

ANNEX 1616.

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CO-OPERATION DURING ITS EIGHTEENTH PLENARY SESSION, HELD
AT GENEVA FROM JULY 13TH TO 18TH, 1936.REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE, SUBMITTED TO THE COUNCIL
ON SEPTEMBER 25TH, 1936.

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The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation held its eighteenth plenary session at the League of Nations Secretariat, Geneva, from July 13th to 18th, 1936.

The session was attended by the following regular members M. ANESAKI, M. C. BIALOBRZESKI, M. J. CASTILLEJO, M. J. DANTAS, Count F. DEGENFELD-SCHONBURG, M. Ed. HERRIOT, M. J. HUIZINGA, Professor Gilbert MURRAY, Sir Sarvapalli RADHAKRISHNAN, M. G. DE REYNOLD, M. J. SUSTA, Mme. Cecile DE TORMAY and by the following substitute members H. E. M. V. A. BELAUNDE (replacing M. F. Garcia Calderon), M. P. C. CHANG (replacing M. Wu Shi-Fee), Mr. Malcolm DAVIS (replacing Dr. J. Shotwell), M. G. OPRESKO (replacing M. Titulesco), M. V. SOKOLIN (replacing M. Obolensky-Ossinsky).

Professor N. E. Nørlund, a recently elected member was unable to be present, but had not named a substitute.

As has been customary since 1933, two National Committees — those of Belgium and Estonia — had been invited to send representatives. The Belgian Committee had delegated its secretary M. L. BERSOU, advocate in the Court of Appeal, and the Estonian Committee its Vice-Chairman, Professor Ants PIIP.

The League Secretariat had also invited three Government representatives — M. Roberto GACHE, Counsellor of the Argentine Embassy at Paris, M. AROCHA, Permanent Delegate of Venezuela to the League of Nations, and Mr. William MAGENNIS, Professor of Metaphysics at University College, Dublin.

Lastly, in its debates on the "Conversations", the Committee was privileged to have the assistance of M. Paul VALERY, of the Academie Française, Chairman of the Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters.

In the absence of its Deputy Director M. F. Maurette, the International Labour Office had delegated Mr. G. A. JOHNSTON.

The International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation was represented by its Director, M. Henri BONNET, and its Secretary-General, M. D. SECRETAN.

The officials responsible for the various branches of the Institute placed themselves at the Committee's disposal as usual.

Reports were sent in by the International Educational Cinematographic Institute and the International Institute for the Unification of Private Law

The session was immediately preceded by a number of meetings, viz.

(a) On July 6th and 7th, the Liaison Committee of the Major International Associations, under the chairmanship of Mgr. BEAUPIN, a member of the Bureau of the Catholic Union for International Studies,

(b) On July 8th and 9th, the Advisory Committee on League of Nations Teaching, under the chairmanship of Professor Gilbert MURRAY,

(c) On July 9th and 10th, the Committee of Scientific Experts, under the chairmanship of M. Blas CABRERA,

(d) On July 11th, the Executive Committee of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and the Directors' Committee of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, both under the chairmanship of Professor MURRAY.

The Committee's proceedings opened with a moving and heartfelt tribute to three of its members who had died since the previous session — H.E. M. Alfredo Rocco, formerly Lord Privy Seal of the Kingdom of Italy, Chairman of the Italian National Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and Vice-Chairman of the International Committee, M. LODER (Netherlands), formerly President of the Permanent Court of International Justice, and M. Jules DESTREE (Belgium), formerly Minister of Education and Fine Arts, Chairman of the Belgian National Committee and of the Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters and President of the International Museums Office. Professor Murray pronounced a funeral oration upon these three distinguished servants of intellectual co-operation, and the Committee rose and observed a brief silence in their memory

The Committee was then informed of the appointment of three new members — Count DEGENFELD-SCHÖNBURG (Austria), Professor of Political Economy in the University of Vienna H.E. M. FRANCISCO GARCIA CALDERÓN, man of letters, Peruvian Minister in Paris, and Professor NØRLUND (Denmark), President of the International Council of Scientific Unions.

The Committee feels that these appointments will be valuable as strengthening the representation of the exact and natural sciences, the economic sciences, and the literary world, and is anxious to express its acknowledgment of this fact to the Council and the Assembly

The Committee re-elected Professor MURRAY Chairman and Professor DE REYNOLD Rapporteur.

1. INTRODUCTION.

It is not our intention to attempt a general conspectus of the work of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation during the year 1935/36. Such a survey may be found in the reports submitted by M. Henri BONNET, Director of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, M. DE MONTENACH, Secretary-General of the Organisation, M. DE FEO, Director of the International Educational Cinematographic Institute, and M. RIGHETTI, Secretary-General of the International Institute for the Unification of Private Law. The essence of all these documents will be found in the annexes. The impression they leave is that of steady, methodical work, often carried on in difficult circumstances, but indisputably effective. As several members of the Committee took occasion to point out at our meetings, it is a pleasant duty for the Rapporteur to make such a statement to the Council and the Assembly

In this report, I shall therefore confine myself to commenting upon the decisions reached, showing the place they occupy in the general scheme of our work, and thus bringing into evidence the continuity of the work and the progress that has been made.

2. LEAGUE OF NATIONS TEACHING.

This was the third time the Committee of Experts on League of Nations Teaching had met since its reorganisation in 1934. The order of its work since that year is illustrative of its method. It will be remembered that the Committee consists of regular members and assessors, the latter being selected each year according to the principal question on the agenda.

The subjects chosen at the first session (1934) were *history teaching* (discussed in 1935 and 1936), *geography teaching* (discussed this year), and *modern language teaching* (the results of the enquiry on this subject conducted by the International Bureau of Education will be available in 1937).

While the educationists who form this Committee have in no degree neglected League of Nations teaching in the strict sense — that is to say, the principles embodied in the Covenant and the essential work of the Assembly, the Council, and the Secretariat — they have gradually come to realise that certain special subjects — history, geography, and modern languages — should be approached in the League spirit.

To assist the Committee in its work, a few specialists in various countries had been asked to send reports to the League Secretariat beforehand. The persons in question were M. Oskar BENDA (Austrian), who reported on history teaching, Messrs. FITZGERALD and

ROXBY, M. MAURETTE (French), M. SCHIBSTED (Norwegian), and M. SCHMID (Swiss), who reported on geography teaching.

These reports furnished the Committee with a basis for its deliberations, as the outcome of which it formulated the following declarations.

Regarding history, the Committee considers

“ That the fundamental principles of the League of Nations are part and parcel of any study of human development, and particularly of the evolution in modern times of the institutions of law and the State ”

With reference to geography, the Committee is of opinion

“ That a knowledge of character and of the necessary relations between human societies and the environment in which they live is essential to the creation of the spirit of peace and international agreement, and that geography teaching, regarded as a means of disseminating this knowledge adapted to all ages, must contribute to the birth and development of such a spirit and to a realisation of the existence of a world order ”

The Committee also considered various propaganda works dealing with the League, and observed with satisfaction that they

“ Give the general public valuable information and supply teachers with varied material calculated to enlarge and enliven their instruction ”

3. SCIENTIFIC STUDY OF PROBLEMS OF FOREIGN POLICY

The Permanent International Studies Conference is now in charge of an extensive system of co-ordinated research.

This new organisation occupies an autonomous position in the general scheme of intellectual co-operation, being linked with the Committee, and hence with the League, solely by the Paris Institute, which provides the secretariat for the Conference. In less than ten years — between 1928 and 1936 — the Conference has undergone a rapid and homogeneous development. What is the origin of this success? It is explained by the aim of the Conference, which is to attack problems of foreign policy in a strictly scientific spirit of objectivity and impartiality, and to apply to their solution the lessons of history and the data afforded by sociology political economy and law. It will be seen that the Conference meets a need that has assumed striking proportions in the present condition of the world. Hence it is by no means surprising that it should have aroused such keen interest in scientific circles, as illustrated by the formation of a steadily increasing number of study-groups, by the activity of those groups and of governmental authorities in organising the sessions (at Copenhagen in 1931, Milan in 1932, London in 1933, Paris in 1934, London again in 1935, and Madrid in 1936), and by the generosity of the Rockefeller Foundation, to which the Committee is anxious to express its deep gratitude.

The subjects chosen for group study are worth noticing. The consequences of State intervention in economic life, the possibility of a collective organisation of security and the conditions requisite therefor, the method of effecting peaceful changes in the *status quo*, whether by the application of Article 19 of the Covenant or by other means — such are the themes discussed by the Conference between 1931 and 1936. Its proceedings have been published in full by the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation.

The subject selected for the two conferences of 1936 and 1937 is a highly topical and important one — methods of pacific settlement. It affords clear evidence of the Conference's anxiety to achieve something practical — to bring thinkers into direct association with statesmen in the solution of the problems by which the latter are confronted. This intention is even more plainly revealed by the nature of the special questions that must be studied before the more general problem of pacific settlement can be attacked — migration, over-population, the allocation of raw materials, colonies, and the Danube area, to mention only the most important.

At the kind invitation of the Federacion de Asociaciones Españolas de Estudios Internacionales, the ninth Conference was held at Madrid from May 27th to 30th last, thanks to the generous assistance of the Spanish Government. It was presided over by Professor GASCON Y MARIN, President of the Federation, and Professor Maurice BOURQUIN was appointed general rapporteur.

It was not yet possible to enter into the heart of the subject, but it was necessary to determine sufficiently in detail the different chapters into which the studies undertaken by the national groups would be fitted, to decide on the agenda of the 1937 Conference, to choose the subjects that might be treated in monographs by experts, and to plan the work of co-ordination to be carried on during the year by the general rapporteur, the four assistant rapporteur-secretaries, and the Institute itself. This work of definition, which is often more difficult than a debate on the essence of a subject, and which necessitated an agreement on the general scope of the researches to be pursued or begun, was performed in an entirely satisfactory manner, partly in committee and partly in plenary session.

The programme adopted falls into two parts — one — the more important — relative to the difficulties of the problem and the solutions contemplated, the other, relative to the methods which might be applied for the peaceful settlement of those difficulties. A very detailed plan has been prepared for the first part, subdivided into chapters (1) demographic

questions, (2) raw materials, (3) markets, (4) colonial questions, (5) national and racial questions, (6) questions relative to the Danube region, (7) other questions the study of which may later be decided on.

The tenth Conference, which will study the substance of the questions, will be held at Paris at the end of June 1937

The Intellectual Co-operation Committee is anxious to respect the autonomy of the Conference, especially as it regards this as an essential condition for its success. It is closely following the progress of the work and is doing its utmost to facilitate the enquiries.

4. SOCIAL SCIENCES ENQUIRY INTO "MAN AND THE MACHINE"

Under this heading, a joint enquiry is being conducted by the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation and the International Labour Office. The subject was selected last year by the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, which defined it as a study of the social consequences of technical progress, the present tendencies in its evolution, and possible human attitudes to the machine.

The International Labour Office, the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, and a few recognised experts have since endeavoured to lay down the general lines of this lengthy study and also to make a comprehensive survey of the field of enquiry, covering the philosophical and moral problems raised by mechanisation and the practical consequences it entails. The study will accordingly deal with mechanisation as a sociological phenomenon and as one of the universal characteristics of modern civilisation.

After the study of mechanisation and society will come that of mechanisation and man.

The Institute and the International Labour Office have submitted the plan which they have worked out to a few persons of recognised competence. As soon as the latter have sent their replies, which should not be long delayed, the enquiry can begin. The problem will naturally not be submitted as a whole to each of the persons consulted, the opinion of each will be solicited only on a limited number of questions. These studies can then be collected and published as a series of monographs, perhaps with the aid of small committees. At the conclusion of the enquiry, it is hoped to hold a Conference or a "Conversation"

5. "CONVERSATIONS"

Undoubtedly one of the noteworthy developments in the sphere of intellectual co-operation during the year 1935/36 is the success of the "Conversations" and their extension.

In 1931, when the Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters decided to institute "Conversations", its aim was to bring the support of the intellect to the organisation of international relations, and to supplement the patient labours of specialists by the examination of the general problems which dominate our age. It considered that an effort at mutual understanding needs to be supported and directed, that intellectual agreement, while it may find expression in technical achievements, should also, and primarily, take the form of the recognition of principles.

Since then, a series of experiments has been made, and exchanges of views have been arranged each year between the competent representatives of the intellectual *élite*.

The many different towns in which the "Conversations" have been held — Frankfort, Madrid, Paris, Venice, Nice, Budapest —, the variety of the subjects discussed, the number and distinction of the participants show that, in this sphere, as in that of the scientific study of problems of foreign policy, intellectual co-operation has met a real need.

The theme of the last "Conversation" — "The Part played by the Humanities in the Training of the Modern Man" — was chosen by the League Assembly. This subject had the advantage of supplementing, by means of new exchanges of views, the discussions of the Committee on Arts and Letters at Nice last year on the training of the modern man. It also enabled some special aspects of this important problem to be defined. In the Sixth Committee of the Assembly, M. Estelrich and M. de Velics both expressed the hope that a "Conversation" might be held on this subject. While the Assembly was in session, the Hungarian Government sent an official invitation to the Committee, which it gratefully accepted.

The sixth "Conversation" organised under the Committee's auspices was accordingly held at Budapest.

The general theme was defined as follows

(1) What is meant by "humanities" and by "humanism"? The idea of man in the Greco-Roman civilisation. The historic rôle of the classical humanities. Elements of these conceptions which are still living,

(2) The classical humanities and the appearance of new conceptions.

The contribution to the training of man

(a) Of modern and contemporary literatures, the study of foreign languages and civilisations,

(b) Of sciences and of the scientific method,

(c) Of industrial civilisation,

(3) The possibility of defining a contemporary humanism.

The participants met in the Hungarian capital from June 8th to 12th, and the Committee gratefully acknowledges the welcome given to them by the Royal Hungarian Government, the Budapest authorities, and Hungarian cultural institutions.

As six experiments had already been made and a large number of subjects of "Conversations" had been suggested, the Committee invited M. Paul Valéry, Chairman of the Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters, to examine with it what might be called intellectual co-operation policy in the matter of "Conversations"

The Committee decided to request the Bureau of the Permanent Committee to meet in the near future and draw up a list of themes for discussion, so as to enable the Committee's work to proceed as far as possible without interruption and to achieve the best possible results.

The Committee also had to deal with four new "Conversations", two of them of an entirely different type from previous "Conversations" It will be best to take these in turn.

A. BUENOS AIRES "CONVERSATION"

On the occasion of the Congress of the Federation of P.E.N. Clubs, which is to be held in Buenos Aires next September, a meeting between Latin-American and European writers has been arranged on the initiative of M. Antonio Aita, General Secretary of the Argentine P.E.N. Club.

