179,370.65		179,370.65	1,129.35	
D. Office expenses . . . . .	160,000.00	90,010.36	67,878.40	157,888.76	2,111.24	
E. Library . . . . .	30,000.00	8,229.30	11,624.90	19,854.20	10,145.80	
F. Publications, etc. . . . .	203,730.00	83,644.23	119,831.55	203,475.78	254.22	
G. Various organisations:						
1. Museums Office . . . . .	25,000.00	18,376.60	523.00	18,899.60	6,100.40	
2. Congress of Popular Arts . . . . .	43,360.00	40,821.35	2,485.90	43,307.25	52.75	
3. American enquiry . . . . .	126,955.45	125,783.34	180.00	125,963.34	992.11	
<b>Chapter IV. — Unforeseen Expenses . . . . .</b>	<b>23,067.76</b>	<b>22,591.65</b>		<b>22,591.65</b>	<b>476.11</b>	
<b>Chapter V. — Additional Office Expenses (heating) . . . . .</b>	<b>105,000.00</b>	<b>104,881.85</b>		<b>104,881.85</b>	<b>118.15</b>	
	<b>3,502,113.21</b>	<b>2,928,569.11</b>	<b>291,311.60</b>	<b>3,219,880.71</b>	<b>282,232.50</b>	<b>106,000.00</b>

TABLE 6. — RESULT OF FINANCIAL PERIOD 1928.  
(Closed on March 31st, 1929.)

<i>Transactions during the Financial Period 1928.</i>		Francs
1. <i>Receipts:</i>		
(a) January 1st to December 31st, 1928 . . . . .	2,863,206.57	
(b) January 1st to March 31st, 1929 . . . . .	284,460.28	
	3,147,666.85	3,147,666.85
2. <i>Expenditure:</i>		
(a) January 1st to December 31st, 1928 . . . . .	2,928,569.11	
(b) January 1st to March 31st, 1929 . . . . .	291,311.60	
	3,219,880.71	3,219,880.71
Deficit . . . . .		72,213.86
The result of the financial period 1927 shows a surplus of . . . . .		351,157.76
The final result of the financial period 1928 is a surplus of . . . . .		278,943.90

Appendix 6.

INTERNATIONAL EDUCATIONAL CINEMATOGRAPHIC INSTITUTE.

REPORT BY M. ALFREDO ROCCO, PRESIDENT OF THE GOVERNING BODY OF THAT INSTITUTE,  
SUBMITTED TO THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE ON INTELLECTUAL  
CO-OPERATION.

Geneva, July 1929.

The International Educational Cinematographic Institute, administered by a Governing Body of which I have the honour, as Italian member of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, to be the President, started work in November last, immediately after the opening ceremony, which took place at the Villa Falconieri, at Frascati, in the presence of His Majesty the King of Italy, the Italian Prime Minister, the Diplomatic Corps, as well as my esteemed colleagues, the members of the Governing Body of the Institute or their representatives.

At the first meeting of the Governing Body, a programme of work was drawn up for the organisation of the Institute, and the general policy to be followed during its initial period was laid down.

As regards *internal organisation*, I should like to point out that strict standards have been adopted, and that, more particularly in regard to the choice of staff, the greatest prudence has been observed.

Pending the results of the first year's work, which will enable us to define exactly the sphere of operations and the general lines of policy to be followed by the Institute, it was thought that only the indispensable minimum of staff should be engaged, so that the Institute might, in the future, have the greatest freedom as regards both the quality and the numbers of its officials.

This method was considered essential in view of the international character of the Institute, which will thus be able, when the time comes, the more easily to choose its collaborators with every care, and, at the same time, with due consideration of the fact that they must be recruited from different nationalities.

As regards officials, therefore, only one Head of Section has so far been appointed, on a year's trial (he has not yet taken up his duties), together with a few *rédacteurs*.

The same observation applies in the case of the minor and house staff.

\* \* \*

In accordance with the policy prescribed by the Governing Body and strictly adhered to, the Institute's efforts have been directed to three different spheres of activity:

(a) In the first place, *the foundation has been laid of a complete system of documentation*, which will furnish the Institute with useful information on *all the existing bodies connected with the educational cinema throughout the world.*

Documentation has been assembled in respect of all firms producing cinematographic material which can be used as means of education: films, apparatus, accessories.

As there is, so far, no very clear distinction between the commercial and the educational cinema, the Institute has also had to conduct an extensive enquiry among numerous firms producing ordinary films, in order to find out whether they had special departments for the publication or leasing of films for school purposes, health and social prophylaxis, agricultural and vocational instruction, etc. As replies are received, the Institute confines itself to its natural sphere of activity: educational cinematographic enterprises, or the educational sections of commercial cinema firms.

(b) Special attention has been devoted to obtaining information regarding *the chief departments of human activity where the educational film can be usefully employed*. This investigation is of extreme importance to the Institute, as it will help in the near future in the fundamental sphere of the Institute's own activity.

For example, in respect of health and social prophylaxis, the Institute, after agreement with the Health Organisation of the League of Nations, has accomplished a vast and effective work of investigation and rapprochement with the interested departments, organisations and administrations of the various countries; it has begun to collect catalogues of films produced, and to study systematically the procedure employed in many countries. This investigation has been undertaken on a very wide scale, and it is already possible to conclude that practical results will speedily be obtained.

As regards education and vocational guidance, and the use of the cinema, the Institute has got into touch with the International Institute of Scientific Management, and detailed questionnaires have been sent to all countries.

In the sphere of agriculture, the Institute has—with the friendly co-operation of the International Institute of Agriculture—accomplished a notable work, and, besides instituting enquiries and assembling documents, it has undertaken another and more complex task by getting into contact with all institutions of an international character, and with hundreds of reviews and newspapers interested in agricultural problems.

As regards legislation, the Institute has made the most complete collection possible of the different laws of almost all the countries of the world on censorship, the fiscal aspects and the protection of minors. It has also initiated a comparative study of the taxation of educational cinematography, on which subject it has drawn up a report which will be examined at the next meeting of the Governing Body with a view to action being taken.

(c) The third sphere in which the Institute has begun work is the *establishment of friendly and fruitful relations* with the institutions of different countries interested in the educational film, with a view to a general co-ordination of activities.

To this end, it has got into touch in almost all countries with organisations, institutions and intellectual, technical and administrative centres likely to have any connection with the educational film and its use.

In order to establish specially close relations between the Institute and educational cinematographic circles in North America, the Director made a personal visit to the United States, where he got into touch with leading personalities in the American cinema world, with the principal university departments for cinema studies, and with institutions interested in these questions. The Director's visit has resulted in the establishment of very friendly relations between the Institute and cinematographic enterprises in the United States, and when the need arose of appointing four experts as members of the Governing Body of the Institute, one of the four experts chosen was Mr. Carl E. MILLIKEN, Governor of the State of Maine and general secretary of the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors, Inc., the American cinema organisation which covers the whole cinematographic industry, the educational film included. The good relations established were thus further strengthened.

The other three members were chosen from among persons who have largely devoted their technical qualifications and organising abilities to the problem of cinematography, namely, M. LOUIS LUMIÈRE, rightly regarded as the father of the cinema; M. Hans CÜRLIS, and Mr. G. T. HANKIN.

With the same object of enlisting the co-operation of existing organisations, the Institute sent its Director to Paris, to the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation; he returned with a plan for friendly collaboration which promises excellent results for the future. He also came to an understanding with the International Commission of the Educational and Social Welfare Film in Paris.

A comprehensive agreement has been concluded with the International Labour Office, the contents of which have been embodied in a note signed by the Directors of both institutions.

The Director of the Institute also visited Basle, where he got into touch with the General Secretary of the International Chamber of the Educational Film; and also Berlin, where, always with the same object of establishing fruitful co-ordination of effort, the Director got into touch with Government departments, institutions and companies interested in the educational film, with the Press, and with industrial, technical and commercial circles. These relations will be specially helpful, and advantageous in ensuring close co-operation with the Institute.

Very cordial relations have also been established with the French Syndicate of the Cinematograph Industry and allied industries, which has set up a Special Committee for the purpose of co-ordinating French activities in this sphere with a view to co-operation with the Institute. Other objects of this Committee are to ensure direct liaison with the Institute, and to support its propaganda work.

\* \* \*

From the short statement I have just made, it is clear that the Institute has organised its services, has initiated the technical work of study and investigation into all branches of the cinema likely to be of interest, and has established the necessary relations with national and international institutions interested in the problem of the educational film.

Stated concisely, its work is: *To find out everything that is going on in the world in connection with the Educational Film; to make known everything that may help towards the wider diffusion of the Educational Film; to carry on unceasing propaganda in support of the idea.*

For the better achievement of its purpose, the Institute began in July the publication of an *International Review of the Educational Film*, in the five official languages of the Institute, and containing articles by persons distinguished in the scientific, artistic, educational and technical world. A considerable part of the review is devoted to the publication of the official proceedings and activity of the Institute.

In conclusion, I am glad to announce that, as proof of the interest and favour with which the work accomplished—in a period of only seven months—by the Institute is regarded, two States have generously contributed to its development by granting an annual subsidy—I refer to Roumania (15,000 lire) and Hungary (25,000 lire).

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Geneva, September 20th, 1929.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

**INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION.**

**REPORT OF THE SECOND COMMITTEE TO THE ASSEMBLY.**

*Rapporteur* : His Excellency M. VALDÈS-MENDEVILLE (Chile).

**1. WORK OF THE COMMITTEE AND OF THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION.**

The Organisation for Intellectual Co-operation has arrived this year at a turning-point in its brief history. Following the normal course of every enterprise, its first years were devoted, on the one hand, to exploring this vast field of co-operation in science, letters, art, education and intellectual rights and, on the other, to endeavouring to obtain in these various directions certain partial results, some of which have been achieved, whilst others have met with obstacles. There may be some reason to fear that, in the zeal aroused by the enormous interest of the subject, more work was undertaken than it was possible to carry through. A systematic revision of all the work in progress therefore seemed advisable. The object of this revision is to improve the working and organisation of both the Committee and the executive organs dealing with intellectual co-operation in order to satisfy the aspirations which are becoming universal; for, as the Chairman and the Rapporteur of the Committee observed in 1929, "intellectual co-operation has made constant progress in the world during the last two or three years. On all sides one sees this co-operation appear as one of the most characteristic needs of our time". This idea of revising the work which was put forward by the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation last year, when it instructed the Institute and the Secretariat to draw up a complete table of the resolutions adopted since the beginning, has taken definite form this year.

It is advisable, however, before examining the resolution adopted by the Committee on this subject, to review briefly the normal work of the Organisation for Intellectual Co-operation since the last Assembly.

The plenary Committee examined with its usual care the resolutions of its four Sub-Committees, which had discussed the work of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation and prepared its programme for the following year. These resolutions, sometimes a trifle extravagant, are in any case too numerous to be mentioned individually here; the following may be cited as of particular interest.

**A. University Relations.**

1. Periodical meetings, such as those of the representatives of University Information Offices, of representatives of Institutes for the Scientific Study of International Relations, etc.
2. The important scheme for a meeting of the directors of higher education in various countries.
3. The encouragement given to the plan for an international congress of professors of modern languages and modern civilisation, which the Hungarian Government proposes should be held at Budapest.

**B. Science and Bibliography.**

The development of international co-ordination of libraries; the co-ordination of the bibliography of the various sciences.

**C. Letters.**

The publication of translations of the Latin-American classics, with the help of subsidies provided by the States concerned — an undertaking which will be of the greatest value in making other continents better acquainted with the increasingly important contributions of this part of the world to modern culture.

**D. Art.**

The development of the work of the International Museums Office, both in the field of museography and in that of the co-ordination of museums. We may here recall the success of the International Congress of Popular Arts held at Prague in October 1928 and of the International Exhibition of Casts, organised recently by this Office, thanks to the hospitality of the City of Cologne.

### E. Intellectual Rights.

The decision taken by the International Committee — which deserves the particular attention of the Assembly — to ask the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, in conjunction with the International Institute for the Unification of Private Law at Rome and of the International Bureau at Berne, to study the expediency of reaching a general understanding for unifying the rules relating to the rights of authorship as determined by the Conventions of Berne and of Havana relating to these questions.

The plenary Committee further approved the publication begun this year of the review entitled *La Coopération intellectuelle*, which records, in addition to the work of the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, all matters of importance concerning the movement for intellectual co-operation in different countries. It approved the proposal of the Institute on the subject of intellectual statistics.

\* \* \*

The representatives of most of the National Committees met before the session of the plenary Committee. This meeting — the second of its kind — must be considered a very useful means of contact and co-operation between the intellectual circles of various countries and the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation. Both the representatives of the National Committees themselves and the International Committee would like to see these meetings become of regular occurrence, and the International Committee will do its best to bring this about.

The National Committees held a very useful discussion on their methods and constitution and on the means of rendering effective their co-operation with the Organisation for Intellectual Co-operation. They also made various criticisms both of the programme and of the organisation of the Committee, as well as of the work of the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation.

These objections, the criticisms made in various quarters, and the suggestions contained in a memorandum by the Chairman of the International Committee confirmed the Committee in its resolve to proceed without delay to the general survey of the situation mentioned at the beginning of this report. In view of the impossibility of dealing with the matter itself during the course of the session, the Committee resolved to constitute a Committee of Enquiry, composed principally of its own members, but with the addition of a few other qualified persons. This Committee, whose duties it will be to examine all the opinions expressed and suggestions made, will present to the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation a report containing proposals for improvements in the programme and work of the Committee and the organisations connected with it, with a view to increasing the positive results of their work.

The proposal for this Committee of Enquiry was approved by the Council on August 31st, 1929, but was not provided for in the budget communicated to Members of the Assembly at the beginning of June. In order that this proposal may be carried out, the Fourth Committee has approved the credit of 40,000 francs entered for this purpose in the supplementary budget.

\* \* \*

One of the special branches of the Committee's work which has from the outset aroused great interest is that of instructing young people in the aims of the League. The Sub-Committee of Experts established for this purpose has not met since 1927; in view of the progress achieved in this matter and the replies to the Secretary-General's circular letters, the Committee feels that this Sub-Committee should be convened in 1930 to prepare a fresh plan of campaign in the light of the important results already obtained.

Attention should be drawn to the following :

1. The reports received from the Governments of States Members setting out all that has been done to acquaint the younger generation with the aims and organisation of the Geneva institutions and accustom this generation to regard international co-operation as the best method of solving the world's difficulties.
2. The expansion of the Educational Information Centre set up at Geneva and in Paris.
3. The publication of the handbook which the Secretary-General has been instructed to prepare in order, with the help of the Governments, to place at the disposal of teachers an adequate description of the aims and organisation of the League of Nations. This handbook has everywhere been very well received. The Second Committee unanimously congratulated the Secretary-General on this result and requested that this publication be given the widest possible circulation. To meet the wishes of many Governments which have asked for a translation to be made under the supervision of the Secretariat, the Fourth Committee has decided to increase by 33,000 francs the credit entered under Article 25 of the budget for printing in this section.
4. The publication of the *Educational Survey*, as a sort of supplement to the above, the first number of which has just been published.

The Second Committee agreed unanimously that the *Educational Survey* will be extremely useful to teachers, and it approved the decision of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation to publish this *Educational Survey* twice, instead of once, annually. The Fourth Committee agreed to grant a supplementary credit of 5,000 francs for this publication.



## II. INTERNATIONAL EDUCATIONAL CINEMATOGRAPHIC INSTITUTE.

The International Educational Cinematographic Institute established by the League of Nations as a result of the Italian Government's generous offer was inaugurated in the presence of H.M. the King of Italy on November 5th, 1928. The Governing Body, which consists at present of fifteen persons chosen from among all the nations of the world, including nationals of States non-Members as well as of States Members of the League, held its first session at Rome under the presidency of M. Alfredo Rocco, immediately after the inauguration of the Institute. The Governing Body drew up the General and Administrative Regulations for the Institute, on the basis of the Organic Statute approved by the Council of the League and by the Italian Government, and also the Financial Regulations. The main object of the first of these documents is to define the aims, spirit and methods of the new institution, and to encourage the production and distribution of educational films, bearing in mind the necessity of working, in the spirit of the League, to promote mutual understanding among the nations.

The methods employed are those already approved by other organs of the League : co-ordination of efforts, international co-operation on the basis of the work accomplished in each country. The Governing Body has refrained from building up the International Cinematographic Institute on any rigid lines, as it intends first to explore the ground and collect the necessary information. Consequently, after preparing the two documents mentioned above, it instructed the Director of the Instituté to establish relations with official bodies and private organisations whose aims concord with those of the Institute.

The Governing Body also appointed the members of the Permanent Executive Committee and the Budget Committee, as well as the Director of the Institute.

The Permanent Executive Committee has met twice in conformity with the Statutes and has made those appointments which are essential for carrying on the ordinary work of the Institute. At each of its two sessions, it has listened to a detailed report by the Director on the progress of the work. A circumstantial report on the work of the Permanent Executive Committee will be submitted to the next meeting of the Governing Body in October.

\* \* \*

The Second Committee requests the Assembly to adopt the report on the work of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and of the International Institutes of Intellectual Co-operation and of Educational Cinematography, and to approve the following resolution :

“ The Assembly has taken note with satisfaction of the reports submitted by the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and by the Governing Body of the Institute.

“ It notes with pleasure that a number of new countries, in accordance with the recommendations of former years, have followed the example of Governments which had already granted subsidies towards the budget of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation. This brings up the number of States making grants to the Institute to nineteen and the total annual receipts to 3,260,800 French francs.

“ The Assembly is gratified at the results obtained by the meeting of the representatives of the National Committees on Intellectual Co-operation and hopes that these meetings will be held periodically.

“ The Assembly has learnt with interest of the proposal to institute of a Committee of Enquiry, as suggested by the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, and already agreed to by the Council. The Assembly in turn approves that proposal and thinks that the work of this Committee may be of great value both to the work and organisation of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and to the work of the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation.

“ The Assembly is gratified at the great interest shown by States Members of the League of Nations in the question of the instruction of youth in the aims of the League.

“ It congratulates the Secretary-General on the handbook he has published with the aid of qualified experts on ‘ The Aims and Organisation of the League of Nations ’ and requests him to take all the necessary steps to furnish the Governments interested with as many copies of this pamphlet as they may require, and the teaching staff with the necessary translations.

“ The Assembly considers the publication of the *Educational Survey* an essential complement to the work of the Secretariat in making known to the younger generation the aims and work of the League.

“ It approves the convening in 1930 of the Sub-Committee of Experts for the Instruction of Youth in the Aims of the League of Nations.

“ The Assembly, in view of the great importance fo the efforts made by young people to establish closer international co-operation requests the Governments of all the States to give the greatest possible support to these efforts which encourage friendly relations between peoples.

“ The Assembly takes note of the report submitted by the Governing Body of the International Educational Cinematographic Institute and expresses its interest in the work done by the Institute in collecting information and placing it at the disposal of all concerned.

“ It congratulates the Institute on the publication of the *International Review of Educational Cinematography*. ”

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

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Geneva, September 14th, 1929.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

**INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE  
ON INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION**

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**MINUTES  
OF THE  
ELEVENTH SESSION**

**Held at Geneva from Monday, July 22nd, to Friday, July 26th, 1929**

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<b>Series of League of Nations Publications</b>
<b>XII.A. INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION</b>
<b>1929. XII.A. 3. ✓</b>

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COMPOSITION OF THE COMMITTEE.

*Members :*

- Mr. G. A. MURRAY (*Chairman*) Professor of Greek at Oxford University ; Member of the Council of the British Academy ; Chairman of the Executive Committee of the League of Nations Union.
- Mlle. K. BONNEVIE Professor of Zoology at the University of Oslo ; Member of the Academy of Sciences of Oslo.
- Sir Jagadis C. BOSE Founder and Director of the Bose Research Institute, Calcutta ; Professor Emeritus of the Presidency College, Calcutta ; Fellow of the Royal Society of London ; Fellow of the Asiatic Society.
- M. Julio CASARES Publicist, Member of the Royal Spanish Academy.
- M. A. DE CASTRO Professor of Clinical Medicine at the University of Rio de Janeiro ; Director of the General Department of Education of Brazil ; Corresponding Member of the Academy of Medicine at Paris.
- M. Mariano H. CORNEJO Former Deputy, Senator, President of the Senate, Professor of Constitutional Law at the University of Lima, Peruvian Minister at Paris.
- Mme. CURIE-SKLODOWSKA (*Vice-Chairman*) Professor of Physics at the University of Paris ; Honorary Professor of the University of Warsaw ; Member of the Paris Académie de Médecine, of the Polish Academy and of the Scientific Society at Warsaw ; Foreign Member of the Amsterdam and Stockholm Academies of Sciences.
- M. J. DESTRÉE (*Vice-Chairman*) Deputy ; Former Minister for Sciences and Arts ; Member of the Academie royale de Belgique and of the Academie belge de langue et de littérature françaises.
- M. A. EINSTEIN Professor of Physics at the Universities of Berlin and Leyden ; Member of the Academy of Sciences at Berlin ; Foreign Member of the Royal Society of London and of the Academy of Sciences at Amsterdam.
- Mr. R. A. MILLIKAN Director of the Norman Bridge Laboratory of Physics at the California Institute of Technology ; Foreign Secretary of the National Academy of Sciences, Washington ; Vice-President of the National Research Council of the United States ; Member of the International Research Council ; Exchange Professor to Belgium.
- M. Paul PAINLEVÉ Member of the Institut de France ; Member of the Academie des sciences of Bologna, Stockholm, Upsala, Lincei of Rome ; Deputy ; former President of the Council ; Minister for War.
- M. G. DE REYNOLD Professor at Berne University ; Chairman of the Swiss Committee on Intellectual Co-operation ; Chairman of the Catholic Union for International Studies ; Member of the Permanent Committee of the International Eucharistic Congress ; Secretary-General of the International Foundation for Science.
- M. Alfredo ROCCO Professor of the Faculty of Political Sciences at the University of Rome ; Professor at the University of Commerce of Milan ; Member of the Accademia Nazionale dei Lincei ; Member of the Consilio di Contenzioso Diplomatico d'Italia ; Member of the Academy of Sciences, Letters and Arts of Padua ; Vice-President of the Governing Body of the Fascist National Institute of Culture ; former Under-Secretary of State for Pensions, for the Treasury and Finance ; former President of the Chamber of Deputies ; Minister of Justice and Public Worship ; Deputy.
- M. Joseph ŠUSTA Professor of General History at Charles University, Prague ; Member of the Czech Academy of Arts and Sciences, former Minister of Education.
- M. Aikitu TANAKADATE Doctor of Science ; Professor Emeritus at the Imperial University of Tokio ; Member of the Imperial Academy of Sciences, Tokio, and its representative in the House of Peers ; Vice-President of the National Research Council of Japan.

At the present session of the Committee, M. Einstein was unable to attend, for reasons of health, and was replaced by Dr. KRÜSS, Director-General of the Prussian State Library, Berlin. Dr. C. R. MANN, director of the American Council on Education, replaced Dr. Millikan, who was unable to come to Geneva. M. de Castro was replaced by M. Afranio PEIXOTO, member of the Brazilian Academy, member of the Brazilian National Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, deputy, and professor at the University of Rio de Janeiro.

M. CORNEJO took his seat on the Committee for the first time.

*Representing the Secretary-General of the League of Nations :*

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

*Secretary of the Committee and of the Sub-Committees :*

M. G. OPRESCU                    Professor of French Civilisation at the University of Bucharest ; Member of Section of the Secretariat of the League of Nations.

*Representing the International Labour Office :*

M. F. MAURETTE                 Chief of the Research Division.

*Representing the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation :*

M. J. LUCHAIRE                  Director.  
M. A. ZIMMERN                  Deputy-Director.

*Representing the International Confederation of Intellectual Workers :*

M. GALLIÉ                         Secretary-General.

PRESENT COMPOSITION OF THE SUB-COMMITTEES.

*I. Sub-Committee for University Relations.*

Members :  
M. DE CASTRO ;  
MR. MILLIKAN ;  
Professor Gilbert MURRAY ;  
M. DE REYNOLD ;  
M. ROCCO ;  
M. TANAKADATE.

Associate Members :  
M. CASTILLEJO, Secretary-General of the "Junta para Ampliación de Estudios", Madrid ;  
M. VON GOTTL-OTTLIENFELD, Professor of the Theory of Political Economy at the University of Berlin ;  
M. OSCAR DE HALECKI, Professor at the University of Warsaw ; Corresponding Member of the Polish Academy ; Member of the Society of Arts and Letters of Warsaw ; Director of the Office of Polish Universities ;  
Mr. Vernon KELLOGG, Secretary-General of the National Research Council of the United States ;  
Baron A. DE KORANYI, Professor of Medicine ; Director of the Third Medical Clinic of the Royal Hungarian University at Budapest ;  
M. Raymond THAMIN, Professor at the Sorbonne.

*II. Sub-Committee of Sciences and Bibliography.*

Members :  
Mlle. BONNEVIE ;  
Sir J. C. BOSE ;  
Mme. CURIE ;  
M. EINSTEIN ;  
M. PAINLEVÉ ;  
M. ŠUSTA.



Associate Members :

Dr. COWLEY, Librarian of the Bodleian Library, Oxford ;  
M. ANTONIO GARBASSO, Professor at the University of Florence ;  
M. GODET, Director of the Swiss National Library, Berne ;  
M. IONESCU - MIHAESTI, Under-Director of the Institute of  
Sera and Vaccines of Bucharest ; Professor at the Faculty  
of Medicine at Jassy ;  
M. OTTO JESPERSEN, Professor at the University of Copenhagen ;  
Dr. KRÜSS, Director-General of the State Library, Berlin ;  
M. ROLAND-MARCEL, General Administrator of the National  
Library, Paris ;  
Mr. SCHRAMM, Member of the National Research Council of  
the United States of America ;  
M. THIBAUDET, Professor of French Literature at the Univer-  
sity of Geneva ; Publicist.

III. *Sub-Committee on Arts and Letters.*

*Letters Section.*

Members :

M. DESTRÉE.  
M. DE REYNOLD.

Associate Members :

Mr. JOHN GALSWORTHY, Man of Letters ; Dramatist ;  
M. JELINEK, Councillor at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs,  
Prague ; Man of Letters ;  
M. KIPPENBERG, Director of the "Insel Verlag", Leipzig ;  
M. SALVADOR DE MADARIAGA, Professor of Spanish Literature  
at Oxford University ; former Director of the Disarmament  
Section of the League of Nations ;  
M. VITTORIO ROSSI, Professor of Italian Literature at the  
University of Rome ;  
Mlle. HÉLÈNE VACARESCO, Woman of Letters, Delegate of  
Roumania at the Assembly of the League of Nations.  
M. PAUL VALÉRY, of the Académie française ;

*Arts Section.*

Member :

M. DESTRÉE.

Associate Members :

M. BAUD-BOVY, President of the Commission fédérale des  
Beaux-Arts (Switzerland)  
Mr. EDWARD J. DENT, Professor of Music at Cambridge  
University ; Fellow of King's College, Cambridge ;  
M. FOCILLON, Professor at the Sorbonne ;  
M. GRAUL, Director of the Arts and Crafts Museum, and of the  
Museum of Decorative Arts, Leipzig ;  
Sir CECIL HARCOURT SMITH, Surveyor of H. M. the King of  
England's Works of Art ;  
M. TOESCA, Professor of History of Art at the University of  
Rome ;  
M. FÉLIX VON WEINGARTNER, Musical Composer and Conductor.

IV. *Sub-Committee on Intellectual Rights.*

Member :

M. CASARES.

Associate Members :

M. LOUIS GALLIÉ, Secretary-General of the International  
Confederation of Intellectual Workers ;  
M. KNOPH, Professor at the University of Oslo ;  
M. FERNAND MAURETTE, representing the International Labour  
Office ;  
M. OSTERTAG, Director of the Bureaux internationaux réunis  
de la propriété industrielle, littéraire et artistique, Berne ;  
M. MARCEL PLAISANT, Senator, France ;  
M. RUFFINI, Senator, former Minister, Italy.

*V. Sub-Committee of Experts for the Instruction of Youth in the Aims  
of the League of Nations.*

Professor Gilbert MURRAY (English)	Member of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation ;
M. DESTRÉE (Belgian)	Member of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation ;
M. CASARES (Spanish)	Member of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation ;
M. Luis A. BARALT (Cuban)	Professor and Author of Works on Pedagogy ;
M. S. N. CHATURVEDI, M. A. (Indian)	“Licentiate of Teaching” at the University of Allaha- bad ; Director of a Secondary School at Lucknow ;
M. Arturo PARDO CORREA (Chilian)	Assistant Professor of Pedagogy at the University of Santiago, Chile ;
Mme. DREYFUS-BARNEY (French)	Vice-President of the Peace Section of the International Council of Women ; Liaison Officer between the International Council of Women and the Inter- national Institute of Intellectual Co-operation ;
M. Giuseppe GALLAVRESI (Italian)	Professor of History at the University of Milan ; Author of Historical Works and Assessor for Education at Milan ;
M. Bogdan GAVRILOVITCH (Serbian)	Former Rector of the University of Belgrade ;
M. C. KIRITZESCO (Roumanian)	Director of Secondary Education at the Ministry of Education, Bucharest ;
M. Peter MUNCH (Danish)	Minister for Foreign Affairs ; author of several History Manuals ; Delegate of Denmark to the League of Nations ;
M. Inazo NITOBÉ (Japanese)	Professor at the Imperial University of Tokio ; former President of the First National College, Tokio ; Member of the Imperial Academy of Japan ; Member of the House of Peers ;
M. ROSSET (French)	Director of Primary Education at the Ministry of Education, Paris ;
M. H. SCHELLBERG (German)	Counsellor at the Ministry of Education of Prussia.

*VI. Sub-Committee on the Interchange of Teaching Staff.*

Members :	Professor Gilbert MURRAY ;
	Mlle. BONNEVIE ;
	M. BRUNSCHVICG ;
	M. CASTILLEJO ;
	M. DUFOUR-FERONCE ;
	M. VERNON KELLOG ;
	M. MILLIKAN ;
	M. OPRESCU.

*Correspondents of the Committee :*

M. A. DOPSCH (Austria)	Professor of General History and former Rector of the University of Vienna ; Member of the Academy of Sciences, Vienna ;
M. Emile RACOVITZA (Roumania)	Professor of Spelæology at the University of Cluj ; former President of the Roumanian Academy ;
M. Jaroslav KALAB (Czechoslovakia)	Professor of International Law at the University of Brno ;
M. Hoo-Tsi (China)	Professor of Philosophy at the University of Peking ;
The Venerable Henry John CODY (Canada)	Archdeacon of York, Canada ; Rector of St. Paul's Church, Toronto ; Minister of Education, Ontario.

FIRST MEETING (PUBLIC).

*Held on Monday, July 22nd, 1929, at 10 a.m.*

Present : All the representatives of the Committee or their substitutes.

**343. Election of Chairman and of two Vice-Chairmen.**

On the proposal of M. ROCCO, the Committee re-appointed Professor Gilbert MURRAY Chairman and M. DESTREE and Mme. CURIE Vice-Chairmen.

**344. Welcome to the New Members of the Committee.**

The CHAIRMAN welcomed the new members who were taking their seats for the present session. M. Lugones had been replaced by M. Cornejo. M. Cornejo had devoted much of his efforts in his own country to politics. He had been a deputy, a senator, President of the Senate and Professor of Constitutional Law at the University of Lima. He was the author of well-known works in Latin America on "Peruvian Policy", "The Evolution of Law in Peru" and "History". He was, in particular, a notable parliamentary speaker.

M. de Castro was replaced by M. Peixoto, who was a member of the Brazilian National Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, a Member of Parliament and Professor in the Faculty of Medicine. M. de Castro had spoken of him as "the foremost of our present novelists and critics". Finally, Mr. Millikan was replaced by Mr. Mann, Physicist and Director of the American Council on Education.

**345. Chairman's Opening Speech.**

The CHAIRMAN wished to say a few words on the work of the session which had just opened. He thought that the Committee's principal task would be to determine the future programme of work of the Institute. Ever since the Committee had been set up, countless proposals had come before it and had been sent on to the Institute. The result had been that it had been impossible to carry out all the various schemes to advantage. The Chairman thought he was right in saying that eighty subjects had thus been sent on to the Institute. A list of these proposals had been drawn up and the Committee would have to choose between them in order to determine those on which work might be continued in the most practicable conditions and those which required more thorough study, a study which the Committee would undertake. Without wishing to prophesy the Chairman thought that the Committee would postpone a certain number of points, in particular the following :

First, the question of the instruction of the young in the aims of the League. Of all the Committee's work, that subject had perhaps hitherto obtained the widest measure of approval throughout the world and had met with the greatest success. The Sub-Committee which had considered the question had had a twofold aim in view. The first object was that of instructing the young in the aims of the League and in the results obtained by it. The second object was to accustom the young to the idea that international co-operation was the normal method of progress in civilisation. This twofold purpose would unquestionably be a great success. It had been decided to publish each year a pamphlet giving a survey of the work done. The first of these pamphlets had not yet left the printers, but would no doubt appear during the course of the session.

This pamphlet contained an account of everything that was being done in the various countries in regard to this special instruction of the young. The Secretary had already received a certain number of extremely interesting reports. One of the features that emerged from the report was the diversity of methods followed in the different countries in carrying out the task assigned to them. It would be observed that Great Britain had no returns on this subject. It must not be inferred that nothing was being done in that country in the matter, but simply that there was no central body to draw up a report. On the other hand, a great deal had been done in Great Britain to teach the young the objects and organisation of the League, not only on the part of Government institutions, but also on that of private associations. There had been several meetings of the various associations of schoolmasters and of the governors of educational establishments. The Secretary-General's report had been submitted to the representatives at these meetings, as a result of which they had approved the conclusion of the report and had unanimously decided to carry out the recommendations with the utmost energy.

In the previous week, there had been held at Geneva a conference of the various National Committees which had been the most complete meeting of the kind held up to the present. As was known, in the majority of the countries there existed a National Committee on intellectual co-operation, the object of which was to make known the aims of the League and the ideas held with regard to intellectual co-operation. Those who had attended the conference in the previous week had been struck, first and foremost, by the sincere interest displayed by the representatives of twenty-eight countries in the work of the Committee and secondly, by the sympathetic attitude of the representatives towards the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and its

work. Certain criticisms had been advanced and it had been suggested that the Committee should re-examine its organisation with a view to gauging its efficiency. There was nothing surprising in such a suggestion. The Committee had been working for seven years and it was quite natural that, after such a period, the Committee should pass in review the experiment that had been made with a view to drawing the necessary lessons from it. That experiment had no precedent in the history of man. Perfection could not be attained at a single stroke, and any undertaking required a certain time before it could yield full results. In all probability, the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation would examine the report of the National Committees and study the measures to be taken as a result of the recent conference.

There was another subject which would no doubt be continued and developed, namely, the compilation of intellectual statistics. That undertaking had its origin in the scheme for the comparison of the different educational systems in force in the States Members of the League. Such a comparison was difficult, since the data varied enormously. In some countries decisions were taken by a stroke of the Minister's pen. In others, a number of organisations or authorities had to be consulted before a decision could be taken. The Committee must be in a position to compile educational statistics in such a way as to obtain a table of the intellectual situation in the countries in question. Many people said that statistics taught no lesson and that it was perfectly useless to know the number of universities, the number of doctors of philology and so forth. Statistics, of course, would never give a complete picture of intellectual life in the different countries, but without them no accurate view of intellectual conditions could ever be obtained. Statistics were not a conclusion, but they must be a basis. Once they had been collected, it would be possible to go farther.

The first Chairman of the Committee, Professor Bergson, had been very anxious for the compilation of a survey of the entire intellectual life of the different countries throughout the world. It was a vast undertaking and one which it had been difficult to begin at the end of the Great War. Nevertheless, it would be possible, on the basis of the statistics requested, to make detailed personal enquiries in each country as to certain concrete and well-defined facts. In this way, the intellectual situation in the various States could be ascertained. There was, again, the question of the communication of intellectual handbooks. Japan had set an example in this field by presenting an extremely interesting account of everything connected with art. It would, for instance, be observed that Japanese artists sometimes followed national traditions, sometimes inclined towards the classical art of the West, and sometimes even did not shrink from the most modern tendencies.

There were reasons for doubting whether the object which M. Bergson had in view, or even that which the Committee had in view, would ever be attained with the proposed statistics. Would it ever be possible to set down on paper the spirit of a period? The Chairman did not think so. He recalled what a great statesman had said at the beginning of the war: "The young of our time are unfortunate, but they are not bereft of glory". That was a very true saying. There was a large number of present day problems which it was difficult for contemporaries to judge, because they were surrounded by them; yet, from the existing confusion there emerged one certainty, namely, that, for the moment at any rate, the civilised world agreed that it must do away with war. Ten years had passed since the Armistice without one war. Was not that a great change? Some members would recall that the former British Chief of Staff, General Sir Henry Wilson, criticising the League, had said that thirteen separate *casus belli* could be enumerated and that some of them at any rate would not fail to occur in the next ten years following the war. That had not been the case. The distinguished General, however, had not spoken without good ground, and nothing could be more certain than that at other times such causes of war might have arisen. To-day, the situation was changed. What would be the judgment of the future? What would be the judgment of history? The judgments of history were not inviolable. One thing was obvious, that all the civilised nations held the sincere belief that the human race must get rid of war.

M. CORSEJO thanked the Chairman for his kind words. He was deeply flattered at the honour which had been paid him by the invitation to sit on the Committee and to work in the interests of intellectual co-operation together with the greatest minds of the world. The work undertaken by the Committee was as difficult as it was magnificent, and the Committee would have to determine the practical methods to be employed if it were to succeed.

One point must never be lost to view; the Committee must continue its work in the spirit of peace which had presided over the creation of the League. M. Cornejo was convinced that the war was not a biological fact but an historical one that depended on certain given conditions. If the day ever came when it would be possible to establish historical conditions leading to peace, it was certain that on that day mankind would, as the Chairman had said, be freed for ever from war.

M. PEIXOTO and Mr. MANN thanked the Chairman for his kind words of welcome.

#### 346. Telegrams of Greeting to M. Bergson and from M. de Castro.

On the proposal of the CHAIRMAN, the Committee decided to send the following telegram to M. Bergson:

"The Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, meeting for its eleventh session, remembers with feelings of respect and friendship its former Chairman, to whom it sends its best wishes and devoted remembrances."

The SECRETARY announced that M. de Castro had telegraphed his best wishes to his colleagues on the Committee.

**347. Invitation to the Chairman to attend Meetings concerning the "Mundaneum" and the "Cité Mondiale".**

The SECRETARY said that the Chairman had received on July 8th a letter of invitation addressed to him in his capacity as Chairman by M. Paul Otlet and asking him to attend meetings to be held at Geneva on August 2nd and 3rd for an exchange of views concerning the "Mundaneum" and the "Cité Mondiale". The Chairman would be unable to attend the meeting. If none of his other colleagues could attend, the Secretary would send the necessary reply.

The CHAIRMAN said that the General Committee would consult with the Secretary as to the terms of the reply.

**348. Publication of the Minutes of the Committee.**

The SECRETARY reminded the Committee that, at the request of the Chairman, the Council had authorised the printing of the Minutes of the Committee. In order to expedite the work of revision and publication of the Minutes, he asked the members of the Committee to return their corrections to him within twenty-four hours, as far as possible.

**349. Establishment of an Inter-American Institute of Intellectual Co-operation.**

The SECRETARY drew the Committee's attention to a document (C.I.C.I.210) he had received from the American National Committee. The document contained a resolution adopted at Havana by the Sixth International Conference of American States and proposing the creation of an Inter-American Institute of Intellectual Co-operation. That document, he thought, showed that the programme and general lines of the proposed Institute's work were almost exactly the same as those of the Geneva Organisation for Intellectual Co-operation. In addition, on page 12 would be found a passage concerning the functions of the proposed Institute which was of direct interest to the Committee. The passage read :

"The functions of the Central Co-ordinating Office shall be  
... To appoint, in co-operation with the National Committee, inter-American Committees for the purpose of conducting special investigations and to keep in touch with inter-American institutions or commissions of a cultural or scientific character and with the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation of the League of Nations."

It would therefore be seen that the Pan-American Conference had not overlooked the Geneva Organisation for Intellectual Co-operation and its work. According to information he had received, the Secretary was in a position to add that the American organisers were prepared to regard the National Committees on intellectual co-operation existing at present in the North and South American countries as acting in the capacity of National Committees of the future Inter-American Institute.

The Committee would no doubt wish to reply to the communication addressed to it.

M. LUCHAIRE added that he had been constantly in touch with the competent persons at the Havana Conference, even before the latter had taken the decision in question and in particular with the Chairman of the Special Committee at the Conference. The decisions adopted had accordingly only been taken with the full knowledge of the Paris Institute. Since the creation of the Inter-American Institute had been determined in principle, M. Luchaire had been in regular touch with the Intellectual Section of the Pan-American Organisation and had been kept informed from day of day of what was going on in the Section.

M. CORNEJO thought that attention should be called in the reply to the necessity of preserving the universal character of intellectual co-operation. The idea entertained by the Pan-American Conference was a matter for satisfaction. There could be no doubt that all the American authorities desired to preserve Geneva as the centre of the Organisation for Intellectual Co-operation. It would be well, however, to emphasise that point in the reply and, if possible, to send a communication in the same sense to the Pan-American Bureau at Washington asking that the Paris Institute might be informed of everything done in America and kept constantly in touch with all the work of the future Institute.

The SECRETARY replied that the draft statutes of the future Institute showed that the Paris Institute had not been overlooked, since it was expressly mentioned. Furthermore, he had been informed that the Paris Institute had been the subject of favourable mention during the discussions at Havana. Intellectual co-operation must, of course, be universal, but, while not losing sight of that fact, the Americans were free to set up an organisation to embrace the two Americas. Unless M. Cornejo pressed his point, the Secretary thought it useless to remind the Americans of the existence of the Paris Organisation, since it was mentioned in the statutes of the future Institute.

M. DE REYNOLD thought it essential, in the interests of the proposed co-operation, to come to an understanding with the founders of the new organisation on a certain number of fundamental points—in particular, the relations between the future Institute and the Geneva Organisation and the relations between it and the National Committees which had already been formed in certain countries in the two Americas.

M. CORNEJO attached particular importance to the point that the founders of the new Institute should be reminded of the essential feature of universality which was the basis of intellectual

co-operation. In any other field it was possible to consent to national or continental formations, but intellectual co-operation must necessarily be of a universal character, genuinely embracing the whole human race. He was sure that the Secretary would find the best possible terms for expressing this idea.

Mme. CURIE warmly supported M. Cornejo's observations. The services which the proposed Institute was likely to render must not, of course, be overlooked, but there was ground for fearing, to some extent, a separatist movement. The Committee was bound to consider Geneva the meeting place of all civilisations and the formation of subsidiary organisations did not seem necessary.

M. DESTREE viewed the proposed new Institute with some misgiving. Intellectual co-operation as it had hitherto been regarded was an essentially worldwide affair. Was there not some ground for fearing lest European, Asiatic or African Institutes might be founded after the Pan-American Institute? The machinery of intellectual co-operation might become so complicated that it would cease to work. For the moment, the Committee could only note the fact that the creation of an Inter-American Institute had been decided.

The most useful thing to do would clearly be to determine the position of the Committee with regard to the new Institute. In M. Destree's view, the latter might be regarded as a big National Committee, but that did not imply the necessity of abandoning the methods of co-ordination and cohesion followed hitherto. For instance, the new Institute should not prevent the Committee or the Paris Institute from having resort to the service of American experts or from receiving American donations, if such were offered. Account must be had of the possibility that the new organisation might demand that everything connected with America should pass through it. Any such demand would be inadmissible.

Mme. CURIE thought it absolutely essential, in particular, that in all countries where there were National Committees the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and the Paris Institute should continue to communicate direct with them as it had always done in the past.

M. KRÜSS recalled the desire expressed during the conference of National Committees that those Committees should be prepared to co-operate, not only with the International Committee and with the Paris Institute, but also with one another. It was from that point of view that he would like to regard the foundation of the Inter-American Institute. It would, naturally, be impossible for that Institute to come between the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and the various National Committees. In order to clear up the situation, it would be useful for the Committee, while expressing its best wishes on the occasion of the creation of the Inter-American Institute, to make a definite pronouncement concerning the situation thus created, as regards the relations between the Committee and the different countries in the two Americas.

The SECRETARY explained that, when he had received the communication under discussion, he had not overlooked the idea that the regular relations between the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and the National Committees would undergo no change whatever, in that the present Committee would continue to co-operate with the National Committees direct. It was from a feeling of sympathy with the work pursued at Geneva that the promoters of the new Institute had asked whether the existing National Committees might not act as National Committees for the Inter-American Institute; in doing so, it had had no idea of making any change in the present position. In particular, the relations with the National Committee of the United States of America, which was one of the best organised, and with the other American National Committees, would remain as at present, and there would be no change in the existing situation if any American donations were forthcoming.

The future Institute might, in fact, be regarded as a big National Committee. It should, moreover, be remembered that the existing National Committees had in the past sometimes held group meetings to deal with purely local needs. If the Americans had in view certain interests which did not differ from the interests of Geneva but were parallel to them, they were perfectly free to hold a meeting between themselves. The Secretary was sure that the National Committee of the United States of America, from which the communication under discussion emanated, was in full agreement on this point. It was possible that Mr. Mann might be able to give further information.

Mr. MANN believed that the point of view set forth by the Secretary was correct. Negotiations had been held between the Pan-American Union and the National Committee of the United States of America with a view to ascertaining whether the same National Committees could not be utilised on both sides with a view to ensuring good collaboration and to simplifying the work. The future organisation might, in fact, be held to constitute a vast National Committee. It was proposed to hold at Havana a conference at which the question could be discussed.

Mlle. BONNEVIE asked the Committee to postpone taking a decision until a later meeting. She had only just received the information given by the Secretary and by M. Luchaire and had, as yet, no knowledge of the proposed Institute, except that contained in the passage read by the Secretary.

The CHAIRMAN thought that the discussion had cleared up the situation. As M. Destree had said, the proposed Institute should be regarded as a large National Committee, or as an assembly of the National Committees. Out of deference, however, to Mlle. Bonnevie, he thought that all members of the Committee should be given time to reflect, and he would accordingly postpone the final decision.

*The Committee agreed to adopt a definite resolution at a later meeting within the limits of the discussion that had just taken place.*

**350. Interchange of Foundation Scholars between certain American Countries.**

The SECRETARY announced that the National Committee of the United States of America had made another very important communication. An interchange scheme for foundation scholars had been established between the United States and certain Latin-American Republics. The communication was addressed to the Committee purely for information. This question was certainly of interest to the Committee, which had recommended the system, but had not been in a position to put it into practice. The funds for carrying out the scheme amounted to one million dollars.

Mme. CURIE recalled that, in this connection, the Committee had expressly recommended international arrangements and not a system which was to some degree a separatist one.

The CHAIRMAN pointed out that these international interchanges were already being effected on a fairly wide scale.

The SECRETARY added that arrangements had been made either between two countries or between three countries or more.

**351. Report of the International Research Council on the Meeting held in July 1928.**

The SECRETARY drew attention to the report from the International Research Council giving an account of the work of the Assembly of that body held in July 1928. It had been decided that the Executive Committee of the Research Council should get in touch with the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation for purposes of collaboration. No official communication had yet been received in pursuance of that decision, so that, for the moment, the Committee need take no decision on the subject.

**352. Resolutions adopted by the "Intellectual Co-operation of the Cities of Hungary".**

The SECRETARY announced that M. Dufour-Feronce had received a communication from the "Intellectual Co-operation of the Cities of Hungary". The latter had held a meeting recently, and M. Dufour-Feronce had received a copy of the resolutions adopted, two of which directly concerned the Committee.

According to one of the resolutions, the organisation in question was to become an association for intellectual co-operation among the Hungarian cities with a view to serving as an intermediary between Hungarian intellectual circles, the present Commission and the Paris Institute. The organisation in question had forwarded its statutes, together with the report on the proceedings of its Assembly. Nevertheless, a National Committee on intellectual co-operation existed in Hungary and the Secretary did not know whether it had been kept informed of those proceedings and, consequently, whether the new organisation would not overlap with the National Committee. It was not for the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation to adopt any resolution on the subject, but for the national organisations themselves.

The Committee might perhaps thank the new organisation for its communication and inform it that there was a Hungarian National Committee in existence and that, before taking a decision the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation would be glad to know the result of the conversations which would be held between the "Intellectual Co-operation of the Cities of Hungary" and the existing National Committee. Every effort must be made to avoid anything that might have the appearance of interference on the part of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation in the national life of a country.

M. DESTREE pointed out that the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation had decided to recognise only one National Committee in each country.

The SECRETARY added that the "Intellectual Co-operation of the Cities of Hungary" also requested the League of Nations, the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and the Paris Institute to convene an international congress of cities and associated cities, and to encourage the foundation of similar associations.

The CHAIRMAN held that it would not be right for the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation to examine proposals emanating from the organisation in question until it had ascertained how far it could recognise that organisation.

The SECRETARY concluded that he should begin his reply by asking the organisation to place itself in touch with the Hungarian National Committee. He might add that there existed in Brussels a national organisation of cities with which it could also get in touch.

M. DESTREE observed that the International Union of the Cities sitting at Brussels had held a Congress in the present year in Spain.

The CHAIRMAN said that the Secretary's reply should contain only information and no advice.

M. DE REYNOLD wished to make an observation which he thought important. Whether, in the case of the Inter-American Institute or in that of the Hungarian organisation, it would be seen that the idea of intellectual co-operation was spreading throughout the world and that it was producing—to use an old comparison—if not its first fruits, at any rate its first blossoms. In his view, the task of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation was, not to preserve itself from an excessive



number of organisations of this kind or to consider solely measures of a bureaucratic nature, but to welcome all new formations, to co-ordinate them and to obviate overlapping in a constructive and sympathetic manner.

**353. Films relating to the League.**

The SECRETARY reminded the Committee of a resolution adopted by the Educational Committee of the British League of Nations Union. It appeared that absolutely prohibitive duties had sometimes to be paid in England on films concerning the League. The League of Nations Union had adopted a resolution on the subject. It had suggested that the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation should recommend the inclusion of a special clause in the contracts between the Secretariat and the film agencies so that, in future, it would be possible to secure League films at cost price without any additional duties.

The Secretary considered that this was not, properly speaking, a question of intellectual co-operation and proposed that the communication should be forwarded to the Information Section of the Secretariat which dealt with such matters.

The CHAIRMAN thought that the question should be carefully examined by a lawyer since he considered that the circulation of League films should be facilitated. M. Rocco might perhaps be asked to undertake that examination. If M. Rocco had no observation to make on the subject, the communication might be forwarded to the Information Section.

The SECRETARY concluded that M. Rocco would examine the question from the legal point of view, it being understood, in the first place, that the only films concerned were those produced by the League of Nations, and that he could consult the Information Section, which had acquired much experience in the matter.

*The Chairman's proposal was adopted.*

**354. Progress Report by the Secretary.**

The SECRETARY drew attention to his progress report (Annex 1) concerning the National Committees, the question of intellectual statistics and that of the international exchange of publications. Replies from certain countries had already been received by the Secretariat on these various points. The Secretary's note should be completed by other replies which had been sent direct to the Institute.

Since preparing the document in question, the Secretary had received nothing on the subject of intellectual statistics except a communication from the Netherlands. In a letter dated June 28th, 1929, the Netherlands Minister at Berne said, in particular :

"As regards education, preparatory measures have been adopted in the Netherlands for the preparation of statistics in conformity with the recommendations made ; the data required will thus be collected gradually. The question of statistics concerning "Part II, Various Institutions connected with Intellectual Matters," is at present being discussed by the Departments concerned. In the Dutch Indies and in Curaçao, the statistics are so organised that it will be possible, without any change in system, to furnish data (although not complete in all respects) in conformity with the tables transmitted."

*The Progress report of the Secretary was noted.*

**355. Report on the Work of the Sub-Committee for the Interchange of Teaching Staff.**

The SECRETARY drew attention to his note on the work of the Sub-Committee for the Interchange of Teaching Staff (document C.I.C.I./E.P.E/3). He recalled that, in the previous year, the Committee had instructed a Sub-Committee to examine Mr. Millikan's proposals, to which the Sub-Committee had proposed certain modifications. The Secretary had been informed that these modifications had been accepted by Mr. Millikan and by the National Committee of the United States of America. He had received no further information on the subject.

