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INFORMATION BULLETIN  
*of the*  
LEAGUE OF NATIONS'  
INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION  
ORGANISATION



*The Assembly, the Council  
and  
Intellectual Co-operation*

*International Policy  
in the  
Field of Science*

(For full contents, see p. 407)

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INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATION OF INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION

## INFORMATION BULLETIN

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LEAGUE of NATIONS  
INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION ORGANISATION  
INFORMATION BULLETIN

VOL. I

NOS. 15-16

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## Summary of Events

The period dealt with in this number—October–November 1933—saw the ratification by the highest organs of the League of Nations of the resolutions adopted in July by the International Committee of Intellectual Co-operation.<sup>1</sup>

These resolutions, it will be remembered, embodied a programme which ranged from direct co-operation in increasingly numerous aspects of the League's political and technical work (moral disarmament, etc.) to the furtherance of intellectual life as such and to the definition of an intellectual policy adapted to the requirements of the present day.

In this number, it is proposed, by means of extracts and summaries, to convey an idea of the general trend of debates—in committee and in Assembly—which were in themselves a testimony to the rôle which the intellectual forces may be called upon to play in the present state of international relations and the recognition of a principle which, in the words of the rapporteur, M. MISTLER, aims at "projecting on the universal plane the rational discipline which creates the sage on the individual plane."

Another feature of this number is a historical note on the development of an international policy in the field of science—in connection with the discussions of the International Committee at its July meeting. This note, which shows the gradual progress of organisation in this domain, from the international bibliography to the international union of the present day, is, to some extent, a refutation of the argument that scientific creation, being of a spontaneous and individual nature, can only reap the benefits attendant upon organisation, subject to imperilling the independence of scientific thought.

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The principal meetings in November and the earlier part of December were those of the delegates of the International Student Organisations, a drafting committee on a convention on broadcasting as a means of furthering the interests of peace, and the Committee of the International Museum Office.

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The documents published in this number are the Assembly Resolutions on Intellectual Co-operation; the Assembly report on the same question; the preliminary draft convention on broadcasting drawn up by the special committee; and the resolution of the Council on the work of intellectual co-operation.

<sup>1</sup> See *Bulletin*, Nos. 13–14, page 387.

## INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION BEFORE THE ASSEMBLY AND THE COUNCIL OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

As in preceding years, the work of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation, together with its programme for the future, duly endorsed by the International Committee, was discussed by the principal organs of the League of Nations, the Assembly and the Council, both in plenary session and in committee.

The discussions of this year, if compared with earlier debates, bear witness to the growing recognition, on the part of the States Members of the League, of the rôle which the intellectual forces may have to play, in the midst of economic and political negotiation, in unravelling the tangled skein of many an industrial and mathematical problem which has baffled responsible statesmen. Little by little, it is being realised that material disarmament, to be effective, must be preceded by moral disarmament.

The essential condition of moral disarmament being the constant and objective study of international relations, it is but natural that the attention of States Members should be drawn more and more towards the work of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation; and the speeches made on October 9th at a plenary meeting of the Fourteenth Assembly are a striking illustration of this tendency.

These speeches, the debate in the Sixth Assembly Committee, and the Assembly resolutions and report on the work of Intellectual Co-operation, are given *in extenso* or in extract in the following pages.

### *Speeches in the Assembly*

M. MISTLER (France) (rapporteur):

I have the honour to submit to the General Committee of the Assembly, on behalf of the Sixth Committee, the report on the work of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation. This document contains a summary of the work done during the past year and an all too brief sketch of the interesting discussion on intellectual co-operation in the Sixth Committee, under the chairmanship of M. DE MADARIAGA. The unanimous vote by that Committee in favour of the eleven resolutions now before you justifies our belief that there will be an exchange of views in the Assembly rather than a real discussion. I would therefore ask your leave to speak less as rapporteur on intellectual co-operation than as a convinced upholder of that co-operation, and as a delegate of a country which, in presenting to the League the universally honoured Institute in the Palais-Royal, is conscious of having done useful work to further the cause of peace.