The theme chosen will afford an opportunity of ascertaining the present state of intellectual relations between America and Europe. This theme, in its main outlines, is as follows Present relations between European and American culture (a) European literature in America (b) future influence of Ibero-American literature on world thought.

B. SANTANDER MEETING.

The Institute of Intellectual Co-operation has also received an invitation from the "Universidad internacional de Santander" to lend its aid in the organisation of a "Conversation"

In this case, it is proposed that distinguished scientists should examine a subject which directly concerns them "The future of scientific research and of science in modern societies and its rôle in the life of the community"

The Institute has had the good fortune to prevail upon Professor José Ortega y Gasset to prepare an introduction which will develop the theme of the debate and guide the discussion.

C. SCIENTIFIC "CONVERSATIONS"

Professor Białobrzeski took the initiative of proposing the organisation of a "Conversation" on a scientific theme. He considers that the progress of contemporary physics, its discoveries, and the transformation of theories about matter have upset the old conceptions, and that it is desirable to explore the immediate consequences for thought and the conception of life of these recent conquests of previously unknown territory This initiative has met with the warm approval of the various personalities in the scientific world whom M. Białobrzeski has consulted and of his colleagues on the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.

It is obvious that preparations for the projected meeting must be made with care, in the opinion of M. Białobrzeski himself, they should take about a year, after which the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation will be invited to organise the "Conversation"

D STUDENTS' "CONVERSATION"

The Intellectual Co-operation Committee acceded to the request of the Committee of International Student Organisations, which is celebrating its tenth anniversary this year, for the organisation of a Students' "Conversation" which may prove of great value, on the various tendencies apparent to-day among university students. It recommended, however, that these various tendencies should be represented by actual students.

E. PARIS "CONVERSATION", 1937

The Committee devoted its chief attention to the choice of the theme for the Paris "Conversation" and the question of the participants. To enable the discussion to proceed smoothly the scope of the subject should be very carefully defined, so that it can be thoroughly investigated without any unnecessary friction. For instance, M. Valéry proposed that the position of literature in modern life should be studied from the point of view both of the author and of the reader. The theme might be more or less as follows Under what conditions, in what atmosphere, and for what public can the writer and the artist work to-day? The term "literature" should be taken in its widest sense, so as to include every creative element both in the sphere of history and in that of erudition. As the outcome of the discussion, it should be seen what means are at present available for preserving the noble tradition of great literature — that is to say, the position of modern art in modern society

The Committee approved, in principle, the theme proposed by M. Paul Valéry, and requested him, after consulting the Bureau of the Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters, to submit it in a final form. As regards a subject, the Committee was in favour of the problem proposed by M. Valéry "Literature in the Near Future"

The Committee requested the Bureau of the Permanent Committee to draw up a list of participants.

6. UNEMPLOYMENT AMONG INTELLECTUALS REORGANISATION OF SECONDARY EDUCATION.

The Intellectual Co-operation Committee had been asked by various bodies, in a particularly pressing manner of late, to deal with the question of unemployment among young university graduates and in the liberal professions.

A year ago, the Paris Institute devoted one number of *Intellectual Co-operation* to a description of the measures adopted in a large number of States. In the course of the year, the question was examined successively by the Advisory Committee of Intellectual Workers, which adopted a resolution communicated by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office to all Governments, by the Committee of International Student Organisations, and, lastly by the Liaison Committee of the Major International Associations.

Certain Ministries of Education, and also certain universities, have established university information offices.

In these circumstances, the Intellectual Co-operation Committee considered that concerted action was necessary for the purpose of co-ordinating both the national and the international measures taken.

In view of the experience of the International Labour Office, the Committee does not consider that the question of unemployment among intellectuals can be separated from the problem of unemployment in general. It is of opinion that the former is merely one of the aspects of the latter, which, in its turn, is simply a result of the economic depression.

The Committee is, moreover, anxious not to arouse hopes which might be disappointed. It feels convinced that remedies must be sought chiefly in the national field. The most effective one appears to be the creation of opportunities for employment. The experiments so far carried out in various countries afford striking proof of this.

Nevertheless, international action might be of the greatest service. This should consist, first and foremost, in the establishment of co-operation between the university information offices, which might make it possible to co-ordinate their work. At the present time, such offices have not yet been set up in all countries, and one of the results of international action will doubtless be to induce those countries which have not yet done so to establish them.

The relations between them will consist mainly in comparative studies of the methods employed, a comparison of the different points of view in accordance with the fundamental principle of intellectual co-operation — to impart one's own experience, and, in return, to benefit by the experience of others — and, above all, in exchanges of information which will give a much more accurate idea of the intellectual labour market than is at present obtainable.

An international secretariat will be necessary. This will be attached to the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, which will keep in close and constant touch with the International Labour Office, whose vast experience will be of the utmost value.

* * *

These discussions on unemployment among intellectuals led the Committee to consider the problem of the reorganisation of secondary education. The overcrowding of the liberal professions is a result of overcrowding in the universities, and the latter, in its turn, is due, *inter alia*, to the fact that secondary education has hitherto been regarded almost exclusively as a means of access to higher studies.

Is it possible to reorganise this education so that it may form as complete a cycle as possible? Can it be organised in such a way as to make it easier to pass at different stages from one section of secondary education to certain specialised schools? Might not certain psychological methods applied to the study of human personality also lead to experiments in the direction of a more rigorous sifting of candidates and a more rational vocational guidance? These are some of the questions that arise, and on which the Committee would like to obtain the opinion of educational experts.

In this connection, the Committee gladly welcomed the offer of collaboration which it received from the International Bureau of Education. It wishes to thank the latter for its valuable assistance, both now and in the future.

7 TEACHING OF HISTORY

(a) REVISION OF SCHOOL TEXTBOOKS.

In the course of this year, a number of National Committees on Intellectual Co-operation have made use, with much application and industry, of the means placed at their disposal by the Casares Plan for securing the revision of school textbooks by mutual agreement. This might almost be called an unforeseen development, if it were not always essential in international relations, and especially when new fields are being entered, to reckon with the necessity of preparing people's minds and providing guidance for them when they are willing to co-operate. Thus, many enterprises bear fruit only after a certain lapse of time.

As a first stage, the Paris Institute compiled lists of all the most widely used textbooks, and published these lists in its *Bulletin* under the periodical heading devoted to school textbooks and the teaching of history

The second stage took even longer, since it consisted in the thorough study of these works by the various Committees, and in their coming to decisions on controversial points.

The result of these patient methods is beginning to appear, as is proved by the numerous actual cases mentioned in the report of the Director of the Institute.

(b) ENQUIRY INTO HISTORY TEXTBOOKS.

It will be remembered that last year the Institute was asked to undertake an enquiry into the history textbooks in use in a certain number of countries, with a view to collecting and calling attention to chapters or passages showing the progress already made in the editing of these texts. Six National Committees — those of Denmark, Finland, France, Norway, the Netherlands, and Sweden — have contributed to this enquiry.

At the same time, a sub-committee of the Italian Committee has undertaken a study which will soon be available to the Institute. Lastly, the enquiry conducted by the American Council of Education has assumed extensive proportions and should lead to very valuable results.

When it has received the American and Italian replies, the Institute will be in a position to select a number of typical examples of the manner in which history is presented by textbooks aiming at objectivity. Useful lessons may be learnt from this first investigation, the results of which will doubtless be published.

8. EXACT AND NATURAL SCIENCES.

At its sixteenth session, the League Assembly adopted the following resolution

“ The Assembly,

“ Convinced that the establishment of closer relations between the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation and the International Council of Scientific Unions is in the best interests of both institutions

Takes note of the basis of collaboration suggested by the Intellectual Co-operation Committee at its seventeenth session

And decides, in order to facilitate the carrying-out of the proposed programme by the convocation of a committee of scientific experts, to insert an appropriation of 6,000 francs in the League's budget for the financial year 1936.”

The scheme of collaboration has been accepted by the International Intellectual Co-operation Organisation on condition that an agreement is reached with the Council of the Unions. The latter has received the scheme, and has sent observations from its President and Secretary-General. No substantial objection is raised, but further details are asked for, while most of the provisions of the agreement are entirely approved by both parties. The President and Secretary-General of the Council express the opinion, moreover, that the proposals are on the right lines and are the logical consequence of previous conversations. It is therefore undoubtedly in this spirit that they will lay them before their Executive Committee next September.

The Committee of Scientific Experts sat at Geneva on July 9th and 10th, Professor Blas CABRERA (Spain) presiding.

A report by the Committee, stating its composition and the results of its work, is appended hereto.

The programme as a whole, as revealed by the decisions reached, demonstrates the importance attached by scientists themselves to the extension of intellectual co-operation in the scientific field but its execution is dependent upon the voting of a special appropriation, and therefore upon the decisions of the Assembly, to which our Committee warmly commends it.

The various proposals it contains have been carefully worked out. Scientific conversations, parallel to those already instituted by the Committee on Arts and Letters, appointment of a permanent scientific committee co-ordination of scientific terminology (already successfully begun) bibliographical work, and, last but not least, co-ordination of scientific research in various fields with a view to the advancement of science and the provision of financial aid for research — such is the vast field covered by these proposals.

The Intellectual Co-operation Committee has already been wishing for some years to arrange for mutual assistance and liaison in the sphere of the exact and natural sciences, as it already does in other fields. Its first efforts in this direction have been highly encouraging. It feels in duty bound to extend the services that it can render in this domain — a view shared by distinguished scientists — and for that reason, it would like to secure the assistance of a scientific committee.

9. LITERATURE.

The Committee is delighted to observe a development in the sphere of letters similar to that which it has already encountered in the study of problems of foreign policy and in the “ Conversations ”

During the year 1935/36, the *Index Translationum*, an international catalogue of translations, now in its fourth year of existence, has improved its methods, two new volumes

have been added to the *Ibero-American Collection* — namely, “ Dom Casmurro ”, by Machado de Assis, and the “ Essays ” of E. M. de Hostos, and the first volume of a *Japanese Collection*, to be issued with the generous support of the Japanese Government, has appeared, the choice falling upon a classical work of seventeenth-century Japanese literature, the “ Haikai ”, by Basho and his disciples.

The Committee had also to express its opinion on a proposal made at the sixteenth Assembly of the League by M. Ion Pillat, of the Roumanian delegation, that the Institute “ should publish a selection of translations, into one or more of the worldwide languages, of representative classical works from the literatures of the various European regional languages ”

The success of the Ibero-American and Japanese Collections is evidence of the great value of undertakings of this kind, and the interest they are arousing shows that they meet a real need. It can therefore be well imagined that the Committee is most sympathetic to the idea of extending the system on the lines of M. Pillat’s proposal, provided always that the financial basis of the new Collections is the same as that of their two predecessors.

10. REGULATION OF INTERNATIONAL ARCHITECTURAL COMPETITIONS.

In 1933, the Council of the League asked the opinion of the Intellectual Co-operation Committee on a proposal from the United Kingdom Government concerning the regulation, under League auspices, of international architectural competitions. In the report which it made to the Council at that time, the Committee offered certain preliminary remarks. It laid special emphasis on the importance of framing standard regulations for such competitions, in order to meet the wishes of the chief professional associations concerned. The views that the Committee then expressed, however, were not final, and, when transmitting them to the Council, it asked leave to consult an *ad hoc* committee of architectural experts. Although, in principle, the Council favourably received the Committee’s opinion on this point, it was not possible, for administrative reasons, to hold a meeting of the Committee of Architectural Experts until the present year. The Committee has considered the report submitted by the five experts who sat in Paris on April 2nd and 3rd last.¹ Of the various considerations put forward in the experts’ report, the Committee attaches chief importance to those concerned with the drawbacks of the existing situation in regard to international competitions in architecture and kindred arts, and with the desirability of appointing a drafting committee to frame draft standard regulations for international architectural competitions. In the resolution which it is submitting to the Council and the Assembly, the Committee suggests a procedure considerably more restricted than that advocated by the experts. It feels that, if intellectual co-operation in this new sphere is to advance step by step, as the experts recommend, the Committee should remain free to express its views at the completion of each step, and there should be no possibility of its decisions’ being in any way prejudged. In the Committee’s view, the defects of the present system are such as to justify intervention by the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation to encourage the framing of standard regulations. If the Council approves, the Committee’s action during the coming year will be confined to affording such encouragement.

11. INTERNATIONAL MUSEUMS OFFICE.

The activity of the International Museums Office and its International Commission on Historical Monuments may be divided into four main sections (1) international agreements, (2) co-ordinative work, (3) administrative enquiries and technical research, (4) documentation and publications.

Before setting out the results of this work, we should refer to the administrative changes in the internal organisation of the Office. Its Managing Committee has been enlarged to ten members, and the new Committee took office this year. Eight of the members represent the museographical institutions of the principal countries, including, for the first time, Japan.

1. INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS.

(a) *International Convention for the Protection of National Artistic and Historical Treasures.*

The Governments were consulted in 1935 on a preliminary draft Convention, and the League Secretariat communicated to them on March 5th last a new draft, amended in accordance with the observations received.

In the circumstances, the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation decided to ask the Council to summon a diplomatic conference at Paris in 1937 for the purpose of concluding this new agreement.

(b) *Regulation of International Art Exhibitions.*

The question of international exhibitions was raised as long ago as 1930, at the Rome International Conference for the study of problems relating to the preservation of works of art.

¹ See Appendix 4 of the present document, page 1274.

Since then, both organisers of exhibitions and curators of collections have had to deal with increasingly intricate and urgent problems. The Office accordingly proposed to the Intellectual Co-operation Committee, at its 1935 session, that it should accept the principle of regulations which would meet the needs both of preservation and of culture. That decision has since been endorsed by the Council and Assembly of the League.

The conclusions reached by the International Museums Office, its Managing Committee, and the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation itself are embodied in a number of recommendations which it will rest with the forthcoming League Assembly to communicate to the Governments, who will, it is to be hoped, accede to them as far as possible.

The Committee has also passed a resolution putting forward the text of these recommendations.

2. CO-ORDINATIVE WORK.

(a) *The Preservation of Historical Monuments and the Demands of Modern Town Planning.*

As the outcome of the exchanges of views it has already had with most of the members of the Commission on Historical Monuments, the International Museums Office feels that the Commission should begin, at its first meeting, by stating and discussing the fundamental problem of policy which underlies all systematic activity in its special province — that of the relations between town planning and the preservation of ancient monuments.

It is possible that the Commission may be convened for the first time in 1937. The meeting will be held in Paris, and will be devoted to the problem already mentioned.