Mr. MAX said that there was nothing further to report.

**356. Interchange of Children in Secondary Schools : Consideration of the Resolution adopted by the Ninth Assembly.**

The SECRETARY reminded the Committee of the terms of the resolution adopted on this subject by the Ninth Assembly. The Assembly had simply decided that the Committee should instruct the Institute to facilitate the carrying out of arrangements made by the various countries among themselves. The initiative, therefore, should be taken neither by the Committee nor by the Institute but by the States themselves.

The CHAIRMAN added that there was a very definite movement in favour of interchanges of this kind. He had heard of several cases, particularly an interchange of fifty children from secondary schools in Bremen who had visited a town in England. Had the Director of the Institute any other information ?



M. LUCHAIRE said that a growing movement towards such interchanges had indeed been observed, particularly during the holidays. The Institute facilitated such interchanges as far as it could. It had, for instance, had an opportunity of assisting semi-officially in the interchanges between German children and French children. He thought that discreet action on these lines might be continued, with the approval of the Committee. The Institute had also made suggestions with the object of stirring up the responsible authorities. If it acted within these limits, he did not think that the Institute would be going beyond the views of the Committee.

Mlle. BONNEVIE thought that it would be interesting to have a report from the Secretariat or from the Institute on what was being done in the various countries in this field. Such interchanges were frequent among the northern countries. She mentioned, in particular, an interchange between German and Norwegian schoolchildren which had lasted for a month.

M. LUCHAIRE pointed out that the Institute was already recording as carefully as possible occurrences of this kind which came to its knowledge and was publishing them in its review. The Institute would endeavour to concentrate its information. Certain interchanges might escape its notice since they were not always of an official character. It would be quite possible to submit a report on the subject next year.

The SECRETARY added that there had also been an interchange between Spain and Great Britain.

M. GALLIÉ drew attention to the work of Mme. Dubost for the reception during two months of the holidays of French children in German families and *vice versa*. Children to the number of 350 had taken part in these interchanges in the current year.

M. TANAKADATE pointed out that interchanges of this sort between the remoter countries were very difficult. He drew attention to exchanges of correspondence between American and Japanese schoolchildren. Such exchanges gave good results.

The CHAIRMAN added that that kind of correspondence was fairly frequent. He requested M. Destrée to prepare a draft resolution on the point under discussion.

**357. Report by the Representative of the Committee on the Child Welfare Committee.**

The SECRETARY recalled that it was usual for the Committee's representative on the Child Welfare Committee to make a report.

M. DE REYNOLD said that he had been unable as in the previous year to attend the meetings of the Child Welfare Committee on account of illness. He added that his numerous occupations compelled him, to his great regret, to ask to be relieved of this duty. Moreover, he had seen nothing in the agenda of the Child Welfare Committee's session which was calculated to be of direct interest to the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.

The CHAIRMAN said that proposals would be made later for the replacement of M. de Reynold.

**358. Report by the Representatives of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation appointed to the Advisory Committee of Intellectual Workers set up by the International Labour Office.**

The SECRETARY reminded the members of the Committee that they had been acquainted with the decisions taken by the Advisory Committee of Intellectual Workers at its first session, held at Geneva, on October 22nd and 23rd, 1928.

M. DESTRÉE said that M. Krüss and he himself were at the Committee's disposal to give all possible information. He did not, however, think it necessary to make a verbal report, and he could only refer his colleagues to the very detailed account of the meeting prepared by the International Labour Office. It did not appear that the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation need open any discussion on the subject, since the communication in question was made solely for information.

The CHAIRMAN said that it was not within the Committee's power to approve the resolutions adopted.

The SECRETARY wished, nevertheless, to draw attention to the recommendations concerning the composition of the Committee of Intellectual Workers appearing on page 5 of the aforesaid document. Had those recommendations been adopted or would they be submitted to the Advisory Committee at its next meeting? If the latter were the case, it might perhaps be useful for the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation to give instructions to its representatives.

M. DESTRÉE explained that, as the questions at issue were very special ones (radius clause, finding of employment for artistes, conscience clause for journalists etc.), a recommendation had been made that specialists representing certain professional associations should be consulted. The Committee on Intellectual Co-operation could only take note of that recommendation.

M. KRÜSS drew attention to the somewhat more general aspect of the question. It seemed that there had been certain objections to treating the interests of intellectual workers separately from questions interesting workers as a whole. His colleague M. Destrée and himself had

endeavoured to bring out the special importance of the position of intellectual workers in the light of post-war experience, which showed that there was some danger lest the interests of intellectual workers might be dominated by those of the working class as a whole. Hence the two representatives of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation had urged the importance of having some place for the discussion of the interests of the intellectual workers, it being understood that, in the last analysis, these interests formed part of the interests of workers as a whole.

M. LUCHAIRE asked M. Maurette what the Governing Body of the International Labour Office had decided in regard to the recommendations concerning the scope of the Committee's work submitted by M. di Giacomo and M. Rygier (page 4 of the document under discussion).

M. MAURETTE, after expressing his satisfaction that the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation had accepted the International Labour Office's opinion with regard to the participation of its two representatives in the work of the plenary meetings of the Committee of Intellectual Workers, and not only in that of its Bureau, said that the International Labour Office had been extremely glad of M. Destrée's and M. Krüss's co-operation. The Advisory Committee consisted of representatives of sometimes conflicting interests, and it was extremely useful for an advisory body of that kind to have the advice of people who did not represent any defined interest and could play the indispensable part of conciliators. M. Maurette hoped that they would continue to co-operate with the Advisory Committee.

On the suggestion of M. Destrée and M. Krüss, the International Labour Office had communicated the resolutions of the Advisory Committee to the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation. After a very exhaustive study of the four items placed on its agenda for examination and discussion, the Advisory Committee had come to the conclusion that it had not enough information at its disposal and had instructed the International Labour Office to consult certain experts. The International Labour Office had begun these consultations, and at its next session, which would be held most probably in November, the Advisory Committee would continue to study all these four questions.

It must be carefully borne in mind that the Committee of the International Labour Office was a purely advisory body, and that it could not come to any conclusions on its own account. When it deemed a question sufficiently ripe it could forward it to the Governing Body, which, if it thought good, could send it on to the Labour Conference. For the moment, the Advisory Committee had not yet been able to decide whether any questions were sufficiently ripe for this purpose. The work, however, was developing well. Considerable progress had also been made in connection with a last question, that of unemployment, which the Committee had not actually discussed, but regarding which it awaited a report drawn up by the Bureau in collaboration with the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation. It had aroused the deepest interest of those concerned, and the International Labour Office had received a large number of replies, in particular from wage-earning workers. The International Labour Office would be able to present, towards the end of the year, a report which would be calculated to advance the question.

In regard to M. Luchaire's request for information, M. Maurette explained that all the resolutions submitted to the Committee had been sent to the Governing Body. The latter had examined them at its last session and had decided to send them for examination to the Bureau of the Commission and, if necessary, to the plenary Committee. At its next session, which would no doubt be held in October, the Bureau of the Committee would examine the said resolutions with a view to ascertaining whether they called for any action, and whether they should be examined by the Advisory Committee itself.

Mlle. BONNEVIE drew attention to the concluding words of the recommendation expressed by the Advisory Committee of Intellectual Workers :

“ . . . Hopes that this Committee, when it is finally constituted, will be composed exclusively of representatives of professional and international organisations, and will take no account of nationality.”

An expression of that kind was somewhat surprising, and it would be useful to know the reasons for it and the consequences it might have.

M. GALLIÉ said that he would prefer not to develop this point, as the question was to be brought before another body.

M. MAURETTE added that the Governing Body would take a decision in regard to this recommendation after it had been examined by the Bureau of the Advisory Committee and, if necessary, by the Advisory Committee itself.

The Committee on Intellectual Co-operation was, of course, free to give instructions to its two representatives on the Advisory Committee. The International Labour Office would not intervene in this matter except to give information, for it had no right to put forward any opinion as the decision lay with the Governing Body alone.

Mme. CURIE would be glad, like Mlle. Bonnevie, to know the meaning of the words “and will take no account of nationality”.

M. GALLIÉ explained that, in an organisation of the trade-union type, persons receiving instructions ceased, so to speak, to have any nationality. Some large countries refused to accept trade-union organisation in the sense in which it was accepted elsewhere, that was to say, an organisation freely open to all. Notwithstanding that fact, those countries had been represented on the Advisory Committee, but the Congresses and Assemblies of Intellectual Workers had

protested against that decision on the ground that resort should be had to the representatives of trade unions, irrespective of nationality, and that if a country had a legislation which made it impossible for it to fulfil the conditions held to be indispensable, it would not be right to ask it to send representatives. M. Gallié added that he would have preferred that there should be no discussion on this subject at a public meeting.

Mlle. BONNEVIE thanked M. Gallié for his explanations.

The CHAIRMAN asked whether the representatives of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation had any opinion on the question.

M. KRÜSS replied that the subject seemed to him to be a very intricate one, and he preferred to postpone making any definite pronouncement.

M. DESTRÉE added that the Committee could give opinions only on the discussions reported to it and not on discussions which had not yet taken place.

The CHAIRMAN agreed that this matter did not concern the Committee.

M. MAURETTE thought the question was fairly simple. A member of the Advisory Committee had presented a motion during the October session. The Advisory Committee had placed the motion on record and had forwarded it to the Governing Body, with which lay the decision as to the constitution of the Advisory Committee. The Governing Body had taken note of the motion. It had referred it for examination to the Bureau of the Advisory Committee, of which M. Destrée and M. Krüss were members. The Bureau would in turn examine the motion and might refer it to the plenary Committee, or even communicate its opinion direct to the Governing Body. However that might be, in one way or another an opinion would be pronounced and the matter would be submitted again to the Governing Body, which would decide in the last analysis. It was therefore probable that, at some time or other, an opinion would be asked of the two representatives of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.

M. DESTRÉE replied that his colleague and he himself would give their opinion when they had listened to the discussions, but not before. In any case, it would be impossible to ask the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, which had even less information than its representatives, to give categorical instructions to the latter.

The CHAIRMAN concluded that the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation had obviously no opinion to express, and that its two representatives were perfectly free to form an opinion.

*Agreed.*

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## SECOND MEETING (PUBLIC THEN PRIVATE).

*Held on Monday, July 22nd, 1929, at 3 p.m.*

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Present : All the members of the Committee or their substitutes.

### 359. Report by the President of the Governing Body of the International Educational Cinematographic Institute (Point 5 of the Agenda).

On the SECRETARY'S proposal, M. de Feo, Director of the International Educational Cinematographic Institute, was invited to come to the table of the Committee.

M. Rocco, President of the Governing Body of the International Educational Cinematographic Institute, read and commented upon his report (Annex 2).

He pointed out, in particular, that, in the first nine months of its existence, the Institute, following the main lines of action indicated for it by the Governing Body, had, although possessing very modest resources, displayed great activity in the three fields that had been assigned to it : the supply of documentation and of information and the co-ordination of everything relating to the educational cinematograph ; all commercial considerations had been set aside, and the limits of the strictest international impartiality observed.

M. DESTRÉE said that, acting as substitute for the President of the Governing Body, he had been present at the birth of the International Educational Cinematographic Institute. He thought that he might speak on behalf of the whole Committee in paying a tribute to the Italian Government and to the Italian authorities for the welcome that had been given at Rome to the representatives of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and for the numerous facilities that had been granted them.

He was glad to note that advantage had been taken, in organising the work of the new Institute, of the experience that the Paris Institute of Intellectual Co-operation had acquired. This had made it possible to prepare and carry out a practical plan immediately.

The CHAIRMAN observed that the report presented by M. Rocco was intended solely for the Committee's information. Consequently, it was not for the Committee to express either approval or disapproval of the report, although its members might ask for explanations with regard to it.

No member of the Committee having asked to speak, the Chairman thanked M. Rocco for his interesting report, and associated himself with M. Destrée's tribute to the efforts that had been made to organise the Institute on a sound working basis.

(The Committee went into private session).

The CHAIRMAN, in reply to Mme. Curie, explained that, although the same subject would be under consideration, he had thought that the report of the Director of the International Educational Cinematographic Institute should be examined in private session, since it might give rise to discussion.

**360. Relations between the Educational Cinematograph, Television and Broadcasting, and Suggestions to be submitted to the Governing Body of the International Educational Cinematographic Institute on the Enquiry that the Council of the League of Nations had asked that Institute to carry out in regard to the Employment of Television and Broadcasting in the Service of Cinematography : Report by the Director of the International Educational Cinematographic Institute.**

M. DE FEO read and commented upon his report (Annex 3).

The CHAIRMAN thanked M. de Feo for his instructive report.

M. TANAKADATE (Japan), expressing himself as optimistic regarding the future of telecinematography, wished to inform the Committee of a technical discovery which had just been perfected in his country, which was of direct interest in connection with that subject. It was known that, in order that a continuous image might be presented to the retina, it was necessary to have a luminous point moving at great speed. For this purpose, revolving glass mirrors had long been used, but the drawback of these mirrors was that they were liable to break. Special steel mirrors had now been substituted for them, and this made it possible for the luminous point to attain a speed of sixty thousand revolutions a second. M. Tanakadate had already explained the principle of the instrument to the scientific Union at Wiesbaden. He hoped that he would soon be able to give more detailed information to the Institute, after a meeting of technicians had examined the instrument of which he had spoken.

M. GALLIÉ, referring to the second paragraph on page 4 of M. de Feo's report, where reference was made to the technical, economic or industrial aspects of educational telecinematographic transmissions, observed that various practical questions would arise in this connection : author's rights, unemployment of musicians, actors, etc. He added that these questions, although accessory to that of the educational cinematograph, were not within the competence of the Rome Institute.

M. DE FEO replied that, in his opinion, the Rome Institute should nevertheless collect documentation on this subject, in the same way as it had collected documentation on labour questions relating to the cinematograph, documentation which it had transmitted to the International Labour Office. He would communicate to the Paris Institute the information which he obtained on the question of authors' rights, etc.

M. GALLIÉ observed that the recent Diplomatic Conference at Rome had recognised, for the first time, authors' rights in regard to the spoken word, particularly for the benefit of professors giving a series of lectures. These authors' rights would therefore have to be imposed when the lectures were reproduced.

This, however, was a general question. Certain international organisations had already collected documentation on the matter. It seemed, therefore, that the enquiry which had been opened by the Rome Institute might be superfluous. A whole group of economic questions arose in connection with the cinema with which the Rome Institute was not, in his opinion, called upon to deal, since its activities were limited to the relations between the cinema and education.

M. DESTRÉE observed that, although, properly speaking, the Rome Institute should deal with questions relating to the educational cinematograph alone, it could only fulfil its duties on condition that it did not neglect certain other aspects of the cinematograph. By transmitting to the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation the information it collected on certain of these secondary aspects of the question, it might give that Institute very valuable assistance. It should, however, continue to deal principally with the educational cinema.

M. DE FEO quite agreed on this point, and said that he was ready to give his fullest collaboration to the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation.

M. LUCHAIRE was sure that, since such excellent relations existed between the Directors of the three Institutes of Private Law, the Educational Cinematograph and Intellectual Co-operation, no practical difficulty would arise between them.

*The conclusions of M. de Feo's report were adopted by the Committee for transmission to the Governing Body of the Rome Institute as suggestions.*

The CHAIRMAN asked M. Destrée to draw up a draft resolution which would include these conclusions.

**361. Work of the Sub-Committee on Intellectual Rights : Report by M. Marcel Plaisant.**

The SECRETARY read the report submitted on behalf of the Sub-Committee on Intellectual Rights by M. Marcel Plaisant (Annex 4).

The Committee discussed this report point by point.

LIST OF RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED TO DATE BY THE COMMITTEE ON INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION.

The SECRETARY explained that the list referred to in the first resolution was a list of the resolutions adopted by the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and by its Sub-Committees at their different sessions. This list had been drawn up jointly by the Secretariat and the Institute on the Committee's proposal. Instead of following the chronological order, the resolutions had been classified as follows: (1) proposals rejected by the Committee; (2) proposals the consideration of which had been deferred; (3) proposals that had been carried out; (4) proposals that were at present being carried out.

*The resolution was adopted.*

AUTHORS' RIGHTS.

M. DESTRÉE recalled that an International Diplomatic Convention on Authors' Rights was already in existence, and was obligatory for all the signatory States. This Convention was periodically revised, on the last occasion at Rome in 1928. The next revision would take place at Brussels in 1935. He thought that the Committee should endeavour forthwith to prepare for this revision.

The Rome Conference had shown, in the first place, that an international unification of the laws on authors' rights was desirable, but also, that complete unification was not possible, since all countries had not reached the same stage of development in the matter of authors' rights. An endeavour must be made to unify the American and European laws, but this was not so easy. Certain countries, such as Siam and Egypt, needed European books for educational purposes, but could not undertake to pay authors' rights on all translations of such books.

He also recalled that a law relating to the *droit de suite* had been promulgated in Belgium and France, and that the Committee had had the satisfaction of noting that the Rome Diplomatic Conference had finally recognised a disputed right, namely, the *droit au respect*, mainly as a result of the preparation by the Institute of an excellent handbook on this question which had been most valuable for propaganda purposes. It might be concluded that a handbook prepared on the same lines in connection with the 1935 revision of the Berne Convention might lead to a similar result.

M. Destrée would make reservations with regard to international jurisdictional sanction of authors' rights. However desirable such a sanction might be, it would be very difficult to find. M. Weiss had proposed, at Rome, that questions of authors' rights should be submitted to the Hague Court of Arbitration, but the Conference had rejected this proposal, considering that an international arbitration could not be submitted, in connection with a dispute between two individuals of different countries, to an interpretation which would become binding on the other signatory countries.

M. Destrée proposed that all the resolutions in M. Marcel Plaisant's report relating to authors' rights should be comprised in a single resolution with a view to the Conference to be held in Brussels in 1935. The Institute of Intellectual Co-operation would be directed by this resolution to prepare a handbook for publication in connection with the 1935 revision of the Berne Convention.

M. CASARES said that, in principle, he agreed with M. Destrée. He understood, however, that the draft resolution that M. Destrée proposed would serve as a kind of introduction to the other resolutions. All the resolutions contained in M. Marcel Plaisant's report were the result of the various studies undertaken by Sub-Committees.

After an exchange of views, in which the following members took part—M. GALLIÉ, M. KRÜSS, M. ROCCO, M. LUCHAIRE and M. DE REYNOLD—the Committee decided to collect in a single general proposal, the drafting of which would be entrusted to M. Destrée and M. Casares, all the resolutions relating to authors' rights, and to maintain separate from these the other resolutions in M. Marcel Plaisant's report (model publisher's contract, unification of the provisions of the Berne Convention and of the Havana Convention, scientific property, etc.). The Institute of Intellectual Co-operation would be directed to prepare a handbook in connection with the 1935 revision of the Berne Convention.

M. CORNEJO asked whether the handbook to be drawn up by the Institute in connection with the revision of the Berne Convention would be submitted to the Committee. He recalled that the Congress of Montevideo had dealt at length with the question of authors' rights.

The CHAIRMAN replied that in principle, pamphlets published by the Institute were not submitted to the Committee for approval.

SCIENTIFIC PROPERTY.

M. CASARES, reverting to the question of scientific property, thought he should give some supplementary explanations. The difficulties to which attention was drawn in M. Marcel Plaisant's report were not perhaps so great as they might appear. Failing an agreement with the insurance companies, it would always be possible to create a mutual insurance system against the risks involved by the adoption of laws sanctioning scientific property. It should not be thought that the question of scientific property, after having been so well received by the Assembly, had, as a result of practical difficulties, reached a point at which no further progress was possible. Progress depended largely on the propaganda undertaken in connection with the question. There could be no doubt that this problem could be solved, if not at a very early date.

M. GALLIÉ, in reply to a question by M. de Reynold, explained that, in order to ensure at least a neutral attitude on the part of certain industrial interests, the problem was to make it possible

to include in the cost price of the goods manufactured the insurance premium necessary to cover the risk involved by the recognition of scientific property. In spite of the attitude of reserve adopted by the insurers, the question remained open and might always be solved by a system of mutual insurance.

*The resolution was adopted.*

*The continuation of the discussion was adjourned to a later meeting.*

**362. Telegram of Thanks from M. Bergson.**

The CHAIRMAN informed the Committee of a telegram of thanks which M. Bergson had sent in reply to the telegram that had been despatched to him at the morning meeting.

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**THIRD MEETING (PRIVATE).**

*Held on Tuesday, July 23rd, 1929, at 10 a.m.*

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Present : All the members of the Committee or their substitutes, with the exception of M. Peixoto.

**363. Dates of Meeting of the Sub-Committees and of the Plenary Committee.**

M. DE REYNOLD regretted that he had been unable to attend the Sub-Committee on University Relations, as the latter's session had coincided with the courses he had had to give at Berne University. It was the second time that this had occurred. The reason was that, in the Swiss universities, the courses did not finish until between July 15th and 20th. He would be glad to have as long notice as possible of the date of the next session of the Sub-Committee so as to be able to get in touch with the Secretariat.

The SECRETARY, while fully realising M. de Reynold's point of view, which was shared by all the members of the Committee and of the Sub-Committees, said that the work to be done in the session of the present year was estimated to take about thirty days, and that, if it had been necessary to postpone that work until July 15th, the session would not have closed until about August 20th ; it would then have been impossible to have the report to the Assembly ready in time.

The Secretary did his utmost to inform the members of the Committee and of the Sub-Committees of the dates of the sessions three months in advance. It would be difficult to do more.

Mme. CURIE said that, for reasons similar to those given by M. de Reynold, she also had been unable to attend the session of the Sub-Committee, in which she took particular interest.

Mlle. BONNEVIE drew attention to the difference in the positions of those members of the Committee and of the Sub-Committees who lived near Geneva and of those who lived farther away. The former could easily return home in the period between the meetings of the Sub-Committees and the meeting of the plenary Committee. That was not the case for the other members, and the consequence was additional expense for the League.

**364. Work of the Sub-Committee on University Relations : Report by M. de Halecki.**

The SECRETARY read the report of the Sub-Committee on University Relations, presented by M. de Halecki (Annex 5).

**RESOLUTION I : WORK OF THE UNIVERSITY RELATIONS SECTION OF THE INSTITUTE.**

M. LUCHAIRE explained that, as was the case for the majority of the Sub-Committees, the work presented to the Sub-Committee on University Relations had been prepared by the Institute. Much of the time of the University Relations Section was taken up by the preparation of publications, but M. Luchaire had been glad to note that the Sub-Committee considered these publications to be of great interest and that they should be continued. He hoped that the plenary Committee shared that view. The publications in question were becoming periodical. In many cases all that was required was re-publication, in which case the work was simplified accordingly.

A further part of the Section's duties consisted in taking action on the resolutions of the Sub-Committee. One of the Institute's chief duties was to call or facilitate meetings of representatives of the major organisations in the different countries. The Chairman, in his memorandum, had also insisted on this point. The Section's work would naturally become less heavy in proportion as those meetings became more regular. The Section would thus have a little more time each year to make new experiments, if the Committee agreed. It was on this plan that the Sub-Committee had based its acceptance of the principle of work concerning the teaching of modern languages.



Mlle. BONNEVIE, while thinking that the plenary Committee should endorse the resolutions adopted by the Sub-Committees, wondered whether it was advisable to retain expressions such as "congratulates", "thanks", etc. There might be certain points of detail upon which members of the Committee would not be altogether in agreement with the Sub-Committees.

The SECRETARY replied that this was the case almost inevitably as regards all resolutions adopted by the bodies of experts. If the Committee had to review the work of the experts from beginning to end, it would lose a considerable amount of time. In point of fact, the resolutions submitted by the Sub-Committees should be regarded as expressing the opinion of persons instructed by the Committee to carry out expert work and, to a certain degree, the opinion of such experts had to be taken on trust. Furthermore, expressions such as those to which Mlle. Bonnevie had referred might obviously be passed over in silence, the congratulations of the Committee being taken for granted.

M. LUCHAIRE said that the Institute laid no stress on the congratulations and was satisfied if its work was approved.

In reply to Mlle. Bonnevie's observation, he would point out that the congratulations related to the work achieved and not to the actual form of the publications in question.

Mlle. BONNEVIE recommended that the Sub-Committees should draft their resolutions in such a form that the plenary Committee could merely endorse them.

M. DE REYNOLD observed that it could not be expected that perfection could be attained in the first edition or even in the second edition of works such as those referred to in the resolution under consideration. In the particular case of the volume on university exchanges, the second edition already showed considerable improvement.

M. LUCHAIRE entirely approved M. de Reynold's observation. No hesitation should be felt in bringing out a first publication, even if it were imperfect, since it was only after the States or institutions concerned had seen a first volume that they were prepared to supply the information by means of which it would be possible later to publish more complete editions.

M. DE REYNOLD believed that the omissions in the first edition had been made good, owing chiefly to the assistance of the National Committees. He pointed out that, as soon as the Swiss National Committee had dealt with the subject, it had been able to supply a list which was quite complete. That example might usefully be followed by the other National Committees.

*The resolution was adopted.*

#### RESOLUTION 2 : TRAVELLING FACILITIES FOR SCHOLARS.

M. DESTRÉE pointed out that a professor was not necessarily a scholar. It might perhaps be necessary to use a more general expression in the resolution.

The SECRETARY pointed out that it had been desired to limit the proposed advantages to certain classes of scholars which could easily be defined. The Sub-Committees had discussed the subject at length and the text adopted was the result of mutual concessions.

M. GALLIÉ reminded the Committee that in the previous year it had referred to the Institute for examination a suggestion that the possibilities of extending the proposed facilities to intellectual workers in general should be considered, and attention had been drawn to the importance of the position of artists and experts. The first paragraph might perhaps be completed by the words "conjointly with the more general question referred to the Institute last year".

The CHAIRMAN replied that the difficulty was due to the fact that it had been thought necessary to restrict the class of beneficiaries.

M. LUCHAIRE said that the question was a very complicated one. All classes of intellectual workers were interested in it. There was no reason for granting facilities to one class more than to another. If the Committee so decided, the Institute would make the enquiries proposed but no practical results could be expected for some time to come. M. Luchaire could not promise that the Institute would go into the question exhaustively.

M. DE REYNOLD feared that the adoption of M. Gallié's amendment might involve confusion. The case of professors came under the purview of the Sub-Committee on University Relations, while that of artists, for instance, came under that of the Sub-Committee on Letters and Arts.

Mr. MANN noted that, according to its report, the Sub-Committee had endeavoured to avoid overburdening the Institute with work. It was clear that the second resolution involved a considerable increase of work for the Institute. Furthermore, one of the points in Resolution 3 dealt with the action to be taken on a resolution adopted by the London Conference. That would mean yet further work for the Institute. The same observation might be made in connection with many other resolutions adopted by the Sub-Committee. When the Committee came to examine its general programme, it would see that it had given too much work to the Institute, which was already heavily involved and that this was one of the principal difficulties with which the Committee was confronted in the fulfilment of its task.

The CHAIRMAN agreed that the question raised by Mr. Mann was of great importance. Would it be possible for M. Luchaire to say how far this resolution signified extra work for the Institute ?

It might happen that in certain cases all that was involved was the continuation of work already begun or the substitution of one piece of work for another.

M. LUCHAIRE said that, during the discussions in each Sub-Committee, he invariably asked himself the question whether the Institute could or could not accept any proposed piece of work, and he gave his views to the Sub-Committee. He would be glad if the Committee also would allow him to give his opinion on each of the draft resolutions. Furthermore, the amount of work involved in the different resolutions varied considerably and each case should be examined separately.

In reply to Mr. Mann's observations, M. Luchaire pointed out that he had had to make reservations with regard to the question of travelling facilities.

The CHAIRMAN asked Mr. Mann whether he thought paragraph 3 of the second resolution, instructing the Institute to study exhaustively the question of travelling facilities, should be omitted.

Mr. MANN thought that the paragraph, which involved much extra work for the Institute, should be deleted. Moreover, the question was a very complicated one and concerned the University offices rather than the Institute.

M. ROCCO did not think it possible for the Committee, in connection with this particular question, to take up the general problem of the revision of the work entrusted to the Institute. He reminded the Committee that the question of travelling facilities had in the beginning been taken up in connection with facilities for students. It had then been suggested that they should be extended to professors and even to intellectual workers in general. There was some danger that the problem, thus enlarged, would not be solved very soon. It was for that reason that the Sub-Committee had suggested that the proposed facilities should first be limited to scholars, that was to say, to persons with an official status which it was easy to determine, the Sub-Committee remaining free to extend its action later if the first results proved good. The general question would require more detailed discussion. The problem would remain difficult so long as the organisation of the Committee and of its Sub-Committees remained in its present state, the Sub-Committees working on indefinite plans, each one being free to propose work at its own discretion and dealing exclusively with questions coming within its own jurisdiction.

M. DE REYNOLD did not wish for the moment to go into the general question, which would have to be examined later. He merely noted that the University Relations Section was overburdened with work and was short of staff. He wished to make the same observations as those submitted by Mr. Mann.

In regard to the question of travelling facilities, he did not think the problem urgent and he doubted whether results would be obtained easily. In the case of students, the efforts made had led to almost negative results. It would be preferable to reserve the Committee's energies for important problems which it could solve. He reminded the Committee that it had adopted a system for classifying the questions with which it dealt according to their importance and urgency.

M. DESTREE proposed that the question of travelling facilities should be postponed indefinitely.

M. CORNEJO asked whether the London Conference had contemplated travelling facilities for professors and students in Latin America as well as for the European countries.

The SECRETARY said that, for the moment, the London Conference was not concerned. The problem under discussion related to a former resolution of the Committee which the Sub-Committee on University Relations had taken up again. The Sub-Committee had wished to extend to scholars the facilities in question, in view of the advantages obtained by students.

If the problem were more difficult in the case of professors than of students, it was because the latter had in London an office which was conducted by an extremely competent person and which dealt solely with this work.

Mlle. BONSEVIE reminded the Committee that, in the previous year, it had recommended the compilation of a table showing the entire activities of the Institute, with the object of revising its work and of ensuring a better concentration of its efforts. For practical reasons, that table had been divided into two parts, showing the work of the Committee and of the Sub-Committees. This did not mean that the plenary Committee was freed of its responsibilities as regarded the resolutions of the Sub-Committees, and when examining these resolutions, the plenary Committee should bear in mind the object which it had in view, namely, to concentrate its efforts. The task was a delicate one, because the Sub-Committees had better information at their disposal for examining the special questions entrusted to them and it was difficult for the plenary Committee to give an opinion contrary to that put forward by a Sub-Committee. What might be done would be to adopt a resolution in general terms expressing a reservation regarding the resolutions adopted by the Sub-Committees, the plenary Committee reserving its right to classify those resolutions according to their importance.

M. GALLIE informed the Committee that, within the last few days, the three principal associations of theatrical artistes had set up a Permanent Managing Committee and one of the points on which they had come to an agreement related to exchanges and travelling facilities. It might perhaps be dangerous to vote a proposal referring solely to professors, whereas other professions, apart from the teaching professions, were dealing with the problem of exchanges and of travelling facilities.

M. DESTREE adhered to his proposal to postpone the question of travelling facilities. He fully realised the reasons for which the attempt had been made to obtain such facilities for students, who were generally poor. In the case of other intellectuals, it was certainly desirable to be able to



secure such facilities irrespective of age. But was it practicable? Obviously not. The Committee had only to look at the subject from the point of view of the railway companies. If professors were to be granted such facilities, why not barristers, engineers and doctors? Moreover, from his own personal experience, M. Destrée had been able to note that it was relatively easy to obtain reductions in fares. Finally, M. Luchaire had shown that the work which would thus be placed upon the Institute would be useless.

M. KRÜSS wished to know what was the relation between the item on the agenda relating to the revision of resolutions previously adopted and the future programme of work of the Committee, on the one hand, and the resolutions of the various Sub-Committees on the other. He thought it impossible to separate the discussion of the reports of the Sub-Committees from the discussion of the documents prepared by the Secretariat and the Institute on the resolutions as a whole adopted previously. If the Committee were to take, at the present meeting, decisions regarding the resolutions proposed by the Sub-Committees, it would be doing the same work twice over, since it would have to revert later to those resolutions when it came to examine item No. 9 on the agenda. Another solution would be to begin a general discussion of the latter item.

The CHAIRMAN wished to offer certain observations on the question of procedure. In the first place, as regards the various points raised in M. Luchaire's report and in the reports of the Sub-Committees, it would be preferable to examine them in connection with the work of the Sub-Committees, so as to avoid having to deal with them again when the Committee discussed the report by the Director of the Institute. In the second place, the question raised by M. Krüss concerning the relation between the resolutions of the Sub-Committees and item No. 9 on the agenda was a very complicated one.

It was the Chairman's impression that it would be best to follow Mlle. Bonnevie's suggestion, that was to say, to approve the resolutions subject to a reservation and to return to them later in the aggregate in connection with item No. 9, with the object of classifying them according to their respective importance.

M. KRÜSS inferred that the plenary Committee was at present examining the draft resolutions of the Sub-Committees at a first reading.

The SECRETARY pointed out to M. Krüss that, in adopting its resolutions, the Sub-Committee had borne in mind the general report regarding the resolutions which had already been adopted. It had thought good to take up again the special question of travelling facilities, which had been adjourned and which had given rise to a long discussion in which the Secretary himself had taken part.

Mme. CURIE wished to revert to M. Destrée's observations. She often heard references to the tours which scholars were sometimes obliged to undertake and which were, in point of fact, inspired by a sense of devotion due to a desire for collaboration which was frequently expressed by various associations and congresses. That was, in point of fact, a social and international service which was claimed of a class of workers whose situation was generally a very modest one. Prior to the war, scholars whose services were thus called for abroad had not been able to count on practically any compensation. Since that time, provision had been made for allowances, but they were not always adequate.

If the time ever came when it was possible to organise such tours to the general satisfaction, either by means of arrangements with the railway companies or by arrangements between the different countries, Mme. Curie hoped that this possibility would be taken into consideration, especially as the professors belonging to the class in question were not very numerous.

M. DESTRÉE was the first to pay a tribute to the devotion shown by the scholars mentioned by Mme. Curie. The difficulties arose when it became necessary to make the requisite distinctions and to obviate abuses. He added that, in Belgium at any rate, every time a scholar or professor had to make such a trip, he was assured of the necessary means to do it; this was a better method than approaching the railway companies.

Mme. CURIE hoped that, if an opportunity occurred, the Governments would be urged to find a solution of the problem.

M. Rocco was inclined to agree with Mme. Curie. There were certain wealthy countries where professors could obtain travelling facilities. In other countries, however, that was not the case. Nevertheless, in almost every country professors could obtain some facilities. As these facilities were already regulated by domestic laws, it would not perhaps be impossible to make them international, subject to the reservation of reciprocity. The question, if put in that way, came within the purview of the Governments and obviously involved some considerable difficulty.

In regard to the general question, M. Krüss's observations were largely correct. It would obviously be rather inconsistent to examine the question of the work of the Sub-Committees until the Committee had determined its own programme. The Committee would be bound by what it eventually decided in regard to the plan of work of the Sub-Committees, and M. Rocco was inclined to think that it would be well to begin by determining the general programme of work and only later to draw up the particular programme of work of each Sub-Committee. If it proceeded otherwise, the Committee would be doing the same work twice over and it would be guilty of unfairness, since it would be preoccupied by the necessity of limiting the work and would probably be led to eliminate certain important questions.

The Secretary had indicated that the Sub-Committee had borne in mind the report for which the Institute had been asked concerning the resolutions already adopted, but that concerned the work of the Sub-Committees and not of the plenary Committee, which might have different ideas. The plenary Committee was, moreover, in a position to view the problem as a whole, and this could not be the case as regards the Sub-Committees.

The CHAIRMAN said that he had considered at length the important question of procedure dealt with by M. Krüss and M. Rocco. It seemed to him preferable to examine first the draft resolutions of the Sub-Committees before taking up the general question, and M. Krüss had stated that idea very well when he had said that this previous examination of the draft resolutions should be regarded as a first reading. It appeared, moreover, to the Chairman that the Committee was devoting too much time to this preliminary examination, since it would have to deal again with the resolutions of the Sub-Committees when it took a decision on the general problem.

M. CORNEJO thought that, as M. Destrée had proposed the postponement of the problem, this motion should be settled at once, according to custom. In his opinion, it would be very valuable if travelling facilities could be granted to professors and students, but that was a task to be left to the National Committees. It seemed to him very difficult to solve such a problem at Geneva on behalf of the whole world.

He pointed out that an arrangement for the interchange of professors was already working between Peru and France. The question involved conversations which fell within the purview of the Governments and of the National Committees.

Mlle. BONNEVIE supported the Chairman's suggestion. It seemed to her indispensable that the plenary Committee should begin by examining the resolutions of the Sub-Committees, so that it might later be in a position to discuss the general question of the revision of the work entrusted to the Institute.

In regard to M. Destrée's proposal for adjournment, M. LUCHAIRE held that the question and discussion was of secondary importance and, moreover, he did not think that it was possible to do very much in that connection. All that the Institute could do would be to investigate the arrangements existing between the different countries and to inform the various National Committees, whose task it would be, as M. Cornejo had said, to take up the question. It was only later that the possibility of an international agreement could be examined.

*The motion for adjournment submitted by M. Destrée was approved.*

RESOLUTION 3 : WORK OF THE SECOND CONFERENCE OF INSTITUTES FOR THE SCIENTIFIC STUDY OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS (Annex 6).

With reference to paragraph 2 of Resolution 3, M. SUSTA brought up the question of the lexicon of political terms. There was a short report on the subject, but this report, by M. de Halecki, was not quite clear. It was stated in the report in connection with the proposed lexicon that "the Sub-Committee felt that the advice and assistance of the National Committees of the various countries should be sought". If the Institute made any such demand on the National Committees, it was advisable that, in order to enlighten them as to what was desired, its request should be accompanied by information regarding what it was proposed to do.

Mr. MANN noted that, as a result of this resolution, the Institute would be instructed to carry out certain work recommended by the London Conference. It followed that the London Conference would be issuing instructions to the Institute. In order to define clearly the object in view, Mr. Mann thought that paragraph 2 of Resolution 3 should be completed by the three special points considered by the London Conference.

M. CASARES thought that the proposed lexicon of political terms was doomed to certain failure. As a member of the Spanish Royal Academy, he had had some experience of the influence which it was possible to exert on the language of a country. The evolution of a language depended on extremely complex factors. What would happen in the case of several languages ?

The CHAIRMAN thought that a lexicon would be feasible if confined to scientific terms.

M. DE REYNOLD proposed that the Institute should not be entrusted with this work, which did not even come under the purview of the Sub-Committees. It was the business of learned bodies and specialists.

Mme. CURIE agreed.

M. DESTRÉE added that there was already in existence a Committee on Historical Synthesis, which dealt with a large number of political terms.

M. DE REYNOLD replied that the Committee in question, of which he was the Secretary-General, had had great difficulty in fixing the historical meaning of certain words. The difficulty would be even greater for political terms above all, if it were proposed to carry out this work internationally.

M. KRÜSS approved M. de Reynold's observation. The task was one which should be carried out by special institutes, and, while the Paris Institute might perhaps encourage it, it could not undertake it.

M. BRUNSCHVICG thought that the learned organisations which would undertake this task should not be discouraged *a priori*. He recalled that the lexicon of philosophical terms had, at the outset, been considered quite impracticable. The efforts of the French Philosophical Society, however, had demonstrated the possibility of compiling such a dictionary, and in the Netherlands an attempt had been made to carry out the same work on an international basis, taking national customs as a starting-point. The text of the resolution should be very carefully drawn up so as not to overburden the Institute with work, but M. Brunschvicg did not think that the resolution should be abandoned altogether, since without it there could be no international co-operation in the political field.

M. DESTRÉE asked that mention should be made in the Minutes that he had abstained from giving an opinion on this question, which would probably come up again before the Committee of Directors.

M. KRÜSS and M. DE REYNOLD associated themselves with this declaration.

Mlle. BONNEVIE observed that the Committee of Directors was only the executive organ of the Governing Body of the Institute and that the Governing Body was merely responsible for supervising the execution of the work proposed by the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation. She therefore did not understand why certain members of the Committee, owing to the fact that they were members of the Committee of Directors, should find it impossible to give an opinion on the question on the ground that the Committee of Directors would examine it again.

M. DESTRÉE replied that he had abstained solely because he had not sufficient information on the matter.

M. LUCHAIRE said that, if reference were made to the resolution passed by the London Conference, it would be seen that it was not the Institute which would be instructed to compile the lexicon.

Mme. CURIE thought that, in any case, the compilation of a lexicon of that kind appeared to be outside the competence of the Institute.

The CHAIRMAN did not think that there would be any great objection to deleting paragraph 2 of Resolution 3. He wished, however, to point out that the London Conference, which he had attended, was one of the most successful conferences due to the Institute. The proof of its success was the fact that, whatever the Committee's decision, the Conference would continue its work.

M. DE REYNOLD urged the fact that, even indirectly, it was impossible for this work to be undertaken by the Institute.

The SECRETARY read again the three points dealt with in the London resolution.

M. DE REYNOLD approved the "List of Organisations able to serve as a Centre of Reference concerning International Relations" and the "List of Annual Tables and other Periodicals relative to Questions of International Politics."

The SECRETARY, referring to the proposed lexicon of political terms, explained that the only task of the Institute would be to make certain preliminary representations and to obtain information. The question had been debated at length at the London Conference. The Conference was keenly interested in the scheme which it had decided to carry out and it had considered that it might have the assistance of the Institute, which would obtain information, forward letters, and so on. Did the Committee think that the Institute would be unable to do this small amount of work?

M. DE REYNOLD said that, in view of the Secretary's explanation, the paragraph might be accepted as it stood.

*Agreed.*

#### RESOLUTION 4 : MEETING OF DIRECTORS OF NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OFFICES (Annex 7).

The SECRETARY explained that the Sub-Committee had discussed the interesting question of the convocation of a meeting of professors of modern languages at length. It had come to the conclusion that the League could not convene the proposed congress nor even grant it its patronage. If, however, the Hungarian Government would take the initiative of convening the congress, the Institute and the Secretariat would be glad to give their help.

In regard to the meeting of Directors of higher education, any such proposal would be futile unless it were first ascertained that the Directors were prepared to meet. It was for that reason that the Institute had been instructed to make preliminary enquiries. If the result were favourable the Sub-Committee proposed to convene this meeting of Directors of higher education.

Mlle. BONNEVIE wondered whether the question of equivalences did not come with in the general question of intellectual statistics.

The CHAIRMAN replied in the affirmative. All that was asked for in the resolution was a special study, which M. Castillejo was prepared to undertake, but which did not involve any extra work for the Institute.

Mlle. BONNEVIE thought that there would nevertheless be overlapping, since two sections in the Institute would deal with the same problem.

M. ŠUSTA warmly supported the proposal for a meeting of the Directors of higher education, who exercised a great influence on all intellectual work in the different countries. As the Directors would perhaps be unable to attend an international meeting — owing, for instance, to their lack of English or French — he proposed that it should be specified in the resolution that Directors could send deputies in their place.

The CHAIRMAN remarked that that might be indicated in the letters of invitation.

In regard to Mlle. Bonnevie's observation, M. LUCHAIRE assured her that the Institute would keep in touch with M. Castillejo and would satisfy itself that there was no overlapping, by asking him to draw up his report in such a way that it came within the general purview of intellectual statistics.

M. KRÜSS thought that anything that the Institute could do in the field of co-operation between those national institutions which possessed both responsibility and executive resources was of primary importance. It might even be advantageous to adopt a special resolution providing for another meeting of Directors of the national university offices.

As to the proposed meeting of Directors of higher education, it might be considered whether it would not be useful to approach also the various Ministries of Education, through the intermediary of the League, because these ministerial directors would come in their official capacity, which would give the meeting an official character.

In connection with the teaching of modern languages, Mr. MANN observed that a society in the United States of America had been studying this problem for four years. At the outset, it had been confronted with some hundred questions, which it had finally reduced to four or five. Before making any pronouncement, therefore, it would be well to know the particular questions on which attention should be concentrated, and the meeting should only be convened after the agenda had been determined.

M. DE REYNOLD proposed that, for the moment, the Committee should adhere to the terms of the resolution. The problem was a very complex one, and it would be better at first to have resort to specialists and not to official persons. After the ground had been cleared at a first meeting it could be seen whether M. Krüss's very interesting suggestion should not be taken up.

M. DESTRÉE warmly supported M. de Reynold's observations. The convocation of an official conference might perhaps make it possible to work more speedily and with better practical effect, but a diplomatic conference could only be held through the intermediary of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs, and its only result would be a number of cautious solutions. It would be best first to convene experts, who, upon their return home, would endeavour to secure the carrying out of the resolutions adopted.

M. ŠUSTA, in reply to Mr. Mann's observations, thought that it would be advantageous to take as a basis the Chairman's memorandum concerning the teaching of modern languages, not only from the commercial point of view, but also more especially from the ideological point of view.

M. Šusta warmly supported the proposal for a meeting of Directors of higher education in their capacity as experts. It would be extremely valuable to secure their co-operation and goodwill.

M. LUCHAIRE wished to give his opinion on the four points which had been discussed.

The question of equivalences should be solved between the countries. It would, however, be useful if each country could be informed of what was done in the others, and that would be the object of M. Castillejo's report.

As to the meetings of Directors of university offices, it would be useful if they could continue to be held periodically.

The Committee had, since the outset, taken an interest in the question of the teaching of modern languages, and M. Šusta had very properly reminded the Committee of the Chairman's memorandum. Although the Committee had no responsibility in regard to the agenda of the proposed congress, it would not fail to follow the question closely. M. Luchaire hoped to be able to use all his influence in order that the agenda should not be too overloaded and should be limited to fundamental questions.

As to M. Krüss's suggestion, M. Destrée was right in practice: it was very desirable that this meeting of Directors of higher education should be considered as a meeting of ordinary experts. Obviously, the experts would come to the meeting with the authorisation of their Ministers, but there would be disadvantages if the meeting assumed the character of a diplomatic conference.

In reply to a question by the Chairman, M. LUCHAIRE said that the task entrusted to the Institute under paragraph 2 of Resolution 4 was not excessive. The Legal Section in the Institute had some time ago begun a collection of all the legislative and administrative texts covering international relations, and the task proposed under the paragraph in question formed only a small part of the whole.

*The resolution was adopted.*

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

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#### FOURTH MEETING (PRIVATE).

*Held on Tuesday, July 23rd, 1929, at 3 p. m.*

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**Present :** All the members of the Committee or their substitutes.

**365. Work of the Sub-Committee on University Relations : Report by M. de Halecki (Continuation).**

**RESOLUTION 5 : FOURTH SESSION OF THE COMMITTEE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS' ORGANISATIONS.**

In connection with paragraph 4 of Resolution 5, the SECRETARY explained that the Committee of Representatives of International Students' Organisations held two annual meetings — one in the

spring, which was convened by the Institute, at which three delegates from each association were present, and general questions were discussed ; the other in the autumn, at which one delegate from each students' association was present, and measures were taken for the practical application of the resolutions adopted at the spring meeting. In the preceding year, it had seemed that the autumn meeting had obtained better results than the spring one, and it had been concluded that it would perhaps be well to allow the spring meetings to lapse for a time.

He explained that the decision to refuse to admit as a member of the Committee any international association having a political character had been taken as a consequence of the request for admission made by the Association of Socialist Students. Examination of the statutes of this association had proved it to be of a purely political character.

The CHAIRMAN asked what attitude should be adopted towards the numerous student associations which were supporters of the League. It seemed that such associations, being of a very general character, did not come within the category of political associations.

M. KRÜSS thought that it was greatly to the interest of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation to maintain relations with student associations, for it would thus retain the possibility of playing some part in forming the character of the coming generation. The report and the resolutions showed, however, that the situation was somewhat disheartening. It appeared that the character of student associations had changed a little since the period immediately following the war. The last meeting of the International Students' Organisations had been rather lacking in material. In the future, the Institute might provide it with the material it lacked.

M. DE REYNOLD said that, hitherto, he had presided over all the meetings of the Committee of International Students' Organisations. He had carried out this duty with great pleasure, but, in the preceding year, it had been clear to him that there was a certain slackening, even a certain amount of ill-temper. It was for this reason that he proposed that, since there seemed to be no new questions for the agenda, the spring meeting should not be convened in the present year. This did not mean that the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and the Students' Organisations would lose touch, for the autumn meeting, which was a kind of Students' Council of the Institute, would be held as usual.

M. de Reynold wished, in this connection, to warn the Committee against the dangerous principle of establishing an agenda for a students' meeting artificially. The Committee should wait until questions concerning students arose of their own accord, and it should not convene meetings until the agenda was sufficient to avoid giving the impression that the work which was being done was useless.

M. DESTRÉE approved of M. de Reynold's proposal.

He was, on the other hand, rather surprised by paragraph (d) of Resolution 5, which set up a bar against associations having a political character. What, after all, was an association having a political character ? There were numerous students' associations the members of which belonged to some particular form of religious belief, and, in some countries, religious denominations were a clear indication of the political party which the associations in question supported. Why should admission be granted to these associations and refused to the others ? The Committee on Intellectual Co-operation endeavoured to influence the youth of all nations. Why should part of this youth be brushed aside ? A whole section of extremely active young people would thus be rendered hostile to the League. The Socialist Party was entirely international in character, and M. Destrée did not see why an association of Socialist students should not be admitted in the same way as an association of Communist or Fascist students. Such a refusal would only create controversy in the extremist Press and make enemies for the League.

M. Rocco considered that, in principle, the two yearly meetings of the International Students' Organisations should be retained, while adjourning the spring meeting.

He recalled also that the International Confederation of Students was now the most important international association of its kind and that its aims were neither political nor religious. There were other associations which had special aims in view and in many cases had considerable resources. The International Confederation of Students had been placed on the same footing as the other international associations, although it regarded itself as being the only association of a general character. If other associations were admitted, the part played by this International Confederation might become still smaller and the lack of balance from which it suffered might be increased.

The SECRETARY, in reply to a question by Mme. Curie, gave the names of the associations which had been admitted to the Committee. He added that the only student associations admitted were those which had been set up in order to deal with the life of students as such, to facilitate the conditions of their life, university work, journeys, and desirable amusements. All the associations represented on the Committee were of this kind, irrespective of religious belief. All had as their aim improvement in the conditions of student life. The Socialist Students' Association, on the contrary, seemed to belong to a political party. It did not, therefore, possess the characteristics required in the case of the other associations.

Mme. CURIE recognised that the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation should keep free from all political questions. She observed, however, that students' associations having a political character might also further students' interests. If they requested admission on this ground, should their request be refused ?

M. DE REYNOLD said he had thought it would be desirable to hear the opinion of the representatives of the International Students' Organisations on this question. A joint endeavour had been made to establish the criteria for admission to the Committee and it had been thought necessary to require : (1) that the organisation should be international ; (2) that it should concern itself with

the League; (3) that it should be of a practical character and should tend towards an improvement of the conditions of student life. It had also been held that only general practical questions concerning the life of the student (travelling scholarships, etc.) should be discussed at the meeting of representatives of the International Students' Organisations, for care should be taken to respect the independence of each association.

Examination of the statutes of the Socialist Students' Association had shown that only the first of the above criteria, namely, internationality, was fulfilled. M. de Reynold added that, if the Socialists were admitted to the Committee, a precedent would be created and that it was to be feared that associations having a political character might form themselves especially in order to derange the work of the meetings of the International Students' Organisations.

M. DESTRÉE proposed the following amendment :

"The Committee decides that, *for the time being*, the number of associations represented should not be increased."

This text would, he thought, be more prudent.

Mlle. BONNEVIE proposed that the fourth paragraph of this resolution should be omitted, for she considered that relations between the Committee and the students' associations, however desirable, should come about of their own accord and should not be imposed artificially. Students had a whole group of problems which were of direct interest to them, concerned them only and would necessarily remain foreign to the Institute. If the students had questions to settle, they might hold a meeting. If not, it was useless to convene them. Mlle. Bonnevie did not see why the Institute should be directed to prepare an agenda for the meetings of the Committee of International Students' Organisations. She was of opinion also that the decision with regard to the admitting of new associations should be left to the students themselves.