When listening to the distinguished speakers who addressed you from this platform during the general discussion on the Secretariat's report, I, like all of us, was struck by the gravity of their words and by the anxiety they expressed as regards the method and the views of the League of Nations. I do not profess to be able to throw light on the causes of this uneasiness; but it is not the fact that the League has not been spared the blows of fate, and that the daily disturbances of the atmosphere of Europe are felt so keenly at Geneva, due to the uncertainty



which has never been entirely dispelled during the last fourteen years—uncertainty as to the rôle of the League of Nations, its rights and duties, and differences of opinion between the various countries as to the principles on which the organisation of a new world should be based. Whereas the intention of the promoters of the League was that it should in some sort prefigure a kind of federation of States, it seems that, under the pressure of the changing exigencies of foreign policy, it has in fact become more than anything else a centre for the discussion of the economic and financial problems arising day by day—a tribunal for settling differences of all kinds. No one, it is true, will object to the League's being saddled with this necessary, if ungrateful, task. Are we, however, while seeking empirical remedies for superficial symptoms, at the same time endeavouring to remove their real cause? The mere fact of representatives of fifty States meeting in the same town could have no magical value if the delegates of each country were merely to echo hereditary quarrels and national rivalries, mitigated by the forms of courtesy. Paul Valéry said some years ago: "The League of Nations presupposes a society of minds." The work of intellectual co-operation consists, and will consist, to an increasing extent, in discovering the factors of an international moral code and laying the foundations of an international conscience; this object will be attained when the nations have realised that there are human needs outweighing the needs of the State, which too often tend to be deified.

In one of the last volumes published by the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, M. DE MADARIAGA recalled the time when Europe preserved the sentiments of the moral unity of Christendom through famines and plagues, wars and alarms. It is true that the ideal of the Middle Ages was not of this world; in the minds of those clergy who constituted one spiritual community from Oxford to Salamanca and from Paris to Cracow, the city of God alone knew that permanent peace dreamt of by human cities. To-day, when we are more sceptical as to the future or less resigned as to the present, we would like to be able to realise this ideal here below. May I venture to say that we are perhaps wrong, in our attempts to ensure peace, to depend on the physical weariness of men rather than on their intellectual activity? The fear of war, the remembrance of its past atrocities, and the evocation of its possible horrors in the future, are inadequate guarantees; the fundamental law of human action is to forget mourning and to have confidence in the future, just as it is the law of the forest to forget winter and look forward to April.

To justify this instinctive confidence—this tenacious hope—and to provide it with the positive doctrine which it needs, *spes quærens intellectum*, said St. Augustine, ought we to depend on the action of intellectuals or ought we to hold, as some do, that moral progress has been finally outdistanced by material progress and that human thought is no longer capable of anything but negative action?

We may be tempted to fear this when we see certain philosophies pit the soul against the mind, or exalt instinct at the expense of reason. Perhaps it is easier to move the masses to action when they have been given certain elementary and confused ideas as a watchword; but do we know to what abysses this advance in the dark may lead, and must we for ever abandon the example and the lessons of the sages? Let us hearken to that heir of classic reason, Goethe, in his *Conversations*: "National hatreds," says the sage of Weimar, "are something peculiar. You will always find them stronger and more ardent in the lower degrees of civilisation; but there is a stage when they disappear entirely, when a super-national point is reached, when the happiness or misfortune of a neighbouring nation is felt as if it were your own. . . ."

The world is far from this Olympic serenity, but there is no reason to believe that it will never be approached. A few years ago, when the countries of Europe, in the full tide of war, were exerting their utmost efforts in the struggle, intellect itself was armed and brought into the fray, and we have not forgotten those polemics in which the belligerents seized upon every available weapon, including the glory of their own great dead. To-day, thanks to the organisation of intellectual co-operation, we see the most representative men of all countries exchanging ideas and comparing systems by correspondence or conversations. Their object is no longer to give predominance to any national point of view, but to bring that point of view as a contribution to the common fund of international wisdom. Let us welcome this movement towards reconciliation, which is now being effected in different parts of the world by some of the minds which do the greatest honour to mankind.