(b) *Excavations and International Co-operation.*

Thanks to a generous invitation from the Egyptian Government, a conference of experts is to be held at Cairo in February 1937 on the problem of excavations. The agenda, which has already been drawn up by the Managing Committee of the Office, embraces the three aspects of the problem — legislative, administrative, and technical.

(c) *International Lists of Collections.*

With the help of international editorial committees, the International Museums Office is engaged in compiling lists of the following classes of collection: Egyptian antiquities, Greek and Greco-Roman antiquities, graphic, numismatic, and pre-Colombian collections, collections of Far Eastern and Byzantine art, collections of musical instruments.

(d) *The International Circulation of Works of Art.*

The Managing Committee of the Office feels that various technical enquiries which have been conducted should be supplemented by a study of the regime of the trade in works of art from the international standpoint.

3. ADMINISTRATIVE ENQUIRIES AND TECHNICAL RESEARCH.

Since the publication of a treatise on museography after the Madrid Conference, the Office has devoted chief attention to the practical study of certain specific museographical problems, and its enquiry in regard to specialised collections has made good a long-felt deficiency.

12. INTELLECTUAL RIGHTS.

In a resolution subsequently endorsed by the sixteenth Assembly of the League, the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, in July 1935, asked the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation and the Rome International Institute for the Unification of Private Law to pursue their efforts to bring into harmony the two great international systems at present governing authors' rights — the Berne Convention (last revised at Rome in May 1928), and the Pan-American Convention (last revised at Havana in February 1928). The resolution also requested the two Institutes to get into touch with the special Commission set up by the Pan-American Union under the presidency of Senator José ANTUNA.

Two important meetings have given effect to the decision of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation — one held at Rio de Janeiro in October 1935, at the invitation of the Brazilian Government, and the other at Paris in April 1936, convened jointly by the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation and the Rome International Institute for the Unification of Private Law.

It was the business of the Paris Committee to construct, out of all the proposals laid before it, a formula on which a world agreement could be reached. All things considered, the Committee thought it proper to make a special recommendation in favour of a preliminary draft Convention, the text of which it drew up. This Convention would be distinct both from the Berne Convention and from the Pan-American Convention, and would establish the fundamental principles of the protection of the authors' rights recognised by both systems.

There remains the question of procedure.

So far as the American States are concerned, Senator Antuña, as President of the Inter-American Commission on Authors' Rights, offered to communicate the Committee's draft Convention to that Commission.

With reference to other States, the Belgian Government agreed to make itself responsible for the holding of a special conference for the worldwide protection of authors' rights, and postponed the conference for the revision of the Berne Convention, which was originally to be held at Brussels in September 1937, until the Governments of the American countries should have been consulted.

It is impossible to foresee whether the world conference will lead to the immediate signature of a world convention, or to the framing of a preliminary draft for consideration by the Governments of both continents. In any event, however, the fact that agreement has been reached on the principle of the conference, and also on the broad lines of a system of worldwide protection, may be looked upon as justifying the initiative taken by the League in this field.

13. COLLECTION OF ETHNOGRAPHICAL AND HISTORICAL WORKS ON LATIN AMERICA.

The Committee was informed of the opinions expressed by eminent historians on Ambassador Levillier's proposal for a collection of ethnographical and historical works on Latin America. It confirmed the attitude it had adopted in July 1935, which was endorsed by the League Assembly last September. Convinced as it is of the value of such an undertaking, it is prepared to do what rests with it to put the scheme into effect, provided that the necessary administrative and financial conditions can be fulfilled.

14. INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR THE UNIFICATION OF PRIVATE LAW

Although the activities of this Institute are carried on in various directions, they are none the less systematic, in that they aim at promoting the gradual unification of national laws in certain spheres. The report submitted by the Institute to the Intellectual Co-operation Committee does not cover all its fields of action, but is confined mainly to those which involve close collaboration with the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation in regard to the protection of intellectual rights. One of the most important steps taken by the Institute in this connection during the past year was the organisation of a meeting at Paris, an account of which is given elsewhere in this report, with the object of helping to bring the Berne and Havana Conventions into harmony. In view of the existing co-operation between the Rome and Paris Institutes, it is likely that substantial progress will be made in their joint action in regard to the protection of intellectual rights. For example, the Institute for the Unification of Private Law is also making a study of the question of translators' rights, performers' rights, and the rights of persons co-operating in the creation of cinema-films, and is considering measures for the preservation of works of art while on exhibition or travelling. The Committee noted the position of the Institute's work on each of these questions. Thanks to the method followed by those in charge of the Institute, the Committee observed with satisfaction that highly encouraging results had been obtained.

15. INTERNATIONAL EDUCATIONAL CINEMATOGRAPHIC INSTITUTE.

As in previous years, the Committee took cognisance of a report by the International Educational Cinematographic Institute on the work of its various services during the past year. One part of this report deals with the Institute's work in the sphere of cinematography proper, and the other with the first results obtained in the sphere of television.

The Committee's special attention was drawn to the Institute's completion of the "Cinematographic Encyclopædia". This lengthy task, which has been pursued by the Institute for several years, has now resulted in the publication of a collection of volumes constituting an incomparable source of information about everything connected with the cinema. Its publication does honour to the Institute.

The Committee also noted with the greatest interest the considerable increase in the number of accessions to the Convention for facilitating the International Circulation of Educational Films. The application of this Convention on an increasingly large scale should, in the Committee's opinion, constitute one of the most effective means of stimulating the use of the cinema for cultural and educational purposes.

The Committee was likewise interested to note the steps taken by the International Centre for Television Questions attached to the Institute to improve its means of collecting international information and promoting international action. The provision of a laboratory and experimental station open to scientists of all countries is a valuable step which should be brought to the notice of all bodies interested in the development of television.

Lastly the Committee is pleased to see that the International Centre for Television Questions is now in a position to make in this new field progressive efforts at international co-ordination similar to those which are already being pursued under the auspices of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation in the sphere of the cinema and broadcasting.

16. GENERAL CONFERENCE OF NATIONAL COMMITTEES ON INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION.

At its 1935 session, the Intellectual Co-operation Committee decided to hold the second General Conference of National Committees on Intellectual Co-operation at Paris in 1937.

The total number of acceptances is thirty-two, the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation has appointed Professor Gilbert Murray President of the Conference, the agenda of which has also been fixed, at least in broad outline.

The Committee considered it expedient to propose the division of the discussions into four main groups. The first would cover debates on the work accomplished since 1931 by the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation as a whole, next would come exchanges of views on the activities and functioning of the National Committees themselves, a third group would comprise everything relative to the structure of the Organisation, its powers and policy, lastly a central problem has been chosen by the Committee, a problem of very general and at the same time of immediate interest, which will be discussed at a plenary meeting and might perhaps be provisionally described as "The Role of Intellectual Co-operation in the Organisation of the Contemporary World".

The Conference will last five days, and, as this time is very short, careful preparation will have to be made for the discussions. At least one rapporteur will therefore be appointed for each group of questions from among the members of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and the Chairmen of the National Committees.

17. PARIS EXHIBITION, 1937

Thanks to the generous assistance of the General Commissioner for the Exhibition of Art and Technique in Modern Life, to be held at Paris in 1937, it is proposed to hold an "intellectual co-operation month" in July of next year. This will include the tenth annual session of the Permanent International Studies Conference, the nineteenth session of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, a "Conversation" under the auspices of the Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters, the second General Conference of National Committees on Intellectual Co-operation, a meeting of the Advisory Committee on League of Nations Teaching, and possibly, if funds permit, the first meeting of the International Commission on Historical Monuments.

*The Committee expressed to M. Labbé, General Commissioner for the Exhibition, its deepest gratitude for his interest in international intellectual co-operation and his valuable support.

18. APPOINTMENTS.

The Committee was called upon to make a number of appointments affecting its Executive Committee, the Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters, the Advisory Committee on League of Nations Teaching, the presidency of the International Museums Office, and the representation of the Committee on the Advisory Committee of Intellectual Workers of the International Labour Organisation.

(a) EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The Committee renewed for a period of three years the terms of office of two of the retiring members of the Executive Committee selected from among the members of the main Committee, M. CASTILLEJO and M. DE REYNOLD. It also renewed for three years the terms of office of the two members of the Executive Committee selected from outside, M. J. CAIN and Sir Frank HEATH. Lastly it decided to restore the third seat on the Executive Committee, the holder to be selected from persons not members of the main Committee, which seat was provisionally abolished in 1932. This was assigned to Mr Malcolm DAVIS for three years.

(b) PERMANENT COMMITTEE ON ARTS AND LETTERS.

The Committee was required to appoint a successor to M. Destrée, and nominated for a period of three years M. Paul HYMANS, Belgian Minister of State.

Being called upon, in accordance with the Rules of Procedure of the Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters, to appoint three new members to replace the three retiring members who were not re-eligible, the Committee made the following appointments: M. PIRANDELLO (Italian), man of letters and dramatist, M. Johan BOJER (Norwegian), man of letters and novelist, and the distinguished poetess, Mlle. Gabriela MISTRAL (Chilian).

In this connection, the Committee draws the attention of the Council and the Assembly to the fact that, owing to lack of funds, the Committee on Arts and Letters is unable to enlist the co-operation of the representatives of extremely important cultural systems. The Committee therefore hopes that it will be put in a position to increase the number of members of the Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters, so as to provide, for the equitable representation of those cultural systems, and thus to fill a gap the importance of which cannot escape the governing bodies of the League of Nations.

(c) ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON LEAGUE OF NATIONS TEACHING.

The Committee decided to extend for a further period of three years the terms of office of Professor MURRAY and Professor CASTILLEJO, and to replace Mr. Shotwell by M. HUIZINGA. It referred to its Executive Committee the appointment of the other two members of the Advisory Committee to be selected from persons not belonging to the Intellectual Co-operation Committee.

It also decided to create a special assessor's seat for a period of three years, this was assigned to Mme. DREYFUS-BARNEY, whose devotion to the Committee's work has earned praise on many occasions.

(d) PRESIDENCY OF THE INTERNATIONAL MUSEUMS OFFICE.

The Committee appointed M. Salvador DE MADARIAGA, member of the Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters, former Ambassador, to be President of the Managing Committee of the International Museums Office for a period of three years.

(e) REPRESENTATION OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE OF INTELLECTUAL WORKERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION.

The Committee appointed two regular representatives, one to replace M. Destree, deceased, and the other to fill a seat that has been vacant for three years. The two regular representatives are M. Julien CAIN, member of the Executive Committee, and M. OSTERTAG, Director of the International Union for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Work, at Berne.

As substitute representative, the Committee appointed M. BERSOU, advocate in the Court of Appeal, Secretary of the Belgian National Committee.

19. STRUCTURE AND WORKING OF THE INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION ORGANISATION.

Like all the Committees that advise the Council of the League, our Committee has been called upon to revise its Rules of Procedure in consequence of the recommendations of the so-called "Committee on Committees", whose proposals were approved by the Council at its meeting on January 24th, 1936 (nineteenth session).

On making a preliminary examination of the question, the Intellectual Co-operation Committee came to the conclusion that it would not suffice to revise its own Rules of Procedure, since they must form the basis of the Rules of Procedure of all the other Committees belonging to the Organisation.

The Committee thought it better to postpone the revision of its rules until a general study had been made of the statute of the Organisation.

It has accordingly appointed a special committee which will draft the new text, codify the rules now in use, and report to the Committee, which will, in due course, refer the report to the Council for its approval.

The Committee hopes that the Council will agree to these new Rules of Procedure, which will be embodied in a statute of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation being submitted to it next year.

CONCLUSIONS.

Our report on the session of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation surveys only those questions to which the Committee devoted considerable attention. It therefore cannot give a complete idea of all the work done by the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation from one year to the next. That work has been very extensive, as may be seen from the report of the Director of the Institute, lengthy extracts from which are appended hereto, and also from the report of the Secretary of the Organisation.

Now for our general conclusions

1. The Paris Institute labours under heavy burdens. It would be ungrateful not to pay our tribute to the devotion of its Director and all its officials, who, though working under increasingly difficult material conditions, have succeeded in carrying out a very heavy programme. The aim of the Committee's report is not to demonstrate that the protracted enterprise represented by the work of intellectual co-operation has been completely successful far from that. But we feel that this report, such as it is, makes it sufficiently clear that the work is being systematically carried on in every field, and that substantial progress is being made in all directions year by year.

2. It must be admitted that all these efforts would be vain if their nature were too general — if they were directed towards chimerical agreements on excessively broad questions in which conflicting principles were involved. On the other hand, even to-day, even amid the reigning confusion of ideas and conflict of aspirations, it is easy to bring about agreements, to secure help and even sympathy, in regard to specific, clearly defined questions, the study of which is calculated to lead to practical results of indisputable value. The firm foundation of intellectual co-operation has been, and will always be, its work for the benefit of intellectuals themselves, its grasp of their needs and interests.

3. The Committee strongly feels, moreover, that it has reached a position of stability. Its programme is firmly established on clearly defined lines. Its work is regular, its methods have kept all their elasticity, but are long tried and reliable. This year, more than ever before, the Committee has succeeded in taking a firm hold of its work — in forming a general idea of what has been done, and basing upon it the principles that will guide its future activities. The balance between the Committee's functions and those of its Executive Committee has proved highly satisfactory. At its annual session, the Committee admirably discharges its duty of summing up the results obtained and framing a specific programme.

4. We cannot claim, however, that the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation has but to continue on the same lines. Its methods are capable of further improvement, its programme can be extended. New needs are being revealed, new appeals for its help are being received. Its potential field of action is immense. One of the Committee's most difficult tasks is that of selection — of placing the different problems in their due order of importance and limiting the Organisation's activity sometimes very strictly, to the level of its resources. These have always been modest, and are at present, it must be admitted, even below the indispensable minimum. It is to be feared that, unless something can be done to improve the Organisation's financial position, a good part of our work will have to be further restricted, or even abandoned. What the Organisation needs is not so much any large increase in its resources as their stabilisation. It needs security. It is essential that it should be able to count upon a certain minimum revenue. Otherwise, the execution of its programme may be endangered.

5. Since it was reformed, the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation has steadily developed and gone from strength to strength. Consequently, quite apart from any new reform, its statute would in any case have to be revised very shortly. Such revisions, at the close of every stage, need give rise to no apprehension. We advocate, not a reconstruction, but improvements of detail, to adjust the working of the Organisation, in the light of experience, to its actual resources.

6. These are encouraging reflections, which reveal the vitality of the undertaking, its wide scope, and its potentialities. Amid economic difficulties and political conflicts, the work of intellectual co-operation has proceeded in peace and tranquillity. Ignoring the divisions among men, the sometimes violent oppositions between them, it has sought to bring about intellectual unity and in many cases we feel that it has succeeded. We need not fear to say, therefore, that its cause is the cause of civilisation, but, to serve that cause to the full, it must receive public confidence, and must be given the fullest intellectual and moral independence of the conflicting trends of policy and the widest freedom of action.