M. KRÜSS did not quite agree on this point. When the Committee decided to hold a meeting of adults, it fixed an agenda for the meeting, specifying the questions on which it wished for information. There was no reason why the procedure adopted in the case of experts should not also be adopted in the case of students. M. Krüss thought, therefore, that the Institute should make suggestions for the agenda of the meetings of the Committee of Representatives of International Students' Organisations.

He agreed with the proposal that the next meeting of the Committee should be adjourned for a year.

Mr. MANN agreed with M. Krüss that students should be guided. He added that it was indispensable to proceed tactfully. He thought that paragraph 4 of the resolution might well be omitted, as Mlle. Bonnevie had proposed.

M. DE REYNOLD also agreed that paragraph (d) might be omitted. He added that the students had applied to the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation of their own accord, recognising that it was the only international body with moral prestige which could assemble them. He added that, if the Socialist Students' Association, on which the discussion had turned, had had the practical organisation of student life on its programme, it might have been admitted to the Committee.

M. ROCCO wished to emphasise that it was clearly understood that if the Socialist Students' Association, which had a political character, were admitted, it would become possible for other students' associations also having a political character to request admission.

The CHAIRMAN noted that the *Committee was agreed* that paragraphs (b) and (d) should be omitted. Paragraph (a) would be retained, but it would be redrafted to read as follows :

"Decides to adhere on principle to the practice of holding annual autumn and spring meetings, it being understood, however, that the latter might, if circumstances required, be suspended by the Governing Body of the Institute, until the questions placed on its agenda warranted this meeting."

Further, as regarded paragraph (d) the students themselves were opposed to the admission of other organisations for the moment.

*The resolution as amended was adopted.*

#### RESOLUTION 6 : MEETING OF EXPERTS ON INTERNATIONAL INTER-SCHOOL CORRESPONDENCE.

M. DESTRÉE, in connection with Resolution 6, wished to recall how greatly international inter-school correspondence had been assisted by the Red Cross Societies.

*Resolution 6 was adopted.*

#### RESOLUTION 7 : USE OF THE GRAMOPHONE IN TEACHING MODERN LANGUAGES.

*Resolution 7 was adopted.*

#### RESOLUTION 8 : MULTILINGUAL SCHOOLS.

M. CASARES explained that the aim of multilingual schools, on which Mr. Castillejo had made a report, was to ensure that children who were studying abroad should not forget their native tongue. Experiments had been made at Madrid, but it was too early as yet to express an opinion regarding them.



Mr. MANN thought that questions of educational technique of this kind did not come within the range of work of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation. The experiments in multilingual teaching which were being conducted at Madrid in accordance with the principles of M. Castillejo were, in his opinion, in the province of the International Congress on the Teaching of Modern Languages, which, as was stated in Resolution 7, was expected to meet shortly.

M. DE REYNOLD wished to recall that in some countries, such as Belgium and Switzerland, the bilingual question had created certain difficulties and that an endeavour had been made to settle them. This problem was therefore on the agenda. At Bienne, it had been agreed that children of German origin should study in German schools and that children of Latin origin should study in French-speaking schools. An International Congress on the bilingual question had met at Luxemburg in the preceding year.

M. LUCHAIRE urged that the drafting of paragraph 4 of this resolution should be modified, since the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation should retain the initiative in the choice of subjects for publication in the review *La Coopération intellectuelle*.

*The Committee decided to omit paragraphs 1, 2 and 4 of Resolution 8.*

It was understood that M. Casares would inform M. Castillejo of the decision of the Director of the Institute to publish his report in the review *La Coopération intellectuelle*.

*Resolution 8 as amended was adopted.*

*The resolutions as a whole were adopted, together with the above-mentioned amendments.*

### 366. Work of the Sub-Committee on Arts and Letters : Report by M. Destrée.

The SECRETARY read the report (Annex 8) and said that M. Destrée would give some additional information with regard to it.

#### PROTECTION OF THE BEAUTIES OF NATURE.

*This resolution was adopted.*

#### YEAR-BOOK OF ARTS AND LETTERS.

*This resolution was adopted.*

#### INTERNATIONAL MUSEUMS OFFICE.

M. DESTRÉE drew attention to the important suggestions made in Resolution 3 : "Museums as an Educational Medium", with regard to international co-operation in the matter of works of art. He had had the satisfaction of having his scheme adopted by the Directors of all the large museums.

The programme of the international art lecture tours might extend over two or three years. The tours would be conducted by specially qualified men from the countries in which works of art were most numerous (Italy, Spain, Austria, England, France, the Netherlands and Belgium). Lecturers from each of these countries would give lectures in various large towns. The aims of these lecturers would be :

- (1) To present a study of the art of the lecturer's country or on some particular aspect of that art;
- (2) To set forth considerations with regard to the possibility of securing closer union between nations by means of mutual understanding between their cultured classes and art amateurs ;
- (3) To draw attention to the importance of museums as an educational medium, and the need of attracting as many people as possible, especially children, to visit the museums.

These conferences, in which the best-known men in the artistic world would freely collaborate, would be given to a small but select public. The lecturers would be academic men, teachers, professors, etc., and art critics. The question of the language in which the lecturer should speak would not arise, since it would always be possible to have interpreters. The important point was that a lecturer of one country should be followed by a lecturer belonging to some other country. Each lecturer would speak on the art of his own country, and all would touch upon the general questions on the programme : closer union between nations by means of art, in accordance with the principles of the League, and museums as an educational medium. The lecturers would give their services but it would nevertheless be necessary to defray their expenses. It had been estimated that approximately 20,000 Swiss francs would be needed for this. The League would be asked to grant this sum, not to the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, but to the Museums Office, which had asked to be given an independent budget, although remaining within the general organisation of the Institute. The advantage of having an independent budget was that it was then possible to appeal for individual gifts having encouragement of art as their special aim.

M. Destrée hoped that his proposal would receive a favourable vote from the Assembly, which would realise the great mental stimulus that might thus be given.

The CHAIRMAN wished to emphasise how advantageous it was for the Museums Office to have an independent budget, while remaining within the general organisation of the Institute.

M. LUCHAIRE added that he had no objection to the scheme in this form, it being understood that the term "autonomous budget" meant a separate chapter in the budget of the Institute.

*The Committee adopted M. Destrée's proposal.*

M. DESTRÉE explained that the propaganda for *Mousson*, which had been undertaken by various means, and particularly in the form of prospectuses inserted in newly published books, aimed at obtaining as many subscribers as possible for the review, in order to make it self-supporting. It had now 250 subscribers, and if it were to have 900, its independence would be assured.

#### LIST OF WORKS OF ART EXISTING IN FRAGMENTS.

M. DESTRÉE, in reply to an objection from M. Luchaire, who observed that the work that the Institute was asked to do in this paragraph would be very heavy, explained that the Institute would be merely directed to prepare a preliminary pamphlet, in which some examples would be given, and attention would be drawn to the desirability of reconstituting certain works.

#### GRAPHIC REPRODUCTIONS OF WORKS OF ART.

M. DESTRÉE recalled in this connection the great divergencies between the methods employed by museums in reproducing the works of art which they contained. It had accordingly been considered that a certain amount of unification would be desirable in this field. He added that reproduction rights should not be imposed on reproductions made with a non-profit seeking aim.

#### MISCELLANEOUS PROPOSALS.

The SECRETARY explained that the census of foreign works of art, movable or immovable, in each country, which was proposed in paragraph (c), referred to the artistic heritage of small nations in which there sometimes existed private collections which were not generally known, a wider knowledge of which would be of value to art history. Small countries would be asked to make a census of such works of art. There was no doubt that large countries could not be asked to do likewise.

The adoption of museums contemplated in paragraph (b) related to certain small museums which were only of importance to some particular district and which found it difficult to expand. These museums might be adopted by larger ones, which would organise exhibitions from time to time, sending works of art or casts which were of interest to the district in question.

*The resolutions relating to the International Museums Office were adopted.*

#### CONGRESS ON POPULAR ARTS.

The CHAIRMAN asked whether any material assistance could be given to the International Committee on Popular Arts appointed by the Prague Congress.

M. LUCHAIRE said that he had authorised M. Dupierreux, chief of section of the Institute, to act as Secretary to this Committee. He added that his new duties would take up a fairly large part of his time.

M. DESTRÉE recalled the circumstances in which the Prague Congress on Popular Arts had met. The success of that Congress had exceeded all the hopes that had been entertained. People of all countries who were interested in popular art had flocked to this centre, and popular art was a subject that interested a very large number of people. It should not be forgotten, moreover, that by means of popular arts an irredentist spirit might be displayed in many quarters. It was therefore essential that the League should give serious attention to this subject. The Congress had set up an International Committee to act as its executive body. That Committee was quite prepared to draft its statutes in such a way as not to place the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation under either a moral or financial obligation. It might be suggested that the Prague Congress had exceeded its powers in setting up this Committee, without having referred the matter to the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation or to the Governments of which a certain number of its delegates were the official representatives. The Committee thus created could not place the League under any obligation, but it would, on the other hand, be dangerous to refuse to authorise the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation to assist this organisation which was now in course of formation.

If the Committee on Popular Arts were to present draft statutes which would ensure that the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation would be free from any obligation, while enabling it to influence the Committee's work, such a draft could not but be regarded as advantageous. It had been proposed that the statutes should first be approved by the Board of Directors. The Board of Directors was not, however, competent to do this. Obviously, however, the plenary committee was fully competent to approve the statutes of an organisation, and it might delegate its powers for this purpose to the Board of Directors.

M. CASARES said that he had been pleased to note how very successful the Prague Congress had been. He observed, nevertheless, that certain official Government delegates, instead of informing their respective Governments of the results of their mission, had taken it upon themselves to organise an International Committee. As private individuals, they would have been fully entitled to do this. In their capacity of Government delegates, however, they were prohibited from taking such action. The Committee thus appointed had, furthermore, entered into relations with officials of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, and had constituted itself a subsidiary organisation of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation. Its Secretary was even an official of the Institute, which was, M. Casares thought, entirely irregular.

The Committee in question had started work. It had entered into official relations with certain Governments, and it was organising the Berne Exhibition which had, it was true, been initiated by the League. The fact remained, however, that an organisation which had been set up independently of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and, consequently, independently of the League, had an official of the Institute as its Secretary and spoke in the name of the League.



M. Casares wished to warn the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation against the dangers of this situation, as a result of which it might find itself confronted by the accomplished fact of an organisation which was free from any control but acted nevertheless, to some extent, in the Committee's name.

The SECRETARY, in reply to a question by Mme. Curie, explained that the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation was not entitled to set up any Committee without the consent of the Council. It should confine itself to making proposals. In the present circumstances, the International Committee appointed by the Prague Congress was entirely free from control by the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, except for the fact that its Secretary was also an official of the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation.

M. DE REYNOLD said that he was somewhat surprised by the turn which the discussion was taking. It seemed to him that the important point always to be borne in mind, and more particularly when considering the League's activities, was the aim to be achieved, and not minor questions of procedure or legality. One of the duties of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation was to work for the League's aims by means of art. The Congress on Popular Arts, the success of which could not be denied, had served to show that, local divergencies being set aside, the art of nations had a common source. If it were wished to prove how deeply rooted were the League's ideas, it was in the province of popular arts that an illustration would be found.

All the members of the Committee were agreed in recognising that there should be greater elasticity and breadth of mind in intellectual co-operation. The Congress on Popular Arts had given birth to something that was actually living. Why, for reasons of procedure, should an endeavour be made to kill it? To do this would be to set up an extremely dangerous bureaucratic and administrative precedent, for all initiative might thus be destroyed. It was clear from the Minutes of the Sub-Committee on Arts and Letters that an International Committee on Popular Arts had already been contemplated. That Committee had constituted itself by means of a procedure which might be regarded as irregular. It was the duty of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation to put matters straight again, without injuring this important piece of work on behalf of international intellectual co-operation.

M. de Reynold added that he himself had taken the first steps in organising the Berne Exhibition of Popular Arts, knowing that, if he were thus acting in his country's interests, he was also, and in the first place, acting in the interests of international intellectual co-operation. This exhibition would cost the Federal Government 14 million francs. Would the Committee now seek, on account of a question of procedure, to check this initiative? The work of the Prague Congress was living. He would beg the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation to show a positive spirit and, without losing itself in questions of detail, to take under its wing this new organisation, which would steadily grow in international importance.

M. KRÜSS recognised the great mental stimulus that had been given by the Congress on Popular Arts. He was none the less convinced that the proposal now under consideration, according to which the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation would have to draft the statutes of the International Committee on Popular Arts, was going too far. He was altogether in favour of close collaboration between the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and the new organisation, but he thought that this organisation should be allowed to retain full freedom. New organisations were set up by the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation in order to relieve the Committee of part of its work, and not in order to increase that work.

M. DESTRÉE observed that all that the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation was asked to do was to give its approval of the statutes of the International Committee on Popular Arts.

M. ŠUSTA recalled that the manner in which the International Committee on Popular Arts had been created was not unprecedented. He referred to the case of the International Committee on Historical Science, which now did very useful work in the sphere of international intellectual co-operation. Thanks to a substantial gift that Committee had had the advantage of being independent from the outset. It submitted reports regularly to the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation. The Committee on Popular Arts might do likewise. It was important that the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation should give it its support, for the plan had already been approved by all the nations represented at the Prague Congress.

M. Šusta wished to take this opportunity of pointing out certain faults in the organisation of the Prague Congress. In particular, the Congress had made the mistake of receiving communications up to the last moment. He thought that, if the Institute were to convene a further Congress of the same kind, it should insist that the time-limit for receipt of communications should be fixed at a date considerably before the opening of the Congress.

M. LUCHAIRE pointed out that a particularly important question arose in this connection. When the Institute assumed the responsibility of beginning the work of another organisation, how far might its authority be felt? The Congress on Popular Arts, for example, was an independent organisation. There were, on the other hand, other semi-permanent organisations which had been created upon the initiative of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and which tended to become increasingly independent. While wishing, however, to retain their independence, they also wished to retain the League's patronage, and in particular to benefit by the assistance of officials of the Institute, etc. The Institute thus found itself in a rather false position. Since these organisations did not claim full freedom, it was impossible not to accept a certain amount of moral, and sometimes even material, responsibility in regard to them.

He had realised that it had been a mistake to lend the assistance of an official of the Institute to an organisation for which, theoretically, the Institute was not responsible. He had thought

that undue attention should not be given to formalities when organisations were being set up that would contribute to the progress of intellectual co-operation. These hybrid organisations were, however, rather awkward appendages. M. Luchaire thought, therefore, that the situation should be made clear. Either the organisations that were created in this way should continue to live a life of their own, or they should be included in the framework of the permanent organisations of the League, and should follow the procedure of the meetings of those organisations, the programme of which was entrusted to the Committee and the Institute.

Mlle. BONNEVIE noted that all the members of the Committee agreed in recognising that it was desirable that the International Committee on Popular Arts should pursue its work. The point at issue was whether the statutes of the new organisation should be approved, or whether that organisation should be left full freedom. It seemed that it would be preferable to follow the principle of collaboration between it and the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, but this did not imply any necessity to approve the statutes. If the Committee on Popular Arts wished to have the title of a Committee of the League, it seemed that it should follow the regular procedure and make a request to this effect to the Council, which would apprise the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation of this request. This was a question of form which would define the responsibilities of all concerned.

M. DESTRÉE explained that the Committee on Popular Arts was by no means seeking to become a Committee of the League. The question that had arisen was this: Might the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation include popular arts in its province? Was it competent to supervise the work of the Committee on Popular Arts?

The Prague Congress had been held on the initiative of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, and the specialists who had thus been assembled had thought it desirable to set up a permanent organisation. It seemed that the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation should do no more than warmly welcome the creation of this new body and the collaboration which its members, who were quite free to act upon their own account, had consented to give it.

As M. de Reynold had observed, the idea of intellectual co-operation was now being rapidly spread throughout the world, but it was the idea of encouraging popular arts that was being most widely spread. There was to be a meeting in this connection at Brussels and another at Cologne, both without the authorisation of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation. M. Destrée did not understand why, at the moment when the Committee was being offered the supervision of the most important organisation for popular art, it hesitated to accept this friendly offer.

In reply to an observation of Mme. Curie, M. Destrée said that the question of popular arts remained within the competence of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation. The Committee should encourage the development of popular arts and supervise work undertaken in that connection. All the members of the Committee were agreed on this point.

The drafting of the statutes of the Committee on Popular Arts did not concern the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, the organisation in question being an independent one, but there was no reason why those members of the Committee who were particularly interested in the matter should not draw the attention of the authors of these statutes to the dangers which should be avoided, and enable them to profit by the experience acquired.

The third question was that of knowing how the new organisation could be assisted. Such assistance might take the form of collaboration by an official of the Institute, acting as Secretary, the loan of a room by the Institute for meeting purposes, etc. This question directly concerned the Institute itself, and he proposed, therefore, that the Committee should do no more than inform the Director of the Institute that it considered that the new organisation should be encouraged.

M. CASARES observed that no member of the Commission wished to place the slightest obstacle in the path of the Berne Exhibition and the development of popular arts. They had all been delighted by the success of the Prague Congress. There was, however, a misunderstanding on the question of the relationship between the Committee on Popular Arts and the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation. Questions of procedure were sometimes of importance.

In encouraging popular arts, the aim had been to promote the ideas of the League. If those who undertook this task were, on the contrary, to offend against those ideas, a serious situation would arise. M. Casares would have preferred to discuss this question only at a meeting of the Governing Body. Since, however, a discussion had been opened on the point, he would take this opportunity of drawing attention to the disadvantages resulting from the equivocal position of organisations which did not belong to the League and which, nevertheless, availed themselves of the League's patronage, and were thus able to obtain advantages that would not otherwise be conceded to them. The steps that had been taken, and the correspondence that had been sent on official note-paper of the League, in connection with the organisation of a Congress of Popular Arts at Barcelona had led to a certain amount of highly regrettable misunderstanding in Spain.

M. Casares asked, therefore, that the Institute should, in future, only lend the assistance of one of its officials to a new organisation after having obtained the authorisation of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and of its Governing Body.

M. LUCHAIRE emphasised the disadvantages to which M. Casares had drawn attention, and which were unavoidable when the relationship between the Institute and the organisations set up on the initiative of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation was not exactly defined.

M. ROCCO wished to make it quite clear that the Committee was by no means hostile to the Committee on Popular Arts, although it considered that the latter Committee should perfect its

existing organisation, the imperfections of which had given rise to certain observations during the discussions in the Sub-Committee on Arts and Letters.

*The Committee decided to amend the text of paragraph 1. of the resolution referring to "Popular Art", as follows :*

The following clause to be omitted :

" . . . It being understood that the statutory conditions governing this Committee will be fixed by the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, as soon as its existence and working are ensured by regular contributions."

*It was also decided that the last sentence should be amended to read as follows :*

"The Sub-Committee will follow with sympathetic attention the work of this Committee. It hopes that it will be able to perfect its organisation and ensure its satisfactory working, and decides that the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation will give it all possible support."

M. LUCHAIRE said that, in view of this new text, he felt obliged to repeat the reservations he had already made in Sub-Committee with regard to a similar text. So long as the Committee on Popular Arts enjoyed complete autonomy in relation to the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and the Institute, the Director should be very prudent and only support it in so far as it was clear that the responsibility of the Institute was not in any way involved in the activities of the Committee on Popular Arts. The observations of M. Casares on this point seemed to him to be excellent.

*The resolution as amended was adopted.*

*The continuation of the discussion was adjourned till the next meeting.*

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#### FIFTH MEETING (PRIVATE).

*Held on Wednesday, July 24th, 1929, at 10 a.m.*

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Present : All the members of the Committee or their substitutes.

367. **Work of the Sub-Committee on Arts and Letters : Report by M. Destrée (Continuation).**

#### MUSICAL QUESTIONS.

*This resolution was adopted.*

#### GENERAL WORK OF THE LITERARY RELATIONS SECTION.

M. DE REYNOLD said that, at first sight, if regard were had to the three preceding resolutions and to the short passage devoted to literary relations at the end of a report which indicated such magnificent results in the field of artistic relations, it seemed that the results in the literary field were very meagre, and if, in fact, reference were made to the Minutes, it would be seen that the results had not been considerable. He would venture to make, in the plenary Committee, certain observations which he had been unable to offer in the Sub-Committee. The fact to which he had referred was not due to less work having been done by the Literary Relations Section than by the other sections, but possibly to the fact that its report had been taken at the end of the session at the time when the members of the Sub-Committee were anxious to conclude their work. The activity of the Literary Relations Section, while in a lower tone and less showy than those of the other sections, was more real than might be supposed.

M. de Reynold had himself examined the work done by the section. That work had been more especially considerable in the field of documentation. As a result of its correspondence with the P.E.N. Clubs, literary associations, publishers' associations, etc., the Section had compiled a list of translators, including some 600 files ; for each translator there was a list of the principal works translated. A list of translations had also been compiled, beginning with the year 1928, for France, Spain, Italy, Germany, Hungary, the Netherlands, Roumania, Bulgaria, Denmark, etc. An enquiry had been undertaken into publishing and translating contracts, and another had been held in conjunction with specialists in foreign literature regarding the rules governing translation (see April number of *La Coopération intellectuelle*).

Finally, a file dealing with the organisation, number of members and work of the literary associations had been compiled so that it would be possible to prepare an international year-book. M. de Reynold proposed to consider whether this year-book could not now be set on foot. Those which had already appeared and which showed yearly improvement were always well received. It was only just to recognise the work done by the section.

What was the cause of the slackening of its activity ? It was because a bad start had been made in the failure to carry out the resolution, which M. de Reynold had proposed in 1926, that the

representatives of the national associations of writers should be convened and asked what they thought might be done internationally in the field of letters. That resolution was as follows :

“The Sub-Committee on Arts and Letters considers that the programme established by the Section for Literary Relations should be submitted to a committee of experts appointed by the principal authors' associations, whether national or international, with a view to examining how international co-operation might be organised in the literary field, particularly with regard to translations, authors' rights in respect of translations, and the knowledge of contemporary literature and the theatre. This meeting of experts would, to begin with, be of a purely advisory character.”

As M. de Reynold had often repeated, literature was primarily national. An appeal should therefore be made to the national associations of writers. The only international step that had been taken was that of the P.E.N. Clubs, which had had no great success, except in the Anglo-Saxon world, and were far less important. It followed that a start should be made again with the 1926 resolution. It was true that draft circulars had been proposed but, for reasons of caution, and very wise ones at that, they had not been despatched. Nevertheless, a brake had thus been put on the entire activity of the section, and no solid basis had been laid for co-operation in this field. Those reasons of caution had, it seemed, ceased to exist, and M. de Reynold was convinced that, if a start were made again with the resolution he had quoted, far better results would be obtained.

There was another domain in which the Committee might take action—that of poetry. M. de Reynold would make a proposal on this subject later on.

The CHAIRMAN wished to raise a point of order. M. de Reynold's observations had been extremely interesting, but the subject was one which obviously required the most careful study, for which the plenary Committee would be less qualified than the Sub-Committee on Arts and Letters. His colleague had, unfortunately, been unable to attend the meeting of that Sub-Committee in the current year, and the Chairman suggested that he should be good enough to submit his remarks at the next session.

*The resolutions concerning literary relations were adopted.*

#### 368. Work of the Sub-Committee on Science and Bibliography : Report by M. Roland-Marcel.

The Report was read chapter by chapter (Annex 12).

#### GENERAL REPORT OF THE MATHEMATICAL, PHYSICAL AND NATURAL SCIENCES SECTION.

With regard to the draft resolution concerning researches into the non-osseous parts of native races, Mlle. BONNEVIE urged that the report should be completed by a passage in the following sense :

“This proposal is not likely to place new work on the Institute nor to involve expenditure. It only involves a request to the Governments—in particular those which have colonies or territories under mandate—to be good enough to give their attention to the question of the researches into the non-osseous parts of native races, a very important scientific work, which should be carried out as soon as possible.”

The SECRETARY thought that it would suffice if Mlle. Bonnevie's observations were recorded in the Minutes.

Mlle. BONNEVIE agreed.

*The resolution was adopted.*

#### METHOD OF PRESENTING REPORTS OF THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION.

With regard to the draft resolution for improving the methods of presenting the reports, M. LUCHAIRE observed that the first part, at any rate, of the proposal was in accordance with the observation just made by Mlle. Bonnevie. He thought, however, that this method should be adopted for all the Sub-Committees, and the plenary Committee might perhaps adopt a general resolution on the subject.

As regards the end of the draft resolution in which it was recommended that reports should be as succinct as possible, M. Luchaire said that he endeavoured to obtain shorter reports each year. Some progress had been made, but more could still be done.

With regard to the terms of the draft resolution “that conclusions should always be annexed to the reports”, M. Luchaire reminded the Committee that it was not for the Institute to submit draft resolutions, as had at first been asked by the Sub-Committee, but merely to formulate brief conclusions to serve as a basis for the Sub-Committee's discussions.

M. CORNEJO asked whether the work of classifying subjects according to their importance belonged to the plenary Committee, to the Sub-Committees, to the Institute or to the Secretariat. Whatever the regular procedure, he thought that, in all cases, the plenary Committee should reserve its power to recommend that the study of any particular question it thought important should have preference.

The SECRETARY replied that the Committee and the Sub-Committees were, of course, always entitled to recommend, subject to approval by the Chairman, the study of any particular question.

In regard to the order in which questions should be discussed, the problem was different and the Secretary would venture to remind the Committee of the way in which the agenda was drawn up. The Secretary went to Paris to discuss with the Director of the Institute the questions to be studied in pursuance of the decisions taken by the Committee in the previous year. There were, furthermore, certain questions which were referred to it by the Assembly or by the Council. In regard to such questions, the Secretary, who was in touch with the general business of the League, endeavoured to make some kind of classification. The preliminary draft agenda compiled in the manner described above was submitted to the Chairman, who was responsible for the agenda of the plenary Committee and the Sub-Committees. That procedure afforded every guarantee that the desiderata of the plenary Committee and the Sub-Committees would be taken into consideration.

M. CORNEJO noted that, in the last analysis, the Chairman was responsible for drawing up the agenda, and he expressed his gratification at that fact.

M. DESTRÉE wished to make a practical suggestion, the object of which was not in any way to lengthen the reports but quite the reverse. The method of including in a single report a number of different questions did not seem to be the right one. It would be better to follow parliamentary usage and to present a short statement of reasons followed by a conclusion for each question. For instance, the Sub-Committee on Arts and Letters might present a short separate report on the Museums Office, another on literary protection and so forth. These reports might, if need be, be put together under a single cover, but they would be easier to consult for those members of the Committee who were interested in any particular point.

M. LUCHAIRE agreed entirely with M. Destrée.

The CHAIRMAN understood that the Committee agreed that the terms of the second paragraph of the resolution under discussion should apply to the work of all the Sub-Committees.

*Agreed.*

M. DESTRÉE said it should be understood that the subjects would be classified in their order of importance but that the classification could be modified at any time. It should also be understood that the members of the Committee had the right to make proposals in this connection.

The SECRETARY added that that right would be dependent on the members' submitting their proposals to the Chairman of the plenary Committee.

It was precisely because he realised the enormous quantity of documents distributed to members of the Committee and Sub-Committees that the Secretary had inserted in the agenda after each item an explanation which obviated the necessity for a special report in cases where such explanations could be given in a few lines. It had been desired to adopt the same process for the Sub-Committees, so as to have a report only in cases where actual conclusions were required in regard to a definite subject. The system might perhaps be improved still further, but it appeared to give satisfaction.

M. LUCHAIRE said that the Secretary was right in principle, but that in fact it was only exceptionally possible to limit a report to four or five lines. The Institute, however, would endeavour to avoid making a circumstantial report as often as possible.

*The resolution was adopted.*

#### CONSIDERATION OF THE RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED PREVIOUSLY BY THE COMMITTEE.

##### *Analytical Bibliography.*

M. LUCHAIRE wondered whether this resolution referred only to experts in bibliography. In order to make the text clear, he proposed the addition of the words: "as regards bibliography".

*This amendment was adopted.*

##### *Exchange of Publications.*

The SECRETARY reminded the Committee that it had already considered the question of the official exchange of publications. Professor Racovitza had pointed out that the existing organisation of certain offices was defective, especially in the small countries where, before an exchange could be made, it was necessary to wait until a full case was ready; that often required months and sometimes years, so that the publications stayed too long in one office. Professor Racovitza had thought that the question deserved consideration by the Committee and had asked permission to send in a report on the subject as soon as possible; as the library experts were to meet probably in the following year, his report would be submitted to it for examination.

##### *Reports to be submitted to the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation on the Work of the Institute and of the Secretariat during the year.*

The SECRETARY explained that this proposal would amount to submitting to the Sub-Committees a "progress report" like that submitted to the plenary Committee at the beginning of the session. The Sub-Committee on Bibliography desired this document to be completed by a report from the Institute, as, indeed, was generally done. The Sub-Committee wished, however, that this should be the rule and not the exception.

M. DESTRÉE asked whether the report would be sent to the Council and the Assembly.

The SECRETARY replied in the negative. The responsibility for carrying out the decision would lie with the Secretary of the Committee and the Director of the Institute.

M. DESTREE wondered whether the Governments, on their part, would consent to carry out what was asked of them. Could not the Government delegates to the Institute be asked to intervene ?

M. LUCHAIRE replied that, in collaboration with the Government delegates, the Institute endeavoured to compile carefully in the course of the year such information as it had been able to obtain from each State. The information on the subject existed in detail in the Institute and was put into form for the use of the Government delegates. It would be perfectly easy to submit a report of the kind to the Sub-Committees.

M. TANAKADATE warmly supported the draft resolution. Such reports prepared by the Institute could not fail to stimulate intellectual life in all countries.

*The resolution was adopted.*

*The resolutions relating to the previous decisions of the Committee were adopted.*

#### MEETING OF LIBRARY EXPERTS.

With reference to paragraph 3 of the draft resolution, the SECRETARY reminded the Committee that, in the previous year, it had instructed the Librarians' Committee to consider whether it should continue to co-operate with the Brussels Institute and, if so, on what bases. The Committee of Experts had decided that the only basis of co-operation was that of the classification of books in libraries. The Sub-Committee was now proposing that the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation should be instructed to open negotiations with the Brussels Institute in order to ascertain whether this form of co-operation would be acceptable.

In connection with the invitation to M. Collijn, President of the International Federation of Librarians' Associations, the Secretary said that the association was one of the largest international professional organisations in existence. It had recently held a congress at Rome at which the experts had displayed an extremely cordial spirit of co-operation with the Committee and the League.

The Committee would recollect that, in view of the importance which intellectual workers attached to attendance at the Committee's proceedings, it had decided to instruct the Secretariat to send its agenda to the International Confederation of Intellectual Workers and to say that, if any question on the agenda was of interest to it, it would be invited to attend the discussions. It was for that reason that M. Gallié was attending the present session. The Sub-Committee on Bibliography had thought that it might act in the same manner with regard to the new Association of Librarians and its President. M. Collijn and the Secretary thought that the Committee would have no objection to this procedure.

M. KRÜSS said that the draft resolution under discussion was in entire conformity with the feelings of the members of the Sub-Committee on Bibliography. He confirmed the Secretary's statement concerning the spirit that had been displayed at the Rome Congress. The Sub-Committee would be gratified by the co-operation of M. Collijn, who was President of a powerful association and one of the most distinguished representatives of the world of librarians.

It should be pointed out that some of the resolutions adopted at Rome corresponded at all points to the resolutions adopted at Geneva, and that they had been taken in a form which made full allowance for what had been done by the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation. Although the existing Federation of Librarians was an entirely independent organisation and also had in view technical objects which were of no concern to the Committee, it would be of the greatest interest to the work of the latter that it should maintain very close relations with the Federation.

*The Secretary's suggestion was approved and the resolutions of the Sub-Committee were adopted.*

#### CO-ORDINATION OF THE BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES.

Mlle. BONNEVIE referred to the introduction to the draft resolution, reading as follows :

"As the measures taken in this connection have as yet produced only fragmentary results, the Sub-Committee confined itself to adopting the following draft resolution."

The terms of that sentence were somewhat discouraging, whereas the situation of the biological sciences was on the contrary excellent, and had been so even before the Committee had taken action. Mlle. Bonnevie urged that the words in question should be deleted.

*This proposal was adopted, together with the draft resolution proposed by the Sub-Committee.*

#### BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE PHYSICAL SCIENCES.

Mme. CURIE said that this complex problem must be regarded from two points of view, which should be kept quite distinct. There was, in the first place, the question of the possible co-operation between the bibliographical reviews in English, French and German for the preparation of abstracts, with the object of securing some unification of expenditure and a reduction in the work of each. In the second place, there was the question of adopting certain rules for the publications concerned, which would enable the reader to ascertain the contents of an article more easily. These two points should be examined and settled separately.



As to the first point, if, after reflection, the organisations in question did not wish to co-operate, they could not be forced to do so. The most that could be done was to make a recommendation on the subject.

As to the second point, the rules fixed by the meetings of experts had now been adopted, to the general satisfaction, by the French periodicals. These periodicals now gave an author's summary of each article, in accordance with the method adopted in the United States. Unfortunately, it had not yet been possible to secure the observance of the same practice in the German and English periodicals, some of which only gave extremely brief summaries, while others gave no author's summary at all, thus making the reader's task difficult. It might, however, be possible to secure the assent of the English and German scientific societies, which, though they at present failed to recognise the utility of this practice, would perhaps consent to meet the views of their colleagues abroad. It might therefore be valuable to summon the meeting of experts again, but on condition that the two aspects of the question were kept distinct, that was to say, that the work of preparing abstracts in common should not be presented as compulsory, but that attention should mainly be devoted to certain rules which were calculated to facilitate the reading of the publications in question.

The SECRETARY reminded the Committee that, in the previous year, it had instructed him to resume the negotiations in Berlin. These conversations had been held in M. Krüss's office, in the presence of certain very highly qualified representatives of German science. The Secretary had been glad to see that, for the first time since this form of co-operation had been begun, the Germans had come to the conclusion that the question should be regarded from the technical point of view, apart from any other consideration. That statement, which had been made by Professor Planck, was particularly important, since it opened the way to other forms of co-operation. Professor Planck had told him, however, that from the technical point of view he did not think that there was any very great advantage in co-ordinating the three chief reviews. The result would not be commensurate with the expenditure of energy and money. The Secretary had replied that that was not the Committee's point of view nor that of the experts who had been convened by it, and he had urged that the two opinions should be thrashed out in conjunction.

After obtaining the opinion of a meeting of experts, the Committee should secure another opinion of experts before cancelling its original decision. The Secretary noted that, in this connection, he had used the same arguments as those employed by Mme. Curie, namely, that there was in the first place a question of co-ordination, which was of obvious importance, but that there were other subsidiary questions, in particular that of improving the conditions in which the publications concerned were carried out at present.

It was possible that a second meeting of experts, even if it did not succeed in bringing about a co-ordination of bibliographies, would come to the conclusion that it would be desirable, in the interests of science, for certain improvements to be made in the publications. Professor Planck had replied that he did not in any way oppose such a meeting, which he might not perhaps himself be able to attend, but at which the Germans would be represented if it took place. The British must now be approached, and the Secretary did not think it impossible to obtain results on that side also if they consented to take part in the meeting. It would be regrettable if, owing to their abstention, it were impossible to convene this meeting which the Germans and French were prepared to attend.

M. LUCHAIRE recalled that, when speaking of the forthcoming meeting of experts, it was hoped to convene as well important representatives of the physical sciences, and not only the directors of reviews. He enquired whether that was the meaning of the resolution under discussion.

Mme. CURIE replied that, as a first stage, it had been thought that the meeting should consist of representatives of the three reviews in question, but if the matter developed, as she hoped, it would be necessary also to obtain the views of the scientific societies represented.

The SECRETARY explained that, in Professor Planck's view, the meeting should comprise people responsible for editing the three reviews, representatives of the associations which subsidised the reviews, and representatives of scholars who constituted the reading public of the reviews.

The CHAIRMAN said that he would make representations on the British side.

*The resolution was adopted.*

#### INTERNATIONAL BRAIN COMMISSION.

No observations.

*The resolution was adopted.*

#### WORK OF THE HISTORICAL AND SOCIAL SCIENCES SECTION.

No observations.

*The resolution was adopted.*

#### CO-ORDINATION OF THE BIBLIOGRAPHY OF ECONOMIC SCIENCES.

No observations.

*The resolution was adopted.*

#### CO-ORDINATION OF THE BIBLIOGRAPHY OF ROMANCE LANGUAGES.

Mlle. BONNEVIE suggested that it should be explained in the report that, while the Committee was in favour of a financial grant, it did not propose that the League should make any official representations to the Governments.

The SECRETARY suggested that the words : "The Sub-Committee did not consider that it could ask the Committee to make an exception" should be replaced by the words : "That it could ask the Assembly to make an exception."

*The resolution was adopted, together with the above amendment.*

#### STUDY OF LANGUAGES IN PROCESS OF EXTINCTION.

The CHAIRMAN regretted that it had been impossible to continue the study of this question.

The SECRETARY replied that the linguists had stated that they were not anxious for co-operation.

*The resolution was adopted.*

#### INTELLECTUAL STATISTICS.

In reply to a question by the Chairman, the SECRETARY explained that the question was that of the tables prepared by the International Institute of Statistics. These tables had been sent to the Governments in the previous year in accordance with a recommendation of the Assembly. They were to serve as a basis for a subsequent publication of the first information received.

M. LUCHAIRE added that the despatch of these tables and the negotiations which had been held with the statistical organisations in the different countries had already given such valuable results that there was even now available sufficient information in regard to many countries for the trial publication, at a fairly near date, of a certain number of tables. This could not fail to give immediate encouragement to the other countries. Furthermore, several countries had already modified their system and had undertaken a national enquiry.

Mlle. BONNEVIE said that she had examined the tables and had discovered many interesting data in them, for instance, data bearing on the duration of the courses in elementary and secondary schools and in universities, and on the requisite courses for obtaining diplomas. These statistics could be taken as a basis for studying the problem of equivalences. If it were decided that the Institute should make a first publication, this could not fail to encourage the other Governments to reply. All that was intended for the moment was a preparatory stage which could be extended over a period of ten, fifteen or twenty years. It would be possible in the light of the replies received to realise the actual problems which would require to be studied on the basis of these statistics, and in the following year valuable data would be available in that connection.

M. KRÜSS also wished to urge the great importance of this work. There was no question of being lost in a mass of statistics, but of taking them as the starting-point for a general survey of the conditions in which intellectual work was carried on in all parts of the world, account being had not only to the material circumstances of such work but also to the psychological aspects of the problem, differences of mentality, method, traditions, etc. The Committee, perhaps, might revert to the question when it came to examine the future programme of work.

Mme. CURIE attached very great importance to the part of the tables dealing with what were called researches in pure science. The time was particularly suitable for demonstrating to the general public the exact rôle and essential importance of pure science, which had not yet been sufficiently understood. Mme. Curie hoped, accordingly, that this part of the statistical tables would not be submerged in the rest, but would be put in a separate chapter and especially in high relief. The amount expended by each country on science included what might be described as expenditure on daily bread and expenditure on luxuries ; it was this luxury expenditure that was the true source of all future progress and it would be well to indicate clearly what were the funds from which researches in pure science in each country drew their resources.

M. LUCHAIRE observed that Mme. Curie's remarks recalled a decision which the Committee had already taken. The tables which had been proposed in agreement with the International Institute of Statistics did not perhaps make it possible to infer this factor as clearly as Mme. Curie desired. The statistical research and information work carried out by the Institute in connection with this question did, however, furnish sufficient data to make it possible to endeavour to throw light on these particulars. It was a somewhat difficult task, but the Institute would do its best to carry it out.

Mme. CURIE added that this was particularly necessary at a time when industrialism was developing so considerably. No effort was too great to bring out the full importance of pure science.

M. LUCHAIRE observed that Mme. Curie's statement afforded an opportunity of carrying out, in one very important first point, the recommendation made by the Sub-Committee in the second paragraph of its resolution.

*The resolution was adopted.*

#### DOCUMENTATION SERVICE OF THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION.

The SECRETARY pointed out that no resolution had been adopted on this question. The Sub-Committee had merely taken note of the report presented by the Institute and of the explanations of the Director.

#### ANNUAL LIST OF NOTABLE BOOKS.

The SECRETARY explained that the Book Department of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics had asked to be entrusted with the compilation of the list of notable books in the case of works



published in Russian. This list had hitherto been compiled by M. Roubakin, a Russian settled at Lausanne for many years, who had been constantly concerned with bibliography. M. Roubakin was, moreover, in touch with the Russian emigrants as well as with the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and the lists he had compiled had never given rise to objection. The Sub-Committee had had a long discussion on the subject. It had observed that, hitherto, the lists in question had not been supplied by the State, but by associations or persons less closely connected with the State than the State Book Department. If it were decided to maintain the lists supplied by M. Roubakin it would be necessary to reply to the Soviet State Book Department by a plea to bar, and the Director of the Institute had shown that this would signify a refusal on the part of the Committee of the first offer of co-operation received from the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. It was for that reason that the Sub-Committee had thought that, if the request were granted, the total number of works figuring on the list should not exceed forty, which was the maximum figure, twenty-five works to be indicated by the State Book Department and fifteen by M. Roubakin.

M. KRÜSS considered that the question had a bearing on the relations between the League and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. At the present time, it might be estimated that from 90 to 100 per cent of the books published in Russia were published by the State, so that the State Book Department might, to some degree, claim to represent Russian letters, just as the German Publishers' Association might claim the right to represent German letters. There were, M. Krüss thought, only two possible solutions: to entrust the compilation of the list either to the State Book Department or to M. Roubakin. There would be certain dangers in having two lists for one and the same country.

Further, if the official list of the State Book Department were accepted, it was likely that part of Russian literature would not be included. Personally, M. Krüss would prefer to keep to the list compiled by M. Roubakin, but if the relations between the League and the Union required the acceptance of the State Book Department's application, it would be necessary to renounce M. Roubakin's list and to accept the official list with all the consequent limitations.

M. DE REYNOLD enquired why the question of the examination of the list appeared only on the agenda of the Sub-Committee on Bibliography. Literature played a considerable part in the publication of books in a country, and it seemed that the list should also be considered by the Sub-Committee on Arts and Letters.

As to the substance of the question, M. de Reynold was not greatly in favour of official lists. If it were decided to accept the State Book Department's application, the Committee would be creating a precedent of which others would desire to avail themselves.

M. KRÜSS, in reply to M. de Reynold's first observation, said that obviously some arbitrariness was inevitable in allotting the various questions among the Sub-Committees. It might as well be said that the Sub-Committee on Bibliography was also interested in the Year-Book, which came within the purview of the Sub-Committee on Arts and Letters. It was for the plenary Committee to combine the various factors in a general whole.

M. DE REYNOLD said that, if a question fell within the jurisdiction of two Sub-Committees, it should be examined by both, and he expressed the hope again that the list of noteworthy books would be referred to the Sub-Committee on Arts and Letters for examination.

The CHAIRMAN pointed out that M. de Reynold, in his capacity as a member of the Sub-Committee, would be entitled to raise this question at any time.

M. SUSTA said that the situation of the Russian emigrants could not be compared with anything of the kind in other countries. If there were other groups of emigrants, they were relatively few, and their literature was not so important as that of the Russian emigrants. The Russian people had, in fact, been cut in two, one part remaining under the control of the State and the other living abroad. If the Committee were to confine itself to the official Soviet list, it would be overlooking a vast body of great literature, and M. Susta proposed that the Committee should keep to the list prepared hitherto by M. Roubakin. He did not think, moreover, that this decision could constitute a precedent, since everyone hoped that similar circumstances would never occur in other countries.

Mme. CURIE explained that the French National Committee had held that any book published in France might be included in the list prepared by that National Committee. That method, if followed by the other National Committees, would make it possible to take into account the case of the emigrants. In regard to the books published on Russian territory, Mme. Curie agreed with M. de Reynold in thinking that it was not within the Committee's power to accept an official list. That fact could be explained to the Russian authorities, who might be asked to form a National Committee. This National Committee could, of course, submit the same list as that presented by the State Book Department, but the Committee could not interfere in the relations between a Government and its subjects.

The CHAIRMAN asked what was the general rule adopted for books published in a country in a foreign language.

M. LUCHAIRE replied that the rule was categorical. Under a decision taken by the Committee in 1927, the criterion in compiling the national lists must be that of the nationality of the author. Consequently, as a general rule, a national list could only record books written by nationals. The French National Committee had been reminded of that rule and had altered its views.

Mme. CURIE said that she had not been aware of this fact.

The SECRETARY explained that, at their recent meeting at Geneva, the National Committees had considered the question and had made a recommendation that the Institute should re-examine the rules in force. It was for the Committee to decide whether the Institute should take into consideration the particular difficulty which had arisen.

Mme. CURIE asked whether it would not be possible to have a certain number of books which could be described as being published in the country by authors writing in a foreign language.

The SECRETARY pointed out that there were certain difficulties involved, as the number of noteworthy books had to be in proportion to the number of books printed in the country. The Institute, to which the various difficulties would be submitted, would probably find a solution that would satisfy everyone.

Mme. CURIE still thought that the simplest criterion was the place where the book was published, since that was a fact which could be easily verified.

The SECRETARY replied that the case was complicated for countries like Switzerland, which published many books in either France, Germany or Italy.

M. DESTRÉE added that the majority of Belgian books were published in France.

M. GALLIÉ said that the French National Committee had devoted much time to the question. It was often difficult to determine the nationality of an author when he had been brought up and had always lived in a country. When the problem came to be examined, it might perhaps be found possible to adopt a simple system, namely, that of territorial competence. When an author lived in a country, he belonged to the culture of that country. The list should mention, not only what had actually appeared in a country, but also the output of authors working in the country.

Mme. CURIE made another suggestion. When the list of books was compiled (and the list was quite a short one, since the maximum number of books was to be forty) it would be possible to write to the author and ask him if he wished his book to appear in the list of the country in question or not. That would make allowance for the case of Switzerland and Belgium, for instance.

M. DE REYNOLD approved this suggestion.

The CHAIRMAN pointed out that the Institute would seek the best method to be adopted. The Committee must now settle the particular question of Russian books.

Mme. CURIE did not think it absolutely essential that the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics should form a full National Committee. It might have some sort of association which would deal solely with the list.

M. KRÜSS pointed out that, in all probability, whether the list were compiled by the State Book Department or by any other association, there would be no difference, since both would obviously be under the control of the Soviet Government. He thought that the compilation of the list should be left to M. Roubakin, unless the Secretariat had objections.

Mme. CURIE said that the important point for the Committee was, not that the list should or should not be the same irrespective of the association which compiled it, but that the procedure should not be official. It would never be possible to ascertain whether the list had been compiled with complete freedom.

Mlle. BONNEVIE observed that the case of countries whose languages were not widely known must be taken into account. The authors in those countries, if they wished to ensure a wide circulation for their books, were obliged to write them in a foreign language. It was not, therefore, the language in which a book was written which should count, but the nationality of the author.

As to Russian books, the question presented two aspects. In the first place would the Committee decide to accept the offer of co-operation it had received? It appeared that, quite apart from any question of sympathy, it could not refuse that offer and that it was bound to follow up the literary movement in Russia. In the second place, there was another question, a political one, which bore on the method of co-operation. The Sub-Committee had held that it was not competent in this respect and the plenary Committee no doubt was no more competent. Would it not, then, be necessary to fall back on the Secretariat?

It had been proposed that the offer of co-operation should be accepted, on condition that the name of the group which would compile the list was changed, but that did not solve the difficulty, since, in any event, the list would be subjected, as was certainly the case in the other countries as well, to Government supervision. Furthermore, the lists were not always prepared by the National Committees. In Norway, for instance, the work was done by the Director of the university library.

Personally, Mlle. BONNEVIE thought that the Sub-Committee's suggestion should be followed out and that a reply should be sent to the State Book Department saying that the Committee gladly accepted its offer, but that it did not wish to forfeit the co-operation of M. Roubakin, which had given good results hitherto, and that it proposed the partition suggested by the Sub-Committee.

The CHAIRMAN thought that a solution might be found by adding, after the various national lists, a heading "Miscellaneous" to cover doubtful cases. In this way, in addition to the books now under discussion, it would be possible to take into account, for instance, important Turkish

books published in England. In this way, the Russian proposal might be accepted, while at the same time books in Russian published outside the territory of the Union could be included.

M. SUSTA thought it also necessary to ascertain whether the proposal from the State Book Department was a genuine first offer of co-operation or whether it was not an attempt to eliminate all books written by Russian emigrants. Had the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics shown a desire to co-operate in other matters? Furthermore, it would be desirable to keep to the criterion of nationality. As regards Czechoslovakia, books in the German language were almost all published in Germany, and, if the criterion of nationality were abandoned, the entire German literature of Czechoslovakia would be excluded from the lists. The same remark applied to Switzerland.

M. ROCCO thought that if the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics wished to open relations with the organisation for Intellectual Co-operation, it was very difficult to decline its offer. Russia was a great country, great in literature and in science, and could not be ignored. Nevertheless, M. Susta's observation was right and the Committee might suggest the formation of a Russian National Committee. In this way, the Committee would not be replying in the negative and would be able to pave the way for future co-operation. If a Russian National Committee were formed and if bonds were forged between the Organisation for Intellectual Co-operation and Soviet culture, it was probable that the Committee would receive Russian lists which would not include books written by emigrants. That would be unfortunate, but it would be a consequence of the situation. Furthermore, the Russian National Committee, if formed, might be asked to indicate a certain number of Russian books published abroad.

M. LUCHAIRE, like M. Susta, thought that the criterion of nationality was the simplest. It was the rule in force and it had been laid down that each country might enter on the lists books published abroad.

In regard to the other question, he could only repeat what he had said in the Sub-Committee concerning the importance of the relations of the Institute and of the Organisation for Intellectual Co-operation with Russia. There had already been other relations with Soviet Russia. In the previous year, there had been a meeting of philological experts, for which the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics had given authorisation to a philologist to leave Russia. The President of the Leningrad Academy of Sciences, as well as the Commissary of the People for Education, had often come to see the Director of the Institute and the Soviet Ambassador had generally attended the Institute's receptions. This, therefore, was not the first occasion on which the Government of the Union had been in indirect relation with the Institute, but it was the first time that it had made a definite proposal. A refusal might cause resentment, but that was a political question, on which M. Luchaire could give no opinion. Personally, he thought that it would be well to accept the offer of the State Book Department.

If the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics were asked to form a National Committee, it might be objected that the same demand had not been made in the case of other countries. It would also be possible to propose the formation of a special committee to deal with the list, but as M. Susta had said, the case of the Russians could not be treated in the same way as that of other nations. In view of their number, the Russian emigrants formed a much more important element in the intellectual field. It was for that reason that M. Luchaire favoured the solution suggested by the Sub-Committee.

The CHAIRMAN feared that the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics might consider this solution unacceptable.

M. KRÜSS concurred. Reverting to a previous suggestion made by the Chairman, he pointed out that, to judge at any rate by the official attitude of the Soviet Government, the Russian emigrants had forfeited their nationality. If, therefore, the criterion were that of nationality, the literature of the Russian emigrants could not be included in the official list and that would justify the annex "Miscellaneous" proposed by the Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN thought that the Committee might accept this proposal if the Secretariat had no objection.

M. DUFOUR-FERONCE saw no objection to this proposal.

M. LUCHAIRE agreed.

The SECRETARY, in conclusion, said that a reply would be sent to the State Book Department asking it to compile the list of Russian books. The list compiled by nationalities would be completed by a heading "Miscellaneous" for authors having no nationality. The Institute would be guided by these instructions.

M. SUSTA asked whether the figure of forty Russian books was not excessive.

The SECRETARY replied that the number of books mentioned was determined automatically on the basis of the number of books which had appeared in each country. It must, of course, be admitted that the criterion for the determination of the statistics varied according to the countries. Finally, the Secretary observed that the Committee agreed to instruct the Institute to re-examine the question and to ascertain whether the existing practice should not be amended in any way. The National Committees had laid great stress on this point.

*The Committee agreed.*

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF HISTORICAL SCIENCES.

No observations.

UNIFICATION OF THE SIZE OF PERIODICALS.

M. CORNEJO asked whether the Committee had not more important work to do.

Mme. CURIE explained that the question did not affect ephemeral publications, but scientific publications to be kept in libraries.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE LIAISON COMMITTEE OF THE MAJOR INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATIONS WITH REGARD TO LEAGUE PUBLICATIONS.

No observations.

SIXTH MEETING (PRIVATE).