And here we touch upon the very principle underlying the work which brings the representatives of so many nations together here. To project on the universal plane the rational discipline which creates the sage on the individual plane—that must be our common aim. The issue at stake is not merely the future of international relations but the future of civilisation itself, which, as the Madrid Committee recently observed, depends on "the organisation of mankind as a moral and juridical unit." And the same Committee solemnly affirmed that "national culture is inconceivable save in relation to the neighbouring national cultures and the universal culture which comprises them all; and consequently mankind cannot attain to its highest culture except in full freedom of intellectual intercourse between men, nations, and institutions."

After hesitation inevitable at the outset, the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation is now advancing in two fields: it is creating the technical machinery for intellectual co-operation, and it is endeavouring to awaken the spirit which will animate it. As a model of the universal wisdom which is our dream, it is holding up to mankind certain representative types of individual wisdom, in the hope that their example will be followed and their methods generally adopted. In one of the most venerable books of one of the most venerable civilisations, the *Great Teaching* of Tseng-Tsan, a disciple of Confucius, we read these lines: "When we have studied phenomena, we may attain knowledge; when we have attained knowledge, we acquire goodwill; when we have acquired goodwill, the heart is chastened; when the heart is chastened, man is cultured; when man is cultured, order reigns in his family; when order reigns in his family, it reigns also in his country; and when order reigns in every country, peace reigns in the world."

Perhaps it is over-optimistic to believe that truth and wisdom have in themselves sufficient power of irradiation to spread themselves abroad; but it is for the very purpose of helping them to do so that the League is attaching increasing importance to the work of intellectual co-operation. It is an immense field, in which progress will be slow, in which the ground won day by day will be almost imperceptible; perhaps even—for human progress has never been constant—we may experience momentary setbacks, apparent failures. Yet we believe—and the resolutions which your Sixth Committee is submitting to you are evidence of it—that the results already obtained must inspire confidence. We believe that it is essential in every country to protect the mind against material obstacles which would hamper its free movement, and that in that way moral disarmament will be possible. We refuse to believe that the human intellect is turning its efforts against itself so far as to become a destructive element through the moral isolation of each individual nation. We believe that the idea of collaboration, which already links the loftiest minds, will gradually penetrate into every social sphere and will



spread through its own power of irradiation. Mankind, like the earth, must reach the light by its topmost peaks.

\* \* \*

Mlle VACARESCO (Roumania): Every year I have ventured to come before you on this platform to sing the power of mind and spirit. The rights of the mind and the spirit cannot be denied; they are indeed eternal, though often misunderstood. I recognise that voices more authoritative than mine speak on the same theme. I feel nevertheless impelled to place before you the thoughts which fill my own mind. My means are feeble, but my faith is unlimited. I think it is sufficient if we have faith, for we shall then be able to overcome all our difficulties. We have been told that faith can remove mountains. We have not to undertake such a formidable duty as that, but we certainly do need to keep our faith alive. We are at present passing through a crisis which affects every aspect of the life of the world. After the war, for a short space, everything seemed possible. Distance was being overcome, and it seemed that we were about to find ourselves in a new and a better world. We might then have thought that Justice was to be set for ever upon her throne. Now, as time has passed, we have become disillusioned and in various respects we have been disappointed. To-day all nations are suffering from a crisis and, partly perhaps as a result of it, we are bound to realise that forces of hatred still exist in the world and that doubt and prejudice are raising their heads in the shadow. We feel that this is partly because man is not happy. Large numbers of human beings throughout the world are unable to find work; others are earning far less than they earned before. Men cannot use their leisure profitably and there is a grave danger lest the world should sink back into moral and perhaps material circumstances reminiscent of bygone ages.

Then there is another crisis which we have to face—the crisis connected with the adaptation of men's minds to the new circumstances in which we are living to-day. There you certainly must admit that man seems, as it were, to be going through a second stage of adolescence with all its doubts and anxieties. Such doubts and anxieties are certainly characteristic of our own period. We are facing one more issue. This is an age of transition, a period, as we must hope, of growth, but we are bound to seek and resolutely to pursue solutions for the problems that confront us.