7. At the close of this long eighteenth session, in which representatives of different cultures, different branches of study and different trends of opinion have worked closely together in a common task, there is a unanimous feeling that our Organisation is more than ever necessary to the League of Nations in the uncertainties of the present time, and that intellectual co-operation has before it that future which remains open in every circumstance, even — nay above all — the most difficult, to intellect animated by faith.

(Signed) Gilbert MURRAY
Chairman.

(Signed) G. DE REYNOLD,
Rapporteur

Appendix 1.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE PLENARY COMMITTEE
AT ITS MEETING ON JULY 18TH, 1936.

1. WORK OF THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON LEAGUE OF NATIONS TEACHING.

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation,

Having heard the report of its Chairman, Professor Gilbert Murray, on the work of the third session of the Advisory Committee on League of Nations Teaching¹

Approves the whole of the programme of work as set forth in the resolutions submitted by the Committee,

Asks the Executive Committee to be good enough to see to the carrying-out of the programme drawn up by the Advisory Committee, especially as regards the preparations for the next session of that Committee, to be held at Paris during "intellectual co-operation month", in July 1937

In this connection,

Recommends the taking of all such steps as would give the representatives of the National Committees summoned to meet in Paris an opportunity of making themselves acquainted with the Advisory Committee's work,

Considers that, on account of the number of events already planned, the organisation of an educationists' study tour should be postponed to a later date.

Draws the attention of the Assembly to the very interesting proposal submitted by the Swedish Broadcasting Society, which is the subject of a special resolution of the Advisory Committee on League of Nations Teaching."

2. PERMANENT INTERNATIONAL STUDIES CONFERENCE.

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation

Tenders to the "Federacion de Asociaciones Españolas de Estudios internacionales" and to the Spanish authorities its warmest thanks for the assistance lent by them to the ninth Permanent International Studies Conference, which was able, as a result of their generous support, to meet in Madrid from May 27th to 30th, 1936,

Is gratified by the very considerable growth in importance both of the Conference itself and of the national study-groups,

Declares that it is prepared to promote by its wholehearted moral support and by all other means at its disposal the development of this activity which it regards as a highly important factor in bringing about a better understanding between the nations,

Is of opinion that the subject of the 1936 and 1937 Conferences ("Peaceful Change"), discussed as it was in the impartial and strictly scientific spirit which is a feature of the Conference, is calculated to make a most effective contribution to the League's efforts to promote mutual comprehension and peace.

3. "CONVERSATIONS"

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, after hearing M. Paul Valéry, President of the Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters

1. Desires to convey to the Royal Hungarian Government and the authorities at Budapest and the various cultural institutions of Hungary its sincerest thanks for the assistance afforded by them to the Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters at its meeting in 1936.

2. Notes with satisfaction the remarkable development of the "Conversations" and expresses sincere good wishes for the success of the exchanges of views, which will take place at the International University of Santander and at Buenos Aires.

Urges that in future "Conversations" the representatives of the civilisations of the Near and Far East should also be invited, so that the discussions may assume a truly universal character.

3. Regards with favour M. Białobrzęski's proposal for the organisation, between scientists, of a "Conversation" on the consequences, in the domain of thought, of the new theories and recent discoveries in physics. In this connection, it expresses the hope that the representatives of the human sciences may see their way to participate in this discussion.

4. Approves the thesis suggested by M. Paul Valéry for the "Paris 'Conversation' of 1937 "Literature in the Near Future", and requests the Bureau of the Permanent Committee to draw up the final programme of this "Conversation" and prepare a list of the persons to be invited.

See Appendix 2 of the present document, page 1267
Idem, page 1271.

It also requests the Bureau to be good enough to prepare at its next meeting a list of the subjects to be dealt with in the course of future "Conversations", in order to ensure the greatest measure of continuity in the Committee's work.

5. It recognises to the full the interesting nature of the proposal for a "Conversation" between students, and hopes that it will be possible to carry out this proposal.¹

It approves the choice of the subject made by the Committee of the International Students' Organisations, and instructs the Secretariat of the Organisation and the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation to work out the details.

It hopes that the contemplated "Conversation" will be very carefully prepared, so that the various trends of thought among University students may be duly represented.

4. PERMANENT COMMITTEE ON ARTS AND LETTERS.

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation,
Having renewed the composition of the Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters in accordance with this Committee's Rules of Procedure,

Notes that the means at its disposal do not permit of the appointment to the Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters of representatives of several great cultural systems, and feels that the absence of such representatives is a defect the importance of which cannot escape the leading organs of the League of Nations,

Accordingly expresses the hope that the Council and the Assembly will consider how the membership of the Committee may be increased in such a way as to provide for the representation of those great cultural systems of the world whose collaboration in the Committee's work is so desirable.

5. UNEMPLOYMENT AMONG INTELLECTUALS.

I.

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation,

After discussing, in its many aspects, the question of unemployment among intellectuals, and more particularly among university youth,

Deeply moved by the information supplied to it by several of its members regarding the extent of the distress, and by the particulars contained in the following documents

(a) The reports of the Committee of the International Students Organisations;²

(b) The recommendations and resolutions of the Advisory Committee on Intellectual Workers;³

(c) The report and resolutions of the Joint Committee of Major International Associations;⁴

(d) The general report of the Director of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation;⁵

Conscious of the fact that university youth as represented in particular by the International Students' Organisations places its confidence in the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation and is waiting for its lead

Expresses its conviction that an endeavour should be made, in the first place, to achieve a solution by means of appropriate measures in the individual countries and that the most effective remedy as proved by experience in numerous countries, is the creation of intellectual work.

Approves its Executive Committee's action in placing the question on its agenda and endorses the following programme

1. The Committee draws the attention of the Council and of the Assembly of the League of Nations to this distressing problem and requests them to notify the Governments of its importance, while asking them to take such national measures as may appear necessary and to associate themselves with international measures already recommended by the Advisory Committee of Intellectual Workers and communicated to the Governments by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, as well as with any other steps which may be recommended later

2. The Committee authorises the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation to pursue the work and enquiries in progress, and thanks the International Labour Office for the valuable assistance which it has given and which it is generously offering to continue.

3. The Committee is of opinion that the first step to be taken consists (the actual finding of situations being a matter rather for Governments, universities and professional and other organisations) in obtaining the most comprehensive data possible on the state of unemployment among intellectuals and the opportunities for providing them with employment.

It considers that university information and intelligence bureaux may render the most signal services in this connection.

¹ See Institute document C.127.1936, page 11.

² See Institute document C.126.1936.

³ See pamphlet Industrial and Labour Information Volume LVI, No. 7, published by the International Labour Office.

⁴ See document C.E.202.14/5/36 and the brochure "Le Comité d'entente des grandes associations internationales: Dix années d'activité"

⁵ See Appendix 8 of the present document, page 1302.

It accordingly recommends that the greatest possible number of countries should constitute bureaux of this kind, and that the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation should establish regular collaboration and co-ordination between them. It approves the creation of an international information centre attached to the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation.

The results of the permanent enquiry which might be set on foot and conducted by the Institute with the assistance of the International Labour Office, the Joint Committee of the Major Associations, the International Student Organisations and the National Committees on Intellectual Co-operation might be published in the bulletin *La Cooperation intellectuelle*, in order to provide documentary material which could be consulted by all parties concerned.

II. *Travelling and Residence Facilities for Intellectuals.*

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation,

Being anxious to afford effective assistance to scholars undertaking study tours and making stays abroad,

Being convinced that travel and visits of this kind are in the interests of learning and of international intellectual co-operation

Draws the attention of Governments to the desirability of taking these interests into serious consideration

Hopes that the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation will continue to collect and publish in the bulletin *La Cooperation intellectuelle* information on all the steps taken in the different countries regarding the foundation of hostels for intellectuals, the issue of free visas for study tours, the introduction of a travel card for intellectuals, etc.,

In the same connection, the Committee draws the attention of Governments and of the competent administrations and learned bodies to the importance of facilitating to the greatest possible extent the service for the interchange of scientific publications.

6. REORGANISATION OF SECONDARY EDUCATION.

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation

Recognises that the question of unemployment among intellectuals, and especially the overcrowding of universities and of the liberal professions, raises the problem of a reorganisation of secondary teaching with a view to its readaptation to present circumstances,

Considers that the administrative measures taken in numerous countries and the scientific studies (vocational selection and guidance) at present pursued might well form the basis of fruitful comparisons and useful exchanges of information,

Having noted the results of the preliminary enquiry undertaken by the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation on the measures adopted or planned in different countries,

Having further noted the very useful information supplied by the International Education Bureau and its offer of assistance in this matter, for which it extends its cordial thanks to the Bureau

Instructs the Institute to pursue its studies, bearing constantly in mind its ultimate object, which is to discover remedies for unemployment,

Recommends that the enquiry should be carried on in contact with the administrations concerned and with the qualified bodies, particularly the International Education Bureau, and in co-operation with competent educationists.

7 REVISION OF SCHOOL TEXTBOOKS AND THE TEACHING OF HISTORY.

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation,

Having noted the information contained in the report of the Director of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation concerning the ever-increasing number of cases in which it has been possible to apply the provisions of the Casares resolution

Sees in the results obtained encouragement to persevere along the lines it has followed from the outset,

Draws the attention of the Council and of the Assembly to the Declaration on the revision of history textbooks which has been open this year for the adhesion of States, and hopes that numerous Governments will avail themselves of the option to sign it;¹

Urges the Institute to continue to publish in *La Cooperation intellectuelle* any information it may receive regarding the revision of textbooks and the teaching of history,

Decides that a report on the whole question shall be submitted to the second General Conference of National Committees on Intellectual Co-operation. The attention of these Committees should be drawn to the possibilities of the procedure for revision placed at their disposal by the Casares resolution.

As regards the collection made by the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, with the assistance and on the responsibility of the National Committees, of

¹ See Circular Letter 45.1936.XII and annexes.

impartial passages from school textbooks in use in a number of countries, it is glad to note the results obtained, and urges the Institute to continue the work undertaken, quite apart from the possibility at some future date of publishing this information by any means that may be deemed appropriate.

8. INTERNATIONAL STUDENT ORGANISATIONS.

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation,
In response to a desire expressed by the Committee of International Student Organisations¹

1. Requests the National Committees on Intellectual Co-operation to approach the competent authorities in their respective countries with the request that these authorities should grant facilities to the holders of student Press cards, thereby assisting them in the exercise of their profession.

2. In those countries which have instituted a system of exchange control, the National Committees are also requested to take similar action in order that the national student organisations may be in a position, notwithstanding restrictions on the export of capital, to have their contributions paid over to the international organisations of which they are members.²

9. WORK OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE OF THE MAJOR INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATIONS.

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation,
Having been informed by its Chairman of the important work accomplished by the Joint Committee of the Major International Associations at its recent meeting

Notes with keen appreciation the account, in pamphlet form, of ten years of the Joint Committee's activities,³ and its valuable contribution to the study of unemployment among young university graduates,

Congratulates the Committee on the results it has obtained,

Thanks it for its assistance in promoting the work of intellectual co-operation,

And recognises that the help of the Associations represented by the Committee is a most precious adjunct to the endeavours of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation and of the League as a whole.

10. SCIENTIFIC QUESTIONS.

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation,
Having made a thorough study of the proposals submitted to it by the Committee of Experts appointed to draw up a programme of work for the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation in the field of science⁴

Thanks the experts for the very valuable contribution they have made,

Notes that the proposed programme emphasises the importance and practical value of an intensification of intellectual co-operation in the scientific field

Accordingly asks the Council and the Assembly to render possible the carrying-out of this programme, which would be spread over a period of several years, by authorising the constitution of a scientific committee on similar lines to the Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters.

The Committee instructs the Executive Committee,

Should the Assembly approve the proposal submitted to it, to proceed to the constitution of the Scientific Committee it is proposed to set up, taking care to provide for the due representation of the principal scientific schools of thought.

The Committee leaves it to the Executive Committee to decide whether it is preferable for the Scientific Committee to be composed of full members only or, in a proportion to be determined, of full members and assessors.

The Committee also leaves it to the Executive Committee to adapt the composition of the proposed Committee to the terms of any agreement which may be concluded with the scientific unions.

The Committee lastly relies on the Executive Committee to convene the Scientific Committee and draw up its agenda, so as to enable it to submit a fresh report at the next session of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.

11. JAPANESE COLLECTION.

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation

Tenders to the Japanese Government its warmest thanks for the assistance lent by the latter to the cause of intellectual co-operation by rendering possible the publication by the Paris Institute of a collection of works of Japanese literature,

Is of opinion that this effort of intellectual *rapprochement* between East and West is peculiarly consistent with the objects which Intellectual Co-operation has set before it from the outset,

Approves the programme of publication contained in the report of the Director of the Institute,⁵ and expresses the hope that the collection will include, if possible, a certain number of works embodying the theme of the relations of Japanese culture with the West.

¹ See Institute document C.126.1936, page 10.

² *Idem*, page 13.

³ See the brochure *Le Comité d'entente des grandes associations internationales Dix années d'activité*

⁴ See Appendix 3 of the present document, page 1271.

⁵ See Appendix 8 of the present document, page 1308.

12. INTERNATIONAL ARCHITECTURAL COMPETITIONS.

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation,

Having noted the report submitted by the Committee of Architectural Experts which met at Paris on April 2nd and 3rd, 1936¹

Thanks the experts for their valuable assistance in making a preliminary study of the proposal submitted to the Council of the League of Nations by the United Kingdom Government in 1933,

Notes that the question of regularising the organisation of international architectural competitions, including competitions in connection with certain arts associated with architecture, is of interest both to Governments and to professional groups, and that the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation might, on the lines indicated by the experts, make a useful contribution the nature and scope of which it would have to determine,

Considers that in this matter the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation should devote its attention mainly to remedying the defects in the present situation.

Accordingly, it recommends that the Council of the League of Nations authorise a procedure of consultation and study on the following lines

(a) The Executive Committee would be instructed to convene in 1937 a select committee of persons qualified in architecture and the associated arts,

(b) This committee would be asked to prepare a draft model set of regulations for international competitions in architecture and the associated arts,

(c) With a view to the convening of this committee, the Institute, acting in conjunction with the Secretariat, would invite opinions and suggestions from qualified associations and persons,

(d) The draft model set of rules thus prepared would be submitted to the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, which reserves the right to submit it to the Council of the League of Nations with such recommendations as it may then deem to be opportune,

(e) The Committee, noting, moreover, that architecture and the associated arts raise other international problems which the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation cannot disregard, expresses the hope that the Institute will also invite suggestions from the Committee of Architects in respect of these further problems.