*Held on Wednesday, July 24th, 1929, at 3.30 p.m.*

Present : All the members of the Committee or their substitutes.

369. Possible Increase in the French Subsidy to the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation.

The CHAIRMAN read the following telegram, dated July 23rd, 1929, which he had received from M. Painlevé, Minister for War, at Paris :

“Events in Parliament will no doubt make it impossible for me to leave Paris before the end of the week, and I beg you to present my apologies to our colleagues. The Government has agreed to increase the French subsidy to the Institute by a million francs, but I fear that it will not be possible to pass the law to this effect before November, after the vacation. I expect to be in Geneva on Monday morning at the latest.—Paul PAINLEVÉ.”

On July 24th, the Chairman had sent the following telegram in reply :

“Warm thanks for your telegram and news concerning possible increase French subsidy. Committee thanks you for action in this connection. Very glad have you with us Monday. Not unlikely, however, take up Board of Directors and Governing Body before Monday. Could you reach Geneva sooner? Should be grateful to you.—Gilbert MURRAY.”

370. General Revision of the Work of the Organisation for Intellectual Co-operation : Memorandum by the Chairman and Report of the Meeting of Representatives of National Committees on Intellectual Co-operation (Geneva, July 18th to 20th, 1929).

The CHAIRMAN, before taking up the report on the meeting of representatives of National Committees (Annex 15), wished briefly to define the question. He thought that this was one of the most important problems which the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation had had to consider for some time. The task which the Committee had before it was to give intellectual co-operation, under the ægis of the League, an organisation that would be worthy of it. The Institute should also be given duties which would be worthy of the generosity of the French Government and of the ideal which that Government had had in mind in creating it. The Committee, after examining the criticisms of the National Committees, should, therefore, work in an idealistic spirit.

The Chairman had been impressed by the fact that no criticism had been made of a preponderating French influence that was to be feared in the Institute's work. This fact was to the honour of the Director of the Institute, and he was glad to pay a tribute to the international spirit in which he had carried out his duties.

His impressions of the meeting of representatives of National Committees might be summarised as follows : All were in agreement in deploring the lack of effective direction in the working of the organisation. It would have to be given a more definite aim, and its working would have to be supervised.

At the head of the organisation was the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation. It met once a year and was consequently quite unable to exert effective or continuous influence on the direction of the work.

The Board of Directors, furthermore, had suffered from constant changes in its chairmanship. In this instance, too, there was a lack of continuity in the direction.

The system of substitutes which the Board of Directors had adopted had also been a source of weakness. At some meetings, only a single permanent member of the Board had been present. Finally, there was no clear line of demarcation between the attributes of the International Committee and those of the Institute. It appeared that, on principle, administrative questions should be left to the Committee, and the scientific work to the Institute. It would be realised what a vast prospect would be opened before the Institute if it were to become the real centre of the world of learning.

It had been said that the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation had too far-reaching a programme. It was on this account that the need had been realised of establishing closer relationship between that Committee and the National Committees. This criticism had not been levelled solely against the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, but also against the Institute.

The Chairman wished to emphasise that none of these criticisms had been made in an unfriendly spirit. Moreover, even if the meeting of representatives of National Committees had not advanced any criticism, there could be no doubt that the Committee itself would have been compelled to consider its reorganisation. It had now seven years' experience, and the Institute had an experience of four years. This was enough to enable it to reach, on its own account, the same conclusions as the meeting of representatives of National Committees.

How could the entire organisation for intellectual co-operation be remoulded in an efficient manner? It should be remembered that the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation was composed essentially of men of learning, and the Chairman wondered whether it would not be well to resort to specialists in the art of administrative organisation, who might be designated after consultation with the Secretary-General. The small Committee of enquiry thus appointed would submit a report to the Committee. A spring session might be held for the examination of this report.

The SECRETARY thought he should point out that the report of the meeting of representatives of National Committees had intentionally been made very brief. As a result of this some passages were not altogether clear. At one point, for instance, there was a list of all the suggestions and criticisms that had been made in the course of the discussions. Not all of these had been endorsed by the meeting. The Rapporteur had merely wished to enumerate all the ideas that had been expressed and to present them on an equal footing. Such an explanation was indispensable, for otherwise the members of the Committee would have a false impression of the contents of the report. The resolutions that had been taken were the most important consideration and it had been on account of this that the minutes of the meetings had been appended to the report and distributed to the members of the Committee, in order to enable them to peruse these resolutions in the light of the discussions that had led to their adoption.

Mlle. BONNEVIE said that she had been present at the meeting of representatives of National Committees, and that it had greatly impressed her. The Committee on Intellectual Co-operation had purposely left the door open to criticism, and criticisms had been advanced. It seemed that they should be considered as an expression of public opinion. So many criticisms had been made regarding the work of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation that one could not but think that the Committee's organisation was not altogether perfect.

She recalled the first discussions on the statutes of the Institute. Only a very small organisation, working within a limited field, had then been contemplated. In the following year, however, the Institute had greatly developed, and, since then, its activities had continued to multiply. It had set up organisations which had not been contemplated at the outset and which had assumed proportions that had not been anticipated. This huge Institute was now administered by the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, at its single annual session, and by a Board of Directors the members of which were very often replaced by substitutes. She felt that it was not the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and the Board of Directors that imposed their will on the Institute, but that, on the contrary, these bodies were carrying out the will of the Institute. It would be difficult for them, therefore, to assume responsibility for what was done at the Institute. If duplication and lack of cohesion were to be avoided, it was essential that the whole organisation should be remoulded.

M. DE REYNOLD wished to keep away from the field of criticism and to endeavour to offer constructive observations. Intellectual co-operation had now become the concern of almost the whole intellectual and learned world. The representatives of that world had therefore acquired a right to increasing regard and collaboration. It followed that the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation should establish itself on a much wider basis. Such a basis was provided for it by the National Committees, which had multiplied and had shown that they were, at any rate for the most part, firm believers in the importance of their task. Meetings of representatives of National Committees should therefore be held regularly and should, *mutatis mutandis*, be, to some extent, to the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation what the Assembly of the League was to the Council. The Committee would by no means have exonerated itself from its responsibilities, but its activities would rest upon a firm basis, for it could be said that it was indeed founded upon the opinion of the intellectual world.

What should be reformed? Not, M. de Reynold thought, the method of appointment of members of the Committee, although it might nevertheless be desirable to have certain large international associations represented on it. More would have to be done in connection with the Board of Directors of the Institute. He thought that all the members of the Committee who belonged to this Board of Directors should acknowledge their *mea culpa*. To call upon five or six individuals, who had a great many occupations, to meet four times a year was to impose a rather heavy duty upon them. If that duty were to be carried out, each member would have to be convinced that the Board of Directors should exercise real guidance. Above all, it was necessary that this Board of Directors should have a head.

Finally, it seemed that each member of the Board might undertake the supervision of one of the Institute's sections. The interest of the members of the Board of Directors would thus be greatly stimulated, and also their sense of responsibility. At present, the members of the Board of Directors hardly knew what their duties were; when they took an active part in the actual work of the Institute, they would take greater interest in that work.

The present method of appointing substitutes was a faulty one. The flaw in this method was the authorisation to appoint two substitutes. A single substitute was an adviser and collaborator, but two involved discontinuity.

With regard to the Institute's actual work, M. de Reynold had had the satisfaction of noting that his own suggestions of the preceding year had been brought forward again by the meeting of Government delegates. This year, he recognised that the Institute's work had made substantial progress. He could not state, however, that he was entirely satisfied, for his ideas differed from M. Luchaire's as much as the ideas of a Swiss Federalist differed from those of a French Centraliser.

In conclusion, M. de Reynold asked : (1) that the organisation for intellectual co-operation should be placed on a broader basis by holding periodical meetings of the National Committees ; (2) that the Board of Directors of the Institute should be reformed by assigning the supervision of one of the Institute's sections to each member ; (3) that the Institute should continue to act on the lines that he had himself indicated at the preceding session.

M. KRÜSS said that, since he had only participated in the Committee's work for two years, it was rather difficult for him to pass a general judgment. It seemed to him, however, that the Institute and its Director had done all that they could have done in the circumstances. The Director was an intellectual, and intellectuals should be accepted as they were ; it was for this reason that the Director should be given a certain amount of freedom. The essential point was the aim in view.

There was no doubt that the Institute's work had, under M. Luchaire's direction, continued to be international. As he had had occasion to observe at the preceding session, the defect of the present organisation lay in the fact that all initiative was vested in the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, of which the Institute was no more than an executive body. It seemed impossible to admit that a Committee which only met once a year should take the initiative in all the work done in the course of the year. In all organisations of this kind, it was essential to have a permanent directing body.

M. de Reynold had referred to the Board of Directors. M. Krüss did not think that this Board could act as a permanent executive committee on behalf of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, for its functions were purely administrative. It had sometimes been authorised to take decisions which were properly within the province of the Committee, but it did not seem likely that a solution would be found in an extension of the powers of the Board of Directors, which, moreover, had a permanent French Chairman. It should continue to deal solely with administrative matters. M. Krüss, without setting aside M. de Reynold's proposal, was more in favour of the Chairman's suggestion that the activities of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation should be made permanent.

Taking up the question of the actual work of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and of the Institute, M. Krüss said that the general impression he had received was that the Committee was dealing too much with points of detail. Without neglecting details, it seemed that it would be possible to concentrate more upon finding the connection between them, and of working in the direction of the synthesis of which intellectual co-operation consisted. He did not by any means propose that the tasks that had been undertaken should be abandoned, but he thought that the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, having found a task of outstanding interest, should devote itself entirely to that task, and should deal with it in all its bearings, considering its examination of any questions of detail which arose as subsidiary to its main study.

A study of the kind that he had indicated might be undertaken would be an enquiry into the development and statistics of intellectual works, that was to say, an enquiry into the conditions of intellectual work throughout the world. This would be an enormous task which would probably require more than ten years. The Institute could not carry it out unaided, and it would be necessary to resort to the collaboration of specialists. Such collaboration might, moreover, be a fresh source of sympathy with the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and its work.

M. Krüss recalled, in this connection, the remarkable study made by Dr. Flexner, of the Rockefeller Institute, on medical teaching in the different countries of the world—a study which was, in its conclusions, of truly universal interest. It was some such study as this that the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation would be called upon to undertake in all the fields of intellectual work, and it would then no longer deserve the reproach of straying into details. M. Krüss recalled that the Committee seemed to have had such an idea at the outset when it had undertaken to publish handbooks on existing conditions of intellectual life in the different countries. This was an idea that might be taken up anew.

M. Rocco observed that the idea of intellectual co-operation had spread throughout the world, mainly as a result of the propaganda in which the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and the Institute had engaged in recent years. Criticisms had been made and difficulties had arisen which were inherent in every international undertaking, but if the work of the organisation for intellectual co-operation were to be compared with that of the other organisations of the League, it would be seen that there was no reason why the Committee should be dissatisfied. The task was an enormous one and would perhaps require greater resources.

The Committee on Intellectual Co-operation now had experience extending over seven years. It had become necessary to take a decision : what should be its conception of intellectual co-operation ? The term might have two meanings. It might be considered as implying no more than the co-ordination of all the intellectual work that was being done throughout the world. This was the conception which the Institute had so far adopted, holding that it should co-ordinate and facilitate the world's intellectual activities and serve as a means towards securing greater unison between them. This conception, however, tended to involve a certain amount of bureaucracy.

The second conception, which was more natural to the Anglo-Saxon mind, was one of efficacious collaboration between men of science of different countries in the solution of certain problems.



The Institute would in this case become a kind of international academy at which men of science would assemble. This conception was anti-bureaucratic, but an objection to it was that it would require much larger resources than those at present available.

If the problem of intellectual co-operation were to be regarded as a whole, either a choice would have to be made between the two conceptions, or both would have to be adopted. Hitherto, the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and the Institute had done little to put the second conception into practice.

Having clearly defined its aim, the best organisation for achieving that aim would have to be found. The present organisation for intellectual co-operation was not perfect. The chief mistake had been made in seeking at the outset to make it as complete as possible. A framework had been set up which covered the entire province of intellectual co-operation. This framework was at present a little empty, but it was ready. Wherever a proposal came from, it was accepted, for sections already existed which were able to deal with it. When, however, it was remembered that intellectual co-operation was an almost infinite province as regards the possibilities it presented, the thought could not but arise that, within a framework which was also infinite, too many activities might be included.

The organisation of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation in Sub-Committees was another source of complication in the work, for each Sub-Committee was composed of individuals who, although very competent, had each their own ideas. The Institute should bear this in mind. The result of this state of affairs was considerable complication and a marked lack of cohesion in the work. If it were also remembered that the National Committees were beginning to make their influence felt and that each of these Committees would bring forward its own suggestions, it would be realised that the Committee and the Institute were entering upon a period of further complications.

The Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, after all, did little more than take note of what was done and had practically no initiative. The Board of Directors of the Institute, on the other hand, which was not under the same chairmanship as the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, and which included only a few of the members of that Committee, met four times a year and constituted a kind of smaller Committee on Intellectual Co-operation. A large part of the work was consequently carried out independently of the plenary Committee. It did not direct that work, but it was nevertheless responsible for it.

Various proposals had been made and these proposals had been interesting, especially M. de Reynold's, but it was doubtful whether any efficacious remedy had been suggested in them.

It had been proposed that the Committee should be placed on a wider basis by resorting to the collaboration of the meetings of representatives of National Committees. The suggestion was an excellent one, but the number of organisations would thereby be further increased and the Committee would remain in the same rather passive situation. This situation would not be changed if, as M. de Reynold suggested, a more active part were given to the Board of Directors. The dualism would still continue.

Without wishing to make any definite proposal, M. Rocco thought that it might perhaps be possible to contemplate a form of fusion between the members of the plenary Committee and the Board of Directors. This organisation would meet three or four times a year. He added that account should always be taken of the views of men of standing in the outside scientific, literary and artistic worlds.

M. CASARES said that he would not revert to the criticisms that had been made. He had witnessed a certain amount of discontent at the meeting of representatives of National Committees, but he did not think that the report gave a correct impression of the atmosphere that had prevailed at that meeting. Unquestionably, discontent existed. It had been proposed that the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation should be based upon the National Committees. M. Casares had already had occasion to state his point of view on this subject. It should not be forgotten that the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation was itself an Advisory Committee of the Council and, further, that the National Committees were quite free to make any suggestions they wished. They were also able to present these suggestions through the representatives of their Governments at the Assembly.

It had been said that an Executive Committee might be set up, and definite proposals had been made to this effect. It had been wondered whether this Executive Committee should be the present Board of Directors, with some additional members, or a different Committee. It had also been wondered whether it would be possible to separate the administration from the direction of the work. This was a difficult question which would need very careful consideration.

It had been proposed that the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation should have fewer members, and that it should be convened more often. M. Casares did not think that the number of its members could be diminished, but he hoped that the question of an active Executive Committee would be solved as soon as possible.

Finally, it had been said that the Committee should be given a task with a wide scope, and intellectual statistics had been proposed. The scheme was, he thought, an interesting one, provided that persons outside the Committee could also take part in the work. This question had, moreover, been foreseen at the outset, since credits had been appropriated for collaboration of this kind.

There was another question which was of great importance to the League and which might constitute the far-reaching task which it had been proposed to give the Committee, namely, peace through the schools. After a meeting of specialists, the Committee had already made recommendations in this connection which had been enthusiastically welcomed by public opinion. M. Casares thought that this was one of the questions to which the Committee should devote particular attention in the future.



M. CORNEJO thought that the Committee had just taken up the study of an extremely important question, for it concerned the actual constitution of the whole organisation for intellectual co-operation. He thought that the method of discussion was not likely to give satisfactory results. There was no concrete basis for the discussion. Both criticisms and expressions of satisfaction had been received, which showed that interest was being taken almost everywhere in the idea of intellectual co-operation and that this idea was making progress. Since intellectual co-operation had been organised in a piecemeal manner, it was far more necessary to define the relations between the various organisations which had been created consecutively, than entirely to reconstitute the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.

M. Casares had referred to the suggestion in the report that a permanent office should be set up at Geneva in order to simplify international co-operation, and had expressed surprise that such a simplification should be brought about by means of a multiplication of organisations. M. Cornejo entirely associated himself with this point of view.

If the relations between the existing organisations of intellectual co-operation were to be defined, new internal regulations would have to be established. This task should be entrusted to specialists. The Director of the Paris Institute might be asked to present draft regulations which would be submitted to the Board of Directors and then to the plenary Committee. For the moment, at any rate, an expression of unconsidered opinions would not lead to any practical result.

M. PEIXOTO said that there was a tendency in America to consider that European problems should be discussed by Europeans themselves. Americans had, however, learned a great deal from the discussion of the problem of intellectual co-operation between Europeans. Brazil had seceded politically from the League, but it continued to take a very lively interest in all that was done by the International Labour Office and the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation. It took particular interest in the Institute.

Although the Secretary had explained that the first two proposals given in the report were not an expression of the general view of the meeting of representatives of National Committees, it was to be feared that the ideas contained in those paragraphs would gain ground to the detriment of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and of the Institute. It should be clearly stated that the concentration at Geneva of all the organisations of the League was absolutely contrary to the League's principles, since it had been understood at the outset that the meetings of the League would take place in all the European capitals and, later, in even the larger American towns.

The CHAIRMAN thought that the two proposals referred to above had only been included as the result of an error. He did not remember having heard these ideas expressed, and he thought that he might say that no indication of them would be found in the Minutes of the meetings.

The SECRETARY added that budgetary reasons would, moreover, make it difficult to set up a permanent office at Geneva unless the Assembly agreed to vote further credits, which did not seem at all likely. Further, the word "office" had probably been taken to mean "permanent organisation".

M. PEIXOTO wished again to protest against this excessive centralisation, which was, he thought, quite contrary to the League's principles.

With regard to the National Committees, he thought that he had detected a tendency for each of these Committees to bring forward an idea and then to saddle the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation with the execution of this idea. It had been observed that the Institute was not doing enough in certain fields; the reason probably was that it had too much to do in others.

M. Peixoto supported the suggestions that had been made, and thought that the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation should appoint a Committee the duty of which would be to draft internal regulations defining the aims of the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation. The discussion of these regulations would be placed on the agenda of the 1930 session of the plenary Committee.

M. BRUNSCHVICG said that it had been partly due to the initiative, on various occasions, of the country which he represented that the present state of affairs had come about. He wished to bear witness that French initiative and French activities had always been international in aim. When Léon Bourgeois had proposed that the League should take a general interest in intellectual work, the aim that he had had in mind had been to create a kind of spiritual atmosphere for the League. In seeking to realise this idea, time had not been allowed for the slow work of development. It might be said that the first Chairman of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation had been handed a map of the world and an encyclopædia. No country of the planet was to be left outside the scope of the Committee's work. It had been sought to establish a permanent body by creating the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation. Since it was the only permanent organisation, it had been against it that all criticisms had been levelled, and all the more so since it gave a false impression of being independent.

With regard to the map of the world, there was now a solid basis: the National Committees. It remained to make a choice in the encyclopædia. For this, the Chairman's memorandum might be used as a guide. As M. Rocco had observed, there were two possible conceptions of intellectual co-operation: co-ordination of intellectual work throughout the world, or suggestions for this work itself. Before taking a decision on administrative questions, M. Brunschvicg wondered whether it would not be well clearly to define the form by means of the substance, beginning by determining the Committee's own idea of the Institute's programme.

Mr. MAXX said that he hesitated to express his views, for he had only participated in the Committee's work for a short time. He had, however, been able to note the attitude that the people of the United States had taken up as a result of the activities of the Committee on Intellectual

Co-operation. He had heard it stated that the National Committees should serve as a basis for the Committee's work. If all the National Committees were to show as little enthusiasm in the Committee's activities as the National Committee of the United States, it would be doubtful whether much progress would be made toward intellectual co-operation. The reason seemed to be that problems had not been presented in such a way as to arouse enthusiasm.

Great progress had been made in recent years in the United States in methods of bringing about co-operation between various people. It had been understood that enthusiasm would first have to be aroused for the ideas or enterprises which it was wished to promote. The Ministry of Trade, for instance, before Mr. Hoover's direction, had been a purely bureaucratic administration, which had not received any support from men of business. As a result of the impetus which Mr. Hoover had given it, questions had been so presented that men of business had taken enthusiastic interest in them, and in the course of the seven years of his term of office the work of the service which he directed had increased fourfold. The result had been a regular system of co-operation in commercial and industrial undertaking in the United States.

It might be concluded from this that the Committee had not yet succeeded in choosing problems which would attract the interest of the various peoples, and in presenting problems in such a way as to arouse enthusiasm. It would therefore be difficult for all those who had been concerned in the work of the Committee and of the Institute for many years, and who were still imbued with the former spirit, to make suggestions which would give intellectual co-operation an impetus in this direction. It was not so much reorganisation as psychological adaptation that was necessary. For this reason, Mr. Mann was in favour of the Chairman's suggestion to appoint a small Committee consisting of men of the outside world who would be asked to consider the question in its general aspects. This Committee would endeavour, on the basis of the results obtained in the different countries, to ascertain the best method of promoting intellectual co-operation without overburdening the existing organisation. The United States, for instance, was keenly interested in all matters relating to international co-operation, and there was no doubt that the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation would have its support if the object of the co-operation at which it aimed could be made clear to the people of the country.

Mr. Mann concluded that no fresh suggestions could be made by a Sub-Committee of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation or of the Institute, however competent its members might be in other respects, for they would be too much imbued with the former spirit. He proposed that the Committee in view should be composed of men of the outside world, who would have a clear understanding of the actual facts.

Mme. CURIE reminded the Committee of its first attempts to develop intellectual co-operation and recalled that a first programme had been submitted to the Committee by the Council of the League. The creation of the Institute had enabled the Committee to undertake the study of various points in this programme and to increase its scope. If too much had been undertaken, some curtailment would now be necessary, but Mme. Curie did not think that any fundamental error had been made in the choice of questions by the Committee.

The work of intellectual statistics, which M. Krüss proposed, and the encouragement of peace through the schools, which M. Casares proposed, were extremely important subjects, but should not cause the Committee to abandon its work in the scientific field, where it had obtained really valuable results. These results, although still fragmentary, indicated what it was possible to do. Mme. Curie proposed, therefore, that the Committee should pass in review the work done and should select certain subjects in order to avoid a lack of cohesion.

The CHAIRMAN recalled that, although the Committee had decided at the outset that it would not deal with educational questions, a definite educational programme had later been drawn up for its examination, namely, instruction throughout the world in the existence and aims of the League.

M. TANAKADATE said that he had been greatly impressed by the Chairman's memorandum (Annex 16). The criticisms of the organisation for intellectual co-operation seemed to show that the Committee should return to the starting-point and undertake a complete revision. Above all, it should form a clear idea of the aims it sought to achieve and should take account of the work that had been done throughout the world on behalf of intellectual co-operation. In certain fields, particularly in the sciences, co-operation had already developed to a very marked extent; in the field of meteorology, for instance, co-operation had already been very developed before the war and conferences of observatory directors had been instituted. The drafting of the map of the world had necessitated very close co-operation between scientists of the different countries. The organisation for intellectual co-operation was, to a certain extent, handicapped in selecting important questions, but there was no need to plunge into groups of minor problems.

M. Tanakadate also drew attention to the importance of international co-operation in connection with the question of living languages and co-ordination of the symbols by which those languages were expressed as being one of the widest international problems in connection with suggestion (b) of the Chairman's memorandum.

M. DE REYNOLD thought that this exchange of views was of importance on account of the guiding ideas which the Committee of Enquiry, which would no doubt be appointed, might derive from it. He thought that, in the first place, a question of method would have to be considered. The organisation should be adapted to the work and not the work to the organisation. This would involve a revision of the activities as a whole. The problem that M. Casares and M. Rocco had stated arose in this connection. What exactly was meant by intellectual co-operation? Not only co-ordination, but also definite work for scientific progress. The Committee should be in a position to increase its activity, if it wished to remain the initiative body. It would therefore have to meet more often, and this involved a budgetary question.

It had been proposed that the National Committees should hold periodical meetings. This suggestion should be borne in mind, for the National Committees were tending to play a more active part in international co-operation.

Finally, there was the problem of the reorganisation of the Institute. M. de Reynold was in favour of maintaining the organisation of everything relating to the Institute's scientific work at Paris, the administrative services being established at Geneva. The Institute, on the other hand, should adapt itself more closely to its task of centralising the work done throughout the world in the intellectual sphere and, in this connection, M. de Reynold wished to repeat his suggestion that the members of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation who were delegated to the Board of Directors should be allowed to exercise direct influence on the work of the sections.

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

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## SEVENTH MEETING (PRIVATE).

*Held on Thursday, July 25th, 1929, at 10 a.m.*

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Present : All the members of the Committee or their substitutes.

### 371. General Revision of the Work of the Organisation for Intellectual Co-operation : Memorandum by the Chairman and Report of the Meeting of Representatives of National Committees on Intellectual Co-operation (Geneva, July 18th to 20th, 1929) (Continuation).

M. DESTRÉE wished to offer certain observations concerning the proposal for the formation of a Committee. Unquestionably, the important meeting held by the representatives of the National Committees at Geneva must have some result, and M. Destrée entirely agreed with those who had spoken of the necessity of forming a Committee of Enquiry. The question was, What would be the scope of the Committee's work ?

The first question to examine was the present status of the National Committees: They no doubt emanated from the principal Committee, but in almost all cases they had been formed quite freely, and had received no definite indications as to the number of their members, the representatives of the intellectual activities they should include, and so forth. If the contribution they had made hitherto were examined, it would be seen that it did not amount to much. Those members of the Committee who had attended the meetings from the beginning would remember that the first meeting had been somewhat of a disappointment, owing to the excessively Utopian nature of the proposals submitted, and it had been seen that the second meeting had not been much more fruitful. No scheme had been put forward of which the Committee had not yet already thought, no new idea, no new subject for study. The main feature had been criticisms. There was no need to be too much concerned by this, since to criticise was the easiest thing in the world, especially on the part of people who were ignorant of what was being done and of the difficulties which were encountered when something had to be done, and some of which were inevitable, as M. Rocco had said on the previous day. The Committee had been urged to take up more useful subjects. Did it follow that it had taken up useless subjects ? The utility and importance of a subject were relative, and if one member was interested first and foremost in questions of art or law, that did not diminish the importance of the scientific questions which were of concern to another member.

M. Destrée had been much more moved by the Chairman's observations. He hoped he would not be going too far in saying that the Chairman's memorandum sounded a cry of alarm. No one was better qualified than the Chairman to state that the Committee's work did not correspond to expectations. Evidently, there had been some disappointment. It was curious to observe that, in proportion as the questions involved in intellectual co-operation became better known in the world, and in proportion as a movement of sympathy with the ideas which had given rise to the intellectual co-operation organisation developed, there occurred at the same time and on parallel lines, but in the reverse direction, a movement of disfavour towards the Committee, precisely because some had hoped for other things which it could not give them.

Like other members, M. Destrée too had heard criticisms from various quarters, and, with the Chairman, he wondered whether it would not, in point of fact, be well for the Committee to reconsider its activities and ascertain whether it was not possible to do better. He wished to say that he had no intention of offering any criticism or of making any reproaches against anyone at all, and he insisted on this point, since his words might in some cases give the reverse impression. It was his firm belief that everyone had done what it had been possible for him to do, and, indeed, what it had been possible to do, but with the lessons of experience it might perhaps be possible to do still better. Therefore, without criticising anyone, the Committee should endeavour to re-examine its entire organisation, to revise its programme, to retain what should be retained and to eliminate what should be relinquished. It should see whether the machinery and working of the Committee itself, of the Sub-Committees, of the Institute and of the Committee of Directors could not give better results.

It was quite obvious that no criticisms could be made against the French Government, since any such would be the most unfair of all. The French Government had done an admirable deed

when it presented the Committee with an Institute, which it had generously endowed, at a time when its finances were in a critical state ; moreover, that same Government had announced a further subsidy. It would, of course, be possible to express the wish that M. Painlevé could attend the meetings more often, and that the Chairman himself could exercise greater influence. It might be held that the Committee of Directors did not hold the reins sufficiently tight. Its system of meeting at long intervals and its system of substitutes might be criticised. It might be thought that bureaucratic factors dominated the Institute too much. What had actually happened had, in point of fact, been the result of the circumstances in which the Committee had been placed.

M. Destrée was accordingly of opinion that a Committee should be set up, on condition that its membership was restricted, to examine those points in the observations of the National Committees which should be taken into consideration, and conjointly to consider the entire problem and submit the results of its reflections.

After having awakened vast hopes, the Committee, it was true, had given somewhat meagre results. But it must not be forgotten that, on the morrow of the war, there had still existed certain feelings of resentment, which had prevented the reconciliation of scholars and learned bodies. In this connection, the Committee and the Institute had rendered the most noteworthy services by enabling ex-enemies to commune in the field of intellectual co-operation. To-day, ten years after the war, there was a tendency to forget this very great service that had been rendered.

As M. Rocco had said the day before, these various inadequacies might perhaps be due to some doubt as to the actual idea of international intellectual co-operation. Everyone spoke of international intellectual co-operation, but no one knew exactly what it was, and the most confused ideas existed regarding it perhaps even among the members of the Committee itself—at any rate, certainly among the public.

In the first years of its foundation, the masses had imagined the League of Nations to be a sort of super-State and the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation to be a super-Ministry of Education. It had been asked : “Why have you not decided such-and-such a matter ?” The Committee, however, was not a body for the enforcement of decisions. It was not a super-Ministry of Education. Experience had shown its members that, when they put forward a recommendation, however obvious its necessity, that recommendation went to the Council and thence to the Assembly, and from the Assembly to the Governments, which, too often—and this was the most desolating fact of all—allowed it to sleep in their files.

There was one thing which must not be forgotten, and of which the Committee had a right to be proud, namely, the small pamphlet on the instruction of the young in the aims and working of the League. In regard to that point, the Committee had indeed exercised a wide influence, which continued to grow, whereas at the beginning, this branch of its work had appeared quite insignificant. In this connection, again, the Committee had succeeded by means of personal representations, and here again an opportunity was afforded of seeing the slowness with which the Committee's recommendations were carried into effect. When the difficulty of achieving anything in municipal or national affairs was recollected, was not that quite natural in international undertakings ?

M. Destrée did not wish to lend his observations or criticisms more importance than they really possessed. He insisted on the fact that the Committee had been useful. If the original enthusiasm had waned, there was no need for despair, but, on the contrary, the Committee should take courage and elucidate both at Geneva and outside, the idea of intellectual co-operation. The Committee could not be a super-State, nor could it be a super-Academy. Academies were composed of deservedly celebrated scholars and, when a question seemed to them to merit study, they took up the task themselves. It would be rash to attempt to replace them. If, therefore, the Committee could be neither a super-Ministry nor a super-Academy, what would be left for it to do ? M. Destrée would sum up its task in one word : to serve.

To serve what purpose ? Intellectual work in all its forms, since none was to be despised. It might be that, in the meetings at Geneva, scientific work had appeared to predominate, but, in point of fact, science and art were, so to speak, the two wings of intellectuality, and neither could be neglected in favour of the other. The Committee should follow both forms of work. . In what way ?

It should first realise that scientists and the existing learned bodies had not awaited the foundation of the Committee to carry on the task of internationalism. M. Destrée recollected that, at the beginning, when he had approached, in France and Belgium, persons belonging to learned bodies and had offered them the good offices of the Committee, he had been received with extreme coldness. The existing bodies of scholars, whose foremost preoccupation was their independence, had mistrusted the Committee. After ten years' experience, this first opposition had been overcome, since it had been realised that the Committee wished, not to rule, but to serve. Take, for example, the question of copyright, a relatively recent idea in law. Authors and artists had met and had drawn up the International Convention of Berne. Could the Committee replace that instrument ? That would be madness, but it could help authors and artists. In this respect, the Sub-Committee on Intellectual Rights had achieved admirable work. In this field alone, more had been done than in any other field to demonstrate in Italy, at the Rome Conference, the merits of the organisation of intellectual co-operation.

Examples might easily be multiplied, but M. Destrée would confine himself to reverting to the point that the Committee should render services, however small. The first stage on this road was to establish relations. That was the point of view from which the Committee had set out. That was the reason why, when the Institute had been founded, it had been composed of sections entrusted with the supervision of relations in the various fields.

If M. Destrée might make a criticism of the Institute, subject, of course, to the statement he had made at the beginning, the Institute might perhaps have to some degree confused the object

with the means. Once established, these relations between scholars and between institutions should have some tangible conclusion. If he might use a proverb, he might say: "The mill was there, but where was the flour" ? It could not but be observed that results were meagre in comparison with the enormous expenditure of thought and money. Nevertheless, there had been results, and M. Destrée did not wish to under-estimate the importance of the achievement of, for instance, the Museums Office. Before the war, no one had ever imagined the possibility of a meeting of the chiefs of the biggest museums in the world, of their being brought to take a common decision, and to obtain the assistance of the Governments. That was an entirely new thing.

To sum up, the moment had come when the Committee should once again examine the various questions which it had had to consider in the last nine years, seek out those which should be rejected, improve and retain the others, not in a spirit of malevolent criticism, but with good hopes for the future. M. Destrée supported the proposal for a small Committee to study the necessary solutions, it being clearly understood that each member of the plenary Committee and of the National Committees would be entitled to send the Committee of Enquiry any observations he thought fit. No one's voice should be stifled, and even the most absurd criticisms might be developed before the Committee of Enquiry, which should hear all those interested in the question.

M. KRÜSS entirely agreed with M. Destrée that the Committee should show optimism, not pessimism. He did not think that the Committee should drop any one of the subjects it had taken up, but it seemed to him essential now to visualise its task on a higher plane. Certain points of major importance had emerged from the discussions that had been held.

The first essential was to familiarise intellectual circles, and particularly the young, with the aims and working of the League. That point had been emphasised by M. Casares in particular.

In the second place, the Committee had already made an important contribution to an enquiry into the general conditions of intellectual life as a whole ; for example, in connection with libraries. That enquiry might be extended to the big colleges and other intellectual institutions. In the same field, the Committee should take up the questions of the statutes of international associations, of copyright, scientific property and so forth.

Thirdly, there was the problem of what might be called the economy of intellectual life. It was in that matter that co-operation, taken in the true sense of the term, between, for instance, museums, libraries and bibliographies should be developed.

Lastly, there was action to be taken in matters for which there were as yet no international associations on the lines of that taken in the case of the Congress on Popular Arts.

There was, however, some ground for discouragement in the dispersal and whittling down of the Committee's efforts on certain subjects. That, for instance, might be observed in the attempts it had made with regard to the various bibliographies. The Committee's endeavours should now be raised to a higher level, that of bibliography in general, and M. Krüss would like to propose that, while continuing to deal with the different bibliographies, it should set up a committee of experts to consider questions generally applicable to bibliography as a whole. In this way, the Committee's work would appear in a very different light. If general conclusions were to be reached, it was, of course, necessary to make experiments. That had been done in the case of certain special questions. But the time had come to raise the level of the Committee's work, to determine a general programme and to take up its activities again on a loftier and more general plane.

As to the problem of organisation, M. Destrée had recommended simplification, not complication. He had no doubt been referring to the proposal to set up a permanent executive committee. It would, of course, be a complication to create a new body side by side with the existing ones, but there would be one way of simplifying matters. Could not this permanent executive committee fulfil the functions of the Committee of Directors, just as the plenary Committee formed itself into the Governing Body of the Institute with a French Chairman ? This would avoid the formation of a new body.

M. ŠUSTA said that he had attended the meetings of the National Committees and had listened to the criticisms which M. Destrée had set forth so clearly. Many of those criticisms were assuredly the consequences of the post-war state of affairs. Resources were lacking, and there would have been less criticism if the States had had more money to carry out university exchanges and to bring about the co-ordination of libraries. There was, however, an inevitable feeling of misgiving and the organisation of intellectual co-operation required some adjustment. It was a question, however, of adjustment only, for M. Šusta was convinced that there was no need of any fundamental change. In this respect, he did not agree with M. de Reynold, who recommended the democratisation of the organisation of intellectual co-operation through the National Committees. He fully realised how M. de Reynold had been attracted by the example of the Swiss National Committee, which had done such admirable work, but the case was not the same for all the National Committees. Some were confronted with the position already attained, and even with the jealousy of older bodies ; some were fertile in proposals, while others were not. M. Šusta, moreover, thought that it would always be necessary to support the National Committees, to indicate to them the general tone of their activities and to use them as an executive and as an organ of liaison with the different countries.

In regard to the proposed enquiry, several members of the Committee had thought that the most appropriate means would be to follow the Anglo-Saxon parliamentary system, that was to say, to set up a committee of investigation, consisting of four or five members, and working in the manner indicated by M. Destrée.

M. Šusta thought it would be well, when this Committee was formed, to have represented on it the two currents of opinion which had been displayed in the Committee, that was to say, the current of pessimism and that of optimism, so as to have a really complete report to submit to the plenary Committee.



The most important point in the discussion bore on the general lines of the Committee's work. M. Susta, having to leave Geneva that day for family reasons, asked permission to deal now with a concrete question which was bound up with item No. 9 of the agenda—consideration of the Resolutions previously adopted by the Committee and the Chairman's Memorandum.

He wished to refer to the somewhat unfavourable effect of excessive specialisation noted at the present time. However indispensable scientific specialisation might be, it brought with it restrictions which were sometimes disastrous. In the polytechnic schools, for instance, almost all the time was devoted to mechanical questions, while the vaster questions of economics, social legislation, etc., were regarded as valueless. This excessive specialisation was so frequently met with in the medical faculties that nowadays there were no more doctors, only specialists. The same remark applied to the faculties of letters.

This evil was mainly due to the fact that the Governments unduly increased the number of university chairs, whereas it would have been better, on the contrary, to carry out some form of synthetic amalgamation and to develop scientific work in the field of pure research. In this connection, M. Susta warmly supported the observations made on the previous day by Mme. Curie. This tendency to specialise was to be found even in the secondary schools. Formerly, the same master taught mathematics and Latin, and that was better than the specialised education given to-day.

The Institute could, of course, carry out a synthetic investigation into many points, and a report on those lines would be a very valuable document in view of the proposed meeting of Directors of higher education and of the recommendations of the Council of the League.

There was another question which was of particular interest to M. Susta, and which had been dealt with by the Chairman in his memorandum, namely, the teaching of history. In his memorandum, the Chairman said that history should be taught in a more general or more universal spirit. The question perhaps came more properly within the purview of a Congress of Historians. Nevertheless, the Institute and the Committee might also deal with it.

As members were aware, the Congress of Historians met at intervals of five years. The last meeting had been held at Oslo in so happy a spirit of co-ordination that it had been called a scientific Locarno. A special section of the Congress had considered the teaching of history in its relation to present ideas of pacifism. The difficulties of the question had then been realised. It had been impossible to arrive at any except colourless resolutions, and the problem had been referred to a special commission. The latter had been set up by the Committee of Historical Sciences, which worked without interruption. At a meeting at Venice in May last, the Committee too had been confronted with the difficulties of the problem and had had to come to a compromise in order to avoid a rupture. The necessity of eliminating so controversial a question had been realised, and it seemed that the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation would not, any more than the others, be able to enter into the very difficult problem of what should be avoided in the teaching of history.

Each nation was certainly sovereign unto itself in its conception of the teaching of history. Nevertheless, as the Chairman had said in his memorandum, the undue spirit of nationalism in the majority of the present handbooks should be abandoned. The competent section in the Institute might very well be instructed to study what had been done in this respect. It would perhaps be possible to contemplate a fund, derived, for instance, from the Carnegie Endowment, for a competition as to the best methods of disseminating the international spirit. Obviously, there would be no possibility of preparing a school handbook, but a general programme at least, to be followed by the writers of handbooks, could be drawn up. The Institute might appoint a jury to determine the conditions of the competition.

Mlle. BONNEVIE supported the observations made on the previous day by M. Casares, and at the present meeting by M. Destrée, to the effect that the National Committees could not be taken as a basis for the work of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation. If the Minutes of the meeting which had recently been held at Geneva were studied, it would be seen that the National Committees differed enormously from one another. Some of them consisted of five or six members, others of as many as fifty or sixty. Some had been nominated by the Governments, others by scientific bodies or in some other way. Some had large subsidies at their disposal, while others had only meagre resources. There was no less diversity in their activities.

Mlle. Bonnevie also supported the proposal for the formation of a small Committee to re-examine the work and organisation of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation. The Committee of Enquiry should be restricted in number, but all the members of the Committee and of the National Committees should be entitled to make their views known to it by sending in memoranda or otherwise. If the Committee decided to form such a small Committee, it might leave the appointment of the members to the Chairman and the Secretariat.

M. Rocco wished to consider what conclusions could be drawn from the very interesting discussion which had been held. Both in the Committee and outside, there was obviously a movement in favour of a general examination of the position. Neither the work nor perhaps the organisation of the Committee gave entire satisfaction. The criticisms that had been made might perhaps vanish when concrete points were considered, but the prevailing feeling of uneasiness must none the less be taken into account.

The study which was to be undertaken might perhaps lead to the conclusion that it was not possible to do much, but it would none the less have been useful, and the Committee owed it to itself as well as to the scientific world. M. Rocco pointed out that it was a question of a study and not of an enquiry, since the latter word had a derogatory sense in the Latin languages. There was no question of seeking for responsibilities, faults or errors, but only of making a study in the strict sense of the term. That study should be objective and free from preconceived ideas and its only

object should be to seek out the truth. Its first aim should be a conscientious study of what the Committee had done and of what it could do. That examination should bear first and foremost on the question of the nature and of the actual aims of intellectual co-operation. It should then bear on the work already achieved and, if possible, on the plan of work for the coming years.

Again, the question of organisation should be studied, and here, obviously, there was something to be done, especially in regard to the Committee itself, the Governing Body, the Committee of Directors and the Sub-Committees. One of the causes of the uneasiness that had been displayed was this complication of the existing organisation. Clearly, there were many possible solutions. The general tendency seemed to be to simplify the various bodies and to ensure the participation of the entire Committee as intensively as possible in the work of intellectual co-operation. If the proposed Committee of Enquiry were set up, M. Rocco would submit suggestions to it later.

The problem of the Institute was more delicate and complicated. It must not be forgotten that the Institute had been organised by the French Government, which had made, on its behalf, a remarkable effort, which it was even redoubling, and nothing could be done without the previous agreement of that Government. This consideration was bound to have certain practical effects on the Committee's method of work. The relations between the Institute and the Committee must also be examined with a view to obviating the creation of new machinery, and M. Rocco was against the proposal to set up at Geneva another office to do different work.

As to the composition of the proposed Committee, M. Rocco thought it should consist of three members, or at most five, and in his view it should be appointed from among the members of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation. It would obviously be of value to have the opinions of many who were not members of the Committee, notably of the Chairmen and perhaps of the members of the National Committees. But the plenary Committee would run the risk of losing prestige if it requested people from outside to examine fundamental questions.

Mme. CURIE wished first to reply to certain of M. Krüss's remarks concerning bibliographies. It was Mme. Curie herself who had made the initial proposal for the studies in question, and her original idea had been exactly that put forward by M. Krüss, namely, the co-ordination of analytical bibliographies in general for the various sciences. This proposal had immediately been met by numerous objections based on the opinion that the task was an impossible one, because the same methods could not be applied to the different sciences. It was for that reason that Mme. Curie, thinking that it was better to achieve something than to do nothing at all, had consented to the limitation of the enquiry to ascertaining what could be done for each group of sciences separately. Perfection, to be sure, had not been reached, and it would have been better to have a general organisation, but there was no reason why this should not be achieved later. This period of apprenticeship in connection with international co-operation must be continued, since, as M. Destrée had very rightly said, it was an essential condition for service. It was necessary to choose in each case, not only the best method, but the one that was acceptable.

Mme. Curie supported, in principle, M. Destrée's suggestion for a small Committee to undertake a general revision of the organisation of the work of the Committee and of the Institute, it being understood that all other members of the Committee would be entitled to present their views. For this purpose, she urged that all the members of the Committee should be given the necessary documents. They should receive in good time the general account of the Institute's work. The particular part played by each section of the Institute in each piece of work should also be defined—that was to say, the way in which the different tasks were allocated among the different sections should be indicated.

Mme. Curie proposed to send in a memorandum on the problem as a whole.

Mr. MANN accepted unreservedly the definition given by M. Destrée of the Committee's principal duties. There were, however, many ways of serving. He thought that everyone would agree that, hitherto, the Committee had undertaken too many different tasks and that this was one of the causes of the present unrest. Was there not, however, a test for gauging the best services to be rendered by the Committee and by the Institute? In this connection, the question was less one of organisation than a psychological and even a philosophical one. The point to be considered was what were the services which were best calculated to foster intellectual co-operation.

Among the most useful services rendered heretofore, mention had often been made of the pamphlet on the aims and working of the League. It was, in fact, possible to ascertain the effects of that pamphlet. In Great Britain, for instance, it had led to the creation of an immense voluntary organisation, which had placed itself at the service of the good cause and which, by the general dissemination of the pamphlet in question, had aroused genuine enthusiasm in the British people. The reason for that success was simple. The Committee had placed a valuable instrument in the hands of the willing workers concerned. Without that instrument, the British nation would never have succeeded in creating this vast voluntary organisation.

In Mr. Mann's view, it was one of the essential functions of the Committee to supply instruments of work and, in that respect, it had already done useful work in so far as concerned the museums, bibliographies, and so forth. It was this idea of forging tools that should be one of the tests of the utility of the services rendered by the Committee in the international field. If that idea were kept in mind, the Committee would be acting in full conformity with the views of its first Chairman, M. Bergson. The same conclusions had been reached by the educational councils in the United States. These councils had been confronted with similar problems, their assistance had been sought and they had devoted their attention to ascertaining which were the most useful activities. They had come to the conclusion that these activities should have as a result the creation of instruments of work.



M. DE REYNOLD wished to define his point of view :

1. Revision of the activity of the organisation of intellectual co-operation and adaptation of the organisation to the new situation, that was to say, the elaboration of a plan of work.
2. Appointment of a Committee of Study, it being understood that the Committee would have wide powers, even powers of enquiry, the Committee to be chosen from the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and to consist of five members.
3. No creation of new bodies on the grounds of simplification.
4. The opinion and suggestions of the French Government to be requested before the question of the Institute was taken up.

M. BRUNSCHVIG adhered to what he had said on the previous day. There was, however, he thought, a slight misunderstanding as to the way in which the Committee had distributed its work. For instance, it had not yet considered the essential point in the debate, namely, the programme submitted by the Chairman in his memorandum. If it were decided to form a small Committee, the latter should examine the best means for adjusting the present organisation to the aims of intellectual co-operation, but as the plenary Committee would not meet for another year, it should not disperse before its members had agreed on the programme and objects of the proposed Committee of Study. Among the activities mentioned by M. Destrée were some which necessarily advanced slowly, but, as the Chairman had indicated, there were also certain central ideas which were bound to arouse international attention. M. Brunschvicg consequently asked when the Committee would examine the Chairman's memorandum.

M. CORNEJO thought it essential to distinguish between the organ and the function. If the organ were not perfect, it was, at any rate, adequate. It had been created in response to a need, and obviously something could be done to improve its working. In M. Cornejo's opinion, the Committee had attached excessive importance to its supervisory work, and had thereby lost sight of the role it should play as an initiator. That latter role was, however, an essential one. It was not enough for a motorist to inspect his engine : the chief thing for him was to know where he was going. M. Cornejo thought that one factor of vital importance had been unduly neglected, namely, the scientific congresses. Co-operation was the work of scientists taken as a body, and the congresses formed to some degree systematic conferences.

It appeared that all members of the Committee were agreed upon a further examination by a small Committee of the policy of intellectual co-operation, and he hoped that this Committee, recruited from among the members of the plenary Committee, would make the necessary distinction between the organ and the function and, in considering the function, would pay particular attention to the scientific congresses.

M. CASARES agreed entirely with M. de Reynold.

M. LUCHAIRE said that he would submit detailed observations to the proposed Committee of Enquiry. He wished to say that the way in which the discussion had developed gave him deep satisfaction. M. Destrée had spoken of waning enthusiasm, but M. Luchaire's enthusiasm had in no way waned and, if anything could increase it, it was what had been said during the present debate.

Mention had been made of certain criticisms. M. Luchaire would be the last to overlook their importance, especially since, while the Committee had only one opportunity a year of hearing criticisms, the Director of the Institute received them daily and he was accustomed to make allowance for them to a certain extent. He would be very glad of the opportunity that would be given him of explaining his views on certain points before the Committee of Enquiry. Criticisms were made in every direction and they were often most contradictory. M. Luchaire was glad to see that the Committee, taking these criticisms as a starting-point, had placed the discussion on the firm ground of the consciousness of its own task.

It emerged from the discussion that, after the first years of work and inevitable gropings, the Committee now realised the necessity of revising its methods, its conceptions and its work. M. Luchaire had his own views on this subject and he would advance them at the proper time. He was, in any case, very glad to note the decision taken to start at last with a general revision of the work. M. Luchaire himself had been anxious for that revision for some time past. It had also been said, and this was in conformity with one of M. Luchaire's own observations, that the horizon should be enlarged, that the studies on points of detail should to some extent be shelved, that certain problems should be brought out and that the work of intellectual co-operation should be given wider definitions. These suggestions were in conformity with the Director's personal wishes and, in the task which it would undertake, the Committee could count entirely on M. Luchaire's goodwill and experience.

It was not likely, and the fact indeed emerged from the present discussion, that it would be found necessary to make any radical changes. If some wheels did not work well, others functioned satisfactorily, and the Director could speak of them from his own knowledge. In all the branches of its normal activity, information, the establishment of relations, the co-ordination of efforts, the preparation of discussions among technical experts, the creation of certain permanent bodies of international co-operation, the Institute had continued its work and had obtained considerable results. The means available were limited, but in this connection money would be one remedy, although not the only one, for the present situation.

M. Luchaire was glad to note in the Chairman's memorandum approval of the greater part of the work done. He was no less happy to note what had been said with regard to the National Committees. There was no need either for optimism or for pessimism. The Committees were still in the stage of development. Some of them were well developed but others were less so.

M. Luchaire did not think it possible to rely upon them entirely, but he hoped that the day would come when it would be possible to do so. Furthermore, the principal international associations, whose collaboration was one of the essential factors in the work of intellectual co-operation, must not be overlooked.

In regard to the relations between the Institute and the Committee, irrespective of the form of their collaboration, M. Luchaire hoped that it would be as intimate as possible. In this connection, he had listened with pleasure to M. Krüss's suggestion that the Committee itself should, in a form to be determined later, be given a permanent character.

As regards the organisation of the Governing Body, M. Luchaire thought that means should be sought for ensuring a more permanent supervision of the technical operations entrusted to the Institute. Far from wishing to avoid such supervision, M. Luchaire had often suffered from its absence.

With reference to the Chairman's memorandum, he did not know whether the plenary Committee wished to discuss it exhaustively or whether it would refer certain conclusions contained in the Director's report to the Committee which was to be set up. In any case, he entirely agreed with the memorandum in all points. He was happy to note in it the conclusion he himself had foreshadowed, namely, that, after a period of groping, the time had come to elevate and broaden the Committee's work. The Committee would have no more devoted assistant than the Director of the Institute.

The CHAIRMAN said that the Committee would thank M. Luchaire warmly for the tone of his statement. The Committee would assuredly obtain from him the most loyal support.

It appeared that the Committee, agreed to form a Committee of Enquiry. The plenary Committee itself could not act as a Committee of Enquiry, not only for the reason mentioned by M. Rocco, but also because there was a very large number of problems to be studied and this work could not be carried out by the plenary Committee in the restricted time at its disposal. The members of the small Committee would have to be prepared to hold a long session, perhaps lasting more than a week.

It seemed, however, that there was a divergence on one point. The Chairman had thought that, as most of the criticism came from outside, that fact should not be overlooked in the composition of the small Committee in question, and it might be that the plenary Committee would not satisfy public opinion if it formed this new Committee from among its own members. That, however, did not appear to be the view of the members of the Committee. To conciliate the two points of view, the Chairman proposed to set up a small Committee of three members with powers to co-opt from outside persons of experience in the capacity of advisers. Would M. Rocco agree with this suggestion?

M. Rocco thanked the Chairman, and supported the proposal he had just made. Two methods might be visualised: either the small Committee should be authorised to co-opt certain advisers, in which case the number of the latter would be of no importance, or certain persons from outside might be nominated members of the Committee. In the latter case, the members chosen from the plenary Committee should form a majority. The Chairman's suggestion appeared to him admirable.

M. DE REYNOLD concurred in the proposal made by the Chairman and developed by M. Rocco, it being understood that the persons co-opted from outside should only act as advisers and that the effective members of the small Committee should be chosen from the plenary Committee.

M. CASARES also supported the Chairman's proposal. He thought, however, a membership of three too small. The Committee should consist of the Chairman of the plenary Committee, representatives of the various tendencies, as Mlle. Bonnevie and M. Susta had suggested, the Chairman of the Governing Body, etc.

The CHAIRMAN said he was not sure that he would be able to sit on the new Committee.

He thought that the Committee should be instructed to make only a preliminary study, the conclusions of which would come before the plenary Committee, with which the decision would rest. It was very important, that the plenary Committee should not relinquish its power of decision to the small Committee. The latter would submit a report to the plenary Committee at a special session. Such a procedure would guarantee that the various opinions would be expressed. It was essential that the members of the Committee should have the right to send in their suggestions to the small Committee, so that they could make their views known, not only after the small Committee had sent in its report to the plenary Committee, but also during the proceedings of the former Committee.

There was another delicate question. The Chairman thought that the French point of view should be fully represented on the small Committee. Furthermore, it should not be possible in the Committee to override by a vote either the view of the French member or that of any other member. The discussions should lead to an agreement. Lastly, there were certain members of the plenary Committee who sat regularly on the Board of Directors, while others did not do so. It would be useful to have on the small Committee at least one member of the plenary Committee who was not a member of the Board of Directors.

M. BRUNSCHVICG thanked the Chairman for the explanations he had given concerning his proposal. So far as the French Government was concerned, the question was one of procedure affecting the actual constitution of the Institute. There was a sort of contract between the French Government and the Committee, but if the existing conditions were legally bilateral, they would, from the intellectual point of view, only conduce to a strengthening of the link between what the Committee had undertaken and what the French Government and French public opinion had wished to do for the purpose of adjusting material resources, as far as possible, to the intellectual aims in view.

M. DESTRÉE thought it necessary to devote still further thought to the question of the small Committee, whose function, he considered, was exaggerated by the plenary Committee. In his opinion, the small Committee should act as a sort of thinking letter-box, which would receive criticisms. It would only be entitled to classify these criticisms and to obtain information. If its functions were to be enlarged, would it not also be necessary to take nationality into account? Personally, M. Destrée thought that the task could be perfectly well entrusted to a single member. The Committee must not be composed in such a way that it would bring to the plenary Committee practically ready-made resolutions, and it was thus that M. Destrée proposed to maintain the rights of the plenary Committee. Attention must be paid to the effect which would be produced on the public should the Committee appear to find itself forced to appeal to outside help to remedy the present situation.

M. CASARES feared that it would be impossible for the small Committee to content itself with acting as a letter-box. At the meeting of the National Committees, it had been observed that the main feature had been criticism, but that very few practical suggestions had been presented. It was to be feared that the small Committee would therefore receive very few useful proposals.

M. DESTRÉE explained that he had simply asked for time for reflection.

The CHAIRMAN read the following preliminary draft resolution :

“The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.

“Having in view the recommendation put forward on July 19th, 1929, by the meeting of representatives of National Committees,

“Considering it highly desirable that, after seven years' experience, the whole organisation of intellectual co-operation should be carefully examined by a small Committee of persons having real experience of the question :

“Recommends that these persons should be chosen from the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, but should be invited to co-opt certain persons of experience as advisers, and to report to a special meeting of the Committee.”

Mme. CURIE recalled that the original proposal for a revision of the work and of the organisation had come from the Committee itself, and pointed out that that proposal should be mentioned in the terms of the resolution before the recommendation passed by the meeting of the National Committees.

M. Rocco added that the terms of the memorandum should also appear in the statement of reasons.

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

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## EIGHTH MEETING (PUBLIC, THEN PRIVATE).

*Held on Thursday, July 25th, 1929, at 3.30 p.m.*

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Present : All the members of the Committee or their substitutes.

### 372. Account by the Secretariat and the Institute of the Questions dealt with since the Previous Session of the Committee.

#### REPORT ON THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS “EDUCATIONAL SURVEY”.

M. ZIMMERN read and commented on his report.

According to the terms of the resolution of 1928, the editing and control of the *Educational Survey* were to be entrusted to a Committee of three persons, one of whom was to represent the Institute. The Deputy-Director of the Institute had been nominated to undertake this task and had been appointed editor.

His first task had been to familiarise himself, so far as possible, with the special conditions obtaining in the various countries. In default of such knowledge and of a standard of comparison based upon it, the bare facts presented in the official reports must necessarily be incomplete and even misleading. He had therefore undertaken a series of journeys, during which he had visited successively Austria, Czechoslovakia, Poland, the Netherlands, Germany, Denmark, Norway, Sweden and Great Britain. In spite of the brief time available, he had been able, thanks to the courtesy of the authorities, to gain a general insight into the prevailing conditions and to obtain the help of collaborators to whom he had been able to explain the plan and purpose of the *Survey*.

Similar and repeated efforts to secure collaboration from extra-European countries by correspondence had proved less successful, thus emphasising the necessity for personal intercourse and first-hand knowledge as a basis for international co-operation in a subject of such delicacy and complexity.

Thus the first issue of the League of Nations *Educational Survey* would be found to be mainly European in its range. It was hoped that means would be found to overcome this unavoidable limitation in the coming year.

In planning the contents of this number, care had been taken to cover, so far as possible, the different phases of the subject as set forth in the report of the Sub-Committee of Experts.

The CHAIRMAN thanked M. Zimmern for the zeal and enthusiasm with which he had undertaken the task of visiting a number of countries to endeavour to arouse interest in the League's *Educational Survey*. It was difficult to discover anything novel in the field of education. Mrs. Wilson's memorandum on war films and the effects they might have on children was, however, of particular interest.

REPORT ON THE EDUCATIONAL INFORMATION CENTRE (Documents C.I.C.I.212  
and C.A.17.1929).

The SECRETARY summarised the reports on the work of the Geneva and Paris branches of the Educational Information Centre.

In Geneva, the Centre dealt with all official correspondence with Governments on the subjects of the instruction of youth in the aims of the League of Nations; it also collected, and made available by every possible means, information concerning the teaching of international co-operation and the League of Nations. Its work was done in constant co-operation with the League Library and the Information Section of the Secretariat. The Library gave its help for the reading and indexing of articles in periodicals. The Information Section, on the request of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, in 1928, had prepared periodical summaries on the work of the League and forwarded them to some three hundred educational periodicals. In the opinion of the Director of the Information Section, this work had not given very encouraging results except in the forming of new connections. The Committee would therefore have to decide whether it desired this effort to be continued. The Centre also had series of files containing summaries of information given by various countries on the stage reached in instruction concerning the League.

It was also of interest to note that the Information Section, which for several years had adopted a system of inviting journalists to become temporary members of the Section, had decided in 1928 to use the same system for teachers. Thus, in 1928 and 1929, various educators from different countries had been able to follow closely the League's work in their capacity of temporary members of the Information Section.

The Paris branch of the Educational Information Centre had devoted particular work to the preparation of methodical plans for documentation. Part of the analysing of educational periodicals was done in Paris, and the two branches of the Centre had, by a system of exchange of duplicates of index cards, kept each other informed of the progress of their work. The Paris branch had worked in constant co-operation with the Liaison Committee of the major international associations.

M. CASARES noted from the report that the Director of the Information Section considered that there was little use in sending the summary prepared for the schoolmasters to the educational reviews and journals. He thought that, in that case, some other means must be sought of interesting schoolmasters in the League. He had already raised this question in 1927. Notwithstanding the rather poor results obtained, he thought that the experiment should be continued, since the lack of success was probably due to the way in which the summaries had been drafted. He suggested that the drafting should be entrusted to specialists in educational questions, the final revision being left to the Secretariat. The admirable pamphlet, "The Aims and Organisation of the League of Nations", which had been prepared by specialists, showed what could be done by this method. A choice must, in particular, be made among the subjects calculated to bring out the work of the League. Certain *communiqués* to the Press were of no use educationally—that, for example, concerning the Council session at Madrid, which had been confined to a simple exchange of views, without leading to any genuine solution of the questions raised.

The summaries should be drawn up in such a way as to afford some educational interest, that was to say, they should be used as a basis for a schoolmaster's explanations to his class. They should, in fact, be real drafts for lessons, dealing not only with the salient points in the League's activity, but also with the whole scope of its work and adapted to the mental range of children. M. Casares believed that summaries of that sort would make it possible to get into direct touch with school-teachers.

*The Committee agreed that the drafting of the summary by the Information Section for the purpose of educational reviews and journals should be continued, account, however, being taken of the suggestions made by M. Casares.*

**373. Report on the Results of the Publication of the Pamphlet entitled "The Aims and Organisation of the League of Nations" and on the action taken by the Various Countries since the Previous Year to make the League's Aims known to Young People.**

The SECRETARY read a summary of the report (document C.I.C.I.213). He reminded the Committee that the pamphlet, prepared by the Secretariat with the assistance of educational experts, dealt, in a general manner, with the aims and organisation of the League. The pamphlet was suitable for use by school-teachers in all countries. On the basis of it, the schoolmaster could give a general lesson and then bring out those points in the League's work which were of interest to each particular nation, using the documents placed at his disposal, or a special book on the subject which might be published in each country.

The Secretary further reminded the Committee that the Sub-Committee of Experts was not to meet until certain important questions on its agenda justified its convocation. It had not met for two years. There were at present certain sufficiently important questions requiring consideration,

and the Secretary accordingly requested authorisation to convene the Sub-Committee of Experts in the course of the current year.

*The Committee agreed that another meeting of the Sub-Committee of Experts should be convened if funds permitted.*

Mlle. BONNEVIE said that the pamphlet, "The Aims and Organisation of the League of Nations", corresponded to a real need felt by schoolmasters. She had often heard schoolmasters complain that they did not know where to find information concerning the League. Even the League's own documents were difficult to obtain and required long study. These difficulties would be appreciably simplified with the pamphlet as a guide.

M. DESTRÉE said that the Chairman had invited him to speak on this subject. He had not expected to do so, but, in view of the very large number of people who took an interest in the Committee's work, he would endeavour to give the discussions at which the public assisted their rightful place in the general framework of the Committee's activities.

Among the numerous explorations undertaken by the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation in the scientific and artistic fields, the field of teaching had appeared to him particularly worthy of attention—not general teaching which bore on religious beliefs or political opinions, but the teaching of everything that concerned the League. All the members were convinced that the League had a great future. After ten years' existence it was still only a tiny tree, shooting up from the soil, but it was a tree that was bound to grow, and its branches would one day extend over the whole universe. Politicians might perhaps be counted on to foster its growth, but kings and ministers were never anything but figureheads on the ship's prow. They obeyed the movements that came from far down in the ship. It was therefore the ship itself and its crew that must be reached.

If it were desired that the League should become great and strong, public opinion must be conquered, support must be found among the masses, and especially among the masses of children. Enthusiastic, indifferent or hostile opinions existed concerning the League. M. Destrée himself preferred hostility to indifference. The thing to be done now was to persuade the school population that the League's work was the concern of the whole of mankind, and that no one could disregard it. The Committee on Intellectual Co-operation had therefore thought that, in the first place, an attempt must be made to spread among schoolmasters a knowledge of the best methods of implanting in young minds the notion of what the League was and of teaching the next generation to consider the international method as the only method for settling international disputes.

Three years previously, the Committee had convened a Committee of qualified educational specialists. They had been asked, not only to enunciate the principles of the League, but to seek the best methods of broadcasting these principles, taking as their basis a knowledge of the psychology of the different countries. At a number of meetings the Committee had examined every suggestion and every method that had been proposed. The results of its deliberations had been the pamphlet, "The Aims and Organisation of the League of Nations", which had been one of the greatest successes among the League's publications, and which had been translated into several languages and spread throughout the world.

It was essential to create around every great social work a faith and an atmosphere of mysticism. The young man and young woman of to-morrow must be imbued with the conviction that the League could not only help to rid mankind of the scourge of war but could further the spiritual and moral development of the universe. That could be done by sowing seed in space, the seed of charity of philanthropy and of a better universal understanding. To assist schoolmasters in the task demanded of them, information centres had been established at Geneva and at Paris to supply them with all information they might need regarding the League and its work. M. Destrée was convinced that the large public which was listening to him would realise the grandeur of the task undertaken by the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, within the framework of the League, to contribute to the creation of better conditions in the world.

(The Committee went into private session.)

#### 374. Importance of Periodical Congresses in Connection with Intellectual Co-operation: Proposals by M. Cornejo.

M. CORNEJO submitted two draft resolutions, the first of which was as follows :

"As the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation sends representatives to the various scientific, literary and artistic congresses which bring together intellectual workers from all over the world, the Committee should make the summoning of such congresses and the following-up of their results one of its principal activities. It is proposed that a Sub-Committee should be appointed to study and determine :

"1. The means of encouraging intellectual workers to meet at periodical congresses, and the conditions which such congresses should fulfil in order to secure the patronage of the League of Nations.

"2. The practical consequences of this patronage from the point of view of the co-ordination of intellectual work."

M. Cornejo had already explained the reasons for which he had submitted his proposals. He thought that it should be the chief task of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation to devise means for persuading scholars, scientists and artists to meet at periodical congresses. The Committee's object was to endeavour to co-ordinate scientific and literary production throughout the

world. He admitted that the activities coming within that definition were rather individual than collective. Nevertheless, co-operation already existed, since each scholar or scientist benefited by the accumulated knowledge stored up in books. That co-operation, however, had not the same advantages as personal communication by word of mouth.

Everyone realised from the educational point of view the importance of a lesson or lecture delivered by a specialist. A scientific congress was not in any way a synthetic lecture. It was a meeting of authorities in a certain field of intellectual activity, and it was there that co-operative work was actually achieved. Everyone knew how greatly scientific congresses had assisted the progress of the modern sciences, but there were still enormous difficulties in inducing scholars and scientists to meet. Most of them had neither the time nor the funds to do so, although they were anxious that such congresses should be held. If scholars, scientists and artists could find, in the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, a centre which would examine the practical means of convening congresses, extremely valuable results would be obtained, and such action would truly constitute a work of intellectual co-operation.

M. Cornejo referred to a certain number of congresses which had been held before the war, and pointed out how useful a part the Institute could play in this field as a centralising body and a guide. The Secretariat might make an enquiry into the best conditions in which it would be possible to secure the Institute's help in congresses of that kind, and in that way it would be doing extremely important, positive work on behalf of intellectual co-operation, namely, initiating and facilitating scientific congresses.

*The Committee decided to refer M. Cornejo's proposal to the Committee of Enquiry for examination.*

M. CORNEJO said that his second proposal was as follows :

“Whereas an International Congress of Sociology is to meet at Geneva in 1930, the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation recommends the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation to give its attention to this Congress, and to inform the International Committee of the points which the Congress may discuss and of the conclusions it may adopt.”

Explaining his proposal, M. Cornejo reminded the Committee that there was at Paris an International Institute of Sociology, which had been presided over by the most eminent authorities in Europe, and which had already held various congresses. The next Congress was to be held at Geneva in 1930. M. Cornejo, accordingly, would urge the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation to take an interest in the Congress. He drew attention to the importance of objective sociology studies at a time when the different countries were displaying a desire to solve their differences by pacific methods. M. Cornejo added that he was not in any way asking the Committee for financial help for the Congress. His only object was that the subjects on the agenda of the Congress should be communicated to the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation. This merely indicated a display of interest.

*The Committee approved M. Cornejo's proposal.*

**375. General Revision of the Work of the Organisation for Intellectual Co-operation : Method of nominating the Committee of Enquiry.**

The CHAIRMAN reminded the Committee that it was generally left to the Chairman to appoint members of committees of experts. He thought that two people should be consulted in the case of the small Committee which it had been decided to set up : first, the Chairman of the Governing Body, and, secondly, the Secretary-General of the League.

As regards the experts, he had thought that it would be useful to call in specialists both on administrative organisation and on educational subjects. If they were invited to take part in the small Committee's work solely in the capacity of experts, it was not likely that the assistance of those people whom it was desirable to have on a small Committee would be obtained. If they sat as members, they would probably be more ready to co-operate. He therefore proposed to draw no hard-and-fast line between the experts and the members of the Committee, especially as the Committee in question would not make recommendations by a vote. The task of the Committee would be very important. It must be expected that its discussions would last at least a fortnight. The Chairman thought it essential for him to confer with M. Painlevé and the Secretary-General before making the nominations.

M. BRUNSCHVICG, in order to obviate any ambiguity in the discussions of the Committee of Enquiry, thought it well to state clearly whether that Committee could include, as full members, persons alien to the internal life and machinery of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and the Institute. He thought that such advisers should be given only a consultative role, and that a clear line should be drawn between full members and those who only sat in an advisory capacity.

M. DE REYNOLD agreed with M. Brunshvicg.

The CHAIRMAN said that he would accept M. Brunshvicg's view if the latter insisted.

Mr. MAXX would have preferred a Committee of three to a Committee of five, since he thought that the plenary Committee itself would have undertaken the enquiry on its own account if it had had time to do so. It was difficult to find people of real importance who would be able to give any considerable time to the task entrusted to them, but it was even more difficult to obtain their co-operation in the capacity of simple advisers than in that of full members.

Two points of view had been advanced : some thought that the permanent membership of the Committee should be drawn only from the members of the plenary Committee, while others held



that it might include people from outside. It was the current practice in the United States to call in specialists from outside whenever it was desired to make radical changes in a large and complex organisation. The managers, in fact, rarely had time to concern themselves with details, and these were left to specialists. The Committee on Intellectual Co-operation would be showing good sense and confidence in its own strength if it delegated the task of carrying out the proposed reorganisation to a committee of specialists.

M. BRUNSCHVIG pointed out that the divergence of opinion was not so wide as might be supposed. The Committee on Intellectual Co-operation was itself an advisory committee, to which the members devoted only part of their time.

M. CASARES urged that the Committee of Enquiry should consist of five members. He had already given his reasons for this proposal. If at the eleventh hour one of the members of a committee of three were prevented from sitting, the other members would be placed in a most embarrassing position. Furthermore, if the Committee had to co-opt experts from outside with full powers, there was reason for fearing that the delegation of the plenary Committee would be submerged. Personally, he had no objection in principle to giving all members of the small Committee full powers, irrespective of whether they belonged to the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation or not.

Mlle. BONNEVIE would have preferred the Committee to consist of only three members of the plenary Committee, but she would not press her point of view, for she thought that the decisions to be taken would largely depend on the conversations which the Chairman was to have with the Secretary-General and M. Painlevé. She therefore proposed that it should be decided that the small Committee should consist of not more than five members of the plenary Committee.

As to the consultation of outside experts, Mlle. Bonnevie reminded the Committee that it was its object to secure the co-operation of the best qualified authorities. She thought that here again it would be well to leave the decision to the Chairman after consulting the Secretary-General and M. Painlevé, or to the small Committee itself, once it had been appointed.

Mlle. Bonnevie further urged that the date of the Committee's first meeting should be fixed as soon as possible. The month of January would, she thought, be acceptable to the universities.

M. KRÜSS shared Mlle. Bonnevie's opinion concerning the number of members of the plenary Committee to be delegated to the small Committee, the latter preserving the right to call in experts either as full members or merely in an advisory capacity.

The CHAIRMAN read the following proposal, in which his own proposal was merged with that of M. Destrée :

"The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation requests the Chairman, in consultation with the Secretary-General of the League of Nations and with the Chairman of the Governing Body of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, to appoint a small Committee of not more than five members of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation to study the programme, the work and the organisation of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and of the organisations under its authority and to give opinions on improvements which might be introduced therein. The Committee shall be free to add to its number, after consultation with the Chairman, not more than three other persons possessed of special knowledge and experience with regard to the problems under consideration.

"When the work of the Committee is finished, it will report thereon to the Chairman, who shall convene a meeting of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation to consider what steps should next be taken."

M. KRÜSS thought that reference should be made to the resolution adopted by the Committee at its last session concerning the revision of resolutions taken previously. This would clearly bring out the fact that the Committee was taking action independently of the criticisms and suggestions advanced by the National Committees, for, even if the latter had not met, the Committee would have adopted the decision to reorganise its work.

The SECRETARY pointed out that it was difficult to avoid a reference to the meeting of the National Committees since the entire discussion at the recent meetings had originated in the examination of the report in the meeting of the National Committees as recorded in the Minutes.

*The Chairman's proposal was adopted at the first reading.*

The SECRETARY pointed out that, from the opinions which had been expressed, there emerged the view that the persons appointed to form part of the small Committee could not send substitutes. He noted with satisfaction that the Chairman had been given a certain measure of independence, which would enable him to take action in any circumstances that might arise.

The convocation of the Committee would depend on the funds available. It was not likely that the Committee could be convened before the end of the current year. If it were desired to wait until the suggestions of the National Committees had been received, as appeared desirable to the Committee, it would be hardly possible for the small Committee to meet before 1930.

The most favourable meeting-place appeared to be Geneva. The Secretary, however, urged that the Committee should leave the Chairman free to take a decision if difficulties arose.



M. DESTRÉE regretted that he would be unable to form part of the small Committee, but he proposed to send in his observations, and would hold himself at its disposal to state his point of view, if required. He thought that each member might inform the Chairman at once of the way in which he expected to dispose of his time when the small Committee was convened.

**376. Grant from the Peruvian Government to the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation.**

M. CORNEJO stated that his Government had authorised him to announce the Peruvian Government's offer to make an annual grant of 25,000 French francs to the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation.

M. LUCHAIRE said that he would officially transmit his thanks to the Peruvian Government. He desired to present them personally to M. Cornejo.

**377. Report on the Meeting of the Representatives of the National Committees.**

The SECRETARY read the resolutions adopted at the meeting of the representatives of the National Committees (Annex 15).

With regard to Resolution II(a), M. KRÜSS pointed out that the first draft of this resolution had proposed that no expert should be appointed by the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation without the agreement of the National Committees. That would amount to prescribing that the Committee should only choose experts from each country from a limited list prepared by the National Committee.

M. ROCCO observed that the question of the choice of experts was one of those in which the National Committees took the greatest interest. There was no difficulty in understanding that certain National Committees were discontented with the nomination, as national experts, of people who were almost unknown in their own countries. The Committee, therefore, should take into account the recommendation expressed by the meeting of representatives of the National Committees. He added that these Committees were the link between the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and scholars and scientists in the different countries. If the Committee refused to allow them to take part in the nomination of the experts, it would thereby be diminishing the National Committees' prestige in their own countries.

M. DE REYNOLD, as Chairman of the Swiss National Committee, associated himself warmly with what M. Rocco had said. The National Committees were anxious to be consulted, or at least warned, whenever steps were taken to appoint in a national capacity the experts belonging to their countries. The question involved both good order and courtesy.

Mlle. BONNEVIE pointed out that the resolutions now under examination had been discussed at length by the meeting of the representatives of the National Committees and that the terms of those resolutions could not be altered.

The SECRETARY explained shortly the way in which experts were nominated. Nominations were made neither by the plenary Committee nor by the Sub-Committees. For the past four years, when experts had to be chosen, the secretary of the Sub-Committee prepared the list, after consulting the Director of the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, and submitted it to the Chairman of the Committee. That list invariably represented the result of an enquiry undertaken by the section concerned in the Institute and by the Secretariat. It might have happened that one or two people had been appointed who had been wrongly believed to be the best qualified in their particular country. In future, in order to avoid friction with the National Committees, it would be possible to warn them before the experts were appointed. In that case, before the choice was made, in accordance with the customary method, by the Chairman of the Committee from the list prepared by the Secretary and the Director of the Institute, the National Committees would be consulted and would be asked whether they had any objection to the nomination of an expert. The list would be submitted to the Chairman for approval only later.

Mme. CURIE pointed out that, in that case, there was a danger that, when experts had to be nominated, the whole affair would be turned into a competition among candidates, as occurred for the posts of the Institute. That would be a source of complication.

M. DESTRÉE agreed with Mme. Curie. He fully realised the reasons for which appointments should be made only after consulting the National Committees, but he urged that the Committee should be placed under no obligation to consult them.

The SECRETARY pointed out that, in the past, complications had generally arisen from the omission to consult the National Committees. Moreover, when an appointment was to be made, it was necessary to make certain that the competent authorities in the country concerned were not opposed to it. He added that the terms of the resolution passed by the National Committees gave the Chairman complete liberty.

In regard to Resolution III (c), dealing with the periodical meeting of conferences of the National Committees, the Secretary noted, from the discussion which had been held, that the Committee was in principle in favour of the periodical convocation of such conferences, provided that the budget funds permitted and that the questions on the agenda justified it. He reminded the Committee that the twenty-eight National Committees represented at the last meeting had defrayed the travelling costs of their delegates. The Conference had confined itself to expressing

a recommendation that the Committee would be good enough to convene the representatives of the National Committees in the same conditions as on the last occasion.

*The Committee adopted the following resolution :*

“The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation considers it desirable, in principle, that meetings of the National Committees should be held periodically at Geneva, provided the necessary appropriations can be made in its budget and that the items on the agenda justify such meetings.”

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#### NINTH MEETING (PRIVATE).

*Held on Friday, July 26th, 1929, at 10 a.m.*

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Present : All the members of the Committee or their substitutes with the exception of M. Cornejo and M. Susta.

#### 378. Question of the Inter-American Institute : Adoption of a Draft Resolution.

*The following draft resolution, formulated by M. CASARES, was adopted with an amendment, proposed by M. CORNEJO, for the addition of the words “to the work of intellectual co-operation” :*

“The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation notes with interest the proposal to create an Inter-American Institute of Intellectual Co-operation. The Committee regards this as a result of the efforts made to develop the spirit of international co-operation ; notes with pleasure that the contemplated programme of the new Institute comes within the scope of the work undertaken by the intellectual co-operation organisation set on foot by the League of Nations, and hopes that within this scope, regarded from the universal point of view, the Inter-American Institute will render valuable assistance to the work of intellectual co-operation.”

#### 379. Exchange of Children in Secondary Schools : Adoption of a Draft Resolution.

*After various amendments had been submitted, the draft resolution was adopted in the following form :*

“The Committee has noted the resolution adopted by the ninth Assembly concerning the organisation of the exchange of secondary-school pupils and has instructed the Institute to continue its good offices with a view to the carrying out of the arrangements provided for in the said resolution.”

#### 380. Representation of the Committee on the Child Welfare Committee.

The SECRETARY said that he could not be quite certain that the budget would supply the requisite funds for an allowance to a representative of the Committee on the Child Welfare Committee. He asked for authorisation to consider, first, whether the budget would make it possible to send a member of the Committee to the Child Welfare Committee, and, secondly, whether the agenda of the latter Committee was of sufficient interest to require the presence of a representative of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation. He would not, moreover, fail to confer with the Chairman on the subject.

He suggested that M. Casares might perhaps be willing, if need be, to represent the Committee on the Child Welfare Committee.

*The Secretary's suggestions were approved.*

#### 381. Relations between the Educational Cinematograph, Television and Broadcasting, and Suggestions to be submitted to the Governing Body of the International Educational Cinematographic Institute on the Enquiry that the Council of the League of Nations had asked that Institute to carry out in regard to the Employment of Television and Broadcasting in the Service of Cinematography : Adoption of a Draft Resolution.

*The draft resolution was adopted in the following form :*

“The Committee, having been requested by the Council of the League of Nations to study the question of the relations between the educational cinematograph, television and broadcasting, after hearing the Director of the International Educational Cinematographic Institute at Rome, considers that it is not necessary for the International Educational Cinematographic Institute to include these matters in its sphere of action, except for purposes of information and documentation regarding the progress of science in these spheres.

“Accordingly, it endorses the conclusions of the report submitted by the Director of the International Educational Cinematographic Institute and instructs the Secretary to forward them to the Governing Body of that Institute at its next meeting.”

**382. Authors' Rights : Adoption of the Draft Resolution.**

M. GALLIÉ thought he was right in saying that the plenary Committee was in agreement with the Sub-Committee on Intellectual Rights to recommend, in connection with scientific property, the convocation of a small Committee of Experts on Insurance. He suggested that it would be well to complete paragraph 4 of the draft resolution as follows :

“Continuation of the enquiry on scientific property in particular by the meeting of experts recommended by the Sub-Committee.”

It was essential that this consultation of experts should be held.

The SECRETARY did not consider M. Gallié's addition necessary since the draft resolution under discussion had the effect, not of cancelling the other resolutions, but of completing them. The point mentioned by M. Gallié was expressly mentioned in other resolutions.

M. LUCHAIRE recalled the general question of the legal and social conditions of intellectual workers, and, in particular, the enquiry which the Institute had been authorised to make concerning the legal and social conditions of certain classes of non-salaried workers—in particular, doctors.

The SECRETARY pointed out that the draft resolution began as follows :

“The Committee, in approving these proposals, considers that the tasks assigned to the Institute by the Sub-Committee's resolutions should be fixed as follows.”

M. LUCHAIRE asked that it might be recorded in the Minutes that the draft resolution under discussion did not exclude certain subjects not enumerated in it.

*The draft resolution was adopted in the following form :*

“The Sub-Committee on Intellectual Rights has endorsed the following proposals :

“The Committee, in approving these proposals, considers that the tasks assigned to the Institute by the Sub-Committee's resolutions should be fixed as follows :

“1. Preparation of the Brussels Diplomatic Conference in 1935, *i. e.*, all the questions relating to authors' rights. The Institute will publish the studies on this subject in one or several booklets.

“2. Consideration of the possibility of unifying the Berne and Havana Conventions.

“3. Study of a model publisher's contract.

“4. Continuation of the enquiry on scientific property.

“5. Regime of international associations not established for purposes of gain.”

**383. General Revision of the Work of the Organisation for Intellectual Co-operation : Nomination of a Committee of Enquiry : Adoption of the Draft Resolution.**

The SECRETARY wished to have precise indications of the practical way in which the Committee understood the following passage in the draft resolution :

“The Committee shall be free to add to its number, after consultation with the Chairman, not more than three other persons. . .”

Did that mean that the members of the small Committee were to meet first and only then to invite other persons ? That would complicate the procedure and would make it necessary to have two meetings. The Secretary asked for authorisation to make the necessary enquiries in writing before the meeting, so that the latter would be attended both by the members of the Committee and by the co-opted members conjointly. The Secretary would, of course, confer with the Chairman concerning these written consultations. This method would permit of much saving of time and money.

M. BRUNSCHVIGG drew attention to the words “the Committee shall be free to add to its number”. Did it follow that the Committee would have to be constituted before it could take this decision ? He thought that the question was simply one of drafting.

The SECRETARY said that he did not suggest any change in the drafting. It would suffice if his observations were recorded in the Minutes and if the Committee agreed that the resolution should be carried out by the Secretariat in that sense.

*The Secretary's suggestions were approved.*

M. DESTRÉE proposed that the first sentence in the resolution should be completed by the words “so as to increase the positive results of their work”.

It was essential that the small Committee should be familiar with the intentions of the plenary Committee and that it should not give too wide a sense to the phrase “to give opinions on improvements which might be introduced therein”.

Mme. CURIE approved M. Destrée's amendment. The original text might create the impression that the intention was to extend the Committee's activities.

M. KRÜSS suggested that the second sentence should be amended to read as follows :

“The Chairman will be empowered to add to the Committee's number, after conferring with the members of the Committee, not more than three other persons. . .”

M. LUCHAIRE thought that this amendment would make the resolution more clear.

M. CASARES pointed out that the amendment would change the nature of the powers of the members of the Committee.

M. DESTRÉE observed that the Chairman at all times retained his powers as Chairman of the Committee, and that it was understood, if not explicitly stated, that he was at all times entitled to attend the meetings of the Committee of Enquiry.

*The draft resolution was adopted in the following form :*

“The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation requests the Chairman, in consultation with the Secretary-General of the League of Nations and with the Chairman of the Governing Body of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, to appoint a small committee of not more than five members of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation to study the programme, the work and the organisation of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and of the organisations under its authority and to give opinions on improvements which might be introduced therein so as to increase the positive results of their work. The Committee shall be free to add to its number, after consultation with the Chairman, not more than three other persons possessed of special knowledge and experience with regard to the problems under consideration.

“When the work of the Committee is finished, it will report thereon to the Chairman, who shall convene a meeting of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation to consider what steps should next be taken.”

The SECRETARY raised the question of the date of the small Committee's meeting. It was difficult to fix the date at once, but after all the necessary enquiries had been made, and seeing that the majority of the members of the Committee were professors, it might be anticipated that the meeting would be held during the Easter vacation.

Mlle. BONNEVIE wondered whether it would not be possible to fix the meeting for January next.

The SECRETARY replied that he was obliged to take the most pessimistic view in anticipating the consequences of the adoption of the draft resolution. It would obviously be preferable to hold a meeting in January, but if that were impossible, neither February nor March would be suitable, and Easter would be the best date to have in mind.

Furthermore, he understood that the National Committees would not be consulted. In the case, however, of the National Committees of remote countries, that of Japan, for instance, the above procedure would be a way of showing that they had not been forgotten at the time when the plenary Committee had its future under consideration. Even if the National Committees sent no very valuable suggestions, they might nevertheless be shown that they had not been disregarded in this important matter.

The consultation of the National Committees would involve a delay of not more than one month. Before drafting a letter, the Secretary would have to await the approval by the Council of the plenary Committee's report.

The CHAIRMAN wondered whether it would not be possible for the Secretary to send an unofficial letter at once.

The SECRETARY replied that that would be unconstitutional. He would be averse to giving the impression that he was taking the Council's approval for granted. He could not write officially unless he were covered by a resolution.

The CHAIRMAN thought that a delay of one month made some difference.

M. ROCCO suggested that the Committee should adopt a resolution instructing the Secretariat to make enquiries with the National Committees.

M. CASARES pointed out that this resolution, too, would have to be approved by the Council.

The CHAIRMAN observed that, in the case of the remoter National Committees like that of Japan and that of the United States, the members of the Committee belonging to these countries could undertake to give them the necessary information.

M. DESTRÉE agreed that the National Committees should be consulted, but thought that, if the consultation were to be useful, they must be asked definite questions.

M. CASARES recalled the observation made on the previous afternoon by M. Destrée as to the desirability of consulting the members of the Committee concerning the possibility of their sitting on the small Committee. Personally, he would be prevented by his duties from doing so.

Further, as and when the Secretariat received the written observations from the members of the Committee, he would suggest that they should be communicated to the other members. That would constitute a first exchange of views.

The SECRETARY said that it would be difficult to transmit replies separately. He would communicate the replies received every two or three weeks, so far as possible, in a collective text.

*The Committee directed the Secretary to consult the National Committees as well.*

**384. Importance of Periodical Congresses in connection with Intellectual Co-operation :  
Proposals by M. Cornejo (Continuation).**

The SECRETARY reminded the Committee that it had approved one of M. Cornejo's proposals concerning the International Congress on Sociology, and had referred the other proposal concerning scientific congresses to the Committee of Enquiry. He hoped that the information to be furnished by the Institute would be given in the normal way—that was to say, that it would be presented in the form of a chapter in one of the reports to the competent Sub-Committee. If any other procedure were adopted, there was a danger of being submerged with applications from congresses to see the reports sent to the Committee.

**385. Films relating to the League (Continuation).**

M. ROCCO explained that Mr. Judd, Secretary of the Educational Committee of the British League of Nations Union, had asked, in a letter to the Chairman of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, that the Committee should take action with a view to reducing the price of films dealing with the subject of the League.

The question having been referred to the Information Section of the Secretariat, the latter had given certain information, as a result of which the situation appeared to be somewhat different from what it had seemed to be according to Mr. Judd's letter. In actual fact, the Information Section had no funds available for the production of films, and it produced none. It used, however, the services of certain private organisations in particular, the Société générale des films. Arrangements had been made with this company, among them one for fixing the price of the films sold by the company, but the Secretariat had reserved the right to make reductions in favour of any organisation or person applying for the purchase of films direct to the League.

It must, however, be recognised that, even at the reduced prices arranged by the Secretariat, there was a serious obstacle to the sale of films owing to the Customs duties imposed by the different countries. The English Customs had demanded £7 sterling for the film mentioned by Mr. Judd in his letter.

In these circumstances, it would not be easy to secure a reduction, however desirable, in the price of the films concerning the organisation and work of the League.

Apart from the most natural method of attaining this object—that was to say, the direct production of films by the League itself, there was another effective method, namely, the reduction or, still better, the abolition of import duties on films dealing with the League.

In this connection, it would be possible to contemplate an agreement between the League and the various Governments with a view to obtaining, in application of Article 7 of the Covenant, exemption from duties for films sold direct by the Secretariat.

The International Educational Cinematographic Institute at Rome had already considered the problem in so far as all educational films were concerned, and was reserving its right to submit certain practical proposals to the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.

The Customs duties in the different countries were absolutely identical on theatrical films of a speculative character and on educational films. This treatment had had unfortunate consequences in connection with the importation of educational films, which, in ratio to their lower value, were taxed proportionately more heavily than theatrical and speculative films.

M. DESTRÉE believed that these efforts had good prospects of success. In the early days of the cinema industry, when the only films produced had been commercial ones, there had been justification for the measures that had been taken. Nowadays, when educational films were produced, it would be right to make a distinction. He believed that the majority of the States agreed that articles intended for teaching or educational purposes should be exempt from duty. That exemption should apply to the educational cinema. He added that in Belgium, although there were taxes on films, all matter intended for teaching establishments was exempt from duty.

The CHAIRMAN thanked M. Rocco for his communication. The question to be determined was whether the Committee should at once adopt a proposal or wait until the question had been examined by the Rome Institute and until the latter had submitted definite suggestions.

The SECRETARY proposed that M. Rocco's statement should be transmitted, not only to the Governing Body of the Rome Institute for its next meeting, but also to the Information Section, with a request to examine the possibility of improving the present position.

M. DESTRÉE said that it would be also very useful to refer the question to the Government delegates to the Institute. Personally, he would do his utmost to obtain exemption from duty in Belgium, even in the absence of an agreement between the League and the Belgian Government.

M. ROCCO pointed out that there were no Government delegates to the Educational Cinematographic Institute. He observed that the League of Nations had an Educational Cinematographic Institute at its disposal. Although the Institute was not intended to produce films, an exception might perhaps be made for the films of the League.

*The Secretary's proposals were adopted.*

**386. Consideration of the Resolutions previously adopted by the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and of the Memorandum by the Chairman of the Committee on its Future Work.**

The SECRETARY reminded the Committee that the report of the Institute (document C.A.16.1929) and the Chairman's memorandum (Annex 16) were to be referred to the Committee of Enquiry.

The CHAIRMAN thought, nevertheless, that it would be useful to know whether the members of the plenary Committee had any remarks to make on the subject.

*The Committee decided briefly to review the five categories of questions as classified by the Institute and the Secretariat.*

I (a). *Questions eliminated by the Committee.*

No observations.

I (b). *Resolutions rendered purposeless in the Present Circumstances.*

With reference to the "International Who's Who", the CHAIRMAN said that this question might possibly be raised again, as the American publisher had written to him that he had found a French publisher.

M. LUCHAIRE replied that it would be understood that, if need be, this question would be removed from category I (b) and placed among the resolutions to which effect might still be given.

The SECRETARY pointed out that the Committee of Directors had had before it a proposal by Mr. Wilberforce, but had decided that it would be premature to take up that proposal solely on the ground that it was thought that a French publisher had been found. It would be necessary to have quite definite proposals. In any case, the question could not be brought up again except before the Board of Directors.

II. *Questions Postponed.*

M. LUCHAIRE observed that the question of *archæological researches* was dealt with in a passage in the Chairman's memorandum. He drew attention to the intrinsic importance of the question and observed that, in the Institute's comments on this resolution, it was stated that the execution of the resolutions already adopted on the subject had been temporarily postponed owing to the lack of the necessary resources for carrying on this complicated work. He noted that the plenary Committee had not changed its views with regard to this resolution.

III (a). *Resolutions carried into Effect.*

No observations.

III (b). *Resolutions in course of Execution.*

With reference to *scientific researches*, M. LUCHAIRE reminded the Committee that, under a resolution taken in 1922, it had launched the idea of an international loan and credit fund for subsidising research undertakings of an international collective character.

He wondered whether it would be expedient to consider that subject as officially closed. The idea in itself was a very interesting one; the Committee must not give the impression of having relinquished it, since it was possible that financial circles in certain countries might be ready to assist in carrying it out.

Mme. CURIE approved these observations.

*The Committee decided to include this resolution among the "Questions Postponed."*

*The Committee also took note of the report which it had just examined and referred it to the Committee of Enquiry.*

M. LUCHAIRE added that it was also understood that, the other categories of resolutions having been examined by the various Sub-Committees, the plenary Committee had approved their classification.

In reply to an observation of Mme. Curie, the SECRETARY said that the Institute would send to the various members of the Committee the reports prepared by it for the Sub-Committees each year concerning the work of the different sections.

Mme. CURIE said that the Secretary might also possibly send suggestions or documents on any questions with regard to which he might have proposals to make for a distribution of work between the Institute and the Secretariat.

The SECRETARY pointed out that the allocation of work as between the Secretariat and the Institute had been sufficiently defined, and that hitherto there had been no friction.

Mme. CURIE explained that the Secretariat might, in a perfectly friendly spirit, contemplate the possibility of lightening the Institute's burden. The members of the Committee, on their part, should know whether any suggestions they might have to present regarding the division of the work between Geneva and Paris were acceptable.

M. LUCHAIRE suggested that the arrangement made between the Institute and the Secretariat concerning the division of work should be communicated to the Committee of Enquiry.

*This suggestion was approved.*

387. *Report by the Director of the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation on the Work of the Institute (Document C.A.18.1929).*

I. *General Survey.*

M. LUCHAIRE wished merely to point out that the past year had been one of normal work. Without there being any need for pessimism, the Institute had been somewhat embarrassed by the shortage of money.

## 2. *Assembly.*

M. LUCHAIRE thought that the 1928 Assembly had perhaps confirmed the sympathy displayed by the 1927 Assembly in somewhat warmer terms.

The CHAIRMAN said that had been his impression also.

## 3. *Government Delegates.*

M. LUCHAIRE said that the Government delegates in their several capacities—since their meetings were not official—had become one of the strongest supports of the Institute, particularly since not all countries had National Committees and some of the National Committees were not very fully developed. As a result of conversations with the Government delegates, any overlapping with the work of the National Committees had been avoided. Additional grants-in-aid to the Institute were due, in particular, to the Government delegates. The number of Governments making grants-in-aid had increased from eleven to twenty in one year; that number included Peru, whose subsidy had been announced by M. Cornejo.

Mlle. BONNEVIE reminded the Committee that, in the previous year, it had discussed the question of the utilisation of the national grants-in-aid. She had said, and the Committee had agreed with her, that the national grants-in-aid should go to the general budget of the Institute and should not be tied by any special conditions. She had seen in a document that one national grant-in-aid was tied by certain conditions concerning the Galerie d'Orléans. The effect of tying up national grants-in-aid to certain conditions was calculated to limit the freedom of the plenary Committee and to impair the international character of the Institute.

M. CASARES asked whether Mlle. Bonnevie's observation referred to the grants-in-aid given by certain Governments in Latin America for the translation of national works into French.

Mlle. BONNEVIE replied in the negative.

The CHAIRMAN pointed out that the two questions were quite different. The principle to which Mlle. Bonnevie had referred had been reaffirmed more than once by the Committee.

M. LUCHAIRE said that he had never accepted any Government conditions concerning general grants-in-aid made to the Institute. As M. Casares had said, there were cases where Governments had given a certain sum for particular objects, and that had formed the subject of a footnote to the Director's report.

It might happen that a State, when paying a grant-in-aid, referred in discreet terms to the fact that the staff of the Institute did not include one of its nationals, but the Director of the Institute had never committed himself. Furthermore, the Committee of Directors and the Governing Body always retained the last word in regard to appointments.

As to Mlle. Bonnevie's special remark, M. Luchaire thought that the question might be reduced to the following: one State, in giving its grant, had intimated that, if the Galerie d'Orléans scheme was realised, it would be prepared to give a special grant.

## 4. *National Committees.*

M. LUCHAIRE drew attention to the excellent relations which the Institute had had in the current year with the National Committees. Almost daily communication took place with the Committee in the United States. The multiplication of direct and personal relations with the National Committees and their members greatly facilitated the general work of the Institute.

## 5. *International Associations : Congresses.*

M. LUCHAIRE observed that the attendance of representatives of intellectual co-operation at congresses was not only advantageous for the Institute but also increasingly agreeable to the organisers; the Institute was beginning to acquire a certain amount of influence at the various congresses.

## 6. *Relations with the Press and the Public.*

M. LUCHAIRE called attention to a special report in an annex concerning the work of the Information Section, whose duties in regard to the publications service were becoming increasingly heavy. The Information Section had not been sufficiently well equipped to be able to develop much the work of giving information to the Press on the Institute's activities.

The CHAIRMAN asked whether it was proposed to increase the Information Section. Relations with the Press were perhaps desirable, but certainly not essential.

Mme. CURIE thought that no new appointments should be made until the Committee was acquainted with the results of the general examination to be undertaken by the Committee of Enquiry.

M. LUCHAIRE said that he himself had intended to make that proposal to the Governing Body. In his report he had referred, not to an increase in the staff, but to a better choice of staff. It would, in particular, be necessary to have a good editor. The only questions were those of a little more money and a better choice.



7. *Relations with the Countries and National Services.*

M. LUCHAIRE drew attention to one of the Institute's activities the importance of which had been emphasised by the Committee, not only for the Paris Institute, but also, as M. Destrée had observed, for the Rome Institute. No serious extension of the Institute's activities could be considered until a wide network of relations had been established with the various countries. In this connection, he would draw attention to the development of the national services undertaken this year, although as yet on a very modest scale.

Mlle. BONNEVIE wished to submit in this connection a remark which bore a certain relation to her previous observations concerning national grants-in-aid. The fact that certain countries gave grants-in-aid, with a view to having a special service, constituted a danger, and compromised the international character of the Institute, since it allowed such countries to exercise greater influence than was desirable.

M. DE REYNOLD did not altogether share Mlle. Bonnevie's misgivings. Switzerland paid a contribution to the Institute and had no national service. There were different points to be considered. M. de Reynold did not, in fact, understand the use of these national services. The various sections in the Institute and its officials should be in contact with the relevant organisations in all countries. Further, there were already in existence the National Committees and the Government delegates. What, then, was the object of officials appointed to the national services? It was to be feared that the list of these officials might grow considerably. Doubtless, they received small salaries, but the aggregate would make up a certain sum, and their appointment constituted an extension of the bureaucratic character of the Institute.

M. TANAKADATE said that the official appointed to the Japanese national service was a Russian, a former student in a Japanese university, and a very competent person.

M. LUCHAIRE agreed with Mlle. Bonnevie that there should be no undertaking towards a country which had given a grant to appoint an official to represent the interests of that country in the Institute, and he would be very glad if the Committee would confirm that principle in categorical terms, since pressure had sometimes been brought to bear upon him. He hoped that the Committee would declare that there was no relation between a grant-in-aid and the appointment of an official for a special service. Nevertheless, if it had been said (by the Chairman himself) that ever since the Institute had been created there had been no occasion to observe any special influence exercised by the French Government, it could also be stated that no influence was exercised by any country whatever. The appointment of certain officials to ensure closer relations with the various countries had helped the Institute to obtain better information and had facilitated its endeavours, but there had been no national influence brought to bear in the Institute itself.

In reply to M. de Reynold, M. Luchaire said that the term "national service" was somewhat pompous, and personally he could have done very well without it. He had endeavoured to explain in Chapter 7 of his report the working of these services.

M. DE REYNOLD replied that he had not found in Chapter 7 of the report all the explanations he would like; for instance, he would have been glad to know the criterion adopted for countries having a national service. There were many inequalities in the list of countries appearing in the report. The Director of the Institute had said that one of the National Committees in closest correspondence with the Institute was that of the United States. There was, however, no national service for that country. There were, on the other hand, national services for Greece, Hungary, Japan and other countries. Since these national services had been inaugurated, it might be assumed that the tendency would be to create them for countries at least as important as Greece. The result would be an increase in the staff list and in the budget, and that would not be justified by present conditions. It would be better to keep the money for intellectual co-operative work, for the printing of year-books and for the raising of salaries.

Mme. CURIE associated herself with the arguments submitted by Mlle. Bonnevie and M. de Reynold, and wished to advance another objection. The national services being subsidised in part from outside, this constituted an advantage for the more powerful countries, which could thus acquire a preponderating influence in the Institute. Such a system was not a democratic one. The Institute should, so far as possible, avoid all separation as between the countries, and encourage their collaboration. Mme. Curie would prefer that there should be no question of national services in the Institute subventioned by the different countries.

M. CASARES supported M. de Reynold's remarks.

M. KRÜSS thought that the Committee's attitude to this question should depend on the importance it attached to the co-operation of the National Committees. A knowledge of psychology was required if the Committee was to co-operate effectively with them. M. Krüss therefore thought it very useful to have officials dealing with these relations, not only from the technical point of view, but also from the psychological point of view. It would, moreover, be a good thing for the role played by these officials appointed to the national services to be strictly limited.

In reply to Mme. Curie's observation that it was the richer countries which benefited by the creation of the national services, M. Krüss ventured to point out that, in the list of countries having a national service, there were some which could not be qualified as wealthy.

Mr. MANN said that Mlle. Bonnevie's remarks led him to bring up a practical question. If the officials appointed to the national services were paid from the general budget of the Institute, it followed that they were under the strict supervision of the Director. If, on the contrary, they were paid direct by the countries giving the grants-in-aid, the Director's control was less rigorous

than it should be, and the danger pointed out by Mlle. Bonnevie was a real one. The question whether the countries should be encouraged to send to the Institute independent officials paid by them, or whether their grants should be appropriated *in toto* to the general budget of the Institute, should be cleared up. The problem was a psychological one, since it was only human to be loyal to the party from whom one received one's salary.

M. LUCHAIRE said that whatever the method of paying the officials belonging to the national services, they were under the Director's authority, and the grants given by the States or private persons were appropriated to the general budget. There was no question that these officials were on the same footing as the other officials.

Mme. CURIE objected that, nevertheless, they were engaged at the Institute because certain countries had paid for the services to which they were attached. That did not appear to be regular.

M. Rocco could not associate himself with everything that had been said on this subject. In any case, there could be no question of equality or inequality among the States from the point of view of wealth. If, however, the matter were regarded from the intellectual point of view, a country like Haiti could hardly be put on the same footing as a country like Germany. It must nevertheless be admitted that the question of the national services was of some importance, and it provided the proof that the organisation of the Institute required examination.

Why had the national services been established? It was because the sections in the Institute had been organised according to the subjects to be studied. There had been a feeling that this division did not suffice, and that the geographical distribution of the Institute's work should also be considered. Each country constituted, in fact, a living organism, the intellectual activities of which formed a unit in space, in mind and in history. It might perhaps be desirable to reconsider that aspect of the matter as a whole, and to see whether the problems of intellectual relations should be regarded solely from the point of view of the subjects to be studied or from the point of view of the different countries as well. The question was that of the internal organisation of the Institute, and should be referred to the small Committee for examination.

Mlle. BONNEVIE thought that the problem would be considered again by the Governing Body. She asked whether this chapter in the Director's report could not be considerably reduced, since she did not think the entire contents of that chapter suitable for inclusion in a public document. There were many things in it with which she did not agree. She also thought that it would be valuable to have the matter considered by the Committee of Enquiry.

M. LUCHAIRE had no objection to the omission of the passages mentioned by Mlle. Bonnevie. He added that if, in his report, he had dwelt this year on the question in a manner which was intentionally disproportionate to its importance, it was with the definite object of drawing the Committee's attention to the working and utility of these services, and of causing a discussion.

The CHAIRMAN entirely approved M. Luchaire's intentions.

M. LUCHAIRE also thought that the question might be examined by the Committee of Enquiry. He did not think that the time had yet come to consider it exhaustively, but he pointed out that it was an extremely important problem. He had not wished to overburden the Committee by submitting to it the reports of the different national services, which, moreover, were very enlightening as to their utility. The matter deserved close examination.