13. INTERNATIONAL MUSEUMS OFFICE.

I. *Draft Convention for the Protection of National Artistic and Historic Treasures.*

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation,

Noting that the draft international Convention for the protection of national artistic and historic treasures drawn up by the International Museums Office has been the subject in the course of the year of a second consultation of Governments;²

Noting further that a large number of Governments have announced their readiness to adopt this Convention

Requests the Council of the League of Nations to take the requisite steps for the convocation in Paris, in June 1937, of a diplomatic conference of States Members and non-members of the League of Nations, with a view to the adoption of this Convention.

II. *Regulation of International Art Exhibitions.*

The Committee emphasises the importance of the draft text drawn up by the International Museums Office regarding the regulation of international art exhibitions and recommends it to the favourable attention of the Council and the Assembly³

¹ See Appendix 4 of the present document, page 1274.
See annex to Circular Letter 34.1936.XII.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE INTERNATIONAL MUSEUMS OFFICE WITH REGARD TO INTERNATIONAL ART EXHIBITIONS.

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation,

Considering that international art exhibitions are calculated to promote intellectual *rapprochement*, the education of public taste, and the progress of historical and artistic research,

Being further of opinion that, in order usefully to fulfil this threefold mission, such exhibitions should be governed by international regulations having due regard for the preservation and security of the works of art exhibited,

Submits to the Council of the League of Nations the following recommendations drawn up with this object by the International Museums Office and requests the Council to transmit them to the Governments of States Members and non-members of the League of Nations for their opinion.

These recommendations relate to international exhibitions of art, archaeology and history, which ask for the loan of objects from public collections, or collections of a public character outside the frontiers of the country in which the exhibition is held.

1. It is desirable that there should be an interval of not less than three years between different international exhibitions of the same kind — i.e., exhibitions relating to the same school, artist or theme.

This recommendation does not apply to exhibitions intended by their organisers, in agreement with the lenders of the works of art in question, to be moved from place to place.

Exceptions may further be admitted, for example, in the event of such exhibitions organised to commemorate anniversaries which concern more than one country at the same time.

2. No object of first-rate interest should, in principle, be borrowed again for an international art exhibition before three years have elapsed.

3. To avoid duplication, the organisers of such exhibitions should register every projected exhibition with the International Museums Office, if possible, six months before the date proposed for such exhibition.

The application for registration should include particulars of the object, period, place, building and probable duration

III. *International Commission on Historic Monuments.*

The Committee approves the proposal of the International Museums Office to summon a plenary meeting of the International Commission on Historic Monuments to study problems connected with the preservation of historic monuments from the standpoint of town planning and of modern architectural requirements.

IV *International Conference on Excavations.*

The Committee thanks the Royal Egyptian Government for its invitation to the International Museums Office to hold at Cairo the International Conference to study administrative, legislative and technical problems arising in connection with the regime of excavations on an international basis,

Approves the agenda of the Conference, and instructs the International Museums Office to make the necessary arrangements.¹

V *International Repertories of Collections by Subjects.*

The Committee approves the various works of co-ordination suggested by the International Museums Office with a view to the establishment of international repertories of collections and the constitution of drafting committees for the establishment of such repertories.¹

VI. *International Circulation of Works of Art.*

The Committee recognises the desirability of the publication of a summary of comparative studies on the system of-commerce in works of art and the international circulation of such works.¹

VII. *Administrative Studies and Technical Researches.*

The Committee, noting the value of the administrative studies and technical researches undertaken by the International Museums Office during the year, approves the programme of its future labours.²

14. PROTECTION OF INTELLECTUAL RIGHTS.

(a) *Committee of Representatives of Institutions dealing with Intellectual Rights.*

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation,

Having noted the proposals adopted by the Committee of Representatives of Institutions dealing with Intellectual Rights at its annual meeting on May 8th, 1936³

of the exhibition. It should be accompanied by all requisite documents showing the measures taken to ensure the security of the works assembled.

4. Proposals for exhibitions, when registered, shall be brought to the attention of the administrations or conservators of museums through the periodical publications of the International Museums Office.

5. It will rest at all times with the authority responsible for the preservation of the collections approached to decide on his own responsibility whether applications can be accepted. No such applications shall be accepted if they relate to objects the nature or fragile character of which renders them unsuitable for moving.

6. Organisers of exhibitions may substitute a different exhibition for an exhibition already registered in case of force majeure, provided the new subject of the exhibition does not coincide with a proposal already registered.

7. When a collection is approached with a view to the loan of a work of art for an international exhibition, it may ask in exchange for the loan of an equivalent work of art for the duration of the exhibition.

Where there are obstacles, of a legislative or other character, to loans of this kind, the collection making the loan may ask for any other form of compensation.

8. The loan of an object by a collection does not involve the relinquishment of any rights of reproduction which may exist, whether for the benefit of the lender or for the benefit of a third party.

Subject to the rights of the lender or third party in such cases, special arrangements may be made between the lender and the borrower regarding the use to be made of the proceeds of the sale of reproductions.

9. In all international art exhibitions, the organisers shall have regard to the scientific and educational character of the exhibitions by providing facilities to render them accessible both to specialists and to the different social classes, as also to scholars and students.

10. International art exhibitions, in particular exhibitions of ancient art, should not be organised in temporary premises such as premises constructed for world exhibitions, or, *a fortiori*, premises situated within the precincts of world exhibition buildings.

11. The premises selected should comply with all requirements for security against fire, burglary, pilfering or any deterioration of the objects exhibited due to external agency or to atmospheric conditions. The special character of the works exhibited must be taken into account in the measures taken.

Packing, transport, unpacking, hanging and repacking must be carried out under the supervision of qualified persons and with the utmost possible precautions.

12. It shall rest with the organisers of exhibitions to ensure borrowed objects against all risks from the time they leave their habitual place of exhibition to the time they return to it.

Estimates of the prices of objects shall be left to the collection by which they are lent the latter shall be entitled to take account for the purpose of such estimates, not merely of the commercial value, but also of the representative value of the object lent from the standpoint of a particular country or particular district.

Organisers of exhibitions shall obtain from the insurance companies concerned explicit acceptance of the estimates of the value of the objects exhibited.

The objects must be insured with companies of known solvency. In the case of minor risks, recourse may be had to a common insurance fund for all art exhibitions to be constituted by subsequent arrangement through the International Museums Office.

13. It is desirable in the common interest that the organisers of international art exhibitions and the collections lending objects of art should report confidentially to the International Museums Office, at the close of every exhibition, such accidents or other deterioration as may have occurred to the works exhibited, whether during the exhibition itself or in connection with the transport, packing, unpacking, hanging or repacking of the objects concerned.

The International Museums Office shall further be informed as to the methods or practices adopted by the organisers for the transport or packing of objects, and any experiences of a technical character by which other exhibitions might profit.

14. It is desirable that Governments should take all requisite steps in the matter of administrative regulations or the collection of revenue charges to facilitate the importation of works intended for international exhibitions and their subsequent repatriation.

See Appendix 8 of the present document, page 1312.

See Institute document O.I.M.49.1936.

See Institute document E.58.1936.

Approves these proposals and invites the institutions concerned to continue to work in close contact with one another and to provide for the regular co-ordination of their respective activities.

(b) *Universal Statute of Authors' Rights.*

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation,

Approving, for its part, the conclusions reached by the Committee convened jointly by the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation and the Rome International Institute for the Unification of Private Law for the purpose of preparing a universal agreement on authors' rights recommended both by the Assembly of the League of Nations and by the seventh Pan-American Conference;¹

Expressing its appreciation of the efforts made in the same direction by the Brazilian Government and the support afforded by Senator José Antuña on behalf of the Inter-American Commission on Authors' Rights

Emphasises the moral and practical importance of the results already obtained by close collaboration between the two Institutes and of the decision reached by the Belgian Government to combine with the work of the next Conference for the revision of the Berne Convention a special Conference destined to embody in an instrument of universal application the essential principles already endorsed by the laws of all countries,

Expresses a hope that the Committee's proposals will be favourably received by the Inter-American Union and will also make it possible for States which have hitherto not applied the two existing international Conventions to accede to a world system for the protection of authors' rights.

(c) *Performers' Rights.*

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation,

In view of the information supplied to the annual meeting of the Committee on Intellectual Rights by the International Labour Office and by the International Institute for the Unification of Private Law concerning the progress of their work in connection with the international protection of performers' rights;-

Noting that the moment seems to have arrived when the solution of this problem may be contemplated in the form of an international Convention

Requests the Council of the League of Nations to be good enough to draw the attention of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office to the urgency of including the question of performers' rights in the agenda of a forthcoming International Labour Conference,

And invites the Rome International Institute for the Unification of Private Law to continue its technical work in close co-operation with the International Labour Office.

(d) *Protection of Discoveries and Inventions disclosed in Scientific Communications.*

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation,

Having taken note of the draft regulations framed by the special Committee of the Paris 1937 Exhibition, under the chairmanship of Senator Marcel Plaisant, with a view to safeguarding the rights of the authors of discoveries and inventions disclosed in scientific communications;³

Welcomes such action, in which it sees the carrying into effect, in accordance with the precedent already set by certain national laws, of the recommendation of the International Conference on Industrial Property held in London in 1934.

15. AMERICAN ETHNOGRAPHICAL AND HISTORICAL COLLECTION.

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation,

Having noted the opinions expressed by the experts consulted by the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation in compliance with the Committee's own decision and that adopted by the Assembly of the League of Nations in 1935;⁴

Considers that these opinions concord with the views both of the Intellectual Co-operation Committee and of the Sixth Committee of the Assembly,

Thanks the experts for their very valuable assistance,

Decides to adhere, as regards the size and character of the Collection, to the opinion it expressed last year

And thinks that, in these circumstances, the decisions to be taken and the conditions that must be fulfilled to allow the execution of the programme are matters either for the Governments themselves or for the interested institutions,

Instructs the Executive Committee to take the necessary decisions in the course of the year if the conditions are fulfilled for which the Governments or institutions themselves are responsible.

16. INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR THE UNIFICATION OF PRIVATE LAW

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, having taken cognisance, with the greatest interest, of the report presented by the International Institute for the Unification of Private Law on the work of the Institute in the matter of intellectual rights;⁵

See Institute document E.52.1936 (revised).

See Institute document E.59.1936.

See Institute document E.57.1936.

See Institute document F.26.1936.

See Appendix 7 of the present document, page 1289.

Notes the importance of the Institute's contribution towards the efforts of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation to extend the protection of intellectual rights, and more particularly to bring the Berne and Havana Conventions into closer harmony with one another,

Welcomes with keen satisfaction the spirit in which the International Institute for the Unification of Private Law is co-operating with the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation,

And expresses the hope that this collaboration will continue and develop in each of the special fields referred to in the Institute's report, which constitute a comprehensive scheme, the execution of which is of very great importance to the progress of the work of intellectual co-operation itself.

17 INTERNATIONAL EDUCATIONAL CINEMATOGRAPHIC INSTITUTE.

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, having taken note of the report of the International Educational Cinematographic Institute on the activities of the latter during the present financial year ¹

(1) Expresses its deep appreciation of the efforts to develop the activities of the Institute in the various fields in which it has already taken such interesting initiatives,

Is particularly gratified by the recent accessions to the International Convention to facilitate the Circulation of Films of an Educational Character,

Hopes that an ever wider application of this Convention, through the endeavours of the Institute, will promote a widespread exchange of films of a scientific and educational character.

(2) Referring to the passages in its resolution of the previous year concerning the Institute's activity in the matter of television ²

Notes with satisfaction the progress which has been made in carrying out this programme and, in particular, the forthcoming creation of a station and experimental laboratory open to specialists of all countries

Expresses its conviction that the Institute's action in the matter of television, pursued in close co-operation with the various organs concerned, will lead to the co-ordination of various national and international efforts to ensure a rational utilisation of this new medium for the acquisition and dissemination of knowledge.

(3) Expresses the hope that the Educational Cinematographic Institute, including its television centre, will play its full part in the manifestation of intellectual co-operation that has been planned to take place on the occasion of the 1937 Paris Exhibition.

18. GENERAL CONFERENCE OF NATIONAL COMMITTEES ON INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION.

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation,

Having noted the replies given by the National Committees on Intellectual Co-operation concerning the convening of the second General Conference of these Committees at Paris in 1937 ³

Draws attention to the large number of replies received and the extremely encouraging terms in which they are expressed,

Thanks the National Committees for the readiness with which they have accepted the proposal for a general meeting,

Decides that the Conference shall be presided over by Professor Gilbert Murray, Chairman of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation,

Approves the main outlines of the agenda, as set out in the discussion and in the report of the Director of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation;⁴

Instructs the Executive Committee to draw up the final text of this agenda and to appoint a rapporteur for each of the four groups of problems proposed,

Emphasises the necessity of a careful study, both by the Secretariat and by the Institute, of all the technical and intellectual administrative problems raised by the organisation of the Conference.

Reminding the Council and the Assembly of its previous requests that steps be taken to encourage a wide participation in the General Conference of Intellectual Co-operation Committees, to be held in Paris in 1937 on the occasion of the International Exhibition

Expresses the hope that the Assembly will recommend that the Governments Members of the League of Nations grant the fullest facilities to enable representatives of the National Committees to take part in the Conference.

19. THANKS TO THE COMMISSARIAT-GENERAL OF THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation,

Having finally approved the programme of events to demonstrate intellectual co-operation on the occasion of the 1937 Paris Exhibition ⁵

Having noted the material and other facilities granted for this purpose by the Commissariat-General of the Exhibition

See Appendix 6 of the present document, page 1287.
See document C.290.M.154.1936.XII, page 16.
See Institute document C.A.46.1936 (revised).
See Appendix 8 of the present document, page 1317.
See Appendix 8 of the present document, page 1318.

Thanks M. le Commissaire général Labbé and his assistants most sincerely for their kindness and the means they have provided to ensure the success of this demonstration of intellectual co-operation.

20. STATUTE OF THE INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION ORGANISATION AND THE COMMITTEE'S RULES OF PROCEDURE.