M. DESTRÉE thought, on the contrary, that information of this kind formed the essential part of the problem. He had been very much struck by Mme. Curie's and M. de Reynold's observations, but he was still in doubt. He wished to wait until he had seen positive results. If there were any such results, the national services should be retained. If not, it was curious that the national services should exist, since the Institute already had Government delegates and National Committees.

M. LUCHAIRE observed that, as M. Rocco had said, the Institute had need of officials to concentrate their attention on a particular country or group of countries. The work of the majority of these officials was quite regular and all heads of service had told the Director that the national services had been an invaluable help to them and that they could not now dispense with them. In view of the enormous number of tasks imposed upon the technical sections, the latter would require a far larger staff if they were themselves required to obtain all the information and take all the action necessary in each country. Even with a larger staff they could not do this, for it often happened that only one official in a country could supply the necessary information or useful suggestions regarding that country. That same official could, however, supply information to any section of the Institute. It was clear, therefore, that the present system resulted in an economy of both time and money or, at least, could do so if it were developed. M. Luchaire could not but agree with the observations made by M. Krüss.

M. GALLIÉ agreed that the question was a very complex one. He had, however, observed the national services working in practice and he wished to prove to M. Destrée the necessity of having a single connecting link with each country. The official responsible for relations with France was indispensable for ensuring liaison with the various ministries, learned bodies, National Committees and so on. If the National Committees had sufficient resources to establish a national liaison of that sort, the official in question was of less importance, but otherwise he was indispensable. M. Gallié wondered, however, whether the Institute was the right place for these officials or whether they should not rather reside in their respective countries. The example of the International

Labour Office might be followed. The Labour Office had national officials in the countries themselves and those officials acted as correspondents. Would it not be possible to consider replacing the officials working at the Institute by national officials working in the various countries in order to ensure the necessary liaison.

The SECRETARY said that, in any case, it seemed to have emerged from the discussion that, if the officials in question were retained, their title, which counted for much in the present discussion, should be changed.

M. LUCHAIRE reminded the Committee that he had already given his opinion on this point.

M. DESTRÉE thought that, if the officials in question were really useful to the Institute, they should be kept there.

M. LUCHAIRE, in reply to M. Gallié's suggestion, pointed out that in the International Labour Office there was an entire division responsible for diplomatic relations. In the Secretariat, the members of the Information Section had special points of contact with the various countries. Such a system could not be established in an organisation of the size of the Institute, but M. Luchaire was prepared to consider the question of the possible modification of the existing services.

#### 8. *Documentation.*

M. LUCHAIRE pointed out that the present organisation was only in its infancy. He felt greatly encouraged by the exchanges of views which had been held in the Committee and the interest which the Committee had taken in the researches as a whole into the conditions of intellectual life, and which would have enabled him to record in even more positive terms in his report his anxiety to continue on these lines. The problem was related to that of intellectual statistics, but the Governing Body would have to consider a very definite question in that connection.

#### 9. *Publications.*

M. LUCHAIRE hoped that the Committee would realise the complexity of this work, which concerned the Information Section and was the latter's heaviest task.

#### 10. *General Business.*

M. LUCHAIRE explained that Chapter 10 dealt with questions which did not fall within the definite jurisdiction of any technical section. Chapters 10 and 11 were in close conformity with the general lines of the Chairman's memorandum. As the memorandum was to be examined by the Committee of Enquiry, it would perhaps be better for the discussion of the contents of these two chapters to be submitted to that body. He wished, however, to say that, owing to the force of circumstances, he had been obliged in the previous year, and to an even greater degree this year, to regret the decision taken, on grounds of economy, to abolish the General Business Section. Problems of an entirely general character and falling quite definitely within the bounds of the Institute's activities often arose, and it was extremely desirable for the Institute to have a service responsible for following such business. The Director and the Deputy Director dealt with it so far as possible, but the situation was not as satisfactory as it should be.

#### 11. *School Relations.*

No observations.

#### 12. *University Relations.*

M. LUCHAIRE explained that he had allotted the question of inter-school correspondence to the University Relations Section, but the subject was not really part of its business. The question should be examined by the Committee of Enquiry.

Mlle. BONNEVIE wondered whether the chapters referring to the activity of the sections and Sub-Committees should not be amended after the examination of the Committee's report. Certain passages in the Director's report in its present state might be found to be contradictory.

M. LUCHAIRE explained that the chapters in question constituted, so to speak, a summary of each section's particular report and dealt possibly with other questions as well. After the Committee's discussions, however, he modified in the final text of his report anything that might be at variance with the resolutions adopted. He appended the resolutions taken by the Sub-Committees and plenary Committee in a footnote.

Mme. CURIE did not quite understand the following sentence in the chapter on university regulations :

“Les personnalités consultées par la section ont donné des réponses plutôt défavorables au projet d'une organisation internationale pour les bourses post-universitaires.”

What was to be understood by the words “des réponses plutôt défavorables” ?

M. LUCHAIRE said that full explanations had been given with regard to these replies in the report that had been submitted to the Sub-Committee. It was stated, in particular, that certain large institutions which had been consulted on this matter had not declared themselves in favour of the scheme. The Director of the Institute had, however, considered that the problem should be taken up again and this had also been the Sub-Committee's conclusion.

Mme. CURIE suggested that this sentence should be modified in order to avoid giving a false impression.

The SECRETARY observed that this was one of the passages which should, as the Director had said, be brought into line with the report of the Sub-Committees.

- No observations.
13. *Scientific Relations.*
- No observations.
14. *Artistic Relations.*
- No observations.
15. *Literary Relations.*
- No observations.
16. *Intellectual Rights.*
17. *Conclusions.*

M. LUCHAIRE read the conclusions of his report. He drew attention to the following sentence :

“It frequently happens that no attempt is made to give effect to a scheme which has been officially adopted unless we take care to remind the institutes or persons concerned in each country of the task which has fallen to them, and unless we determine with them the details of its execution”.

This was the kind of assistance that was given by the officials of the national services.

Mme. CURIE asked whether examples would be found in the reports of the Sub-Committees of these schemes for which nothing had been done.

M. LUCHAIRE replied that there was no case of a scheme for which nothing had been done, though what had been done was often very little. There was, for instance, a convention on exchanges of official publications between libraries, but it was not applied. If it had been possible for the Institute—and if it had had the time—to find the responsible official in each country, some results would have been obtained.

An exchange of views then took place with regard to the publication of the report of the Director of the Institute as an appendix to the report of the plenary Committee to the Assembly.

The CHAIRMAN wondered whether the report could not be circulated in the form in which it had been published by the Director of the Institute.

The SECRETARY explained that an official document had to be presented to the Council, and that, if this document were to be intelligible, it would have to be accompanied by the necessary texts.

M. LUCHAIRE said that he would prefer that the Institute should abandon its own publication and make use of the Secretariat's.

The SECRETARY said that this would obviously be much less expensive for the Institute, but that the Secretariat could not publish all the appendices which the Institute usually published.

*The Committee decided that the report of the Director of the Institute should be published as an appendix to the report to the Council.*

Mlle. BONNEVIE asked whether the Commission should take any decision with regard to the Director's report.

The CHAIRMAN replied that the Committee would merely take note of the report.

Mme. CURIE recalled the normal practice with regard to the publication of scientific theses for doctorates. The works appeared in periodicals, and extracts were made from them.

M. LUCHAIRE said that this was an internal question, which should be settled between the Secretariat and the Institute.

### 388. Appointment of the Committee's Rapporteur to the Council and the Assembly.

*The Committee decided to appoint M. DE REYNOLD Rapporteur.*

### 389. Question of the Adoption of Roman Letters : Proposal by M. Tanakadate.

The following proposal by M. TANAKADATE was read :

“Considering the great amount of population who write their languages with different systems of characters ; and

“Considering that the unification of writing will facilitate the acquisition of languages and consequently will promote the mutual understanding among different nations and races ; and

“Considering the great extent of the usage of the Roman characters in civilised countries :

“This Committee recommends to all countries the adoption of the Roman letters in writing their languages, and for the countries where such letters are used in different systems of orthography, to standardise their orthography as soon as possible in conformity with the nature of each language.”

The CHAIRMAN recognised that this proposal was an important one, and said that it would be a very interesting subject for study by the Sub-Committee on Sciences and Bibliography.

M. TANAKADATE, commenting upon his proposal, said that it had originated from the suggestion made by the Chairman in the memorandum he had submitted to the Committee. The spoken and written word constituted the most important basis of intellectual interchange and the subject was worthy of consideration by an organ of the League. M. Tanakadate added that his proposal had been the subject of an article in the *Bulletin* of the Institute. This question was one of the very greatest interest to Japan, as was also the question of a standardised orthography for words which were at present spelt in different ways. The problem was not only national, but international, and a movement had been started in Japan in this connection. M. Tanakadate had written a pamphlet on the subject in English. He had expected that this suggestion would be criticised, but it had been sympathetically received by English linguistic scholars and those of other countries. Agreements of this kind already existed for sea charts and for signalisation. It would be seen, therefore, that unification was possible in certain fields.

At the Geographical Congress which had been held in London in the preceding year, the Japanese Government had been asked to standardise the orthography of geographical names. Generally speaking, it was inconvenient to have the same name written in different ways. M. Tanakadate instanced the name of M. Adatci, which was written differently in English (chi), French (tchi), German (tschi), etc. It was the transcription of the language which caused the difficulty: the national method of writing the language was another matter. In the last forty years, there had been a movement in this direction in Japan, and M. Tanakadate hoped that the Committee would approve his proposal for bringing about this standardisation, not only in his own country, but throughout the world.

M. CASARES did not think that it was necessary to adopt a special resolution in this connection. It would, however, be desirable to place it on record in the Minutes that the Committee was considering the problem of standardisation of writing and orthography.

The CHAIRMAN added that the question might be referred to the Sub-Committee on Sciences and Bibliography.

*Agreed.*

**390. "Educational Survey" : Adoption of a Draft Resolution.**

*The Committee adopted, in the following form, a draft resolution on the above subject, presented by M. CASARES :*

"The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation approves the first number of the *Educational Survey* prepared in accordance with its resolution of 1928 ;

"Considers that this publication should be continued on the basis of two issues a year under the same conditions as the first number, and requests the Assembly to grant sufficient funds for this purpose."

**391. Brochure "Aims and Organisation of the League of Nations" : Adoption of a Draft Resolution.**

*The Committee adopted the following draft resolution, proposed by M. CASARES :*

"The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation expresses its satisfaction with the reference book for teachers, 'The Aims and Organisation of the League of Nations' prepared by the Secretary-General in accordance with the recommendation of the Sub-Committee of Experts on the Instruction of Youth.

"It considers that the circulation of this work should be promoted by every possible means and requests the Secretary-General to arrange for its translation into other languages."

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ANNEX 1.

C.I.C.I.2II.

PROGRESS REPORT BY THE SECRETARY.

*Submitted to the Committee on July 22nd, 1929.*

I. NATIONAL COMMITTEES.

Since the Committee's last meeting, three National Committees on Intellectual Co-operation have been constituted—the *British, Icelandic and Italian* Committees. Several changes have also occurred in other Committees.

With a view to publishing a complete list of all the National Committees, the Secretariat has, from information in its possession, drawn up a provisional list of the members of these Committees. This list has been circulated to the delegates present at the meeting of the representatives of the National Committees for the necessary corrections.

II. INTELLECTUAL STATISTICS.

The Committee will remember that it considered this question at its last meeting. In pursuance of the conversations initiated by the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation with the International Institute of Statistics, and of the resolutions adopted by the Congress held by the latter Institute at Cairo in December 1927-January 1928, certain resolutions were approved by the Committee in July last. Their aim was to secure the adoption by Governments of uniform rules in regard to intellectual statistics. The Committee considered that, if these rules were adopted, intellectual statistics would be greatly improved and that a quantity of material and precise data would be made available for the compilation of general tables.

The Council of the League, at its meeting of September 1st, 1928, approved the French representative's report on the work of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, and adopted the following resolution :

“The Council invites the Governments of the States Members of the League to place at the disposal of the competent departments of their Administrations the means required to give the fullest possible effect to the recommendations on the subject of intellectual statistics made by the International Institute of Statistics at its last plenary session.”

Four replies—from the Australian, Estonian, Latvian and the Netherlands Governments—have been received to a circular letter on this subject sent out by the Secretariat.

*Australia.*—“... Only a portion of the statistics recommended is at present compiled in Australia, *i.e.*, mainly in respect of elementary education. It is doubtful whether any one of the tables proposed could be completed from existing compilations. In most cases, nothing in the nature of the tabulations recommended could be prepared without a considerable amount of additional work on the part of the institutions concerned and the statistical authorities.

“The Commonwealth Government are of the opinion that it would be preferable to adopt a less elaborate scheme than that which had been recommended, since it is believed that, by such means, comparable data may be obtained from a larger range of countries, while permitting those countries that may be in a position to do so to furnish statistics under both the full and the reduced schemes, eventually leading to the gradual increase in the number of such countries.”—(Letter dated June 28th, 1929.)

*Estonia.*—“... The competent Estonian authorities fully recognise in principle the necessity of giving effect to the measures proposed by the International Institute of Statistics. In organising intellectual statistics in Estonia, they intend to take full account of the recommendations made by the Institute. They hope to carry through the classification of data relating to intellectual statistics by successive steps, in conformity with the tables annexed to the report of the Mixed Committee for Intellectual Statistics.”—(Letter dated February 12th, 1929.)

*Latvia.*—“... The Latvian Government communicated the documents to the Statistical Office which carefully examined the suggestions contained therein and approved the adoption of the scheme prepared by the Mixed Committee for Intellectual Statistics. In its main lines the scheme is adapted to the special conditions in Latvia, and can be carried into execution subject to a few purely technical alterations which the Statistical Office proposes to make.

“In the opinion of the Statistical Office, the collection, classification and publication of statistical data should be centralised so as to prevent overlapping and ensure the carrying through of the entire scheme on uniform lines. This principle of centralisation has, moreover, been approved on several occasions by various international statistical organisations and conferences. It should also be stated that the first conference of Latvian-Estonian statisticians adopted a resolution for the grouping of all classes of statistics, other than railway statistics, in the central statistical institution of each country. This resolution was approved by the Latvian and Estonian Governments. All classes of statistics are accordingly centralised at present in Latvia in the Statistical Bureau. So

far, however, spécial attention has been given to the compilation of economic statistics, and as a result there are still omissions to be supplied in the case of intellectual statistics.”—(Letter dated February 1st, 1929.)

*Netherlands.*—“... As regards education, preparatory measures have been adopted in the Netherlands for the preparation of statistics in conformity with the recommendations made; the date required will thus be collected gradually. The question of statistics concerning ‘Part II, Various Institutions connected with Intellectual Matters’, is at present being discussed by the Departments concerned.

“In the Dutch Indies and in Curaçao, the statistics are so organised that it will be possible, without any change in system, to furnish data (although not complete in all respects) in conformity with the tables transmitted.”—(Letter dated June 28th, 1929.)

### III. INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGE OF PUBLICATIONS.

Since the Committee’s last meeting, the Secretariat has received two further replies to the letter dated October 24th, 1927, in which the Secretary-General asked the Governments whether they were prepared to conclude a Convention separate from the Convention of 1886 or, if they considered that impossible, to state what steps they could take to facilitate the international exchange of publications.

The following replies have been received from the Czechoslovak and Indian Governments :

*Czechoslovakia.*—“... The Czechoslovak Government is prepared to associate itself with any arrangement which would be likely to effect an improvement in the exchange of official publications.”—(Letter dated September 27th, 1928.)

*India.*—“... The Government of India are at all times willing to supply foreign Governments free of cost with copies of any official publications for which they may ask, but they do not propose to adhere to the Convention of 1886 nor do they see any necessity for concluding a separate Convention on this matter.”—(Letter dated November 30th, 1928.)

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## ANNEX 2.

### INTERNATIONAL EDUCATIONAL CINEMATOGRAPHIC INSTITUTE.

REPORT BY M. ALFREDO ROCCO, PRESIDENT OF THE GOVERNING BODY OF THAT INSTITUTE.

*Submitted to the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.*

Geneva, July 1929.

The International Educational Cinematographic Institute, administered by a Governing Body of which I have the honour, as Italian member of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, to be the President, started work in November last, immediately after the opening ceremony, which took place at the Villa Falconieri, at Frascati, in the presence of His Majesty the King of Italy, the Italian Prime Minister, the Diplomatic Corps, as well as my esteemed colleagues, the members of the Governing Body of the Institute or their representatives.

At the first meeting of the Governing Body, a programme of work was drawn up for the organisation of the Institute, and the general policy to be followed during its initial period was laid down.

As regards *internal organisation*, I should like to point out that strict standards have been adopted, and that more particularly in regard to the choice of staff the greatest prudence has been observed.

Pending the results of the first year’s work, which will enable us to define exactly the sphere of operations and the general lines of policy to be followed by the Institute, it was thought that only the indispensable minimum of staff should be engaged, so that the Institute might, in the future, have the greatest freedom as regards both the quality and the numbers of its officials.

This method was considered essential in view of the international character of the Institute, which will thus be able, when the time comes, the more easily to choose its collaborators with every care, and at the same time with due consideration of the fact that they must be recruited from different nationalities.

As regards officials, therefore, only one Head of Section has so far been appointed, on a year’s trial (he has not yet taken up his duties), together with a few *rédacteurs*.

The same observation applies in the case of the minor and house staff.

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In accordance with the policy prescribed by the Governing Body and strictly adhered to, the Institute’s efforts have been directed to three different spheres of activity :



(a) In the first place, *the foundation has been laid of a complete system of documentation, which will furnish the Institute with useful information on all the existing bodies connected with the educational cinema throughout the world.*

Documentation has been assembled in respect of all firms producing cinematographic material which can be used as means of education : films, apparatus, accessories.

As there is, so far, no very clear distinction between the commercial and the educational cinema, the Institute has also had to conduct an extensive enquiry among numerous firms producing ordinary films in order to find out whether they had special departments for the publication or leasing of films for school purposes, health and social prophylaxis, agricultural and vocational instruction, etc. As replies are received, the Institute confines itself to its natural sphere of activity : educational cinematographic enterprises, or the educational sections of commercial cinema firms.

(b) Special attention has been devoted to obtaining information regarding *the chief departments of human activity where the educational film can be usefully employed.* This investigation is of extreme importance to the Institute, as it will help in the near future in the fundamental sphere of the Institute's own activity.

For example, in respect of health and social prophylaxis, the Institute, after agreement with the Health Organisation of the League of Nations, has accomplished a vast and effective work of investigation and rapprochement with the interested departments, organisations and administrations of the various countries ; it has begun to collect catalogues of films produced, and to study systematically the procedure employed in many countries. This investigation has been undertaken on a very wide scale, and it is already possible to conclude that practical results will speedily be obtained.

As regards education and vocational guidance, and the use of the cinema, the Institute has got into touch with the International Institute of Scientific Management, and detailed questionnaires have been sent to all countries.

In the sphere of agriculture, the Institute has—with the friendly co-operation of the International Institute of Agriculture—accomplished a notable work, and besides instituting enquiries and assembling documents, it has undertaken another and more complex task by getting into contact with all institutions of an international character and with hundreds of reviews and newspapers interested in agricultural problems.

As regards legislation, the Institute has made the most complete collection possible of the different laws of almost all the countries of the world on censorship, the fiscal aspects and the protection of minors. It has also initiated a comparative study of the taxation of educational cinematography, on which subject it has drawn up a report which will be examined at the next meeting of the Governing Body with a view to action being taken.

(c) The third sphere in which the Institute has begun work is the *establishment of friendly and fruitful relations* with the institutions of different countries interested in the educational film, with a view to a general co-ordination of activities.

To this end, it has got into touch in almost all countries with organisations, institutions and intellectual, technical and administrative centres likely to have any connection with the educational film and its use.

In order to establish specially close relations between the Institute and educational cinematographic circles in North America, the Director made a personal visit to the United States, where he got into touch with leading personalities in the American cinema world, with the principal university departments for cinema studies, and with institutions interested in these questions. The Director's visit has resulted in the establishment of very friendly relations between the Institute and cinematographic enterprises in the United States, and when the need arose of appointing four experts as members of the Governing Body of the Institute, one of the four experts chosen was Mr. Carl E. MILLIKEN, Governor of the State of Maine and general secretary of the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors, Inc., the American cinema organisation which covers the whole cinematographic industry, the educational film included. The good relations established were thus further strengthened.

The other three members were chosen from among persons who have largely devoted their technical qualifications and organising abilities to the problem of cinematography, namely, M. LOUIS LUMIÈRE, rightly regarded as the father of the cinema, M. Hans CÜRLIS ; and Mr. G. T. HANKIN.

With the same object of enlisting the co-operation of existing organisations, the Institute sent its Director to Paris, to the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation ; he returned with a plan for friendly collaboration which promises excellent results for the future. He also came to an understanding with the International Commission of the Educational and Social Welfare Film in Paris.

A comprehensive agreement has been concluded with the International Labour Office, the contents of which have been embodied in a note signed by the Directors of both institutions.

The Director of the Institute also visited Basle, where he got into touch with the General Secretary of the International Chamber of the Educational Film ; and also Berlin, where, always with the same object of establishing fruitful co-ordination of effort the Director got into touch with Government departments, institutions and companies interested in the educational film, with the Press, and with industrial, technical and commercial circles. These relations will be specially helpful, and advantageous in ensuring close co-operation with the Institute.

Very cordial relations have also been established with the French Syndicate of the

Cinematograph Industry and allied industries, which has set up a Special Committee for the purpose of co-ordinating French activities in this sphere with a view to co-operation with the Institute. Other objects of this Committee are to ensure direct liaison with the Institute, and to support its propaganda work.

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From the short statement I have just made, it is clear that the Institute has organised its services, has initiated the technical work of study and investigation into all branches of the cinema likely to be of interest, and has established the necessary relations with national and international institutions interested in the problem of the educational film.

Stated concisely, its work is: *To find out everything that is going on in the world in connection with the Educational Film ; to make known everything that may help towards the wider diffusion of the Educational Film ; to carry on unceasing propaganda in support of the idea.*

For the better achievement of its purpose, the Institute began in July the publication of an *International Review of Educational Cinematography* in the five official languages of the Institute, and containing articles by persons distinguished in the scientific, artistic, educational and technical world. A considerable part of the review is devoted to the publication of the official proceedings and activity of the Institute.

In conclusion, I am glad to announce that, as proof of the interest and favour with which the work accomplished—in a period of only seven months—by the Institute is regarded, two States have generously contributed to its development by granting an annual subsidy—I refer to Roumania (15,000 lire) and Hungary (25,000 lire).

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### ANNEX 3.

C.I.C.I.214.

## RELATIONS BETWEEN THE EDUCATIONAL CINEMATOGRAPH, TELEVISION AND BROADCASTING.

REPORT BY THE DIRECTOR OF THE INTERNATIONAL EDUCATIONAL CINEMATOGRAPHIC INSTITUTE.

*Submitted to the Committee on July 22nd, 1929.*

By a resolution passed at its meeting of November 8th, 1928, on the motion of M. de Michelis, the Governing Body of the International Educational Cinematographic Institute asked that the Institute should extend its activities to questions connected with broadcasting in the service of educational cinematography, to television and to the recording of speech and sounds.

Subsequently, on December 13th, 1928, the Council of the League of Nations took a decision instructing the Institute to undertake preliminary enquiries into these questions and, with that end in view, to compile statistics and to collect all relevant information.

Many of the questions contemplated in this decision lay completely outside the scope and appointed functions of the Institute I have the honour to direct. Nevertheless, being anxious to comply in every way and at all times with the wishes of the Council, I have endeavoured to ascertain the exact relationship between the Institute's appointed task and the problems arising out of television, broadcasting and the recording of speech and sounds.

I may perhaps be allowed to indicate, point by point, what has been done and how matters now stand.

*First* : The Governing Body's resolution referred in the first place to the future growth of the educational cinematograph as a result of recent wireless developments. An enquiry on this point undoubtedly falls within the Institute's province, for we are dealing here with developments strictly limited to the field of educational cinematography. The Institute is watching events with the greatest interest and is collecting, in special files, all news items and information relating to discoveries and to technical, practical and scientific developments connected with tone films. I do not think that this is the most suitable moment to discuss the various systems of tone cinematography ; the disc record, the film, or the speaking steel wire, based, as you are aware, on Professor Poulsen's "telegraphone", which was known as far back as 1900 and has now been worked out in practical form by Mr. Stille, and the principle of which has been turned to account by Mr. Mihaly. I will therefore merely say that our Institute is collecting the most extensive and complete information possible in this sphere. The speaking film and tone film are now coming into use on an appreciable scale for instruction, propaganda on agricultural matters, hygiene, etc. Many countries are preparing to place on the market small types of tone-film apparatus, operating with disc records or films, and suitable for amateurs and schools. All this, which falls entirely within our province, is being investigated and carefully watched by our technical service. I do not think, therefore, that I need dwell any further on this point.

*Second* : The Council's decision then referred to "wireless developments, i. e., television".

I may perhaps be allowed here to mention one point which, in my opinion, needs to be cleared up.

I think that, to be more accurate, the reference should, in any case, have been to *telecine-matography*. Television is still to be regarded as a subject of scientific research pure and simple. We may concern ourselves with it as a matter of technical interest, but, in the present state of our knowledge, television cannot be regarded as an accomplished fact. Great progress has been made in this field but, apart from experiments which have every claim to our attention from a scientific standpoint, the transmission of scenes, living images, etc., has not yet been completely achieved.

Telecinematography, on the contrary, is now a fact. The old teleautograph, the telephotograph pan-telegraphy, etc., have opened up the way for the swift and easy transmission of pictures through space. Moreover, photographic plates, documents and the like are being replaced nowadays by cinematographic projections. Once the picture has been converted into electric current, it can be easily projected through space in the form of Hertzian waves. Now that the latest improvements enable an ordinary wireless set to be connected up with a picture-receiving apparatus, telecinematography has become a feature of everyday life. I would like, however, to stress the fact that we are dealing here with the transmission, by a central station—as indeed in broadcasting—of *moving pictures, of cinematographic films*, which can be picked up with special receiving fittings by any who are prepared to install this latest product of science and technical knowledge. Television, on the other hand, that is to say, the direct perception, at a distance, of real *events as they are being enacted*, has not yet become a practical possibility.

This point having been cleared up—as was both desirable and necessary—I need hardly say how keenly our Institute is watching developments on the educational side of telecinematography, with an eye to the practical opportunities they will offer in the near future, when it will be possible to carry on social and educational propaganda, in numerous schools or institutions simultaneously, through a single central transmitting station, which may possibly accompany its educational telecinematographic transmissions by explanations given by teachers.

All the other technical, economic or industrial aspects of this new development are of much less importance to us, as may be well imagined. They relate, indeed, to broadcasting—which is not our business—and to theatrical and commercial cinematography, which also lies outside our specific duties.

We can and must extend our enquiry, our research work and our documentary intelligence as far as possible, if only to separate those things which are educational from those which are not ; but I consider that our Institute, once satisfied that a given question does not fall within its province, cannot and should not investigate it any further without definite instructions to the contrary from the highest authorities of the League of Nations.

*Third* : The resolution also refers to the relations between the tone film and broadcasting. The tone film no doubt makes use of broadcasting devices, but I do not think that this technical link should induce our Institute to deal with broadcasting generally. This is an exceedingly vast and important question, in which enormous interests are involved, and for the complete study of which a huge and intricate organisation would be necessary. That is the reason why I must frankly confess to the Committee that our Institute has been able to make only a summary enquiry into this question.

No doubt every point of relationship between the educational cinema and telecinematography should claim our attention within the aforesaid limits ; it is undoubtedly our business to deal with the use of tone films for educational purposes and, consequently, we can and should follow with special interest technical advances in the recording of speech and sound, in other words, tone films and speaking films. I do not think, however, that our Institute can widen the scope of its work and deal with problems which are both intricate and foreign to its basic programme like those connected with theatrical, tone or speaking films, and especially broadcasting pure and simple.

In conclusion, and referring to the decision of the Council of the League of Nations dated December 13th, I have the honour to state that :

- (a) The relations between the educational cinema and telecinematography are being consistently studied by us, since they are entirely within the scope of our duties ;
- (b) Questions relating to television are only examined in their general aspects and in view of the interest which attaches to any technical advance, but they do not fall within our province ;
- (c) The relations between the educational cinema and broadcasting are being studied so far as tone and speaking films make use of broadcasting devices or so far as broadcasting may be used to supplement educational projections by means of lectures, lessons, etc. We could not undertake any other investigations into broadcasting, since this would be outside our province and beyond our powers.

Since we are absorbed in highly interesting work, which is being carried on with great enthusiasm and confidence and which—for the time being, at least, and for many years to come—cannot, in my opinion, be further widened in scope if it is to be effective, that is, thorough and not superficial, in the field of educational cinematography, I feel bound to lay my views before you with complete frankness.

The Institute wishes to adhere strictly to the duties laid down for it by the Council—duties which in themselves give it ample scope and splendid opportunities. It is an information, enquiry and co-ordination centre ; that and no more. It is a centre for international co-operation, a centre

at which everything likely to be of value to pre-existing international institutions will be collected ; such is its purpose and such is the duty which it has to fulfil in order to deal adequately with and solve the problem before it.

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ANNEX 4.

C.I.C.I. /P.I. /26.

WORK OF THE SUB-COMMITTEE ON INTELLECTUAL RIGHTS.

REPORT ON THE WORK OF THE NINTH SESSION, HELD AT GENEVA FROM JULY 1ST TO 3rd, 1929.

*Submitted to the Committee by M. Marcel Plaisant on July 22nd, 1929.*

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The Sub-Committee on Intellectual Rights had first of all to supervise the general work of the Legal Service of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation during the past year. The Legal Service's report was intended to give an account of the manner in which it did its current work and of its proposed line of action.

The Sub-Committee agreed with ideas submitted to it by the Director of the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation and by the Chief of the Legal Service. The International Institute has on various occasions been helped in the solution of questions which require more detailed examination.

The work calls for one general observation. It would seem that any action which is to be of value demands the close co-ordination of all institutions whose business it is to study questions concerning the protection of intellectual rights. The long experience of the International Bureau at Berne will be combined with the newer work of the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation at Paris, and with the results which may be hoped for in the future from the recent creation at Rome of the Institute for the Unification of Private Law. Although it has not thought it necessary to recall the fact in each of its resolutions, the Sub-Committee on Intellectual Rights attaches the greatest importance to the combined efforts of these different bodies, each of which in its own particular sphere can make a valuable contribution towards the common end.

At the present session, the resolutions previously taken by the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation were reviewed. Under Item 1 (b) of its agenda, the Sub-Committee considered the different questions which for several years have formed the subject of investigations or direct examination. The report submitted by the Institute shows fairly clearly which of these problems still require closer study. The Sub-Committee adopted, with reference to the report submitted to it, the following resolution :

“The Sub-Committee, having taken note of the report submitted by the Institute on the different resolutions previously adopted by the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation in regard to intellectual rights, approves the manner in which the questions which have claimed the Institute's attention have been dealt with.”

The question of authors' rights was discussed at length, and exceedingly important observations were made by members of the Sub-Committee belonging to various countries. The wish was expressed that the terms of a model publisher's contract should be drawn up ; this is asked for by corporate associations in every country. It is evident that an institute of international studies is best suited to determine in abstract form the guarantees essential to safeguard authors' rights. In spite, however, of the information already furnished in reply to a preliminary questionnaire, a further enquiry is indispensable. The Sub-Committee is right in thinking that the further information furnished by such an enquiry would enable a model publisher's contract to be prepared in the future, but the utmost care will be needed in drafting its terms so as to reconcile the conflicting demands of economic rivals. Nevertheless, investigation might be directed towards the legal guarantees which will ensure to authors good faith in the execution of these contracts by publishers. Accordingly, the Sub-Committee adopted the following resolution :

“The Sub-Committee on Intellectual Rights, having taken cognisance of the report submitted by the International Institute on its enquiries in connection with authors' rights, notes the first results obtained from the questionnaire addressed to the various National Committees, and proposes that these enquiries should be pursued and the results communicated to the National Committees with a view to fixing the terms of a model publisher's contract and demonstrating the value of legal deposit, as of any other guarantee likely to safeguard authors' rights.”

The collection of documents on case law is a formidable task asked for by literary and scientific circles throughout the world. Here, too, co-ordination of work may lead to success, a hope which found expression in the following resolution :

“The Sub-Committee recommends still closer co-operation between the Institute, the National Committees on Intellectual Co-operation, the International Bureau at Berne and the International Institute of Private Law at Rome with a view to improving the systematic collection of international documents on case law in regard to authors' rights.”

The jurisdictional sanction of authors' rights is a matter which the International Institute in Paris could justly claim as its own peculiar province—under the auspices of the International Committee, which has always been interested in this problem. The Rapporteur to that Committee pointed out that, although it is true that all countries desire to conclude international conventions extending the protection of intellectual rights, yet the delegations present at the conferences appear to attach increasing importance to the question of sanctions. Even though the letter of diplomatic instruments may be the same for different countries, the benefits which nationals may derive from them depend to a large extent upon the efficacy of sanctions and in particular upon the certainty that a uniform interpretation will guarantee the same advantages to all. For this reason, a system of jurisdictional sanction conferred by an international tribunal accepted by all the signatory States would help to establish a common regime which should hasten the development of international law. The Sub-Committee, which is glad to note the efforts already made in this direction at the Rome Conference, considers that they should be renewed at further international meetings, and it adopted the following resolution :

“The Sub-Committee on Intellectual Rights desires to encourage the efforts of the Institute : (1) towards adopting an international jurisdictional sanction of authors rights ; (2) towards obtaining the extension to applied works of art of the international protection granted to works of art in the strict sense.”

As the result of a vote in the Assembly, the Council of the League of Nations forwarded a resolution in favour of the international unification of the laws and measures protecting intellectual works, as arising out of the Berne and Havana Conventions.

Although it appreciates the excellent intentions shown by this resolution, the Sub-Committee on Intellectual Rights cannot help noting the very wide divergences between the Berne text, as revised at Rome, and the Havana text. Still, an attempt to obtain some general agreement is worth considering. It will therefore be for the Legal Service to extract from the two Conventions those articles which are identical and to attempt to discover a common regime on which to base the work of unifying the laws for the protection of intellectual works. After a discussion, the Sub-Committee adopted the following resolution :

“The Sub-Committee on Intellectual Rights, after considering the resolution adopted by the Assembly of the League of Nations and forwarded by the Council concerning the international unification of the regulation governing authors' rights, the principles of which may be derived from the Berne and Havana Conventions, proposes to the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation that it should invite the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, with the International Institute of Private Law at Rome and the International Bureau at Berne, to examine the expediency of concluding a general agreement, and then, by comparing and selecting different articles from the Berne and Havana Conventions, to show what principles are common to both Conventions and would guarantee the widest possible measure of protection to intellectual workers.”

The question of scientific property has occupied the Sub-Committee on Intellectual Rights for a long time. It may be well to remember that this problem passed through successive phases before reaching its present stage. The Sub-Committee first proposed an enquiry, then a second enquiry and, finally, a meeting of experts. This Committee of Experts, which met in Paris in December 1927, after three years of work and investigation framed a draft international convention which was submitted last year with a report by M. Marcel Plaisant. Objections were raised by M. Serruys on behalf of the Economic Committee, and it became apparent that, in spite of the care with which it had been drafted, the draft international convention could only be made acceptable if accompanied by an additional note guaranteeing industrialists, through some system of insurance, against the fresh liabilities resulting from royalties due to scientists and inventors. The drafting of this note was entrusted to M. Gallié, who reported to the Sub-Committee on the enquiries he had carried out in liaison with the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation. M. Gallié met with opposition from British, French and other insurance companies, the strength of which opposition he has endeavoured to estimate. It seems that the representatives of insurance companies are especially afraid of the exceedingly hazardous nature of the risks involved in an entirely new matter, for which there are no previous estimates. The utmost uncertainty prevails as to the responsibility which insurance organisations could assume in respect of the new liabilities of industrialists towards scientists or inventors, and, in view of this important element of doubt, the insurers do not venture to give an opinion as to the terms and kinds of contracts which they could conclude with industrialists. M. Gallié's report was followed by a long discussion between M. Ruffini, M. Marcel Plaisant and M. Serruys. The latter was anxious to emphasise the complex nature of the new problem with which insurers would be faced. He wondered whether another effort could not be made to supply further information that would clearly define the obligations which insurance companies could be expected to assume.

As the result of this discussion, the Sub-Committee on Intellectual Rights, realising the efforts made for several years by the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation and all the learned bodies which have been trying to solve the problem of scientific property, intends to make a still more detailed enquiry into the different aspects of the problem. Thanks to the draft international convention on scientific property, we are now in a position to ascertain the rights and obligations of scientists and inventors, on the one hand, and of users, on the other, as well as the disputes to which these rights may give

rise ; it would therefore seem that a fresh effort should be made to define as exactly as possible the part to be played by insurance organisations. Accordingly, the Sub-Committee on Intellectual Rights accepted the proposal to set up a mixed committee, to include insurance experts trained in the special technique of insurance contracts, legal experts and representatives of the Economic Committee or, at any rate, M. Serruys, who is personally prepared to assist, and of members of any other qualified body, in order to examine the form of guarantee which industrialists could be given against the risks resulting from their obligations towards scientists and inventors. A systematic questionnaire might be drawn up or, possibly, a preliminary draft insurance policy could be prepared to serve simply as a basis of discussion. If due care were taken, a definite solution might thereby be reached. The Sub-Committee also considered the possibility of adopting a system of mutual insurance. The Sub-Committee adopted the following resolution :

“The Sub-Committee, having taken note of the report of the Institute, and after hearing the statement by M. Gallié and M. Serruys, and while realising the practical possibilities of the different systems proposed during the discussion, considers that, before drafting the note contemplated by the resolution of the Council and Assembly of the League, it would be well to extend the field of enquiry and to obtain further information by convening a small committee, to consist of technical insurance experts and legal experts.”

The question of the juridical and social status of intellectual workers was the subject of communications from the representative of intellectual workers and from the International Labour Office. This opens up a wide field for investigation and the Sub-Committee summarised its views in the following form :

“The Sub-Committee, having taken note of the report submitted by the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, proposes to invite the Institute to continue the study of problems relating to the juridical and social status of intellectual workers belonging to the liberal professions, in co-operation with the International Labour Office and the professional associations.”

The juridical status of international associations naturally claimed the Sub-Committee's careful attention. Requests are being received from all sides and from every country, the learned associations being justifiably anxious to know the rights which will be granted to international associations. There is no doubt that a model statute will be devised to satisfy the requirements of all the associations concerned and acceptable to the different countries. Here, too, the greatest caution is needed in fixing final rules. In the first place, we should firmly exclude all associations formed for purposes of gain, and include only associations which have no commercial purpose. It is permissible to suppose that an enquiry conducted on the right lines will enable a conference to be summoned in the future for the purpose of laying down general rules. Meanwhile, further information should be obtained, and the Sub-Committee is of opinion that the International Institute is perfectly equipped for this purpose. It therefore adopted the following resolution :

“The Sub-Committee on Intellectual Rights, having taken note of the preliminary information obtained by the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation in regard to the juridical status of international associations, proposes to invite the Institute to compare the different draft statutes, by means of an enquiry conducted by all the competent bodies, and to prepare the basis of a model statute for international associations not established for purposes of gain, which will contain minimum guarantees of freedom and independence.”

The Sub-Committee has long sought to stimulate the efforts of the International Institute to obtain certain facilities for the circulation of books and other instruments of intellectual life and activity. The Committee was pleased to note that its efforts had been partially successful and that Customs duties had been substantially reduced. On the other hand, it is doubtful whether in certain countries the competent bodies are fully aware of all the facilities offered by postal conventions, or other similar diplomatic instruments, for the encouragement of the circulation of books. A careful enquiry would seem necessary in order to draw up a list of the facilities granted to books in the various countries. The Sub-Committee therefore adopted the following resolution :

“The Sub-Committee on Intellectual Rights, having noted the results obtained as regards the reduction of Customs duties on books, proposes to invite the International Institute to continue its representations to the Governments with a view to the establishment of a list of the facilities contained in the new Postal Convention and other diplomatic instruments or regulations encouraging the circulation of books, and with a view to obtaining the revision of the Customs tariffs applying to books, the reduction of postal rates and the preparation of all measures calculated to encourage the circulation of books and other instruments of intellectual life and activity.”

Having disposed of its agenda, the Sub-Committee received communications from the representative of intellectual workers on two matters of great interest, the first being the change in the situation of authors' rights owing to the development of wireless and other means of mechanical sound reproduction. Broadcasting adds a new value to authors' rights and raises problems which call for careful study in the interests of the rights of composers and performers. In this matter, the information at our disposal is still very incomplete, and the Sub-Committee therefore adopted the following resolution :



“The Sub-Committee, on the proposal of the Confederation of Intellectual Workers, invites the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation to open an enquiry on the subject of authors' rights in mechanical sound reproduction.”

The question of the *droit de suite*, which at the Rome Conference was not received so favourably as had been expected, requires further study. According to information from Great Britain, there is reason to suppose that the British Parliament will shortly be voting bills in regard to the *droit de suite*. The Sub-Committee therefore thought it well again to draw the attention of the International Institute to this very important question, and adopted the following resolution :

“The Sub-Committee, having taken note of the information supplied to it by M. Gallié on the fresh progress made in connection with the *droit de suite*, invites the Institute, with the help of the International Confederation of Intellectual Workers, to endeavour to get action taken on the recommendation of the Rome Conference advocating the establishment of the *droit de suite* in all countries according to the Berne Convention.”

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Looking at all the questions which claimed the attention of the Sub-Committee on Intellectual Rights after it had dealt with the work of the Legal Service, a superficial observer might think that the International Institute was dealing too long with the same subjects, or that at any rate it appeared to be making very slow progress. But it should be pointed out, in the first place, that the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and the institutions under its supervision have been at work for less than a decade. This is a short space of time for the development of juridical institutions, especially when it is considered that in regard to most of these questions co-ordination between the different countries has only recently been effected. These are no doubt the same questions which have always existed ; nevertheless, from the international point of view, they are new. Moreover, they are matters of the mind, in which intellectual subtlety plays a large part and in which it is very difficult to reconcile the views and opinions of the legal experts. The complex nature of the problems for solution not only explains the slow rate of progress, but absolutely imposes caution in the preparatory stages. In order that the nations, which already find it so difficult to settle their material conflicts, may see eye to eye in intellectual matters, a laborious process of information and investigation is first necessary. In all the questions we have been examining, it is easy enough to devise draft international conventions which will help to reconcile divergent views and produce a pacific spirit. A period of incubation, however, is essential in order to avoid hasty work ending in failure and consequent disappointment and general discouragement. The work of intellectual co-operation is so vast, so new and so fraught with possible consequences that it is impossible to devote too much time and care to preliminary study. Not only is this field of enquiry virgin soil, but it is encumbered by a thick undergrowth of error and ignorance which have too long produced doubt and misunderstanding. To remove the former and avoid the latter, to seek continually for fuller understanding and closer co-operation these are the tasks necessary for the establishment of peace on a firm foundation.

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## ANNEX 5.

C.I.C.I. /R.I. /50.

### WORK OF THE SUB-COMMITTEE ON UNIVERSITY RELATIONS.

REPORT ON THE ELEVENTH SESSION, HELD AT GENEVA ON JULY 4TH, 5TH, 6TH, 1929.

*Submitted to the Committee by M. de Halecki, on July 23rd, 1929.*

The eleventh session of the Sub-Committee on University Relations was, like the previous session, presided over by M. Rocco, who conducted the proceedings with his usual authority and competence. The loss of Professor Odhner, who died shortly after the 1928 meeting, was deeply felt by members of the Sub-Committee, who will always remember him with feelings of warm regard.

The following attended the Session : M. TANAKADATE, M. CASTILLEJO, M. von GOTTL-OTTLI-LIENFELD, M. DE HALECKI, M. DE KORANYI and M. THAMIN.

M. de Castro was replaced by M. Afranio PEIXOTO, member of the Brazilian Academy, Deputy, and Professor at the Faculty of Medicine at Rio de Janeiro ; and Dr. Vernon Kellogg by Professor VAN DYKE, Director of the American University Union in Europe.

The Sub-Committee, like the University Relations Section of the Institute, has, for some years past, had its settled plan and method of work : it begins by considering the Institute's work in the university field during the preceding period ; it hears the reports of the various committees of experts and of representatives of institutions convened during the year, and, finally, it reviews the miscellaneous questions referred to it by the Institute or the Secretariat.



## I. CONSIDERATION OF THE WORK OF THE UNIVERSITY RELATIONS SECTION.

The detailed report on the Section's work, which was submitted as usual by M. Picht, Head of the Section, was preceded by a few observations by the Director of the Institute, who paid a tribute to the Section's substantial achievements and to the methodical manner in which the work had been conducted by M. Picht. The Sub-Committee joined unreservedly in this tribute and approved the plan of work for next year, which will be based on the same principles.

The members of the Sub-Committee unanimously agreed that the *Section's publications* were unquestionably the most important result of its work. A new and revised edition in English of the most voluminous of these publications, which deals with university exchanges in Europe and has been issued with the help of a grant from the American Council on Education, has just appeared, and will be shortly followed by French and German editions, also carefully supplemented. A general examination of this bulky volume was sufficient to show the Sub-Committee that the gaps, inevitable in the first edition, have been filled. The *Annual List of Advanced Holiday Courses in Europe*, which has also been improved, is of no less value to all concerned, and the Sub-Committee learnt with pleasure that this very careful compilation was being more and more widely used in most countries. It also examined with interest the last two issues of the *Bulletin of University Relations*, a review which has now been discontinued, as it has been decided, independently of the Sub-Committee, to combine all Institute *Bulletins* into a single publication. It would be premature to express an opinion on the effects of this reform.

The idea of publishing, in addition, an international university guide, which had been suggested to the Institute by the international students' associations, proved impracticable, as was indeed to be anticipated from last year's discussions in the Sub-Committee. This year, the Sub-Committee merely endorsed the Institute's suggestion that the scheme should be abandoned, a suggestion with which the promoters themselves agreed.

The item to which the Sub-Committee devoted most time on this occasion was the *special report on the action taken in pursuance of the plenary Committee's previous resolutions on university relations*. This report forms part of the general review undertaken by the Institute and the Secretariat, in accordance with the recommendation of the Committee, which was anxious to have full particulars of the present position in regard to all its proposals. In the field of university relations, the Sub-Committee noted that, in most of the questions touched during the past years, the work had either been satisfactorily completed or was in process of completion. It observed, however, that one of these questions, namely, *travelling facilities for certain classes of scholars*, was still in suspense, having hitherto been treated on perhaps too general lines. In view of the sustained interest taken in this scheme in widely different quarters, including the National Committees on Intellectual Co-operation, the Sub-Committee thought it necessary to have it studied more closely, to limit consideration to strictly defined categories, beginning with professors, and to determine the methods which would enable them to secure the greatest possible advantages. It therefore requested the International Committee to instruct the Institute to undertake this detailed study and to give information on the subject to the delegates of the National Committees who were to meet very shortly in Geneva—whose assistance will indeed be indispensable when the scheme is carried into effect. The Sub-Committee hopes to be able to make definite recommendations on the subject next year.

## II. MEETINGS OF EXPERTS AND OF REPRESENTATIVES OF INSTITUTIONS.

Of the three customary meetings of experts which so greatly facilitate the work of the University Relations Section, that of the *representatives of institutes for the scientific study of international relations*, although the most recent innovation, seems to be assuming most importance. The first meeting of this kind, which was held at Berlin in 1928, was followed this year by a second conference, which met in London at the invitation of the Royal Institutes of International Affairs. The report of this meeting, which was submitted to the Sub-Committee, as last year, by Professor Zimmern, records the very appreciable progress made since 1928. It will be sufficient to mention here that, in addition to the five international institutes engaged in this work of co-operation, institutes of eight different countries were represented, and the delegates of four other countries were only prevented at the last moment from attending the conference. Furthermore, in several of the countries represented, co-ordinating centres, working with the various national institutes, have been founded in accordance with the Berlin resolution, and it is to be hoped that this example will be followed elsewhere. The most striking proof of the success of this scheme, however, is the London meeting's decision appointing an executive committee to organise future meetings and to carry on the joint work between sessions. We therefore now have a permanent organisation, whose resolutions may be expected to be carried into effect systematically.

Most of these resolutions concern the represented institutes themselves and have therefore not been examined in detail by the Sub-Committee. The latter was careful, however, to authorise the International Institute to undertake any work entrusted to it by the London meeting. Among other things, the latter requested the Institute to draw up a list of organisations which could act as reference centres on international relations, to prepare a list of the Annual Tables and other periodicals dealing with questions of international policy, and to take certain preliminary steps with a view to carrying out the scheme for a dictionary of political terms, etc. As regards the

last named proposal, which may be of considerable importance, the Sub-Committee felt that the advice and assistance of the National Committees of the various countries should be sought.

The London meeting also considered the possibility of convening a congress of professors of international relations, a proposal which was reported to the Sub-Committee last year. The members of the Sub-Committee noted with pleasure that this interesting suggestion was beginning to acquire definite shape. Since, however, the convening of such a congress was not yet finally decided, they left it to the Governing Body of the Institute to determine how far the Institute should participate in this international gathering.

The report of the fourth meeting of the *Directors of National University Offices* was submitted on this occasion by M. von Waldkirch, Director of the Swiss Office. The Chairman of the meeting supplemented the report by a few verbal particulars on the new questions taken up, such, for instance, as that of co-operation between national institutes in foreign countries. Without, for the moment, adding any new item to the International Institute's work, the investigation of these questions will lend greater interest to future meetings of Directors of Offices. It was therefore gratifying to find evidence of steady and continuous progress in this regular co-operation between bodies particularly well qualified to study, in close contact with the Sub-Committee, the general problems of university life. One of the members of the Sub-Committee, M. Castillejo, who is at the same time Director of the Spanish Office, gave his colleagues further details on the much-discussed question of equivalences. The suggestions he made in this connection appeared so interesting that the Sub-Committee requested him to submit them, in the form of a detailed report, to the next meeting of Directors of Offices, supplementing the reports which the German and French Offices had undertaken to prepare.

Here, again, the Sub-Committee authorised the Institute to undertake certain purely documentary work in connection with which the University Offices had asked for its help. It devoted particular attention to the two important resolutions adopted by the Directors of Offices on M. de Magyary's motion, one referring to the convocation of an international congress on the teaching of modern languages and the other to the convening of a conference of directors of higher education.

The Sub-Committee was in full agreement with the Directors of Offices that the convening of a congress to discuss the teaching of modern languages, a question which had been on its own programme of work from the beginning, was in every way desirable, and would be the only means of making definite headway in the study of this question. In principle, therefore, it viewed with favour the Hungarian Government's invitation, which requested the Committee to convene this Congress at Budapest. The Secretary drew attention, however, to certain administrative difficulties which might preclude the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation from itself organising a new international congress. This aspect of the matter is, of course, outside the Sub-Committee's province, but, anxious to achieve something definite on this point, it asked the plenary Committee to give all possible support to the scheme, in the hope that the Hungarian Government would itself undertake the convening and preparation of the congress so opportunely proposed.

The Sub-Committee also endorsed the action of the Directors of Offices in approving the proposal to convene a meeting of directors of higher education in the various countries and to submit to them a certain number of specific questions which have long been under consideration by the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation but whose actual solution depends on the Government authorities. The importance of this proposal will be readily appreciated. This would, in fact, be the first occasion on which the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, which hitherto has had recourse only to experts or representatives of institutions, would approach Governments asking them each to send one of their higher officials to a conference organised by the Committee, which would thus be following the example of other League bodies. Such action seems now to be essential, but this is all the more reason for proceeding with the utmost caution, and the Sub-Committee, agreeing in this respect with the Directors of Offices, held that, before this conference met, the persons concerned should be approached in a preliminary way in order to ascertain whether a sufficient number of such highly placed officials, including those of the countries which are most important from a university point of view, could be expected to attend. Once a sufficient number of promises were obtained, the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation could, with the authorisation of the Committee, proceed to the preparation of the conference.

It will be remembered that the Sub-Committee, like the plenary Committee, has always taken a particular interest in the activities of *international students' associations*, on the development of which the future of intellectual co-operation to some extent depends. It therefore considered with great care, not only the report on the fourth session of the Committee of Representatives of these associations, drawn up by M. Hendrickx, but also the observations which the International Institute decided to append to the report this year. These observations appear to indicate that the results of the fourth session were not quite as satisfactory as might have been hoped, especially as last year the meeting of students' delegates made a most favourable impression on all present. The 1929 meeting, however, was obliged, in several of its resolutions, to revert to questions which have already been considered more than once, and had to be content with a somewhat vague resolution concerning relations between the International Institute and the international students' associations. After a lengthy discussion, concerned, in the main, with the fundamental reasons for this state of affairs, the Sub-Committee nevertheless reached the definite conclusion that there were no grounds for discouragement. The tenor of the resolutions adopted by the Students' Committee appeared to it, moreover, less important than the general spirit of co-operation which is, despite everything, apparent in the Committee's proceedings, and the valuable connections which are established at its periodical meetings. With these considerations in mind, the Sub-

Committee decided to adhere, in principle, to the practice of two annual meetings at the Institute, which are attended in the autumn by one delegate per association and in the spring by larger delegations of the students' associations. It was understood, however, that, if the first of these meetings did not suggest a sufficient number of important questions for the agenda of the larger conference, the Governing Body of the Institute might, if it thought fit, suspend the latter for that particular year. The Sub-Committee hopes that this will not be necessary and, in order to provide the annual conferences with an adequate agenda, recommends that the Institute should, if need be, suggest to the delegates of the students' associations fresh questions which might be profitably discussed without in any way prejudging their eventual findings. Among such questions, two were cited by way of example, namely : that the students' organisations might consider the possibility of publishing a short list of special courses to be given in the various universities during the ensuing year, selecting those of particular interest to foreign students ; and that the organisation of a service to be placed at the disposal of students in order to meet their international requirements might be contemplated. The latter question was referred to the meeting of the Directors of University Offices for preliminary consideration. Realising the difficulties which the Committee of Students' Organisations is already experiencing owing to the great variety in the types of organisation represented, the Sub-Committee was unanimously of opinion that these difficulties should not be further increased by adding to the Committee other international students' organisations which were mainly concerned with purely political questions representing the views of specific political parties. Fortunately, whilst aware of the difficulties just mentioned, the Sub-Committee noted that the last session of the Committee of Students' Organisations had nevertheless achieved valuable results on certain definite points. It was particularly glad to observe that action had been taken on its recommendation to distribute international identity cards in a manner satisfactory to all the associations concerned ; in this connection, the agreements concluded by the International Confederation of Students with Pax Romana and with the World Union of Jewish Students would appear to be a big step forward, and to have solved this delicate problem in a highly satisfactory manner.

In view, however, of the impossibility of publishing a university guide suited to the needs of all students, the Sub-Committee authorised the Institute to prepare, in place of such a guide, a list of all works of reference and similar publications likely to be useful to students travelling abroad. The Sub-Committee was gratified by the action taken by the British National Committee on the resolution adopted by the international students' associations at last year's meeting to the effect that a conference should be held of the representatives of national students' associations. The Sub-Committee felt it was desirable to draw the attention of other National Committees to this experiment and suggested that this should be done, verbally, by the Secretary of the Committee at the meeting of July 18th, and, later on, in writing, by the International Institute.

In addition to the three customary meetings just discussed, a special meeting of experts was held this year on the subject of *international inter-school correspondence*. Without going into the technical details considered at the meeting, the Sub-Committee was glad to note that it had been a success, and felt it was desirable to encourage the foundation and work of international inter-school correspondence offices in the various countries. This first meeting led to the appointment of a permanent Committee, for which an official of the international Institute is to act as secretary. The Sub-Committee authorised the Director to appoint this official, but, wishing to make it clear that the Institute could not undertake responsibility for all the Committee's work, specified that the official would deal only with such matters as came within the Institute's ordinary range of work.

### III. POST-UNIVERSITY SCHOLARSHIPS.

Although the Sub-Committee has adopted no new resolutions on the question of post-university scholarships, a special passage of this report should be devoted to it, as this matter, and in particular Mme. Curie's well-known proposal, has for several years past been before the Sub-Committee. The latter had hoped that, in accordance with its 1928 resolution, which was endorsed by the plenary Committee, a committee of experts would be convened during the year to examine this exceptionally important problem. The Institute, having so much other work on hand, was not able to carry out this resolution during the past year ; and merely drew up a fresh report giving the Sub-Committee an account of certain preliminary steps it had taken with a view to the proposed meeting. The report gave rise to a lengthy discussion, but, in spite of the practical difficulties involved, the Sub-Committee was strengthened in its conviction that the meeting of the committee of experts was indispensable and could not be replaced by a further attempt at propaganda in favour of Mme. Curie's proposal. Accordingly, it maintained its resolution of last year, hoping that it would be possible this time to convene the committee of experts, and stressing the fact that the latter should consist, not only of representatives of institutions competent in the matter of the allocation of scholarships, but also of a few directors of university laboratories and institutes dealing with the exact sciences as well as with the humanities and social sciences. It will be remembered that, according to Mme. Curie's proposal, these institutes would be closely associated with the future post-university scholarship organisation.

#### IV. MISCELLANEOUS QUESTIONS.

Finally, the Sub-Committee took note of four communications, two of which had come from outside, whilst the two others had been made by two of its members. In the first place, the Institute drew attention to a new proposal for the convening of an international conference of rectors of universities. This proposal, made by Sir Thomas Oliver, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Durham, had been forwarded to the Institute by the British Universities Office. The Sub-Committee was thus able to note that the idea of such a congress, which was contemplated by the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation as early as its first meeting in 1922, was gaining ground and was beginning to arouse increasing interest. It did not think it possible, however, to consider immediately ways and means of carrying this proposal into effect, especially since, as already mentioned, it had decided in favour of a preliminary meeting of directors of higher education in various countries. Such a meeting, easier to organise, would probably show whether it was expedient to approach the delicate problem of an international university congress in the near future. The Sub-Committee understands, moreover, that action on these lines is about to be taken in America.

The Institute also communicated a memorandum by Dr. Plaut concerning the use of the gramophone in the teaching of modern languages, containing a number of definite suggestions for the solution of this problem. The Sub-Committee, fully aware of the importance of this question, but not competent to examine it in detail, could only refer it to the International Congress on the Teaching of Modern Languages, which, as it hopes, will be meeting shortly.

In the opinion of the Sub-Committee, M. Castillejo's paper on the multilingual schools should also be laid before that Congress. The report, based upon practical experiments carried out at Madrid with the author's assistance, aroused keen interest among the members of the Sub-Committee. For this reason, without waiting for the examination of the question by an international congress, the Sub-Committee was anxious to go farther at once. It accordingly decided to bring the matter to the notice of the Committee of Experts for the Instruction of Children and Youth in the Existence and Aims of the League of Nations. It further instructed the International Institute to begin making enquiries as to similar work which may have been done in various countries. Moreover, M. Castillejo's report will be published shortly in the review *La Coopération intellectuelle*, in order to promote discussion of it in interested circles.

Finally, the Sub-Committee heard, as it did last year, a brief account by M. von GOTTLIENFELD of the international courses at Davos, and, more particularly, of the last session, which was held in April of this year and was devoted to philosophical problems. The Sub-Committee learned with pleasure that this scheme of international co-operation was developing with all the success that could be desired and would be continued in the future.

\* \* \*

Such, in brief, has been the result of the work of this session, which, once again, consisted of five meetings. It will be observed that, on nearly all points engaging the attention of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation in the university field, appreciable progress has been made. The fresh questions which are arising, and which the Sub-Committee does not take up without thorough preparation, afford prospects of fruitful activity in the future.

Bearing in mind the general principles adopted last year by the plenary Committee, the Sub-Committee has refrained, for the time being, from adding to the number of its proposals and thus increasing the already considerable work of the University Relations Section of the Institute. It feels bound, however, to stress the need for prosecuting all the schemes mentioned in the present report, especially since, in the university field, there is no other international organisation which could take them in hand. Indeed, in this vast and interesting field, our Sub-Committee and its extensions—as the various committees of experts it has set up might be called—coupled with the corresponding section of the Institute, form the only connecting link between the establishments of the various countries, and this circumstance is undoubtedly sufficient justification for our work.

#### Appendix.

##### RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE SUB-COMMITTEE ON UNIVERSITY RELATIONS ON JULY 6TH, 1929.

###### 1.

The Sub-Committee,

After hearing the report of the Institute on the work of the University Relations Section, submitted by the Head of the section and commented upon by the Director of the Institute :

(1) Fully approves the general plan of the section's work, which is being conducted both cautiously and methodically ;

(2) Warmly congratulates the Institute on its publications dealing with university exchanges and holiday courses, more particularly as the last edition of the book on exchanges is a considerable improvement on previous editions ;

(3) Shares the view of the Institute that the proposal to publish an international university guide should not be carried any farther.

2.

The Sub-Committee,

After reviewing the resolutions previously adopted by the plenary Committee on the subject of university relations, and noting that nearly all the questions still requiring consideration appear on other items of its agenda, draws attention, nevertheless, to the importance of the question of travelling facilities for certain classes of scholars, which has not yet been solved.

Recalling the general recommendation adopted on the subject by the Assembly of the League of Nations in 1924, the Sub-Committee :

- (1) Is of opinion that a detailed scheme should be drawn up, indicating :
  - (a) What classes of scholars should benefit by these facilities, it being understood that professors engaged in higher education and, to an extent to be determined, secondary-school teachers will be first considered ;
  - (b) The best methods of securing them these advantages by instituting an international identity card or otherwise ;
- (2) Requests the Secretariat to communicate its resolution to the delegates of the National Committees on Intellectual Co-operation, who will be meeting at Geneva on July 18th next ;
- (3) Requests the International Committee to instruct the Institute to make a thorough study of this question.<sup>1</sup>

3.

The Sub-Committee,

After hearing Professor Zimmern's report on the Second Conference of Institutes for the Scientific Study of International Relations :

- (1) Notes with satisfaction that the work of co-ordination undertaken last year in this important field has since made considerable progress ;
- (2) Authorises the Institute, which acts as secretariat of these conferences and as a connecting link between the various national groups, to undertake the work entrusted to it by the resolutions of the London Conference ;
- (3) Has noted with considerable interest the proposal to convene a congress of professors engaged in the study of international relations ; it considers that the Governing Body of the Institute should, if occasion arises, decide how far the Institute shall participate in this Congress.

4.

The Sub-Committee,

Noting M. de Waldkirch's report on the fourth meeting of the Directors of National University Offices :

- (1) Desires to place on record the interest which it takes in the questions carefully considered by the meeting of Directors, more especially the highly delicate problem of equivalences, with regard to which it requests M. Castillejo to prepare a report summarising his observations to the Sub-Committee ;
- (2) Authorises the Institute to collect, with the assistance of the University Offices, the texts of laws or departmental regulations in the various countries governing the status of foreign professors ;
- (3) Considers an international congress on the teaching of modern languages highly desirable, and asks the Committee to give all possible support to such a congress if the Hungarian Government agrees to convene it ;
- (4) Requests the Committee to instruct the Institute to consult directors of higher education in the various countries as to the expediency of holding the conference proposed by M. de Magyary, and, if it obtains sufficient promises of attendance, to prepare the said conference.

5.

The Sub-Committee,

Takes note of M. Hendrickx's report on the fourth session of the Committee of Representatives of International Students' Organisations, and of the explanations given by the Director and Deputy-Director of the Institute, and by the Head of the Section.

The Sub-Committee remains convinced of the importance and value of the meetings of this Committee and wishes once again to place on record the great and sympathetic interest it takes in students' associations.

In particular, the Sub-Committee :

- (1) Is happy to note that, in accordance with the recommendation it made last year, full agreement has been reached between the International Federation of Students and the other associations regarding the distribution of international identity cards ;
- (2) Authorises the Institute to prepare a select list of publications of interest to students ;
- (3) Requests the Secretariat to bring to the notice of the National Committees represented at the meeting of July 18th next Resolution VII adopted by the Committee of Students' Organisations, it being understood that the said communication will be followed by a memorandum from the Institute, sent to all National Committees ;

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<sup>1</sup> In view of the great amount of work which the Institute has to undertake, the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation decided to adjourn this question.

(4) Being anxious to render regular co-operation between the League of Nations organisation for intellectual co-operation and the international students' associations as effective as possible :

(a) Decides to adhere in principle to the practice of holding annual autumn and spring meetings, it being understood, however, that the latter might, if circumstances required, be suspended by the Governing Body of the Institute until the questions placed on its agenda warranted this meeting ;

(b) Refers to the meeting of Directors of University Offices M. Castillejo's proposal for the organisation of a service which would be placed at the disposal of students to meet their international requirements.

6.

The Sub-Committee is happy to note the success of the Meeting of Experts on International Inter-School Correspondence, and authorises the Institute to ask the authorities concerned in each country to encourage the foundation and the activities of international inter-school correspondence offices. It authorises the Director to appoint an official of the Institute to act as Secretary of the Permanent Committee set up by the meeting in all matters coming within the Institute's range of work.

7.

The Sub-Committee, taking note of the Institute's report on the use of the gramophone in the teaching of modern languages, recommends that this question be placed on the agenda of an international congress on the teaching of modern languages, which, as it hopes, will meet shortly.

8.

The Sub-Committee, after hearing with the greatest interest M. Castillejo's report on the problem of multilingual schools, based on a practical experiment carried out in Madrid, recommends that this question be placed on the agenda of the future international congress on the teaching of modern languages.

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ANNEX 6.

C. 54. 1929.

THE SCIENTIFIC STUDY OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

REPORT TO THE SUB-COMMITTEE ON UNIVERSITY RELATIONS ON THE SECOND CONFERENCE OF INSTITUTIONS FOR THE SCIENTIFIC STUDY OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS,<sup>1</sup> HELD IN LONDON FROM MARCH 11TH TO 14TH, 1929.

*Submitted to the Committee by Professor Alfred ZIMMERN, Deputy-Director of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, on July 23rd, 1929.*

The following is a list of the members of the Conference, together with the national centre of co-ordination or international institution which they represented :

*International Institutions.*

*The Academy of International Law at The Hague :*

Professor Gilbert GIDEL, Secretary of the Curatorium.  
Dr. E. V. VAN KLEFFENS, Secretary of the Governing Body.

*The Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, European Centre :*

Professor Earle B. BABCOCK, Deputy-Director.

*The Geneva School of International Studies :*

Professor Alfred ZIMMERN, Director.

*The Institute of Pacific Relations, Honolulu :*

The Hon. H. A. WYNDHAM, Chairman of the British Committee, Institute of Pacific Relations.

*The Post-graduate Institute of International Studies, Geneva :*

Professor Paul MANTOUX, Director.

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<sup>1</sup> The first Conference was held in Berlin from March 22nd to 24th, 1928, under the title of "Meeting of Experts for the Co-ordination of Higher International Studies" (see document C.533.M.160.1928.XII, Annex 6, page 83).

*National Institutions.*

*Czechoslovakia :*

Dr. V. DVORSKY, Director of the School of Political Science at Prague.

*Denmark :*

Professor Bertil OHLIN, Professor at the University.

Dr. Jørgen PETERSEN, representing the Institute of Economics and History, Copenhagen.

*Germany :*

Dr. Ernst JAECKH, Deutsche Hochschule für Politik, Berlin, representing the German Co-ordinating Committee.

Dr. Otto HOETSCH, Member of the Reichstag, President of the Deutsche Hochschule für Politik, Berlin.

*Great Britain :*

Sir William H. BEVERIDGE, K.C.B., Director of the London School of Economics and Political Science (University of London).

Professor Arnold J. TOYNBEE, Director of Studies at the Royal Institute of International Affairs, London.

Professor P. J. NOEL BAKER, London School of Economics and Political Science.

Mr. F. B. BOURDILLON, Secretary of the Royal Institute of International Affairs, London.

Professor H. A. SMITH, London School of Economics and Political Science, representing the British Co-ordinating Committee.

*Italy :*

Professor R. BOTTACHIARI, representing the Italian Co-ordinating Committee.

*Japan :*

Professor Sanji HIRAI, University of Tokio, representing the Japanese Institutions for the Scientific Study of International Relations.

*Poland :*

Count Michael ROSTWOROWSKI, Director of the School of Political Science at the University, Cracow.

Professor Louis EHRLICH, Director of the Institute of Constitutional and International Law at the University of Lwow, representing the Polish Co-ordinating Committee.

*United States of America :*

Professor Isaiah BOWMAN, Director of the American Geographical Society, representing the Council on Foreign Relations, New York City.

Invitations were also issued to the following institutions, whose delegates were prevented from attending at the last moment :

*Austria :*

The Consular Academy, Vienna : Dr. Anton WINTER, Director.

*Canada :*

The Canadian Institute of International Affairs : Mr. W. H. BIRKS.

*France :*

The National Co-ordinating Committee : Professor Louis EISENMANN, Professor at the University of Paris.

*Roumania :*

The Roumanian Social Institute, Bucharest : Professor GUSTI, Director.

Professor Otto Hoetzsch, of the University of Berlin and the Deutsche Hochschule für Politik, was also prevented from joining in the representation of the German Co-ordinating Committee.

To the great regret of his colleagues, Dr. Dvorsky was, owing to illness, only able to take part in the earlier sittings of the Conference.

At the first Conference, held in Berlin in March 1928, a resolution was adopted and subsequently endorsed by the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation that a second Conference should be held as soon as sufficient data had been collected on the questions under consideration, and an Organising Committee was appointed to co-operate with the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation in drawing up the list of invitations and otherwise preparing the work of the meeting. This Committee met at the Institute on October 19th, 1928, and decided to accept the joint invitation of the Royal Institute of International Affairs and the London School of Economics and Political Science for the meeting to be held in London. The Conference was held at Chatham House, the seat of the Royal Institute, on Monday, March 11th, and the following days, under the chairmanship of Sir William BEVERIDGE. Thanks to the fact that four days, instead of three as



in 1928, were assigned to it and to the skilful handling of the Chairman, the field of discussion was amply covered and sufficient time left available for the private meetings and social engagements which, as at Berlin, constituted an important element in the success of the Conference. Special mention should be made in this connection of the evening meeting and reception at Chatham House and of the dinner offered to the members of the Conference by His Majesty's Government, at which Lord Eustace Percy, President of the Board of Education, occupied the Chair.

The general effect of the London Conference, as reflected in the resolutions adopted, was to deepen and extend the corporate spirit and sense of common purpose reached at the Berlin meeting. There was a universal feeling that the members of the Conference and the institutions which they represented were engaged upon a branch of study which, in spite of, or indeed just because of, the special difficulties which it presented, not only could, but must, be made amenable to the processes and standards of scholarly work in other domains. Whereas in 1928 the main discussion turned upon the analysis and differentiation of the institutions engaged in this field, the London Conference, taking the diversity of method and organisation and the underlying common purpose of the institutions represented for granted, devoted the greater part of its time to the discussion of projects for corporate action in the common field. The Conference had before it in draft a handbook prepared by the University Relations Section of the Institute, embodying the programme of study communicated to it in virtue of Resolution II of the Berlin Conference. Opportunity was taken to submit it to the delegates for correction and the handbook is now available in published form.

The Institute was also able to circulate a certain amount of bibliographical material submitted by the institutions in virtue of Berlin Resolution V, which proved most valuable as a basis for discussion and led to the framing of further proposals.

The work of the Conference can be most conveniently dealt with by commenting on each of the resolutions in order.

#### 1. *Co-operation between National Co-ordination Centres* (Resolution I).

The Conference confirmed its decision of 1928 in favour of the establishment in each country of a national centre capable of serving as a medium of intercourse with centres in other countries. The services to be expected from such centres are enumerated in some detail in the resolution, which is based upon the experience of the preceding twelvemonth. The national Co-ordinating Committees and individual national institutions represented at the Conference agreed to establish such centres or to develop their work in the cases where they had already been established.

#### 2. *Co-operation in Research* (Resolution II).

The Conference confirmed its expression of opinion at Berlin on the desirability of co-operative projects of research, such as have been initiated by the Institute of Pacific Relations into the problems of the Pacific area. Although no specific plans were outlined at the Conference, certain new factors which had supervened since the Berlin Conference lent a greater reality to the discussion, in particular, the action of the Economic Consultative Committee of the League of Nations in recommending a study of the economic tendencies affecting the peace of the world.

#### 3. *Directory of Reference Centres* (Resolution III).

The Conference was agreed as to the necessity of making available to all serious students of international relations sources of information which could be relied upon as objective and unbiased. The Institute was asked to draw up a directory of such organisations from information supplied by the institutions represented at the London Conference.

#### 4. *Periodical Publications* (Resolution IV).

The Institute was asked to collect a list of Annual Surveys and similar publications, as referred to in Berlin Resolution VII. The intervening year had revealed that the number of such publications is very limited. It should be mentioned, however, that the "Annual Survey of American Foreign Policy" made its first appearance during this period. A discussion took place as to the production of an annual economic survey or surveys of a similar character to the political surveys already issued in Great Britain and the United States of America, and a report will be presented on this subject to the next Conference.

#### 5. *Select Bibliographies* (Resolution V).

The Conference, confirming its previous declaration as to the value of select bibliographies, agreed that the quarterly lists issued under the auspices of the Council on Foreign Relations at New York, in its periodical *Foreign Affairs*, formed the best model to work on.

#### 6. *Proposal for a Handbook or Lexicon of Political Terms* (Resolution VI).

This resolution contemplates the initiation of a definite piece of common work by the Conference. It is indeed natural that the first joint effort of institutions engaged in the study of what is, in many respects, a new science should be directed at a clearer definition of the terminology of the subject. What is proposed is the issue of a handbook or lexicon containing, in convenient form, concise definitions of a number of selected terms. These terms will be of two classes : (1)

words which have a slightly different meaning in the languages concerned ; (2) terms which, owing to their special national colour, are incapable of literal translation. The Conference authorised a special Sub-Committee and the Executive Committee to take certain preliminary steps for the drawing up of a practical project, which will then be submitted to next year's Conference.

7. *Library Facilities* (Resolution VII).

Without wishing to encroach upon the sphere of the librarian experts, the Conference wished to place on record its sense of the importance of the largest possible library facilities, and co-operation between libraries in different countries, for the study of international relations. In particular, attention was drawn to the difficulty experienced by students of the subject in procuring new books of importance published in foreign countries, and the hope was expressed that means might be found for meeting the needs of individual readers in this respect by a loan system similar, *mutatis mutandis*, to that adopted in Great Britain by the London Library.

8. *Equivalence of Degrees and Diplomas* (Resolution VIII).

The Conference noted the resolution adopted by the Sub-Committee in regard to Berlin Resolution III, and was agreed that the best immediate prospect of advance in this field lay through action taken by individual institutions.

9. *Conference of Teachers of International Studies* (Resolution IX).

The Sub-Committee will remember that, at its meeting of last year, Dr. Duggan laid before it a project for a meeting of teachers of international relations as distinct from the Conference of institutions, and that it was referred to the London Conference for consideration. The Conference went carefully into the matter and decided that such a meeting would be of great value; it then proceeded to draw up a detailed plan, including an estimate of the cost, and authorised the Executive Committee to proceed with the organisation in the event of the necessary financial support being obtained. Certain preliminary enquiries have since been made in London, which have shown that there is little likelihood that the project can be realised during the year 1929-30.

10. *Future Organisation* (Final Resolution).

As has already been stated, the Conference revealed the existence of a very real corporate consciousness among its members and it was felt that a sufficient basis had been laid for permanent organisation. In order to preserve continuity between its meetings and to conduct certain affairs entrusted to it in the resolutions, it therefore proceeded, at its final meeting, to nominate an Executive Committee, naming a quorum of four so as to permit of rapid action in case of need. Sir William H. BEVERIDGE, Chairman of the Conference, was appointed, and accepted to serve, as Chairman of the Executive Committee.

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Appendix.

C.55.1929.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE SECOND CONFERENCE OF INSTITUTIONS FOR THE SCIENTIFIC STUDY OF  
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS.

*Resolution I.*

1. The Conference requests each national group of Institutions for the scientific study of international affairs to designate one centre in each country, which will make itself responsible to the best of its ability for performing the following services towards other national centres which undertake to perform the same services reciprocally :

(a) To obtain answers, either through the national institutions for the study of international relations, on whose behalf the centre is acting, or through other national sources of information, to specific inquiries regarding matters of fact (Berlin Resolution VIII, paragraph 1).

(b) To communicate, as regularly and promptly as possible, the general programmes of study of the national institutions on whose behalf the centre is acting (Berlin Resolution II).

(c) To indicate, at as early a date beforehand as possible, the forthcoming visits to other countries of persons distinguished either in the practical treatment or the scientific study of international problems who, through lecturing or teaching or participation in discussion, might make a valuable contribution to political study in the country which they are visiting, and who on their part might be glad to be put in touch, by the national centre in that country, with persons sharing their special interest (Berlin Resolution IV).

(d) To arrange for the exchange of publications between the institutions on whose behalf the centre is acting and the national institutions represented by any other national centre.

2. The Conference requests the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation to ascertain from each national group invited to be represented at the meeting :

- (a) Whether it has designated a national centre.
- (b) If so, whether that national centre will make itself responsible for performing all the four services in question.
- (c) Which of these services it will undertake if it finds itself unable to undertake them all.

The Institute is requested to communicate the information under heads (a) (b) and (c) which it obtains from each national group to the other national groups which received invitations to this meeting, in order that national centres may enter into direct relations with each other for the reciprocal performance of the services in question.

3. The international organisations represented at the Conference are invited to act on the lines set out above so far as is in their power.

4. This resolution shall be communicated, with a request for action upon it, to any institutions which did not receive invitations to this meeting, and which may prove eligible for invitation to the next Conference.

#### *Resolution II.*

The Conference recalls the approval given in Berlin (Resolution VIII) to the system of co-operative study initiated by the Institute of Pacific Relations, and recommends the undertaking of simultaneous programmes of research into problems whose range necessitates international co-operation or whose complexity suggests the co-ordination of various branches of study. It takes note in this connection of the recent recommendations of the Consultative Economic Committee and the Council of the League of Nations that special attention should be devoted in scientific circles to economic tendencies affecting the peace of the world.

#### *Resolution III.*

1. The Conference resolves that it is desirable to draw up, with a view to publication, a directory of organisations which can serve as non-partisan reference centres on subjects connected with international affairs, whether general or specific.

2. This directory should cover as many countries as possible and should indicate amongst other matters the names of the various organisations, their addresses, a brief description of their purpose, organisation, publications and fees charged, etc.

3. For that purpose, the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation is invited :

(a) To collect the required information concerning organisations to be mentioned in the said directory, the institutions represented at this Conference undertaking to provide the necessary information with regard to their countries.

(b) To submit a draft directory to the next Conference and report on means of publication.

#### *Resolution IV.*

1. The Conference recalls its Resolution VII of last year regarding periodical publications and charges the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation to publish a select list of the Annual Surveys and other periodical literature referred to in that resolution.

2. The institutions represented at the Conference are requested to send in their lists not later than June 1st, 1929, for submission to the Executive Committee at its regular meeting.

#### *Resolution V.*

1. The Conference endorses its previous resolution regarding the usefulness of select bibliographies on particular topics.

2. The Conference also considers the quarterly list of new publications issued by the American Council on Foreign Relations in *Foreign Affairs* as of great value to its members.

3. The Conference requests the representative of the American Council on Foreign Relations to use his best efforts to arrange for the regular submission of this list to the institutions invited to the Conference for the insertion of additional material from their respective countries, so that the list, thus completed, may be made available in printed form to the institutions concerned.

#### *Resolution VI.*

The Conference approves in principle the proposal laid before it in the memorandum by Dr. Haas for the compilation of a handbook of political terms and empowers a Committee, consisting of Professor EISENMANN, Professor MANTOUX and Professor ZIMMERN, together with Dr. HAAS, to draw up a preliminary statement for circulation among scientific journals, societies and educational institutions, inviting comments or suggestions before October 1st next. On the basis of the information thus received, the scheme should be considered by the Executive Committee of the Conference and a definite plan, with an estimate of the cost involved, laid before the next meeting.

#### *Resolution VII.*

1. The Conference, taking note that the question of library co-operation is under consideration by a special committee of experts under the auspices of the International Institute of Intellectual

Co-operation, expresses the opinion that further development of the system of mutual lending of books by libraries in different countries would be of great practical value for the study of international relations.

2. The Conference considers that the establishment of an international lending library for individual readers would be of the greatest service.

*Resolution VIII.*

While deciding to postpone till further notice consideration of the equivalence of degrees and diplomas, the Conference welcomes any action taken by individual institutions which would tend to facilitate the admission of students from other countries.

*Resolution IX.*

1. The Conference resolves that a meeting of teachers concerned with international studies for the purpose of discussing, among other matters, methods of teaching, relations and arrangement of subjects, relations of academic teaching and practical experience, would be of great value.

2. In the opinion of the Conference, it is desirable that such a meeting :

(a) Should last about a week ;

(b) Should include from two to six representatives from each country, as well as representatives from international institutions ;

(c) Should, subject to such financial restrictions as may be necessary, include representatives from outside Europe as well as from Europe.

3. In the event of the necessary financial support for such a meeting being obtained, the Conference authorises its Executive Committee to make all necessary arrangements.

*Resolution X (on the future organisation).*

1. That an Executive Committee be appointed, for the purposes mentioned in the foregoing resolutions, to organise the next meeting of this Conference and, between meetings, to direct all the necessary work of the Conference.

2. That this Committee shall consist of :

Dr. Earle B. BABCOCK  
Sir William H. BEVERIDGE  
Professor BOTTACHIARI  
Professor Louis EISENMANN  
Professor Gilbert GIDEL  
Professor Ernst JAECKH  
Professor Paul MANTOUX  
Count Michel ROSTWOROWSKI  
Professor Alfred ZIMMERN.

3. That four members of the Committee shall constitute a quorum.

4. That Sir William H. BEVERIDGE be appointed Chairman of the Committee.

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ANNEX 7.

MEETING OF DIRECTORS OF NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OFFICES.

REPORT TO THE SUB-COMMITTEE ON UNIVERSITY RELATIONS ON THE FOURTH MEETING, HELD AT PARIS ON APRIL 11TH AND 12TH, 1929.

*Submitted by M. VON WALDKIRCH, Director of the Central Swiss Universities Office.*

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The fourth meeting of Directors of National University Offices was convened for April 11th and 12th, 1929, by the Director of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation. The meeting was opened by Professor ZIMMERN, who welcomed the delegates on behalf of M. Luchaire, who was himself prevented from presiding at the opening of the Conference. He extended a special welcome to the delegate of Great Britain, which was represented for the first time.

The following delegates were present :

*Belgium :*

M. Jean WILLEMS, Director of the Fondation universitaire, Brussels.

*Great Britain :*

Mr. T. S. STERLING, Acting Secretary, Universities Bureau of the British Empire, London.

*Denmark :*

M. C. A. BODELSEN, Director of the Danish University Information Office, Copenhagen.

*France :*

Professor L. EISENMANN, Deputy-Director of the Office national des Universités et Écoles françaises, Paris.

*Greece :*

M. Charalampe VITTAS, Director of the Greek University Information Office, Athens.

*Hungary :*

M. Zoltan DE MAGYARY, Director of Higher Education in Hungary, Director of the Hungarian Inter-University Bureau, Budapest.

*Italy :*

Count Pietro TAGLIAVIA Representative of the Italian Inter-University Institute, Rome.

*Netherlands :*

Professor N. VAN WIJK, Chairman of the Netherlands Committee for International University Relations, Leyden.

*Poland :*

Professor O. DE HALECKI, Director of the Polish University Office, Warsaw.

*Roumania :*

M. Paul STERIAN, Director of the University Office, Bucharest.

*Spain :*

M. José CASTILLEJO, Secretary-General of the Junta para Ampliación de Estudios, Madrid.

*Switzerland :*

Professor E. VON WALDKIRCH, Director of the Central Swiss Universities Office, Berne.

*United States of America :*

Professor Paul VAN DYKE, Director of the American University Union in Europe, Continental Division, Paris.

The International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation was represented by the Deputy-Director, Professor ZIMMERN, M. PICT, Chief of the University Relations Section, and by M. LAJTI and M. MICHELI, of the same section.

M. SCHUBERT attended on behalf of the Secretariat of the League of Nations.

On Professor Zimmern's proposal, M. DE HALECKI was appointed Chairman and Dr. VON WALDKIRCH Rapporteur.

In accordance with tradition, the delegates began by submitting their reports, a method of procedure which not only allowed information to be exchanged, but also gave rise to suggestions and exchanges of views which were very useful in the subsequent discussions.

#### I. STATEMENTS ON THE WORK OF THE OFFICES DURING THE YEAR 1928.

The reports were presented by countries in alphabetical order. Several delegates took the opportunity of giving details concerning the organisation and working of their respective Offices. Most of the reports were fairly full, and there was keen discussion on special points. In this way, nearly the whole of the first day was devoted to these declarations, although a few questions were grouped under the last item of the agenda, "Miscellaneous".

As a result of the discussion of the reports, the following resolution was adopted :

*Resolution No. 1.*

"Having noted the good results of the method applied last year, the Meeting decides once again to bear in mind certain questions raised during its general discussions and to place them on the agenda of the 1930 Meeting.

"These questions are as follows :

"1. The establishment by each Office of a card index of persons engaged in scientific work, whether teachers or not, in its country.

"2. The unemployment among intellectuals which may result from the steadily increasing number of students in certain universities.

"3. The publication of lists of theses and the exchange of printed theses or of summaries of them.

"All the Offices are invited to communicate to the Institute any observations they may have to make on these questions. In regard to No. 2, the Institute will inform the Offices of the discussions at the fourth session of the Committee of Representatives of Students' International Organisations."

## II. THE WORK OF THE UNIVERSITY RELATIONS SECTION SINCE THE PREVIOUS MEETING.

Dr. Picht, Chief of the Section, first gave information concerning the London Conference of institutions for the scientific study of international relations. He had submitted to that Conference a handbook containing brief particulars with regard to each of the institutions represented. A scheme for a dictionary of political terms was examined. Dr. Picht next drew attention to the question of the international organisation of students. It was important that young people should have opportunities to meet and discuss together and it was for the Institute to promote these meetings. There was in existence a scheme for a guide for students, and Dr. Picht wished to know whether the delegates thought it useful. The meeting was of opinion that it would be better for each country to publish a national guide, in which case a general guide would serve no purpose. In conclusion, Dr. Picht spoke on the question of publications, with particular reference to "University Exchanges in Europe", of which a second edition was now in the press. He also drew attention to the booklet "Holiday Courses in Europe", and he hoped that the sale of this publication would grow during the year. *The Bulletin of University Relations* no longer appeared and the news of the section was now published in the periodical, *La Coopération intellectuelle*.

On this point, the following resolution was adopted :

### *Resolution No. 8.*

"The Meeting, having taken note of Dr. Picht's report and of the publications which he has distributed, congratulates the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation upon the excellent work it has accomplished. It invites all the Offices to encourage the circulation of its publications and to collaborate in the new review, *La Coopération intellectuelle*."

## III. EXAMINATION OF THE STATE OF FIVE QUESTIONS RAISED BY THE PREVIOUS SESSION.

Written reports had been submitted in advance by Denmark, Greece, Latvia, Luxemburg, the Netherlands and Switzerland. These had been multigraphed and placed at the disposal of all delegates by the section. The representatives of countries which had not sent in written reports made verbal statements.

A substantial discussion took place and resulted in the adoption of the following resolutions :

### *Resolution No. 2.*

"The Meeting,

"Having heard the observations of the British, Netherlands and French Offices on the status of native tutorial staff in the colonies,

"Decides to request these Offices to draft documentary reports on this question, which will enable the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation to publish a general survey in its review, *La Coopération intellectuelle*."

### *Resolution No. 3.*

"The Meeting,

"Noting with gratitude the interest which the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation has shown for several years in the important question of the internal equivalence of degrees and studies ;

"Considering the complexity of the subject and the delicacy of some of the questions which it raises ;

"Convinced, moreover, that it is of primary importance to extend the facilities whereby the students of one country can pursue part of their studies in other countries without interrupting their university course or suffering in their careers ;

"And considering that the conditions governing the problem call for the employment of concrete methods ;

"Requests the German and French Offices to forward to the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation before July 1st next a complete account of the system adopted in each of their countries in regard to equivalences ;

"Would welcome any similar information which other countries may choose to forward to the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation ;

"And recommends that the question, thus prepared, should be placed on the agenda of the next session."

### *Resolution No. 4.*

"The Meeting,

"(1) Expresses its satisfaction at the liberality shown by the laws of practice of certain countries in regard to the appointment of foreign professors ;

"(2) Recommends that the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation should make a collection of the legislative or administrative texts governing the question in the different countries ; and

"(3) Pending the time when the matter can be dealt with by means of international agreements, recommends to the special attention of the competent authorities the system for the appointment of professors adopted, for example, in Poland and Czechoslovakia, and the regime established in Italy by the law of December 19th, 1926, No. 2321."

*Resolution No. 5.*

“The Meeting,

“Having noted, in connection with several items of the agenda, the fundamental importance of a knowledge of modern languages as an indispensable means of developing intellectual relations between countries :

“(1) Requests the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation to submit and strongly to support at the next session of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation the Hungarian Government’s proposal to summon at Budapest an international congress on the teaching of modern languages ;

“(2) Draws the Committee’s particular attention to the series of urgent and important problems which this congress might help to solve ;

“(3) Recommends that the technical preparation of the congress should be entrusted to a small committee, to include, in addition to teachers of modern languages, one or two representatives of other branches of scientific study, so that the problem may be considered in all its aspects.”

*Resolution No. 6.*

“The Meeting,

“Considering the great services which national institutes abroad can render to international intellectual co-operation ; and

“Appreciating the general importance of securing constantly closer collaboration between these institutes and the universities of the countries in which they are established,

“Recommends that the National Offices should forward to the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation a note giving, in succinct and precise form, the number, nature, structure and status of the institutes founded by their country.”

IV. ORGANISATION AND WORK OF UNIVERSITY INSTITUTIONS.

The discussion began by following a somewhat random course, the term “institution” being variously understood. However, after mutual explanations, the meeting agreed upon the following resolution :

*Resolution No. 7.*

“The Meeting,

“Having again examined the question of university institutions and laboratories :

“(1) Notes that most of the Offices represented are already in a position to act as information centres regarding these institutions ;

“(2) Invites the Offices regularly to exchange all their publications relating to the organisation and work of these institutions ;

“(3) Recommends that, in the interest of students, the use of a certificate from the university of origin should be made general as a condition of admission to a foreign institute or laboratory ;

“(4) Recommends that every country which does not already do so should publish and regularly exchange a complete list of theses, whether printed or not, which have been submitted at the universities of the country, it being left to the choice of the countries to mention theses in course of preparation ;

“(5) Recommends that all printed theses be exchanged between universities, at no additional expense to the candidate.”

V. MISCELLANEOUS.

Item 5 on the agenda, “Protection of University Degrees”, could not be dealt with as arranged, as the representative of the German Office, who had been appointed Rapporteur, was prevented at the last moment from attending the meeting.

With regard to Item 6, “Organisation of Holiday Courses”, a number of communications were made, but these contained no fresh information, and no resolution was taken.

After touching upon several questions which might be dealt with at future sessions, the meeting considered the plan of convening the Directors of Higher Education in the different countries, and adopted the following resolution :

*Resolution No. 9.*

“The Meeting,

“After hearing the report of M. de Magyary, Director of the Hungarian University Office and Director of Higher Education in Hungary, and having noted that several of the questions with which it was dealing, particularly that of equivalences and official conventions regarding university exchanges, and that of the adaptation of universities to the increasing influx of students, can only be settled by the Ministries of Education ;

“Requests the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation to consult the Directors of Higher Education, or persons holding similar positions in the different countries, as to the expediency of convening a conference of these directors and the questions which could be placed on the agenda of such a meeting.”



In thanking all those present, the Chairman pointed out that the scope of the meeting would in future have to be enlarged. It was particularly desirable that Latin America should send delegates.

M. Eisenmann thanked M. de Halecki warmly for the masterly way in which he had discharged the duties of Chairman. The session ended with the hearty concurrence of the delegates in this tribute.

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ANNEX 8.

C.I.C.I./L.A./23.

WORK OF THE SUB-COMMITTEE ON ARTS AND LETTERS.

REPORT ON THE SIXTH SESSION, HELD AT GENEVA, JULY 8TH TO 12TH, 1929.

*Submitted to the Committee by M. Jules DESTRÉE on July 23rd, 1929.*

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The Sub-Committee on Arts and Letters met at Geneva from July 8th to 12th. There were present : M. DESTRÉE, Chairman, M. JELINEK, M. KIPPENBERG, M. DE MADARIAGA, M. ROSSI, Mlle. VACARESCO, M. Paul VALÉRY, M. BAUD-BOVY, Professor DENT, M. GRAUL, Sir Cecil HARCOURT SMITH and Dr. WEINGARTNER.

Mr. John Galsworthy and M. de Reynold notified their inability to attend. M. Focillon and M. Toesca were unable to be present and were replaced respectively by M. HAUTECŒUR, Curator at the Musée du Louvre, Paris, and M. COLASANTI, Director-General of Fine Arts at the Ministry of Education, Rome.

The Sub-Committee heard the reports submitted by M. Dupierreux, Head of the Artistic Relations Section, on the questions relative to fine arts and museums placed by the Committee on the Institute's programme. It adopted the following resolutions with regard to the protection of the beauties of nature and the year-book of arts and letters :

*Protection of the Beauties of Nature.*

"The Sub-Committee hopes that the Institute will resume the examination of the problems raised in the different countries by the protection of the beauties of nature. It is of opinion that the Artistic Relations Section, in agreement with the Scientific Relations Section and the Legal Service, should prepare the publication of a documentary booklet on this question."

*Year-Book of Arts and Letters.*

"The Sub-Committee is of opinion that it should *for the time being* drop the question of an international year-book of arts and letters, pending the publication of national year-books, which might be suggested, for example, to the National Committees."

*International Museums Office.*

The Sub-Committee discussed at length the report by the Institute and the communication by Sir Cecil Harcourt Smith (Annex 9) on behalf of the Bureau of the International Museums Office. It noted with satisfaction that this institution had given proof of great activity. Its work was bound to extend to fresh spheres, and the Sub-Committee desired once again to emphasise the opinion it had previously expressed to the effect that the Museums Office should be granted an independent status.

The Sub-Committee next proceeded to examine the questions which, on the proposal of the Office's Bureau, should be placed upon the programme of work for 1929-30.

It unanimously adopted the following resolutions :

"The Sub-Committee on Arts and Letters has taken note of the reports submitted by the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation and by Sir Cecil Harcourt Smith, representing the Bureau of the International Museums Office, on the work of that institution, its achievements and its plans.

"It has noted the number and the importance of the questions relating to the Office, which are bound to multiply in the near future. It is of opinion that the Office can only fulfil its purpose if it has, within the framework of the Institute, its own organisation, staff and budget, and accordingly it requests the Bureau of the International Museums Office to submit to it for examination at its next session a detailed draft organisation prepared in agreement with the Directors of the Institute."

With regard to the items included in the Office programme, the Sub-Committee adopted the following resolutions :

i. *Casts.*

"It is desirable :

"(i) That the Office should pursue its enquiry concerning casting workshops, and supplement its information relating to the original moulds kept in these workshops ; the information collected and classified shall be published either in a special booklet or in *Museumion*.

“(ii) That, in order to prepare an agreement concerning *surmoulage* and to bring about an international agreement for the diffusion of casts, a meeting should be convened of representatives of the commercial branches of official museum workshops.”

2. *Exhibition of Casts.*

“The Sub-Committee approves the measures taken to hold an exhibition of casts at Cologne, and has pleasure in congratulating the Museums Office upon this further international manifestation in the realm of art.”

3. *Museums as an Educational Medium.*

“It is desirable that there should be created at the Museums Office an international information centre on the reproduction of works of art. This centre will establish relations with the official services in the different museums which concern themselves with the execution and sale of reproductions of works of art : photographs, engravings, casts, etc., so as to facilitate the diffusion of reproductions by methods which will be devised by the Bureau of the International Museums Office.

“The Sub-Committee unanimously hopes that M. Destrée’s scheme of international lecture tours will be carried out. It hopes that the necessary funds will be placed at the disposal of the Office.”

4. *Broadcast Propaganda.*

“The Sub-Committee recommends that the Office should organise an international broadcast propaganda service on behalf of museums. It has been glad to note the conclusion of an agreement for this purpose between the International Broadcasting Office and the International Museums Office.”

5. *Publications.*

“The Sub-Committee signifies its agreement with the lines laid down for the editing of *Museumion*. It hopes that the heading ‘Museumography’ will be amplified and that, in general, *Museumion* will furnish all information on museums and their technique.

“It considers it necessary that a great effort should be made to increase the circulation of *Museumion*, in particular by means of prospectuses inserted in analogous works, so as to ensure its development by subscription, sale and publicity.”

6. *Unification of Museum Catalogues.*

“The Sub-Committee adopts the recommendations of the Advisory Committee of Experts with regard to the editing of museum catalogues, it being understood that these recommendations are particularly addressed to museums which are in process of organisation or reorganisation, or whose catalogues are out of date. It emphasises the drawbacks of changes in the numbering of works in catalogues. If changes of this kind appear inevitable, it is essential that the old numbers should be given.

“The Office should endeavour to stimulate the publication of certain museum catalogues and of collective catalogues relating to the museums and art collections of a particular town or district.”

7. *Catalogues of Public Sales of Works of Art.*

“The Sub-Committee approves the creation at the Office of a library containing catalogues of public sales of works of art.

“It is desirable that the Office should in every country pursue its enquiries among editors of these catalogues, with a view to preparing draft practical recommendations applicable to every country. This draft will be submitted to a meeting of specialists.”

8. *Scientific Methods applied to the Preservation and Restoration of Works of Art.*

“The Sub-Committee has taken note of the proposals by M. Graul (Annex 10) and M. Baud-Bovy (Annex 11) suggesting an international meeting of scholars, restorers of works of art and museum curators for the purpose of discussing the application of scientific methods to the study, protection and preservation of works of art. This meeting would be organised by the International Museums Office during 1930, and prepared by the Bureau of the Office, with the assistance of museum curators and persons to whom it might seem well to apply in order to draw up the list of questions to be dealt with and the list of specialists to be invited.”

9. *List of Works of Art existing in Fragments.*

“It is desirable that the International Museums Office should continue with the work of preparing a list of works of art existing in fragments. This list could be prepared by means of an enquiry in the different countries. The International Museums Office will publish a preparatory booklet for the purpose of explaining the importance of the question and indicating the value and the possibilities of re-assembling certain works of art whose component parts have been scattered.”

10. *Study of the Organisation of Art Museums.*

"It is desirable that the Office, with the collaboration in particular of the members of the Bureau and of the Advisory Committee, should collect documentation concerning the principles adopted in the museums of the different countries with regard to gifts and legacies, the classification of works of art, objects in reserve, deposits, exchanges, etc. This documentation will be submitted to a meeting of the Office Bureau and of the Advisory Committee of Experts."

11. *Translation of Inscriptions.*

"It is desirable that museum inscriptions in languages which are not widely used should be accompanied by translations or explanations written in some widely spoken language."

12. *Graphic Reproduction of Works of Art.*

"With a view to preparing an agreement for the improvement of the conditions governing graphic reproductions of works of art, it is desirable that the Office should collect documentation on the conditions imposed in the different countries upon the photography of works preserved in museums and the reproduction of such photographs."

13. *Exchange of Museum Staff.*

"It is desirable that enquiries should be pursued concerning the exchange of scientific museum staff. The Sub-Committee recommends this question to the consideration of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation."

14. *Miscellaneous Proposals.*

"The Sub-Committee is very glad to note the interest shown by the Italian Committee on Intellectual Co-operation in the work of the Museums Office.

"It hopes that the Office will continue its enquiries into the following questions, regarding which a report should be submitted at one of its next meetings :

"(a) Methods of ensuring the international punishment of offences against the artistic heritage of each country ;

"(b) The adoption of museums by the large art organisations of the principal countries ;

"(c) Census of foreign works of art, movable and immovable, in each country."

*Congress on Popular Arts.*

The question of the Congress of Popular Arts at Prague and of the action taken in connection therewith by the International Committee appointed by the Congress likewise claimed the Sub-Committee's attention. On this matter it adopted the following resolutions :

*Popular Arts.*

"1. The Sub-Committee is happy to note the success of the first International Congress of Popular Arts, held at Prague in October 1928. It records the creation of an International Committee of Popular Arts for the purpose of supervising the execution of the recommendations made by the Congress.

"It will follow with sympathetic attention the work of this Committee. It hopes that it will be able to perfect its organisation and ensure its satisfactory working, and decides that the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation will give it all possible support.

"2. The Sub-Committee especially welcomes the efforts made by the Preparatory Committee for the International Exhibition of Popular Arts at Berne in 1934."

*Musical Questions.*

The Sub-Committee also considered questions of artistic relations in the musical sphere, and hoped that the competent section would succeed in carrying out a programme, for the study of which Dr. Weingartner and Professor Dent were requested to submit a report.

It adopted the following resolution :

"The Sub-Committee is of opinion that the Institute should endeavour to extend its activities in the sphere of artistic relations by dealing with music as it has hitherto done with the plastic arts.

"The Sub-Committee resumed its examination of the question of pitch, concerning which the Italian National Committee on Intellectual Co-operation had forwarded a communication from M. Mascagni, and, confirming the resolutions adopted at its last session, it hopes that the meeting of experts proposed in this connection will be convened.

"It recommends that propaganda be made immediately on behalf of concerts for children.

"Dr. Weingartner and Professor Dent will prepare for the next session a note on the various questions relating to international artistic relations in the sphere of music which they think might usefully be dealt with by the Sub-Committee and the Institute.

"It draws the attention of the International Labour Office to the situation of members or orchestras who are unemployed owing to the development of mechanical music."

### *Literary Relations.*

Under the chairmanship of M. Paul VALÉRY, the Sub-Committee continued its examination of the report on literary questions submitted to it by M. PREZZOLINI, Head of the Information Section and in charge of the Literary Relations Section. It adopted the following resolutions :

#### *Resumption of International Publishers' Congresses.*

"The Sub-Committee authorises the Institute to continue its negotiations for the resumption of the International Publishers' Congresses."

#### *Question of Translations.*

"The Sub-Committee authorises the Institute to give all possible effect to the resolution of the Congress of P. E. N. Clubs concerning works recommended for translation, it being understood that the Institute must consult the National Committees on Intellectual Co-operation."

#### *General Work of the Literary Relations Section.*

"The Sub-Committee has taken note of the Institute's report on the work of the Literary Relations Section, and hopes that this section will be furnished with the means required to give full effect to the Sub-Committee's recommendations."

## ANNEX 9.

C.I.C.I. /L.A. /22.

### REPORT OF THE BUREAU OF THE INTERNATIONAL MUSEUMS OFFICE.

*Submitted to the Sub-Committee on Arts and Letters by Sir Cecil HARCOURT SMITH.*

During the past year, the Bureau held two meetings, in November 1928 and May 1929. At the first of these meetings, presided over by M. DESTREE, there were present : M. GRAUL, Sir Cecil HARCOURT SMITH, M. COLOSANTI and M. GUIFFREY, members of the Bureau ; M. LUCHAIRE, Director of the International Institute ; and M. DUPIERREUX, Chief of the Section of Artistic Relations.

At the second meeting, presided over by Sir Cecil HARCOURT SMITH, were present : M. GRAUL, M. GUIFFREY and M. ROSSI, members of the Bureau ; M. OPRESCU, Secretary of the International Commission of Intellectual Co-operation ; M. DUPIERREUX, Chief of the Section of Artistic Relations and M. FOUNDOUKIDIS, Assistant Chief, Secretary of the International Museums Office.

#### FIRST MEETING.

The questions discussed were as follows :

##### 1. *Unification of Catalogues.*

In July 1928, the Sub-Committee on Arts and Letters had considered that the enquiry previously undertaken by the International Museums Office should be extended over a wider range, both of countries and subjects. After full consideration, the members of the Executive were unanimous in thinking that the enquiry should be strictly limited in character. It was desirable to act with discretion, so as to avoid the risk of offending susceptibilities by interference with long-established customs and habits ; to take full account of the variety of local conditions ; and, without attempting to impose a definite type of catalogue on museums which are already equipped with them, to suggest a uniform model for museums which either have not yet issued catalogues or which are proposing to produce new editions.

It was agreed that the enquiry should be continued on the principle of intercommunication of suggested models to a limited number of representative persons, with a statement of the results of the enquiry to date, and that the scope should be confined to museums of sculpture, of decorative art, and of popular arts.