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation,

Having, like the other Advisory Committees of the Council of the League of Nations, been called upon to revise its Rules of Procedure,

Having noted that this work will necessitate the most careful consideration, because the revision of the Committee's Rules of Procedure will entail the revision of the rules governing the activities of all the Organisation's subsidiary Committees

Requests the Council of the League of Nations to consent to the submission to it of new draft regulations at a later date,

Decides to appoint a special committee to draw up proposals for the revision and adjustment of the Statute of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation as a whole. This Committee will consist of Professor Gilbert MURRAY (Chairman of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation), M. J. CAIN, Mr. Malcolm DAVIS, M. G. DE REYNOLD and M. J. SUSTA,

Instructs the Executive Committee, in the interval between the two sessions of the International Committee, to pass an opinion upon the drafts prepared by the Special Committee and, if necessary to transmit to the Council such texts as should be submitted for its approval without further delay

The International Committee recommends the Executive Committee to bear in mind throughout this process of drafting and revision all the suggestions regarding the framing of a new statute for the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation such as would be likely to provide the latter with a legal and administrative foundation in keeping with its development.

Appendix 2.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON LEAGUE OF NATIONS TEACHING.

REPORT ON THE THIRD SESSION, HELD AT GENEVA ON JULY 8TH AND 9TH, 1936.

The Advisory Committee on League of Nations Teaching, constituted in accordance with the decision of the Council of the League of Nations of September 22nd, 1933 (seventy-sixth session), held its third session at Geneva on July 8th and 9th, 1936, under the chairmanship of Professor Gilbert MURRAY.

The Committee consists of three members of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, two members of the former Sub-Committee of Experts on the Instruction of Youth in the Aims of the League of Nations, appointed by the Chairman, and assessors appointed for one session by the Executive Committee of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation.

The following attended the third session

Members of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.

Professor Gilbert MURRAY (British), Chairman,
M. Jose CASTILLEJO (Spanish), Professor of the Institutions of Roman Law in the University of Madrid,
Mr. Malcolm DAVIS (American) (in place of Prof. J. T. Shotwell), Director of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, Paris.

Members of the Former Sub-Committee of Experts on the Instruction of Youth in the Aims of the League of Nations

Mme. L. C. DREYFUS-BARNEY (French), President of the Committee on the Cinematograph and Broadcasting of the International Council of Women.

Assessors

Dr. Oskar BENDA (Austrian), Hofrat, Inspector-General of Secondary Education, Vienna,
Mr. W. FITZGERALD (British), Senior Lecturer at Manchester University,
M. G. LEGARET (French), Inspector-General of Secondary Education, Paris.

The following were also invited to attend the meetings Mr. S. H. BAILEY (English), London School of Economics and Political Science, London, M. J. PIAGET (Swiss), Professor

at the University of Geneva, Director of the International Education Bureau, Co-Director of the University Institute of Educational Sciences, M. TH. RUYSSSEN (French), Secretary-General of the International Federation of League of Nations Societies, Geneva.

The following representatives of two National Committees on Intellectual Co-operation also attended the meetings M. L. BERSOU (Belgian National Committee), M. A. PIIP, (Estonian National Committee).

The International Labour Office was represented by Mr. G. A. JOHNSTON (Head of Section).

The International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation by its Director, M. H. BONNET, and its Secretary-General, M. D. SECRETAN.

The Secretariat of the League of Nations by M. J. D. DE MONTENACH, Secretary of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation, and M. G. G. KULLMANN, Member of the Intellectual Co-operation Section.

The Committee discussed the various questions on its agenda in the course of four meetings.

Instruction in the Principles of the Covenant and the Work of the League of Nations in the History Course of Secondary Schools.

The Committee considered the memoranda submitted by M. Benda and Mr Hankin on history teaching in relation to instruction in the aims and work of the League of Nations. It also heard a statement by the Director of the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation on the work already done by the latter in the matter of revision of school textbooks, and history teaching. The Committee defined its task in the following resolution

“ I. The Advisory Committee,

“ Having considered the memoranda of M. Benda and M. Hankin and the suggestions received by the Secretariat on League of Nations teaching in history courses

“ Desires once again to state its view that the teaching of history offers very frequent opportunities of imbuing the younger generation with the ideals of an international order, the necessity for international collaboration and the ideas of humanity and peace which are at the root of the Covenant

“ It considers that the fundamental principles of the League of Nations are part and parcel of any study of human development, and particularly of the evolution in modern times of the institutions of law and the State,

“ It recommends that, side by side with instruction in the principles of the Covenant, sufficient time should also be given in history curricula to the concrete work done by the League of Nations both in the sphere of the maintenance of peace and in that of humanitarian, social and intellectual co-operation between States.

“ II. The Advisory Committee,

“ Desirous of assisting teachers in the task devolving upon them under the above paragraphs

“ Asks the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation to instruct the Secretariat

“ (a) To continue its consultations of professional and specialised organisations with a view to ascertaining the results of the various national experiments and communicate them in an appropriate form to all the circles concerned,

“ (b) To consider the publication, with a view to their being used by school-teachers, of study plans, bibliographical notices, collections of texts and other documents on the organisation and work of the League of Nations.”

Geography Teaching.

The Committee assumed as its principal task at its third session the framing of a programme of work in the matter of geography teaching in relation to the study of the interdependence of nations and the resultant need for international co-operation. For this purpose, several geography teachers were co-opted as assessors. The documentary material available to the Committee consisted of papers submitted by M. Benda, Mr Fitzgerald, Mr. Roxby M. Maurette, and M. Schmid, and also suggestions obtained by the Secretariat from professional associations.

In the discussions on this question, the Committee unanimously found that it would be premature to draft any declaration of principle before it had all the necessary information at its disposal. This could be obtained by consulting Ministries of Public Education and specialised organisations. Furthermore, the Committee advocated the preparation by the Secretariat of the necessary documentary material on the work of the League of Nations in connection with geography teaching. The Committee's conclusions are contained in the following resolution

“ The Advisory Committee,

“ Having considered the rôle of geography teaching as related to the study of the interdependence of peoples and international co-operation,

“ Having studied the papers submitted on this subject by M. Benda, Mr. Fitzgerald, Mr. Roxby M. Maurette, M. Schmid, and the Secretariat ,

“ Observing that a knowledge of character and of the necessary relations between human societies and the environment in which they live is essential to the creation of the spirit of peace and international agreement, and that geography teaching, regarded as a means of disseminating this knowledge adapted to all ages, must contribute to the birth and development of such a spirit and to a realisation of the existence of a world order

“ Asks the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation to recommend the following measures

“ (1) The communication to Governments of an explanatory statement containing the various proposals on, for example, teaching methods, curricula, use of maps, textbooks, and technical methods of dissemination such as the cinema and wireless, student tours, interchanges of pupils and other proposals dealing, *inter alia*, with the place that the League of Nations itself might be given in geography programmes. They might, at the same time, be asked whether the questions mentioned have already attracted the attention of their national administrations as regards the adoption of programmes and methods for geography teaching and whether they do not think that the said statement contains interesting questions on which the opinion of their national administrations might be asked ,

“ (2) The organisation, on the basis of the same statement, of a consultation of the chief specialised international or national associations, which would be asked, *inter alia*, for information concerning their experience regarding this question and for suggestions that might facilitate the further examination of the problem ,

“ (3) The possibility of publishing, for the use of teachers, documentary material on the aims of the League of Nations in connection with the teaching of geography ”

Modern Language Teaching.

The Committee noted a memorandum communicated by M. Piaget, Director of the International Education Bureau, on the enquiries made by the Bureau from Ministries of Public Education regarding secondary-school curricula for the teaching of modern languages. It was glad to observe that the Bureau had accepted the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation's request for collaboration, and that the investigation therefore covered, in addition to the general questions relating to the above teaching, a number of special questions connected with the part played by such teaching in the creation of a spirit of international collaboration. The Committee also noted that the International Bureau of Education proposed to complete its material by consulting specialised organisations, such as the International Federation of Modern Language Teachers and the Modern Languages Committee of the American Council of Education. With a view to making a detailed study of the findings which the International Education Bureau proposes to lay before it, the Committee recommended that this question should be placed on the agenda of its next session.

Publications dealing with the League of Nations.

The Committee held an exchange of views on the recent publications of the League of Nations intended more particularly for teachers. It also noted a report from the representative of the International Labour Office on a new work which will shortly be issued called “ The International Labour Organisation What it is and what it has done ” The various valuable suggestions which were approved by the Committee during this exchange of views are embodied in the following resolution

“ The Advisory Committee,

“ After an exchange of views on the publications of the Intellectual Co-operation and Information Sections, more particularly the recently published book entitled ‘ The Aims, Methods and Activity of the League of Nations ’ and the *Bulletin of League of Nations Teaching*

“ Expresses its keen satisfaction at the issue of these publications, which give the general public valuable information and supply teachers with varied material calculated to enlarge and enliven their instruction ,

“ It also draws the attention of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation to the following suggestions which might improve these publications and widen their circulation

“ 1. In the case of the book entitled ‘ The Aims, Methods and Activity of the League of Nations

“ (1) Editions should be published in a larger number of languages or help given to countries or associations prepared to encourage such translations ,

“ (2) Addition of an analytical index ,

“ (3) Bibliography (if necessary on the cover) of other League publications of importance to the teaching profession ,

- “ 2. In the case of the *Bulletin of League of Nations Teaching* ,
- “ (1) Resumption of publication at more frequent intervals, at least twice yearly ,
 - “ (2) General revision of the character of the book and harmonisation of the title with the contents ,
 - “ (3) Addition of a permanent introduction stating exactly the purpose and nature of the *Bulletin* ,
 - “ (4) Resumption of the publication of official or private information regarding progress in League of Nations teaching at schools, summer courses, etc. ,
 - “ (5) Bibliographical notes on publications (books, review articles) which make a really important contribution to League of Nations teaching.”

“ *Intellectual Co-operation Month* ” at the Paris Exhibition, 1937

The Committee heard a report from the Secretary of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation on the various events which the Organisation proposes to organise in Paris in July 1937. The Committee unanimously stressed the desirability of fitting the Committee's next session into the programme of coming meetings. It recommended that an initial educationists' study tour should be organised for this occasion, and that a report on the work of the Committee should be put on the agenda of the second International Conference of National Committees on Intellectual Co-operation. It further recommended that each of the delegations from National Committees should include at any rate one delegate qualified to deal more particularly with teaching problems coming within the Committee's purview.

The following resolution was adopted

“ The Advisory Committee,

“ Keenly interested in the information given to it regarding the organisation of the ‘ Intellectual Co-operation Month ’ at the Exposition Internationale des Arts et Techniques dans la Vie Moderne, to be held at Paris in 1937

“ Considers that the next annual session of the Advisory Committee should form one of the various events contemplated and asks the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation to decide accordingly ,

“ Expresses the wish that a report on the Committee's work should be submitted to the second General Conference of National Committees on Intellectual Co-operation summoned to meet in Paris also in July 1937 ,

“ Recalls the resolution passed by the sixteenth Assembly of the League of Nations asking Governments to facilitate the attendance at this Conference of the National Committees of their countries, and trusts that the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation will recommend that the Assembly draw the attention of States Members to the advisability of organising the first tour of educational experts on this occasion.”

Mr S. H. Bailey's Report on the Teaching of International Relations in the Various Countries.

The Committee noted a detailed report on the comparative study which it had asked Mr. S. H. Bailey to compile on the basis of enquiries made by the Secretariat from educational institutions in eighteen countries. It was very gratified to learn that this study would shortly appear in an English edition, and trusted that the necessary steps would be taken to have it circulated to persons interested, and, if necessary translated into French.

During a discussion on the more general observations made by Mr Bailey in the conclusion to his report, the Committee considered changing its name, in order to adapt it to the wider field of its activity and to the needs of groups of educational experts who are endeavouring to spread a knowledge of the interdependence of the modern world.

One proposal laid before the Committee in this connection suggested the following new title “ Advisory Committee for the Teaching of International Relations ”, it being assumed that the Committee would deal with the problems of such teaching in primary and secondary schools. As this proposal was not approved by all the members of the Committee, the latter dropped the idea of submitting a recommendation on the subject to the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and decided to leave the matter to the latter's discretion, and ask it to express an opinion as to the advisability of a change of name and, if necessary, give the Committee a new title.

Study Tours by Educational Experts.

The Committee noted the steps taken by the Secretariat to obtain the assistance of a country which might be prepared to invite a group of educational experts organised under League of Nations auspices.

It also noted its Chairman's explanations of the steps which he had taken in England. It reaffirmed the great value which it attached to this scheme, and expressed the hope that an initial study tour might be made in connection with the “ Intellectual Co-operation Month ” in Paris in 1937

Proposal by the Swedish Broadcasting Corporation.

The Committee noted with the keenest interest a proposal from the Swedish Broadcasting Corporation, supported by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs, the national broadcasting stations, and most of the associations for adult education in the Nordic countries. This proposal is that regular co-operation be organised between the competent sections of the Secretariat on the one hand and the wireless broadcasting companies and adult education associations on the other, the idea being to provide study groups for the study of international relations in the Nordic countries with suitable material by means of publications and wireless broadcasting.

The Committee noted that the proposal of the Nordic countries was being studied by the competent sections of the Secretariat, and drew the attention of the Intellectual Co-operation Committee to the importance it attaches to this scheme in the following resolution

“ The Advisory Committee,

“ Having considered the proposal of the Swedish Broadcasting Corporation, supported by the Foreign Ministers of Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden and by the broadcasting companies and adult educational associations of those countries

“ Stresses the exceptional importance which it attaches to this suggestion, which might open new avenues for the Committee’s work, and

“ Recommends that the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation should draw the Assembly’s attention to it and recommend that effect be given to the proposal and the possibilities of its general extension be considered.”

Contact with the Joint Committee of the Major International Organisations.

The Committee heard with great interest Mme. Dreyfus-Barney’s statement on those activities of the Joint Committee which deserved its special attention. She mentioned more particularly the importance attached by the Joint Committee to the Advisory Committee’s work, and its desire to co-operate in the enquiries and consultations made through the various associations belonging to the Committee. In her statement, she emphasised the great weight attached by the Joint Committee to the realisation, in the most suitable form, of the scheme of study tours by educational experts. The organisation of such a tour in connection with the “ Intellectual Co-operation Month ” would be cordially welcomed by the major international associations.

She also drew the Committee’s attention to various suggestions made by the Joint Committee concerning League of Nations publications.

In conclusion, she referred to the note on the “ Choses d’Angleterre ” Exhibition organised by the French National Centre of Educational Information and pointed out in this connection that the first step in appointing such national centres had been taken by the Sub-Committee of Experts for the Instruction of Youth in the Aims of the League of Nations. She stressed the value of such exhibitions from the standpoint of the teaching of history, geography, and modern languages, and expressed the hope that other centres would be able to organise exhibitions similar to that planned by the French National Centre of Educational Information.