##### 2. *The Educational Role of Museums.*

The question of the translation of notices relating to works of art into different languages, such as French, English and German, and the general question of labels were discussed, and it was decided to refer them to the Committee of Experts for further enquiry.

The following principles were considered and approved :

- (a) Publication by the Office of a short brochure designed to show the smaller museums what might be realised by them in the way of education.
- (b) The exchange of lecturers, especially with a view to the instruction of teachers.
- (c) Propaganda of museums by broadcasting and films.
- (d) Making more room for exhibits by the withdrawal of superfluous objects.
- (e) The reconstitution of works of art partially dismembered by reciprocal exchanges among nations. The Bureau, while agreeing that this matter presents great interest, was of opinion that it could only be approached with extreme prudence.

### 3. *The Review Mousseion.*

Since the contract with the Presses Universitaires de France had terminated, it was thought that the Institute should publish its own review, and it was decided that a special budget, prepared by the competent sections of the Institute, should be presented to the Committee of Directors by the Chairman of the Bureau.

### 4. *Photographs of Works of Art.*

With a view to making these as much available as possible to the public, it was agreed that the International Museums Office should draw up a list of the principal sources for the supply of reproductions of works of art.

### 5. *The Proposed Exhibition of Casts.*

It was decided to adopt the principle of a single exhibition, to be held at Cologne.

## SECOND MEETING.

The Bureau considered the report presented by the International Museums Office, and approved it; it learned with satisfaction that the Committee of Directors of the Institute, in accordance with the desire expressed by the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, has appointed a Secretary of the Office; and it expressed the hope that this reform might be furthered, so that the Office might be assured of funds and staff adequate for the fulfilment of its task.

With regard to the matters included in the programme of the Office which were either in course of execution or projected, the Bureau recommended as follows:

#### 1. *Casts.*

That the Office continue its enquiry as to *ateliers de moulage*, and complete its information as to original moulds preserved in these *ateliers*; the information, when collected and classified, to be published, either in a special brochure, or in *Mousseion*.

That, with a view to securing agreement in regard to *surmoulage* and an international understanding for the exchange of casts, a meeting of the representatives of the commercial services of official workshops be encouraged.

#### 2. *Exhibition of Casts.*

That there should take part in the ceremony of inauguration representatives of the following: Secretariat of the League of Nations, the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, the Sub-Committee on Arts and Letters, the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, its International Office of Museums, the Bureau of the Office, as well as of the museums and workshops exhibiting.

Independently of the catalogue, labels should be attached to individual casts or to groups exhibited in vitrines, these to be printed in German and in a language selected by each of the exhibitors. A catalogue to be published in German under the auspices of the Cologne Exhibition Committee, and a second, in French and English, by the International Museums Office.

The preface of the catalogue and the general arrangements (such as lectures, Press propaganda) will be designed to give effect to the intention of the Sub-Committee and the Bureau, viz., that the Exhibition may induce and facilitate the constitution of museums of reproductions of art in such centres as do not possess museums of originals.

#### 3. *The Educational Rôle of Museums.*

That there should be set up at the Museums Office an international centre of information as to the reproduction of works of art, which should keep in touch with the official services engaged in the different museums in the execution and sale of reproductions, such as photography, engraving, casting, etc. Its purpose would be to concentrate relevant information and to facilitate the diffusion of such reproductions on the system established by the Bureau of the Office.

#### 4. *Propaganda by Radiophony.*

That the Office organise an international service of propaganda for museums purposes by means of an agreement with different centres of radiophony.

#### 5. *Publications.*

The Bureau, approving the new arrangements made for the review *Mousseion*, expressed the hope that (as in No. 7 of the review) the portion devoted to museography may be developed as far as possible, and that, as a general principle, it should include every kind of information regarding the technique and the activity of museums.

Having inspected the proofs of the "Repertoire des Musées de France", it expressed its satisfaction with the work accomplished in this direction by the Office.

#### 6. *Unification of Catalogues.*

The Bureau approved the recommendations of the Committee of Experts in regard to the drawing-up of Museum catalogues, on the understanding that these concern especially museums in

process of organisation or of reorganisation, or such as have not catalogues of recent issue. It laid stress on the inconvenience which would be caused by alteration in the numeration of works already catalogued; where such alteration is inevitable, it is indispensable that the former numbers should in every case be mentioned. It was thought that the Office should endeavour to encourage, and assist the drawing up of certain museum catalogues, as well as collective catalogues relating to the museums of any given town or region.

#### 7. *Catalogues of Public Sales of Works of Art.*

That there should be formed at the Office a library of such catalogues, and that it should consider means of:

- (a) Compiling a repertoire of these catalogues;
- (b) Establishing, by methodical analysis of the catalogues, an index of the principal works sold in all countries.

That the Office pursue an enquiry among the different nations with a view to preparing practical recommendations as to compilation which shall be applicable to all nations, and which may be referred to a committee of specialists.

#### 8. *Repertory of Dismembered Works.*

That the Office endeavour to create, by way of example, such a repertory, selected over a limited area, by authorities with special knowledge.

#### 9. *Organisation of Museums of Art.*

That the Office collect, with the assistance of the members of the Bureau and of the Advisory Committee, material concerning the principles on which museums in different countries deal with gifts and bequests, the classification of objects, reserves, loans, exchanges, etc. This material to be submitted eventually to the Bureau and the Advisory Committee of Experts.

#### 10. *Translation of Inscriptions.*

That museum inscriptions written in languages little known should be accompanied by translations or by explanations written in a language more widely known.

#### 11. *Identity Cards.*

That these should be provided, giving to the scientific staff of museums, and to such students who might be entitled to it, the right of free entry into the museums, as well as facilities necessary for their work.

#### 12. *Graphic Reproduction of Works of Art.*

That the Office, with a view to the improvement of the conditions of reproduction, collect information as to the rules in different countries in regard to photographing works preserved in museums and the right of reproducing these photographs.

#### 13. *Exchange of Staffs among Museums.*

That this question be favourably recommended to the attention of the Sub-Committee on Arts and Letters and to the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation when they are considering their programme.

#### 14. *Miscellaneous.*

The Bureau notes with real satisfaction the interest evinced by the Italian Committee on Intellectual Co-operation in the work of the Museums Office. It hopes that the Office will study the following questions, on which a report should be presented at one of its forthcoming meetings:

(a) Means to secure international prevention of wrongs perpetrated against the artistic patrimony of any country. This enquiry should be preceded by a juridical study on the part of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation and of the International Institute for the Unification of Private Law.

(b) The institution of museums adopted by the great artistic establishments of the principal nations. This question is connected with the desire expressed in January 1927 by M. Focillon, and adopted by the Committee of Experts.

(c) Survey of the works of art of foreign origin, both fixed and movable, existing in any country. (This concerns a proposal made by M. Steriadi to the Advisory Committee of Experts in February 1929.)

\* \* \*

It may be convenient here to present a brief survey of the past work of the Office. This survey which covers only two and a-half years of existence (since October 1926), may be summarised as follows:

Six meetings of experts and two of the Bureau, apart from the ordinary meetings of the Sub-Committee on Arts and Letters, have determined the activities of the Office. Although until the

present time the Office has been composed only of two or three officials who have not worked a full day, it has succeeded nevertheless in carrying out the programme laid down for it : two agreements, one between the leading chalcographies, and the other between the casting workshops ; eleven exhibitions of chalcographic proofs in six different countries ; the publication of two exhibition catalogues, two general catalogues, and, since April 1927, of the review, *Mouseion*; the establishment of affiliated organisations and a steady co-operation with the big associations of curators of museums. These results may be regarded as justifying the recommendation of the Sub-Committee that a special service should be created for the study of the work of museums, and for assisting the development of this work by methods of international mutual assistance.

\* \* \*

Under the resolutions submitted by the Bureau to the Sub-Committee, the following programme is proposed for the year 1929-30 :

1. To proceed with the publication (or, in certain circumstances, will assist the publication) of three issues of the review, *Mouseion*, and of a number of books or pamphlets :

- (a) A list of casting workshops and a catalogue of moulds.
- (b) A pamphlet on the educational rôle of museums.
- (c) Model catalogues for museums.
- (d) A list of dismembered works of art.
- (e) The catalogue of the International Exhibition of Casts.

2. Organisation of exhibitions of casts at Cologne, Liege and Brussels, and chalcographic exhibitions (notably at Rouen).

3. Organisation of three special services, each of which will involve a considerable amount of correspondence and proper indexing.:

- (a) An art reproduction service.
- (b) A service to deal with questions of education by museums.
- (c) An information service dealing with sales catalogues.

4. The preparation of lecture tours in museums, and carrying out the decisions adopted on the subject of identity cards for curators and art students.

5. Supervision of the organisation of technical meetings :

- (a) The three meetings of the Bureau.
- (b) The plenary meeting or smaller meetings of the advisory Committee of experts.
- (c) The meeting of representatives of the commercial staffs of museums.
- (d) The conferences of publishers of catalogues of public art sales.

All these proposals are of considerable interest ; even if the entire programme is not accepted by the Sub-Committee, the Office has before it an amount of work which, if it is to be adequately carried out, will call for a larger staff and budget than the Office at present possesses. It is highly desirable that this question should be seriously considered by the Sub-Committee.

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#### ANNEX 10.

C.I.C.I. /L.A. /21.

#### RESTORATION OF WORKS OF ART IN MUSEUMS.

*Proposal by M. GRAUL submitted to the Sub-Committee on Arts and Letters.*

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At the consultation of experts in February 1929, M. Baud-Bovy suggested that the question of the restoration of works of art should be studied by the Museums Office.

The Internationale Museenverband has dealt with this question ever since its foundation at Hamburg in 1898. The next (twenty-fifth) meeting of this society of German and other museum directors will take place at Leipzig from September 22nd to 27th, when scientific methods of examination and more especially of restoration and the question of the falsification of works of art will be discussed.

The importance of scientific methods in the examination of works of art has been made clear in an article by M. André Blum in *Mouseion* (No. 7), but, to arrive at any really satisfactory results, a meeting of the principal authorities on the subject in the different countries would have to be held, at which they could explain their respective methods and illustrate them with well-chosen examples.

In my opinion, the International Museums Office ought to deal with this question by arranging an *international meeting* of scientists, experts and restorers of works of art, to give them an opportunity of exchanging their views. The directors of the museums specially interested in these questions might also take part in the discussion. I do not doubt that real progress would be made if the curators of museums were asked to take the results of the discussion into account. Neither the Museenverband nor the similar societies of museum directors and art historians in France,



England or elsewhere could organise an international meeting of such importance, provide the necessary publicity or guarantee its future development. Arrangements should, however, be made to enable members of the various societies of curators of museums (to whom experiments of this kind are of special interest) to attend the meetings.

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ANNEX 11.

C.I.C.I. /L.A. /20.

RESTORATION OF WORKS OF ART IN MUSEUMS.

*Proposal by M. BAUD-BOVY, submitted to the Sub-Committee on Arts and Letters.*

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At the meeting of experts held at Paris in February, I submitted a note, concerning the restoration of works of art in museums in which I said :

“All who are engaged in studying the history of art, all who are connected with museums, are well aware of the blunders and even crimes which are sometimes committed by restorers.”

And I asked my colleagues—making certain modest suggestions—whether it would not be advisable to open a discussion on this subject. They were unable to do so, as the time at our disposal was too short.

Nevertheless, specialists certainly seem to be devoting an increasing amount of attention to this matter.

M. André Blum dealt with it in his noteworthy article—published in the April number of *Museion*—in which he referred to the various scientific methods which can be applied to the examination of paintings. It will also be the principal item on the agenda of the Conference to be held in September by the members of the Museenverband. Moreover, in the preface to the catalogue of the Exhibition of Icons held this spring at Cologne, M. Igor Grabar laid stress on the attention which was being given to the matter in Russia and described what had been done by the “Institute for Scientific Research responsible for the Preservation and Restoration of Masterpieces of Ancient Art”. In one section of the Exhibition, there was a display of the technical processes and new methods employed to discover the original works beneath the successive repaintings and to restore them. M. Grabar does not maintain that the processes adopted in Russia are “the only acceptable and authorised methods”, but states, in conclusion :

“They merit the attention of experts and should form the basis for an active and scientific exchange of views which would thus permit of regular contact between the scientific groups of all countries. By this means, the efforts of the isolated, and in some cases disheartened, scientists who are dealing with this difficult and complicated question—a question which, moreover, involves great responsibility—could be combined. This is the only method which would enable the amateurish processes now in use to be replaced by theoretical and practical principles of strictly scientific restoration, and would prevent once and for all any return to the former vandalism.”

This clearly stated conclusion, which summarises the essential features of the note referred to above, authorises me to pass on—without laying further stress on the dangers of or necessity for restoration—to the proposal which I desire to submit to the Sub-Committee on Arts and Letters :

The International Museums Office should convene a meeting of experts and craftsmen to give their opinion on the restoration of works of art, with special reference to the following points :

1. The necessity for taking care of pictures.
2. Atmospheric conditions : how pictures can best be preserved, protected from damp, excessive dryness, dust (varnish, glass).
3. Their restoration, and, if possible, the principal methods applied in the various European countries :

- (a) The examination of works by various scientific processes ;
- (b) Cleaning, patina, varnish ;
- (c) Tears, splits in panels, cracks, blisters, damp stains, etc. ;
- (d) The addition of new canvas, insertion of fresh wood, transfer ;
- (e) Repainting and retouching ;
- (f) Photography and a report on the work in progress.

\* \* \*

The subjects briefly summarised above should be developed during the discussion, which need not necessarily lead to the adoption of *recommendations* or *resolutions*. If, in accordance with my previous suggestion that a few lessons should be given at the Institute by well-known restorers, those specialists were asked to communicate the result of their researches and personal experiences, a special number of *Museion* might be published containing this information. We should thus be able to form a general opinion as to the present position of a question to which it is the duty of the Museums Office at all events to draw attention.

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ANNEX 12.

C.I.C.I. /B. /77.

WORK OF THE SUB-COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE AND BIBLIOGRAPHY.

REPORT ON THE ELEVENTH SESSION, HELD AT GENEVA FROM JULY 13TH TO 16TH, 1929.

*Submitted to the Committee by M. ROLAND-MARCEL, Director-General of the National Library, Paris.*

The Sub-Committee on Science and Bibliography met from July 13th to 16th, 1929, under the Chairmanship of Dr. KRÜSS.

The following were present : Mlle. BONNEVIE, Mr. BISHOP, M. BRUNSCHVIGG, Sir Jagadis BOSE, M. GARBASSO, M. GODET, M. IONESCO-MIHAESTI, M. JESPERSEN, M. ROLAND-MARCEL, M. THIBAUDET, M. SUSTA, M. COLLIJN, President of the Interational Federation of Librarians' Associations, attended the meetings as observer.

GENERAL REPORT OF THE MATHEMATICAL, PHYSICAL AND NATURAL SCIENCES SECTION.

The general report by the Institute on this section's work was submitted to the Sub-Committee. The latter decided to postpone the carrying-out of the scheme for the co-ordination of museums of pure and applied science, owing to the Institute's present lack of personnel and funds.

It noted with satisfaction the first results obtained in various countries as a result of the League's recommendation regarding the preservation of printed matter and manuscripts. The Committee also took note of the replies to the enquiry concerning scientific works published in little-known languages. Further, after hearing the explanations given by the Head of the section as to the object of the investigations carried out by the International Committee of Research on Non-Osseous Parts, the Sub-Committee considered that the Committee's request might be granted; and adopted the following draft resolution :

"The Sub-Committee appreciates the efforts of the International Committee of Research on the Non-Osseous Parts (C.I.R.P.) of the Native Races, which contribute to the increase of our knowledge of the primitive human races, and it hopes that the Committee will instruct the Director of the Institute to recommend this enterprise to the delegates from the different countries to the Institute on the occasion of their next meeting."

Note was also taken that the President of the Geological Congress at Pretoria had agreed to include the question of the creation of an International Institute of Mines on the agenda of the Congress (August 1929).

The Sub-Committee likewise recommended that the plenary Committee should ask the Secretary to request the Economic Committee, when dealing with the Customs problems, to devote its attention to the special question of scientific exchanges.

Finally, the Sub-Committee decided to place at the head of its draft resolutions a recommendation of a general character, which was adopted unanimously with the full approval of the Director of the Institute. This recommendation, which is reproduced below, will enable the Director to have before him a definite text when modifying the methods employed in submitting reports, and this will certainly facilitate the work of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, the Sub-Committees and the Institute :

"Having noted the various reports submitted to it by the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, the Sub-Committee on Science and Bibliography congratulates the Director and his colleagues on the work done.

"It expresses the hope that, from 1930 onwards, the questions submitted to it for discussion will be classified in an order giving special emphasis to those the importance of which is indisputable, the study of which has reached an advanced stage, or which are on the point of achieving useful results, while the second category will be reserved for those which, for the moment, can only give rise to a theoretical discussion or which constitute a new suggestion. It also recommends that conclusions should always be annexed to the reports, and, lastly, that these reports should be always drawn up, apart from exceptional cases, in the most succinct form possible."

CONSIDERATION OF THE RESOLUTIONS PREVIOUSLY ADOPTED BY THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE ON INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION.

In the course of this examination, observations were made on the following points. :

(a) *Unification of Linguistic Terms.*

The Sub-Committee considered it advisable that a committee of experts should be convened as soon as the preparatory work undertaken by M. Marouzeau has been completed.

(b) *Analytical Bibliography.*

Special mention should be made of the second part of the draft resolution adopted in which the Sub-Committee recommends that, in future, before any meeting of any description is held, the

Institute should prepare, for the use of the experts to be convened, a suitable text calculated to facilitate their work. The resolution in question reads as follows :

“In view of the experience acquired since the adoption of the 1923 resolution relative to analytical bibliography, the Sub-Committee on Science and Bibliography requests the Institute to prepare for the use of all the committees of experts a suitable text which will always be communicated to them in advance and will summarise the principles by which they should be guided in their collaboration in the work of the Committee and Institute of Intellectual Co-operation in so far as concerns bibliography.”

(c) *Exchange of Publications.*

In view of the importance of the question and of the fact that a Committee of Library Experts may be convened in 1930, it was desirable that Professor Racovitza should draw up a report on this matter, to be communicated to the said Committee for special examination.

(d) *Preservation of Printed Matter and Manuscripts :*

On the examination of this question, a draft resolution of a general character was passed. If this were adopted by the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, it would make it possible for the Institute to request Governments to inform it regularly of the action taken on the Committee's resolutions :

“Considering that the most important document submitted to it each year is the report of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation concerning the work in progress and the effect which it has given to the resolutions adopted by the Committee ;

“Considering that a large number of Governments have already organised a special service with a view to ensuring regular administrative liaison with the League ;

“Considering, moreover, that it would be of very great use to the Committee to be kept informed of the effect given by the Governments to the resolutions which it adopts and which the Secretariat of the League communicates to the different countries ;

“Considering that there is indeed no other way for the Committee to gauge accurately the progress made during the previous year in the sphere of intellectual co-operation :

“The Sub-Committee on Science and Bibliography expresses the hope that the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation will receive each year a special report on the effect which may have been given by the Governments to each of the resolutions forwarded to them, this report giving an outline of the measures taken, the objections raised or the difficulties encountered as well as of the progress achieved.”

(e) *Enquiry into the Aggregate Resources devoted to Scientific Research.*

It was decided that this question should be examined together with the report on Intellectual Statistics (see p. 108).

MEETING OF LIBRARY EXPERTS.

M. Godet submitted a report (Annex 13) on behalf of the library experts, who had held a further meeting in the previous February.

The Sub-Committee approved the methods hitherto adopted to promote co-ordination between the great national or central libraries. It decided to submit to the Committee the following draft resolutions :

“The Sub-Committee,

“After noting the reports of the Institute and M. Godet on the work of the Committee of Library Experts which met in February 1929, wishes to emphasise the value of the methods adopted and of the results already achieved ;

“Recommends :

“(1) The holding of a further meeting of the Committee of Library Experts ;

“(2) The publication of a guide of the national information services and of the rules governing loans. It emphasises, however, the necessity of first having the text of this guide revised by the institutions which provided the material, and afterwards by the library experts ;

“(3) That the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation should be asked to undertake unofficial negotiations with the Brussels Institute with a view to determining the basis of practical co-operation, regarding in particular the problems of bibliographical classification, the study of which it is most important to co-ordinate in existing circumstances ;

“(4) The preparation of a second edition of the ‘Index Bibliographicus’ according to the plan proposed by the library experts, the Institute to be entrusted with this publication and the drafting carried out under the direction of M. Godet ;

“(5) That the next Committee of Library Experts should be asked to study the questions relating to facsimiles and the microphotographical publication of documents. It is understood that the Institute will first address itself to manufacturers and producers, so as to be able to submit useful material for comparison to the experts ;

“(6) That the Committee of Experts should be instructed to continue the study of a common international system for the abbreviation of the titles of periodicals, the Institute being asked to prepare the ground with the assistance of the representatives of the ‘World List of Scientific Periodicals’ and the ‘Deutscher Normenausschuss’ ;

“(7) That the Committee of Library Experts should be asked to put forward definite proposals concerning the exchange of information between the great libraries with a view to the purchase of foreign works ;

“(8) That, in pursuance of the wish expressed by the Rome Congress, the study of questions relating to the international exchange of publications should be resumed, and the Institute instructed to place this question on the agenda of the next meeting of the library experts.”

The Chairman remarked that the Sub-Committee would doubtless desire to hear the explanations of M. Collijn, President of the International Federation of Librarians' Associations, regarding the changes made in the Federation's statute and the work of the Rome Congress. He added that he had asked the Secretary of the Committee to invite M. Collijn, as President of the Federation, to be present at the Sub-Committee's meetings. M. Collijn had been good enough to agree, and the Sub-Committee, after taking note of his explanations, adopted the following draft resolution :

“Having taken note of the report made to it by M. Collijn, President of the International Federation of Librarians' Associations, on the work of the Congress which has just been held in Rome and Venice.

“The Sub-Committee observes with great satisfaction that the liaison already existing between the international organisation for intellectual co-operation and the Federation has been strengthened, and that regular collaboration will henceforward be established between them ;

“Proposes that the most cordial congratulations should be addressed to the President of the Federation ; and approves the resolutions adopted at Venice in so far as they involve any action by the Committee and the Institute.”

#### CO-ORDINATION OF THE BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES.

The Sub-Committee adopted the following draft resolution :

“The Sub-Committee approves the measures taken by the Institute with a view to drawing the attention of the editors of biological reviews to the resolutions of the Committee of Experts.

“In view of the degree of development already reached by bibliography and the service of abstracts in regard to biology, the Sub-Committee considers that at present no further steps need be taken.”

#### BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE PHYSICAL SCIENCES.

After a discussion which enabled the British, French and German specialists to state their views on the question, the Sub-Committee decided to entrust to the Institute the task of continuing the work begun, although the procedure to be followed is still a matter of doubt. The draft resolution reads as follows :

“As regards the bibliography of the physical sciences, the Sub-Committee, in view particularly of the reply of the President of the German Physical Society, is of opinion that the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation should summon a conference of experts to arrange for co-ordination of this bibliography, provided an equally favourable reply is received from directors of science abstracts.”

#### INTERNATIONAL BRAIN COMMISSION.

In view of the conflicting opinions of the scientists consulted, the Sub-Committee decided merely to approve the findings of the Institute's report and to do nothing further in the matter until the organisers of the first International Congress of Neurologists apply to the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation for its assistance.

#### WORK OF THE HISTORICAL AND SOCIAL SCIENCES SECTION.

As regards the co-ordination of the bibliography of the linguistic sciences, the Sub-Committee considered that steps should be taken to enable the largest possible number of institutions and reviews to acquaint their members and readers with the progress effected in this direction. It accordingly decided to submit the following draft resolution to the plenary Committee :

“The Sub-Committee, considering the importance of scientific workers being acquainted with the methods of co-ordination and co-operation placed at their disposal by the publications, information service and resolutions of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation ;

“Considering that the saving of time spent in research and reading is one of the practical aims which can be achieved by international organisation :

“Expresses the hope that the respective sections of the Institute and the members of the National Committees will ask the scientific organisations and reviews to bring to the knowledge of their members and readers the conclusions of the proceedings of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation which concern the economy of scientific work.”

After examining the report of the Historical and Social Sciences Section, the Sub-Committee decided to invite the Institute to continue the work in progress (the preparation of a list of scientific correspondents competent to furnish bibliographical information on linguistic subjects to reviews and the unification of the critical methods employed in critical editions of texts).

#### CO-ORDINATION OF THE BIBLIOGRAPHY OF ECONOMIC SCIENCES.

After a thorough discussion, which brought out the scientific and material difficulties which have hitherto delayed the desired solution, the Sub-Committee decided to propose to the Committee a draft resolution leaving open the question of future action and avoiding any decision on the substance of the question :

“Considering that negotiations are being pursued between the Directorate of ‘Social Science Abstracts’ and several experts, with a view to the joint preparation in three languages of a bibliography of economic sciences, but that this agreement is based on conceptions somewhat different from those previously endorsed by the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation ;

“The Sub-Committee on Science and Bibliography takes note of these negotiations, instructs the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation to keep itself carefully informed of the conditions under which an agreement might be concluded, and expresses the hope that the Committee of Directors of the Institute will summon a meeting of the experts originally convened if it appears necessary to ask their opinion on subsequent developments.”

#### CO-ORDINATION OF THE BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE ROMANCE LANGUAGES.

The Sub-Committee first took note of M. Mario Roques’ report (Annex 14) on the work of the Conference of Experts convened in March 1929 and of the special report by the Institute. It did not consider that it could ask the Assembly to make an exception in favour of any particular science; however important, by means of a financial grant. Nevertheless, it proposed the adoption of the following resolution, which offers considerable encouragement to Romance philologists :

“The Sub-Committee on Science and Bibliography has noted with the greatest interest the resolutions adopted by the experts with a view to the preparation of a Romance language bibliography, and recommends that this meeting should be convened afresh in the course of next year.

“It does not think that, as a general rule, it is advisable to ask the League of Nations to apply to countries with a view to obtaining their financial assistance for special purposes. But it expresses the hope that the International Committee will recommend this enterprise to the Governments through the official delegates to the Institute and through the National Committees.”

#### LANGUAGES IN PROCESS OF EXTINCTION.

There was only a brief exchange of views on this question, as the competent linguists do not appear to have any definite desire at present to collaborate with the Institute. The following draft resolution was adopted unanimously. This resolution indicates the attitude that might be adopted by the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation pending any further proposals for collaboration other than a request for assistance in obtaining financial resources :

“The Sub-Committee on Science and Bibliography, having noted, on the one hand, the report of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation on languages in danger of extinction and, on the other hand, the correspondence exchanged in this connection between the Institute and the Secretary-General of the Permanent International Committee of Linguists, considers that at present it cannot deal with the question.”

#### INTELLECTUAL STATISTICS.

This question is connected with the enquiry into the aggregate material resources devoted to scientific research. As the Sub-Committee considered that this was one of the more important tasks which might be assumed by the Institute, it examined the problem in all its aspects, and was of opinion that the Institute should be encouraged to continue the work begun. The following draft resolution accurately defines the attitude adopted, and the Rapporteur was instructed to emphasise the importance of the question :

“After noting the reports on the enquiry into the general resources of science and into intellectual statistics, and after hearing the very full explanations of the Director of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation,

“The Sub-Committee is of opinion that the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation should approve the principle of an early publication of the first tables drawn up with the help of the different countries, it being understood that the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation may, if need be, consult the representatives of the International Statistical Institute.

“It is also of opinion that the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation should authorise the Institute to undertake the study of the problems whose importance may be brought out by the publication of the tables, in order that, during the 1930 session, the Committee may examine the question on the widest basis.

“The Sub-Committee further recommends that special attention should be paid to the part of the enquiry bearing on the resources at the disposal of science in all its forms, since this is one of the problems which the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation is best fitted to study.”

### ANNUAL LIST OF NOTABLE BOOKS.

The Sub-Committee, after approving the explanations given, paid special attention to the request made for the first time by the Official Book Department of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. After prolonged discussion, it decided to request the plenary Committee to be good enough to deal with this request and to decide whether the annual list furnished by M. Roubakine (a list which has never been criticised either by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics Government or by any competent authority) should be regarded as sufficient, or whether it should be supplemented by the publication of a further list to be supplied by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics Book Department. It should be understood that the total number of books included in the two lists should never exceed forty—fifteen for the list of authors residing outside the territory of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and twenty-five for authors resident in that territory.

### INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF HISTORICAL SCIENCES.

The report drawn up by the Secretary-General of the Committee was read to the Sub-Committee, which considered that the Director of the Institute might keep in touch with that Committee.

### UNIFICATION OF THE SIZE OF PERIODICALS.

The Sub-Committee was of opinion that the Institute should keep in contact with the International Association of Publishers for the purpose of continuing the work undertaken in this connection.

### RECOMMENDATION OF THE LIAISON COMMITTEE OF THE MAJOR INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATIONS WITH REGARD TO LEAGUE PUBLICATIONS.

The Sub-Committee instructed the Secretary of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation to ask the Secretariat to arrange for the further improvements of detail in regard to League publications previously requested.

Mlle. Bonnevie, on behalf of her colleagues, thanked Dr. Krüss for the able and courteous way in which he had presided over the Sub-Committee's work.

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### ANNEX 13.

C.I.C.I./B./76.

### REPORT ON THE MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE OF LIBRARY EXPERTS HELD IN PARIS FROM FEBRUARY 11TH TO 13TH, 1929.

*Submitted to the Committee by M. GODET on July 24th, 1929.*

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The Committee of Experts met for the third time since its creation in 1927, as in previous years, under the Chairmanship of Mr. COWLEY. It first heard with interest a report by M. Lebrun, of the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, on the initial activities of the new special *library service*. Some little time must elapse before the latter is in final working order. The experts do not think it likely to play a great part as a centre of information, as direct contact between the national centres is generally preferable, and the rôle of the central service in this sphere will be rather of an auxiliary character. The service can, however, among other things, do much to spread the idea of the international organisation in information and international loans. The experts accordingly recommended the publication and wide dissemination of a clear and concise little *guide*, giving all useful practical data concerning the national services already in existence or in process of formation, their programme, the facilities at their disposal, conditions of access, etc.

The Committee expressed a desire that the first new funds received by the Institute in the course of the year, whether in the form of subsidies or in any other form, might be devoted to the library service.

Very few copies of the "Index Bibliographicus", published by the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation in 1925, are left, and the question of a new edition has arisen. After hearing various speakers, including M. Lhéritier, the representative of the International Academic Union, the experts unanimously agreed that the special "Repertory" now being prepared by the Union for its various branches of work does not do away with the need for a new revised edition of a comprehensive publication such as the "Index", and that the latter must still be considered eminently useful. M. Godet, Dr. Krüss and M. Roland-Marcel were entrusted with the preparation of the plan of the new edition, which will form the subject of a special report.

Reverting again to the question of the methods of promoting *international loans*, it was agreed that reciprocity was an essential condition of their development, and it was recommended that every effort should be made to encourage the recognition of the principle. In the case of libraries which have not hitherto allowed any works to be lent out, the loan of duplicates would at least be a step forward.

A visit to the studios of the Photoscopic Company enabled the experts to realise for themselves the remarkable results already obtained by *microphotographic processes* for the reproduction of

unique or rare artistic and literary documents. They hope that the various intellectual co-operation organs will encourage the use of these processes and get into touch with the competent national institutions, with the object of forming a large documentary collection, the reproductions being made by the microphotographic concerns in different countries.

As regards the relations between the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and the *Brussels Institute of Bibliography*, the experts are of opinion that it would be well to re-examine the possibility of practical co-operation, more particularly from the standpoint of problems relating to universal classification.

The Committee of Experts included among its members the Chairman and several members of the *International Library Committee*. A discussion took place as to the expediency and methods of collaboration between that body, the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and the Institute.

M. Collijn, Chairman of the International Committee, stated that the latter was prepared to co-operate with the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and with the Institute and to lend its good offices for any work they might care to entrust to it.

The Committee of Experts noted these statements with satisfaction, as they entirely fit in with its own views. It thought that *close collaboration* would be most helpful in the solution of problems of organisation and co-ordination in regard to libraries and bibliography, and also to avoid overlapping. It thought it would be well for the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and for the Institute to avail themselves of the expert competence and the machinery of the Federation of Librarians, which is assuming a worldwide character. The Committee of Experts trusts that the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation will take these considerations into account in any instructions that it may make to the Sub-Committee on Bibliography or to the Institute.

The Committee of Experts expressed the view that it would be well to ascertain the feeling of the World Congress of Libraries (June 1929) on two questions included in the agenda: the first concerns the exchange of information and advice between libraries in different countries with a view to the judicious purchase of *foreign works*, and the second, on which reports were submitted by Dr. Smith, of the British Museum, and Professor Marouzeau, relates to the unification of *abbreviations of the titles of periodicals*. It seems both desirable and possible to reach an agreement for the publication of a code of abbreviations.

Senator Cippico, the Chairman of the Executive Committee, and M. V. Fago, the Secretary-General of the Congress, both being present, the experts took the opportunity of expressing the hope that the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation would give the Congress its full support.

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#### ANNEX 14.

### REPORT ON THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE OF EXPERTS FOR THE CO-ORDINATION OF THE LINGUISTIC BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE ROMANCE LANGUAGES

(MARCH 21ST AND 22ND, 1929).

*Submitted to the Sub-Committee on Science and Bibliography by M. Mario ROQUES (Chairman).*

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Romance philology embraces all the languages derived from Latin (French, Provençal, Catalan, Spanish and Portuguese, Rhaeto-Romantsch and Italian, Old Dalmatian and Roumanian) and the Latin elements in various languages, such as Albanian, the Balkan and Germanic patois, etc., in their various aspects: old and modern, literary and colloquial, vulgar and dialectal, as also their extensions (Spanish, Portuguese and French as spoken in American countries, colonial and Creole speeches) and their influence as civilising agents (Romance elements in the Germanic and Slav languages, etc.).

Most of the Romance languages, and even their dialects, have long since won a place for themselves by the literary works they have produced, many of which are numbered among the finest creations of the human mind. These languages have been, and still are, the medium of expression of far-flung civilisations, and so claim the attention of philosophers, aestheticians, and students of the history of literatures and civilisations.

Their long story presents a remarkable variety of social and geographical conditions, ranging from the highest refinement of civilisation to the most primitive conditions, from urban society to rural or pastoral life, from purism to slang, homogeneity alternating with the most complex variations: an inexhaustible field of study for linguists—a field as yet scarcely touched, it would seem, although continually being ploughed afresh.

Nearly all of them are spoken by large and advanced groups of the human race, and many are languages of international intercourse. As cultured and artistic languages, generally taught and commented upon, perpetually changing and perpetually in process of creation, they are constantly under examination by grammarians, teachers, historians and stylists, and also by amateurs interested in languages, by the learned and by people of taste generally, and sometimes, unfortunately, by ignorant scribblers and untrustworthy mentors.

The mass of publications concerning Romance philology which appears every year is vast; these publications are not confined to the Latin countries, but appear in all European countries—Anglo-Saxon, Germanic, Scandinavian and Slav, and also in North and South America, Australia, even Africa, and sometimes in Asia. Far from being limited to small intellectual circles and to



scientific societies and publishing houses specialising in this subject, they assume the most varied forms in each country, ranging from Academy papers to little notes in small provincial newspapers, from authoritative works in many volumes to humble though often invaluable pamphlets of a few pages, from systematic treatises to press polemics, and so forth.

The position is by no means new, and students of Romance philology, who have for long been making the most praiseworthy efforts to organise their scientific apparatus, have attempted the extremely difficult feat of establishing a bibliography of reference : nearly all their reviews (several of which have been in existence for more than fifty years) occupy an honoured place in bibliography, and especially in critical bibliography. So numerous are they that there can be no question of systematic or complete indexes ; further, most of them are more or less restricted to particular countries or periods. A work like the "Bibliography" of Grober's *Zeitschrift*, which is strictly bibliographical, methodical and general, but limited to titles of books, is at once too vast in conception (since it covers the whole field of Romance philology and not linguistics only), and too limited in its sources (since it is for the most part compiled from booksellers' advertisements and cuttings from learned periodicals) to be regarded as constituting the accurate, complete and regularly and rapidly distributed bibliography needed by research workers.

Students of Romance languages have realised the urgent necessity of this work, and the difficulty of carrying it out otherwise than by international agreement ; and when, in 1924, a large number of them founded the International Romance Linguistic Society, among the first of its objects was the publication of a linguistic bibliography.

Some founders of the Society and editors of periodicals dealing with the Romance languages realised, however, that, in view of the number, variety and scattered nature of the publications dealing with this subject, any attempt to form a bibliography on the sole basis of willing collaboration between individuals, even on an international scale, was likely to exhaust the strength of the most enthusiastic organisers without producing, either now or in the future, such a scientific instrument as was desired ; and that, if they were to succeed, it would be preferable, if not indispensable, to arrange for the co-operation on a large scale of national groups, each of which would undertake to contribute a share to the common work.

It was with this in his mind that the author of the present report requested the experts on general linguistic bibliography, assembled at the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation in 1928, to propose to the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation that a conference of experts on Romance linguistics should be called. This meeting comprised representatives of periodicals, societies and scientific institutions dealing with the subject in countries where Romance languages are spoken, and also in other countries where many works on Romance philology are produced.

The resolutions, the text of which has been communicated to the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, were adopted unanimously after careful and methodical examination. The following are the salient points :

1. The partial bibliographies already in existence will be kept on where they do not merely constitute useless duplication of works on the general linguistic bibliography of the Romance languages ; but all the experts agree in principle that there should be a general international organisation.
2. The bibliographical work as a whole is divided into two parts :
  - (a) Collection of bibliographical information in each country, whether Latin or not, from all publications dealing with Romance linguistics published there, a national group of students of Romance languages to be responsible for this in each case.
  - (b) Assembling, classification, unification and publication of this information by a central international body.
3. The work of creating this central body and keeping it alive is entrusted to the already existing international group of students of Romance languages—the Romance Linguistic Society.

In submitting to the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation their unanimous resolutions (which, I may be permitted as Chairman of the meeting to point out, are informed by the broadest international spirit and free from any trace of pressure from any school of thought, country or group, while at the same time practical and precise), the experts ask Governments and scientific institutions to help them, both nationally and internationally, to procure the necessary material resources for the achievement of their aim.

They have decided to prepare for this : (a) by framing a draft budget for the central service, which has been communicated to the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation ; (b) by making overtures and taking tentative steps with a view to the organisation of national centres for the collection of bibliographical information.

Before their scheme can be put into effect, it will be necessary for them jointly to examine the results of these first attempts, the draft budget and the various promises of financial aid. It would be most helpful if a meeting could be arranged for this purpose early in 1930.

ANNEX 15.

C.I.C.I.215.

MEETING OF REPRESENTATIVES OF NATIONAL COMMITTEES ON INTELLECTUAL  
CO-OPERATION.

(Geneva, July 18th to 20th, 1929.)

*Report submitted to the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, by Dr. A. MORSBACH,  
on July 25th, 1929.*

In accordance with a resolution adopted by the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation at its session of July 25th to 30th, 1928, a meeting of representatives of the National Committees was held at Geneva from July 18th to 20th, 1929, under the Chairmanship of Professor Gilbert MURRAY.

The following were present :

*Chairman* : Professor Gilbert MURRAY.

*Representatives of the National Committees* :

- M. VON LOEHR (Austria).
- M. BERSOU (Belgium).
- M. KYROFF (Bulgaria).
- M. NOVAK (Czechoslovakia).
- M. RASMUSSEN (Denmark).
- M. PIIP (Estonia).
- M. WALLENSKÖLD (Finland).
- M. GALLIÉ (France).
- M. MORSBACH (Germany).
- Sir Frederic KENYON (Great Britain).
- M. SEFERIADES (Greece).
- M. GOMBOCZ (Hungary).
- M. FINNBOGOASON (Iceland).
- M. BODRERO (Italy).
- M. YAMADA (Japan).
- M. SCHMIDT (Latvia).
- M. BRAUNSHAUSEN (Luxemburg).
- M. VAN WIJK (Netherlands).
- M. MOHR (Norway).
- M. LUTOSTANSKI (Poland).
- M. TZITZEICA (Roumania).
- M. IBROVAC (Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes).
- M. COLLIJN (Sweden).
- M. SIMONIUS (Switzerland).
- M. ANTONOVITCH (Ukrainian Academic Committee).
- Monseigneur BEAUPIN (Commission internationale catholique de coopération intellectuelle).

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

- Mlle. BONNEVIE
- M. SUSTA
- M. TANAKADATE
- M. KRÜSS
- M. PEIXOTO (Brazil).
- M. CASARÈS (Spain)
- Mr. MANN (United States of America)

*Secretary* : M. OPRESCU.

The following also attended the session :

- M. DUFOUR-FERONCE, Under Secretary-General of the League of Nations.
- M. LUCHAIRE, Director of the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation.

Dr. MORSBACH, Secretary of the German Committee, was appointed Rapporteur.

The agenda was as follows :

1. Short Summary of the Work of the National Committees.
2. Exchange of Views concerning the Rôle of a National Committee :
  - (a) In the national field ;
  - (b) In the international field.

3. How the National Committees should be constituted and how to make it possible for them to carry out their Functions.
4. Exchange of Views on the Relations and the Method of Collaboration of the National Committees with the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation and other International Institutions.
5. Miscellaneous.

On the Chairman's proposal, Point 4 of the agenda was taken first. At his suggestion, the previous activities of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation were frankly discussed in the light of the impressions and experiences gained since the creation of the various National Committees. In particular, the following proposals were made :

1. Simplification of international co-operation by the creation of a Permanent Bureau in Geneva, under the direct control of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, and a corresponding limitation of the work of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation.
2. Limitation of the work of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and of the Institute to a few practical problems of international importance and moment, to be specified by the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.
3. Avoidance of all unnecessary work on the part of the Institute devoted to impracticable tasks and, if necessary, changes in the present method of work.
4. Avoidance of any intervention by the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and the Paris Institute in the work of existing international scientific organisations.
5. The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and the Paris Institute to communicate, as far as possible, only with the competent National Committees and endeavours to be made to have communications with individual persons and organisations in the country concerned passed through the National Committees.
6. Clear directions to be laid down regarding the relations between the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and the Paris Institute and the Government delegates accredited to the Institute and Government authorities.

The above suggestions, which were discussed with keen interest, were summarised by the Chairman in the following resolution :

" This Conference of National Committees of Intellectual Co-operation respectfully begs the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation to examine in the light of experience the practical working and the ultimate purpose of the whole organisation of intellectual co-operation, and ventures to enclose for the consideration of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation the Minutes<sup>1</sup> of its discussions and the specific suggestions contained therein."

This resolution was unanimously adopted.

Speaking to Point 1 of the Agenda, the representatives of the various countries gave an account of the development and activity of the National Committees, which showed that not only have the National Committees kept effectively in touch with the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and the Paris Institute, but that they have in some cases developed into centres for intellectual relations with other nations. The organisation of the National Committees has, on the whole, been completed in the various countries, so that they have been able to deal with the whole range of their work. It should be noted, in particular, that they have, in large measure, also taken up national problems, whose solution has been considerably facilitated by the institution of the National Committees. The general opinion was that the National Committees had justified their existence in every way, and that the gratifying results already achieved afforded prospects of further development.

It is of note that the relationship of the various National Committee to the corresponding Government authorities varies in different cases. Whilst in some countries the Committees are more or less Governmental organisations, in others—mostly the larger countries—the National Committees have been founded independently of the Government authorities. The position of the National Committees in the smaller countries differs also from that of those in the larger countries inasmuch as, in the former, the National Committees have exclusive powers to deal with questions of international intellectual organisation, whereas, in the latter, they exist side by side with intellectual organisations already existing and supplement their work.

After making their reports, the delegates dealt simultaneously with Items 2 and 3 of the agenda, and the views of the representatives of the individual countries on the general tasks of the National Committees in the national and international field, as well as the latter's most appropriate composition, were discussed.

The resolutions which had been submitted during the discussions by individual representatives were referred to a Sub-Committee (Drafting Committee), which summarised them and submitted them to the plenary Committee for adoption.

<sup>1</sup> See documents C.I.C.I./C.N./1st Session/P.V.1(i) and 2(i).

On the motion of the Sub-Committee (Drafting Committee), the following resolutions were unanimously adopted :

I. "The Conference recommends that the National Committees, in order to be in a position to fulfil the duties assigned to them by the League's recommendation, should :

"(a) Be so constituted as to establish effective liaison between the different international factors in intellectual co-operation, viz., Government authorities, learned bodies and the various intellectual circles of the country ;

"(b) Be so constituted as to be able to co-ordinate national effort ;

"(c) Possess an organisation large enough to enable the necessary work to be done in execution of the recommendations of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, and to prepare reports on the questions they wish to submit to that Committee.

II. "(a) It is desirable that the experts should be appointed by the Chairman of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, so far as possible in consultation with the National Committees concerned.

"(b) It is highly desirable to encourage and facilitate contact and exchanges between the different National Committees in regard to enquiries, proposals and action in general which are within the sphere of the activities of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.

"(c) It is necessary to establish closer and more regular contact between the various organisations of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and the National Committees, and especially between the Institute and the Committees.

III. "It is desirable that the National Committees should prepare :

"(a) A translation, in the case of countries where this has not yet been done, of the booklet, 'How to make the League of Nations known and to develop the Spirit of International Co-operation', Geneva, 1927, and the pamphlet, 'The Aims and Organisation of the League of Nations', Geneva, 1929.

"(b) The publication of a commentary on these booklets with a view to their adaptation to the country where the programme is to be carried out.

"Further, it is desirable that the publication of handbooks dealing with the intellectual life of each country, such as catalogues of museums, libraries, etc., be encouraged in order to enable international reviews to be published as suggested by the Japanese National Committee. In the case of countries whose language is not very widely spoken, these year-books should be published as far as possible in a language which is widely known or be accompanied by a translation.

"(c) The Conference recommends that the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation should decide to hold periodically at Geneva conferences of National Committees.

IV. "So far as possible, National Committees should have a permanent executive committee, or at least a permanent secretarial staff.

V. "The Conference proposes that the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation should revise the system of drawing up lists of notable books, as that at present used by the Institute is not sufficiently accurate, and occasionally gives rise to practical difficulties.

VI. "The representatives of National Committees on Intellectual Co-operation, assembled at Geneva on July 18th, 19th and 20th, 1929, recognising the interest pertaining to the International Exhibition of Popular Arts to be held at Berne in 1934, recommend that National Committees should approach the appropriate persons and institutions in their countries with a view to ensuring the widest possible participation in the Exhibition."

The stimulating discussions in the plenary Committee on all items of the agenda are a clear proof of the extraordinary interest taken by all national representatives in intellectual co-operation, and have shown that the meeting has amply fulfilled its purpose. In particular, it afforded a welcome opportunity for the representatives of National Committees to get to know each other personally ; to exchange, in many private conversations between the meetings, past experiences and suggestions for the future ; and thus to establish closer relations between the National Committees.

In conclusion, we may say that the meeting has given entire satisfaction to all those who have taken part in it, and that its results will be of the greatest value for the further development of the activities of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and of the National Committees.

ANNEX 16.

C.I.C.I. /207.

MEMORANDUM BY THE CHAIRMAN CONCERNING THE FUTURE WORK  
OF THE COMMITTEE.

*Submitted to the Committee on July 24th, 1929.*

I venture to lay before my colleagues some suggestions concerning the future work of the Committee, which, it will be remembered, has to be considered at the meeting of July 1929.

I. In the first place, considering the high hopes with which the Committee was inaugurated and the comparative lack of success in realising those hopes which, through no fault of its own, it has experienced, I cannot but feel that the Committee should make an attempt upon some problem of more general international import and likely to arouse wider interest and sympathy. It is understood, of course, that no subject could be taken up unless both the Committee and the Assembly considered it an international question suitable for treatment by an organ of the League ; but I do not think it would be difficult to find such a subject strictly within the sphere of intellectual co-operation.

(a) We might consider, for instance, some study of the unfortunate effect on modern civilisation of the increasing specialisation of our times, involving, not only a decrease in general culture, but also a weakening of those spiritual links which bind nations together. Of course, the Committee could do little more than institute an enquiry in various countries and publish a report without taking up a position ; but this report might be of great interest to all scholars, professors and administrative educational bodies, as well as a practical stimulus to intellectual co-operation between nations.

(b) Another general question of great interest would be that of the various points of contact between intellectual co-operation in the ordinary sense of the word and the development of commercial and economic relations. It is a matter of common observation that, in their mutual borrowings, nations only too often take the bad and disregard the good, take the trivial and fail to see the essential. One may think at once of the improvement which would follow upon a general raising of the standard in the teaching of modern languages, by which the learner should aim, not merely at the use of the language for conversation or commercial letters, but at an understanding of the literature, art and civilisation of the foreign country in question. An examination of this subject, in consultation with persons of experience, might reveal the most interesting possibilities, entirely within the sphere of the Committee's duties.

(c) Sooner or later, as Europe gradually realises its essential unity, it seems inevitable that history will be studied in each country less from a national and more from a European point of view. Ancient history and the growth of mediæval nations out of the Roman Empire might perhaps even now be thus studied, in such a way as to emphasise our common origins rather than our particular antagonisms. The possibility of such a change of direction in the teaching of history is perhaps for the present more suited for study by a congress of historians than by the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation ; but it is a subject which should not be entirely forgotten.

In addition, the matters dealt with by the Sub-Committee on Intellectual Rights, such as scientific property, the extension and improvement of copyright, the status of international organisations, seem to me to be also of general interest and capable of making the work of the Committee more sympathetically viewed in wider *milieux*.

II. I do not think that we must stop the work already undertaken by the Committee and begin in another direction. What is necessary is that some order should be put into this work and plans made in the same fields which can be carried out over a longer period of time—that is, to envisage the work of the Committee, not from one year to the next, but for the next five years or so.

A. The question of exchanges of personnel is certainly one of these activities of the Committee. In my opinion, there are several kinds of exchanges :

1. Exchanges of secondary teachers and of teachers of the *Ecole normale*, in order mutually to study the methods employed in the different countries.
2. Journeys of professors belonging to certain countries to other countries, in order to study something very definite : questions connected with pedagogy, methodology, certain types of schools, etc.
3. Exchanges of inspectors and school directors, in order to study the methods of administration in different countries.
4. Exchanges of officials employed in museums and libraries.
5. Exchanges on the lines of the Kahn Fellowships, aiming, not so much at the study of particular problems, as at familiarising selected persons of special ability with the problems of the world as a whole.

B. After three years' experience, the Committee must, in my opinion, strengthen and develop the Offices created during the last few years, as, for instance, the International Service of Library Co-ordination, the International Museums Office, the International Office of Scientific Museums and Collections, etc.

Both these questions, that of the exchanges and that of the Offices and Services, necessitate funds being placed at the disposal of the Committee. Is it possible to find these funds? If we can make a very definite plan and carry it out with the help of the Committee, the Sub-Committees and of the Institute, I think it is.

C. Another question is the co-ordination of the bibliography of different sciences. The beginning, as far as the technical point of view is concerned, is, on the whole, satisfactory. We have to continue, following a definite plan. But the lack of funds has made the execution of this co-ordination almost impossible. The publication in interested *milieux* of the ideas of the Committee in this respect and the collaboration with international congresses connected with different sciences would have the effect perhaps of drawing the attention of certain endowments or private donors to this activity of the Committee—one of the most valuable, to my mind.

D. There are also some questions in every science of such a nature that their study, or problems for their solution, depend entirely on a general collaboration—in the field of archæology, for instance, the problem of excavations; the question of the standardisation of publications, of "fiches", etc. I would therefore suggest to each member of the Committee that he should think over the domain of his own speciality and inform the Committee at its next meeting in July of the result of his reflections. In this way, I am sure that the programme of the Committee will be improved and work given to the Institute for many years. At the same time, the meeting of the representatives of National Committees may have much the same result as far as these Committees are concerned. There are problems, I am sure, which might be raised by any of the representatives of the National Committees from a national point of view, but which, on examination, prove to respond to a wider need and can only be solved by international co-operation. Such problems might also well be included in the programme of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.

E. We must also continue the annual meetings of the representatives of International Students' Organisations: of Directors of National University Offices, of representatives of Institutes for the Scientific Study of International Relations, which, in practice, have all shown themselves of great interest.

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