Appendix 3.**COMMITTEE OF SCIENTIFIC EXPERTS.**

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED AT THE FIRST SESSION, HELD AT GENEVA ON JULY 9TH AND 10TH, 1936.

The Committee of Scientific Experts, set up by the Executive Committee, met at Geneva on July 9th and 10th, 1936.

Its members were as follows

M. Blas CABRERA (*Chairman*), Director of the National Institute of Physics and Chemistry, Professor at Madrid University,

M. C. BIAŁOBRZESKI, Professor of Physics at Warsaw University,

Mr. F. A. E. CREW, Director of the Institute of Animal Genetics, University of Edinburgh

M. Bohumil NEMEC, Director of the Plant-Physiological Laboratory of Charles University, Prague

M. Paul LANGEVIN, Professor at the Collège de France, Paris,

M. M. PLANCHEREL, Director of the Federal Polytechnic School, Seminary of Mathematics

M. A. A. J. DE SIGMOND, Professor at the Palatine Joseph University of Technical and Economic Science, Budapest,

M. E. SPÄTH, Director of the University Chemical Laboratory, Vienna University,
Mr. Harry M. MILLER, Professor of Zoology at the University of St. Louis, U.S.A.

The Committee, having concluded its work, submits to the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation the following resolutions

1. *Relations with the International Council of Scientific Unions.*

The Committee of Scientific Experts,

Having had referred to it the question of the relations between the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation of the League of Nations and the International Council of Scientific Unions

(1) Considers that the conclusion of an agreement between these two institutions, on the basis of the draft submitted to it, would be highly desirable, because such an agreement would enable the foundations of an international and practical organisation of science to be laid,

(2) Is of opinion, however, that a time-limit should be set for the conclusion of this agreement. If no agreement has been concluded within the specified period, the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation of the League of Nations should be entitled to carry out its programme of work in the domain of science without subordinating its action to such arrangements as may subsequently be concluded with the Council of the Unions.

2. *Creation of a Permanent Scientific Committee.*

The Committee of Scientific Experts,

Being convinced of the necessity of further developing the work of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation in the domain of science

Earnestly hopes that a Permanent Scientific Committee may be set up within the general framework of the Organisation this Committee, whose sessions would be annual, would be instructed to watch the development of the scientific programme of the Organisation and ensure its gradual expansion as new needs are felt and fresh funds become available,

It believes that only a permanent committee could carry out this task. If the contemplated agreement between the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation of the League of Nations and the International Council of Scientific Unions should be concluded, this resolution must be adapted in accordance therewith.

3. *National Committees and the Scientific Programme of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation.*

The Committee of Scientific Experts

Earnestly hopes that the National Committees on Intellectual Co-operation will collaborate actively in the work of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation of the League of Nations in the domain of science.

It suggests for this purpose that the programme of the second General Conference of National Committees on Intellectual Co-operation, which will take place in Paris in 1937, should be so arranged as to allow representatives of the various National Committees to explain the results of the work already accomplished by the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation in the domain of science, and also its programme of future activities.

Further the Committee is ready to consider any suggestions that might be put forward during the Conference and referred to it for study

4. *Scientific "Conversations"*

The Committee of Scientific Experts,

Having noted the results which the various "Conversations" hitherto organised by the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation have achieved

Hopes that similar exchanges of views may be organised between representatives of science. These "Conversations" would be of great utility in providing an opportunity for the discussion, from an international standpoint, of certain theses of general interest which transcend the limits of any one branch of science.

An account of these "Conversations" should, as is customary, be published by the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation.

5. *Co-ordination of Scientific Terminologies.*

The Committee of Scientific Experts,

Informed of the results already obtained by the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation in connection with the co-ordination of scientific terminologies

Hopes that this interesting work will be pursued and that, for this purpose, the help of the major scientific and technical associations will be sought.

6. *Scientific Bibliography.*

The Committee of Scientific Experts,

Noting the difficulties encountered in the diffusion of scientific works published in the lesser-known languages

Considers that a request should be addressed to the national academies and scientific councils of the various countries concerned, asking them to prepare a bibliography of these works with a translation into a widely known language.

7 *Transcription of Titles and Names of Authors.*

The Committee of Scientific Experts,

Recognising the difficulties which the transcription of titles and the names of authors involves for countries that do not use the Latin characters

Considers that it would be useful to appoint a small committee of experts to endeavour to reach an agreement on this subject.

8. *Co-ordination of Assistance for Scientific Research.*

The Committee of Scientific Experts

Is of opinion that very useful collaboration can be organised between representatives of the great international and national associations concerned in assisting scientific research. With this end in view, a meeting of such representatives should be prepared for and convened in due course.

The task of this meeting would be

(a) To study the possibility of establishing effective co-ordination between institutions which afford financial assistance to the various branches of research, and

(b) To eliminate overlapping between these institutions.

9. *Co-ordination of Scientific Research.*

The Committee of Scientific Experts

Considers that, owing to its very nature, scientific research, like all the activities of the mind, cannot be confined within too narrow limits.

It is of the opinion, however, that it would be highly desirable, through the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation of the League of Nations, gradually to organise meetings of small committees to co-ordinate the efforts of research workers in some particular field of science, in respect both of documentation and equipment and of the research work itself.

These committees would be convened at the request either of the research workers concerned or of international scientific organisations, unions, or special congresses, and after the Scientific Committee of the League of Nations had expressed a favourable opinion.

10. *International Organisation of Scientific Research.*

The Committee of Scientific Experts,

After hearing Professor Castillejo's statement concerning the possibility of setting up an international organisation of scientific research,

Recognises that this proposal is a very interesting one, and, without underestimating the considerable difficulties which its realisation may entail,

Considers that an effort in this direction should be made forthwith

(1) By securing co-ordination of the work of existing research centres in the various countries (Resolution 8),

(2) By means of the small committees mentioned in Resolution 9,

(3) By encouraging the conclusion of agreements between institutes engaged in specialised research work.

11. *Strengthening of Connections between Branches of Science.*

The Committee of Scientific Experts

Feels that it would be extremely desirable to consider methods for strengthening the connections between the various branches of science.

For this purpose, it feels that there should be published, with the assistance of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation of the League of Nations, periodical or other reports explaining the progress achieved in each branch of science, particularly with a view to establishing liaison between the various sciences.

The Chairman of the Committee of Scientific Experts, assisted by the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, would be responsible for the methods of application.

12. *Creation of an International Fund for Science.*

The Committee of Scientific Experts,

Noting the constant difficulties encountered by international scientific institutes in the accomplishment of their tasks and the various scientific activities of an international character

Expresses the hope that the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation will draw the attention of the Council and the Assembly of the League of Nations to the desirability of granting financial support to certain institutions of recognised scientific utility and in particular the Baarn Bureau at Leyden.

13. *List of Specialised Institutes.*

The Committee of Scientific Experts,

Noting the great utility of specialised institutes, such as the Low Temperature Laboratories at Leyden, which may be willing to accept applications from research workers desirous of availing themselves of their apparatus and the advice of their specialised staff

Trusts that the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation may see its way to prepare a list of institutions of this kind which would be ready to do the same.

Appendix 4.

COMMITTEE OF ARCHITECTURAL EXPERTS.

REPORT ON INTERNATIONAL ARCHITECTURAL COMPETITIONS.

The Committee of Architectural Experts, summoned in consequence of a decision reached by the Council of the League of Nations in September 1933 on the advice of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, held a meeting at the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation in Paris on April 2nd and 3rd, 1936.

1. *Composition of the Committee.*

The composition of the Committee had been decided by the Executive Committee of the Intellectual Co-operation Committee after consulting certain interested bodies, including the Permanent International Committee of Architects. The Chairman of the Committee of Experts was M. Henry VAN DE VELDE, Director of the Institut supérieur des Arts décoratifs, Brussels.

The experts proposed by the Permanent International Committee of Architects were

M. Paul VISCHER, its Chairman (Swiss),
Mr. Cart DE LAFONTAINE (British)
M. Em. PONTREMOLI (French).

Another body known as "International Meetings of Architects", was represented by M. Pierre VAGO, General Secretary of its Central Organising Committee. The composition of the Committee was thus as follows

Chairman M. Henry VAN DE VELDE,
Members M. Paul VISCHER, Mr. Cart DE LAFONTAINE, M. Em. PONTREMOLI,
M. Pierre VAGO.

2. *Object of the Consultation proposed by the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation in 1933.*

The United Kingdom Government laid before the Council of the League at its seventieth session, on February 3rd, 1933, a proposal to the effect that the League should set up a permanent committee to regularise the organisation of international architectural competitions. The Council referred the British proposal for an opinion to the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, which considered it at its fifteenth session, in July 1933.

The Intellectual Co-operation Committee thought it better merely to state a number of preliminary points, and felt that, owing to the complexity of the question and the magnitude of the interests involved, it could not recommend a decision to the Council, or any particular procedure, until it had consulted a special committee of architectural experts.

The Council, on September 22nd, 1933, discussed the views expressed by the Intellectual Co-operation Committee, and granted its request in principle.

Owing to administrative difficulties, the constitution and meeting of the Committee had to be deferred, so that the intended consultation could not take place until April 1936.

3. *Material laid before the Committee.*

The material assembled for the Committee's meeting comprised notes and memoranda collected by the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation and information provided by the experts themselves. The Committee paid special attention to the note submitted to the Council by the United Kingdom Government in February 1933 and the annexed memorandum from

the Royal Institute of British Architects, and to the special report drawn up by the Intellectual Co-operation Committee in July 1933 (document A.14.1933).

The Committee likewise referred to the recommendations of the Ninth International Architectural Congress on the subject of international architectural competitions (Rome Congress, 1911). It had also at its disposal a digest of the opinions of national committees of architects on the same subject, which were submitted to the International Congress of Architects held in the Netherlands in September 1927

Lastly the Committee had before it a draft of regulations for international architectural competitions, which was submitted as a suggestion by M. Pontremoli, on behalf of the Permanent International Committee of Architects.

4. *The Committee's Functions and Methods.*

The Committee's terms of reference were laid down in the report submitted to the Council of the League by the Intellectual Co-operation Committee in 1933 it was to be "asked to give an opinion on the observations made by the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and, if necessary, to complete and revise them"

The Committee entered upon a preliminary discussion based on the considerations stated in the Intellectual Co-operation Committee's report. Feeling that it would best answer to that Committee's expectations if it provided an outline of the present position of the question, it endeavoured to formulate, on the basis of its preliminary findings, recommendations for future action within the scope of the League, in case the Intellectual Co-operation Committee should find itself able to undertake such action.

In the succeeding sections, therefore, the Committee has given an opinion on most of the points in the Intellectual Co-operation Committee's report, amplifying or adapting certain of that Committee's proposals where it has seemed desirable to do so.

5. *The Committee's Preliminary Findings.*

The Committee was unanimous in recognising that the raising of the question by the United Kingdom Government in the Council had been timely, inasmuch as the organisation of international architectural competitions had at several meetings given rise to serious criticisms, of which those most frequently encountered are considered under a separate heading in this report.

The Committee thinks that regulations to improve and standardise the organisation of international competitions would be highly desirable. At the same time, it observes that the question, important as it is, has become somewhat less acute during the past few years, the number of international architectural competitions having appreciably declined owing to the economic depression and the "self-contained" policy pursued by most Governments.

The Committee is particularly anxious to make it clear that the expression "international architectural competitions" is to be taken in a wide sense, for such competitions involve, in addition to architecture proper, associated arts such as town-planning, civil engineering, sculpture, painting, etc.

A point to which the Committee gave special attention was the necessity of including among international architectural competitions what are sometimes known as "theoretical" competitions, such as competitions for the planning of towns or other areas.

At present, international competitions of this latter type are commoner than strictly architectural competitions, and they involve inordinately delicate problems, to which, in the Committee's view, the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation should devote particular attention in the course of future work.

The Committee unanimously agreed that any attempt to improve the organisation of international competitions in architecture, including the associated arts, would not merely be of the utmost value from the international standpoint, but might be of great help to individual countries in organising national competitions, for standard regulations would afford guidance to Governments and local authorities in organising even competitions limited to architects, engineers, and artists of their own country

Lastly the Committee is inclined to think that, if the international regulation of competitions were improved, they would tend to be held more frequently, despite the unfavourable general conditions now prevailing.

6. *Present Defects.*

On this particular point, the Committee thought it desirable to extract from its material the criticisms most frequently levelled against the organisation of international architectural competitions. Both the organisation and conduct of such competitions and their results provide a target for these criticisms. The dissatisfaction felt by international associations of architects is plainly revealed by the repeated efforts of international architectural congresses to improve the position. Any future League action on the lines suggested by the United Kingdom Government should, in the Committee's view, be based on those defects

which are very generally and frequently complained of, and the Committee has attempted to list them briefly here

- (a) Insufficiency of the programme and data announced,
- (b) Insufficient publicity
- (c) Insufficient time allowed to competitors,
- (d) Competitors required to produce too many documents,
- (e) Prizes disproportionately small
- (f) Principle and actual form of certain competitions,
- (g) Insufficient guarantees of the impartiality and qualifications of the Selection Committees,
- (h) Awards flatly contradictory to the rules of the competition
- (i) Awards sometimes influenced by unprofessional considerations,
- (j) Sequels to certain awards or to competitions in general, more especially the awarding of the contract to a person other than the first-prize winner

7 *Desirability of International Regulation.*

The Committee thinks it highly desirable that the League, through its Intellectual Co-operation Organisation, should promote the introduction of international regulations for competitions in architecture and associated arts.

It is of opinion that the framing of international rules, and more particularly their acceptance, should be the outcome of a far-reaching collaboration between experts representing architecture and all the associated arts and the official League bodies, together with the national administrations, which should be given an opportunity of stating their views.

The Committee observes that the Intellectual Co-operation Committee, in its report of July 1933, devoted special attention to the importance of drawing up standard regulations. The Committee agrees with this view, feeling as it does that the preparation of such regulations should be a prior condition of any international co-ordinative action in this field, but it considers that such regulations should be accompanied by other drafts, to supplement them or facilitate their enforcement.

By way of a suggestion, the Committee proposes that a series of drafts should be framed, as follows

(1) Draft standard regulations.

In framing these regulations, ample account should be taken of all previous studies and drafts, such as the opinions collected at the Rome (1911) and Hague (1927) Congresses and the preliminary draft drawn up by M. Pontremoli and submitted on behalf of the Permanent International Committee of Architects.

(2) Variants of the standard regulations, to enable them to be adapted, for example, to "theoretical" competitions, which are often of a special character.

(3) Rules for the application of these draft regulations, such rules to be very elastic, so that they can be applied to all types of international or national competitions.

(4) Rules to facilitate the settlement of disputes arising out of the terms of the competition or its results.

(5) A special study on the protection of competitors' copyright, especially in "theoretical" competitions. In this connection, account should be taken of the safeguards provided by the international Conventions on copyright.

(6) A scheme for a future organisation under the auspices of the League, on the lines laid down by the British Government in its memorandum (possible establishment of a permanent committee for the regulation of competitions, or any other international institution capable of securing the desired result, the fullest possible details of the composition, jurisdiction, and operation of such bodies).

As has been observed, the Committee's intention is to advocate a complex of drafts — *i.e.*, a series of closely linked texts — which should be as clear and concise as possible.

The list given above is offered merely as a suggestion, the Committee being convinced that more thorough investigation will reveal the main questions which should alone be dealt with in drafts properly so called, while subsidiary questions would be relegated to appendices.

In the Committee's view the framing of such drafts under the auspices of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation should constitute both an objective and a starting-point — an objective, because the body responsible for this work should be guided to the greatest possible extent by all previous opinions, recommendations, and experience, a starting-point, because the Committee feels that the preparation of such standard texts cannot be an end in itself, and that, if the work is to be completely effective, those most directly concerned (Government departments and international and national professional associations) should be associated with it in successive stages.

8. *The Committee's Recommendations.*

In order to evolve some practical proposals from the general views set out in the foregoing section, and having regard to the fact that the League will inevitably have to secure the opinions and the approval of Governments, both Members and non-members of the League for its investigation, the Committee contemplates a procedure divided into three stages

(a) *Preparation of the Above-mentioned Drafts.*

The first stage would be the preparation of the drafts. For that purpose, the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation would be instructed to assemble all necessary material and carry out consultations on a large scale with a view to the appointment of a drafting committee. That committee should comprise not less than nine members, who should, if possible, be of different nationalities, and should include representatives of the associated arts. A legal and administrative expert might well also be a member, to assist in the drafting of the texts to be submitted to Governments.

The selection of members of this committee might be entrusted to the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, which would obtain proposals from the most suitable bodies and would make its selection from the names put forward.

The committee would be essentially a temporary one. It would have the widest freedom of judgment and would be fundamentally an expert body, that is to say, it would draft the various texts referred to above, but would not make any recommendations as to future action.

(b) *Second Stage Examination of the Drafts by the Intellectual Co-operation Committee, and Consultation of Governments.*

On receiving the texts and proposals drawn up by the Committee referred to above, the Intellectual Co-operation Committee would forward them to the Council of the League of Nations, together with its observations on the drafts themselves and on the procedure to be followed.

In particular, the Committee would ask the Council to proceed, if it thought fit, to consult all the Governments, whether Members of the League of Nations or not, by sending out a circular letter. The object of this consultation would be to induce the Governments in their turn to consult the interested authorities and bodies in their respective countries and thus to ascertain the various opinions current in each country.

The Governments would be asked, not merely for observations on the drafts, but also for their opinions on the idea of permanent international action in this field under League auspices, and the manner in which such action should be organised. A time-limit should be fixed for replies.

(c) *Third Stage Further Action after the Consultation of Governments.*

The Committee of Experts does not feel that it can anticipate the results of the consultations which it recommends. Any further League action should depend entirely on the opinions received from Governments. If the great majority of them are in favour of permanent League action, it will rest with the controlling bodies of the League, and, in particular, with the Intellectual Co-operation Committee, to decide what steps should be taken in the light of the preferences that may have been shown.

If, on the other hand, it becomes clear that the Governments are not anxious for the League to assume any continuous responsibility, the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation might discontinue its action after publishing a volume of material. If it made available to the interested authorities and professional bodies a collection of all the texts drawn up by the drafting committee and all the replies received from Governments, then, although its achievement would be incomplete, the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation would have made what would, in all probability be a decisive contribution to the work of international co-operation in this field.

Conclusions.

The Committee's main duty was to give the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation practical advice which would enable it to furnish the Council of the League with further information on the question raised by the United Kingdom Government in 1933.— that of the regulation of international architectural competitions.

The Committee thought it inadvisable to offer any opinion on the questions of principle involved, or to decide among the sometimes divergent views held upon the subject.

It felt that it would best reply to the expectations of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation by suggesting a method of work devised so as to have regard to the wishes of the chief professional organisations and at the same time to allow of those precautions that must accompany any step taken in such a matter by an official institution like the League of Nations.

The Committee of Experts submits this report to the Intellectual Co-operation Committee in the hope of having justified the confidence that that Committee has displayed in granting it so much freedom of judgment and expression.

In the course of its investigations, the Committee has become convinced that the question referred to the League of Nations by the United Kingdom Government is one deserving of the attention of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation. It cannot better express its views than by quoting a passage from the remarks made in the Council in February 1933 by the Rapporteur, the French representative

“ International architectural competitions encourage exchanges of ideas between countries and arouse a noble emulation between them in the spheres of art and technique. For this reason, the proposal in question comes within the scope of the studies entrusted to the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation and belongs to a sphere in which the latter can make a very useful contribution.”

Appendix 5.

EXTRACTS FROM THE REPORT BY THE SECRETARY OF THE INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION ORGANISATION TO THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE.

SUMMARY

I. Submission to the Council and the Assembly of the League of Nations of the Report on the Seventeenth Session of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.

II. Composition of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.

III. Contribution of the Secretariat of the Organisation to the Execution of the Plan of Work drawn up by the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.

IV Preparation by the Secretariat of Meetings of Bodies subordinate to the Committee

- (a) Executive Committee
- (b) Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters,
- (c) Advisory Committee on League of Nations Teaching,
- (d) Committee of Scientific Experts,
- (e) Committee of Architectural Experts.

V Educational Information Centre.

VI. Co-operation of the Secretariat of the Organisation in the Work of the International Educational Cinematographic Institute.

VII. Relations between the Secretariat of the Organisation and National Committees on Intellectual Co-operation.

VIII. Co-operation between the Secretariat of the Organisation and Various Official and Private Organisations.

IX. Participation of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation in the Paris Exhibition.

I. *Submission to the Council of the League of Nations and to the Assembly of the Report on the Work of the Seventeenth Session of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.*

The report drafted by M. de Reynold was submitted to the Council of the League of Nations at its eighty-eighth session by the French delegate, Rapporteur of the Council on questions of intellectual co-operation.

The proposals of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation were approved as a whole by the Assembly and very encouraging remarks were made with regard to the work of the previous administrative period.

The Sixth Committee passed on to the Fourth Committee, with its approval, the request for supplementary credits relating, on the one hand, to the summoning of a Committee of Scientific Experts and, on the other hand, to the organisation of tours of educationists. The Fourth Committee granted a credit of 6,000 francs for the meeting of scientific experts, but did not think it possible to accede to the request for credits in connection with the organisation of tours of educationists.

Among the many questions raised during the Sixth Committee's debates, mention should be made of a proposal by the Roumanian delegation advocating the publication, under the auspices of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, of a series of translations into one or more of the world languages of representative classical works from the literatures of the various European regional languages. The Assembly decided to refer this

proposal to the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, for investigation by the Institute, so that reasoned suggestions might be put forward by the Committee at the next session of the Assembly

II. *Composition of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.*

A seat had to be filled on the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation at the time of its last session, owing to the resignation, for reasons of health, of M. Loder (Netherlands), former President of the Permanent Court of International Justice. At its eighty-ninth session, the Council adopted the proposal of its Rapporteur, the French representative, and appointed Professor J HUIZINGA to replace M. Loder for the remainder of the latter's term of office.

The Committee suffered the loss during the past year of one of its oldest and most distinguished members, His Excellency M. Alfredo Rocco, whose innumerable services to the cause of intellectual co-operation it is impossible to enumerate here.

The seat rendered vacant by M. Rocco's death has not yet been filled.

In addition, the terms of office of five members of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation expired before the Committee's eighteenth plenary session. The members in question are those appointed by the Council at its sixty-second session, namely

M. Gösta S. Forssell (Swedish),
Sir Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan (Indian),
M. Sann Cano (Colombian),
M. Jose Castillejo (Spanish),
M. Henry von Srbik (Austrian).

At its ninety-second session (meeting of May 13th, 1936), the Council, guided by two considerations — in the first place, the desire to ensure the continuity of the Committee's work, and, in the second place, the desire to associate successively new members representing other branches of intellectual activity in the work of intellectual co-operation — decided to renew the terms of office of Professor CASTILLEJO and Professor RADHAKRISHNAN, and to appoint the following new members

Count Ferdinand DEGENFELD-SCHÖNBURG, Professor of Political Economy at Vienna University,

M. FRANCISCO GARCIA CALDERON, Minister Plenipotentiary of Peru in France, novelist and essayist

M. N. E. NØRLUND (Danish), Professor of Physics in the University of Copenhagen, President of the International Council of Scientific Unions.

In accordance with the new General Regulations on Committees adopted by the Council on January 24th, 1936, these five members were appointed for a period of three years.

III. *Contribution of the Secretariat of the Organisation to the Execution of the Plan of Work drawn up by the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.*

The contribution made by the Secretariat of the Organisation to the execution of common tasks during the past year relates more particularly to the following questions

(a) *Draft Declaration concerning the Revision of School Textbooks.*

At its sixteenth session, the Assembly approved a draft declaration prepared by the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, and requested the Council to communicate the text of this declaration to the States Members and non-members of the League of Nations, asking them to accede thereto. The Council, at its meeting on January 17th, 1936, instructed the Secretary-General to take the necessary action on the Assembly's resolution. On March 16th, 1936, the draft declaration was forwarded to the Governments Members and non-members of the League in a circular letter (C.L.45.1936.XII), accompanied by an explanatory note.

The following Governments had replied to the Circular Letter

Four Governments — Bolivia, Costa Rica, Mexico, Uruguay — acknowledged its receipt, or announced that the draft declaration was being referred to the proper authorities for consideration.

The following twenty-three Governments gave a favourable reply, stating that they were in agreement with the spirit of the declaration or that they would sign it

1. *United States of America.* — The Federal Government has no jurisdiction over the selection of textbooks used in public or private schools, such matters being controlled by the recognised State and municipal authorities. Nevertheless, constructive influence on the lines advocated by the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation is steadily exerted in the United States by certain non-official organisations, such as the National Educational Association, the American Historical Association and the American National Committee on Intellectual Co-operation. In the absence of Federal authority in this field, the Government of the United States does not consider that any useful purpose would be served by its signature of the declaration. The aims and purposes of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation are, however, being steadily pursued in the United States.

2. *Australia.* — The five States of the Commonwealth of Australia declared their agreement with the principles at the base of the declaration, which were already in force in the schools. The competent authorities are devoting special attention to the revision of school textbooks.

3. *Brazil*. — The Ministry for Foreign Affairs sends the text of the rules approved by the Brazilian Commission for the revision of educational texts, in conformity with the agreement concluded at Rio de Janeiro on October 10th, 1933, between Brazil and the Argentine Republic. In addition, Brazil has concluded with Uruguay and Mexico bilateral agreements identical with that signed with the Argentine, she is also a signatory of the Pan-American Convention on the subject, approved at the seventh Montevideo Conference.

4. *United Kingdom*. — After noting the deep interest the Board of Education has consistently taken in the instruction of the young in the aims and work of the League of Nations, and the assistance it has given to important institutions engaged in securing that textbooks should be free from tendentious material or a narrow national outlook, the United Kingdom Government's reply explains the systems of educational administration in England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland, lays stress on the freedom given to educational authorities and teachers, and concludes that

“ His Majesty's Government feel that they cannot sign the declaration without subsequently calling on the central education authority to assume a direction of affairs which would be inconsistent with, if not repugnant to, the freedom which is deeply embedded in the national institutions and which, in the sphere of education, is treasured alike by the central authority, the local education authorities and the teachers.”

5. *Bulgaria*. — The competent authorities approve the text.

6. *Colombia*. — Views the draft with sympathetic interest, and would like to have further information.

7. *Denmark*. — The Danish Government agrees to Points 1 and 2 of the draft declaration. It proposes, moreover, to set up a special committee for the choice of school textbooks. Pending its appointment, this task will be undertaken by the School Textbooks Sub-Committee of the Danish National Committee.

In 1930, the Danish Government appointed a committee to revise school textbooks. This committee drew up a report expressing the same point of view as that contained in the draft declaration. The Ministry of Education has not yet taken a decision on this report, however.

8. *Free City of Danzig*. — The Senate of the Free City accepts the principle laid down in the draft declaration, and emphasises that it has always endeavoured to carry them out in the Danzig schools. The Senate cannot, however, agree to the proposal to set up a special committee consisting of members of the teaching profession and history masters. It is in favour of making the school authorities responsible for the application of these principles.

9. *Egypt*. — Special importance is attached in Egypt to the teaching of world history the curricula of both secondary and elementary education giving a large place to the history of other nations. The textbooks already in existence aim at instilling realisation of the interdependence of nations, and the declaration asserts a principle which is already accepted and will be borne in mind in the preparation of the textbooks in question. As regards the choice of class-books, the competent department has emphasised the fact that the national spirit prevailing in the Egyptian textbooks is in keeping with a spirit of friendship and co-operation between peoples, without detracting from the accuracy of the facts. In addition, the competent department has decided to call upon its committees responsible for the revision of school textbooks to put into practice the recommendations of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, and to ask the national group of the International Committee on Historical Sciences to make any proposals likely to promote the objects aimed at, and induce the authors to revise in school textbooks any passages incompatible with the recommendations of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation. In these circumstances, the competent department approves the draft declaration.

10. *Estonia*. — Observes that the Estonian school history textbooks have been drafted in accordance with the principles laid down in the declaration. Considerable space is given to the history of other countries, and no ideas are expressed likely to suggest prejudices against other nations.

11. *Finland*. — The principles of the declaration are already applied in the country, the National Committees of Intellectual Co-operation of the Baltic States and of Finland having decided to revise their respective school textbooks, the appointment of a special committee to this effect would not be necessary.

12. *France*. — The Government forwards a report of the Ministry of National Education and Beaux Arts, which gives an account of the activity of teachers' associations in this respect, and quotes the text of resolutions adopted at various congresses of the Syndicat national des instituteurs and the Fédération internationale des associations d'instituteurs. The Government considers it desirable that France should associate herself with every initiative towards the modification by bilateral agreements of controversial passages in school textbooks, and quite particularly of history textbooks, so long as fixed rules are not applied for such modifications.

13. *Hungary*. — The Government states that there is already in Hungary a Committee for the examination of school textbooks of the kind contemplated in Point 3 of the declaration. It points out, however, that it will only sign the declaration on a basis of reciprocity.