We are surrounded by new conditions of existence, and we have to take care that we confront these new circumstances with proper guidance, directed by the force of the right ideals. It is, in fact, necessary to consider how we can re-educate man as a member of the community. It is the means of such education that we must seek. We must try to re-adapt men's minds to the new circumstances in which they live, and what we have above all to do is to teach them the law of the Universal. It may be said that such laws make their influence less felt in the spiritual and the mental spheres than in the purely scientific. Nevertheless their influence is felt, and they affect not only those who are in existence to-day, but also those who are still unborn. Every work of art is in itself a work of progress. A good poet or a great novelist represent powers that may transform the world, and we feel that it is most important that in all the confusion of the day men should follow the banner of the Universal. But how difficult it is to attain such a lofty ideal. Difficulties have been foreseen and have been encountered by the League of Nations, and by that section of the League, the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation, which is particularly concerned with these problems, and whose duty it is to try to separate truth from error and dreams from realities.

The report submitted by M. BONNET, Director of the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, is, in my opinion, most encouraging. The Institute is gradually extending its sphere of action, and is doing a work of the greatest importance; it is enabling these fundamental problems to be wisely tackled.

In the early years, of course, the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation was more or less formalist in character—it hardly went beyond liaison work—but it is now tackling the real problems and pointing the way to real solutions. Various correspondents have been instituted and these represent a most valuable feature of the programme of work. Conversations have been held on questions of the highest importance. Moreover, a Conference on higher international studies was recently held under the auspices of this organisation, at which a definite attempt was made to define the relationship between States and economic life. International co-operation is desirable in every sphere, but perhaps most of all in the sphere of science, and this organisation is gradually working out basic ideas and a technique which may be applied to all these questions. The essential problems are being defined, discussion is being organised and solutions are being indicated.

The men who take part in this work are drawn from different sources. They have behind them different histories, traditions, and training, and an exchange of views in such circumstances must be most valuable. It tends to substitute co-operation for what might otherwise be opposition. We believe that such interchange of views is one of the most valuable features of the work of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation. The world at present is full of those who feel puzzled, if not blind, and we often hear that there is too much talk in the world, that the League of Nations itself is perhaps most guilty in adding to this fruitless talk. That is a view which I cannot share. Talk is never useless. It is a valuable way of instilling into men's minds those truths that otherwise might be overlooked.

We find ourselves in the midst of crises of various kinds, but the most serious of all is the confidence crisis. Without faith we can do nothing. We may perish for lack of faith. And yet in the work of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation we do see real acts of faith. The magnificent publications of that Organisation constitute such acts of faith. The influence of the Organisation in broadcasting, in the cinematograph, working in co-operation with the Rome Institute, under the enlightened guidance of its Director—M. DE FEO—all this is most valuable work.

The recent meeting in Madrid of the Committee on Arts and Letters was of outstanding value. There we were able to enjoy the hospitality of the Spanish Government, extended to a gathering of intellectual workers, who were able to discuss the most important of problems, namely, the future of culture and of civilisation. We feel that that was a magnificent undertaking and that its results will certainly make themselves felt. Amongst others, we had the great pleasure of seeing M. DE MADARIAGA there. We appreciate each new evidence of his great talent that he puts forth. He himself is an illustration of Bacon's saying that "learning taketh away the wildness and barbarism and fierceness from men's minds."

There is one other matter to which I should like to refer; that is, to the work for moral disarmament. Here I am particularly interested because Roumania was the first country to introduce into its criminal legislation a provision directed against war propaganda; and in this connection we have to acknowledge with gratitude the valuable work done by M. PELLA. The work of the Moral Disarmament Committee, it was thought at one time, might remain a dead letter,



but I am glad to see that such forecasts were wrong. After all, we must admit that ideas, once started, cannot be arrested. They will inevitably have their influence. One proposal I supported some time ago—a proposal by Professor CIRAOLA to provide some sort of organisation for assistance to countries suffering from calamities—seemed at one time to be a very Utopian idea and one of little value. Nevertheless, it is one which we now gladly realise has been given full life. The same may be said of the proposal first made by Roumania for the suppression of war propaganda. We feel that all countries should follow the example thus set and should include in their criminal codes provisions directed against those who are guilty of war propaganda. In Roumania we have provided for one year's imprisonment and a fine in the case of anyone who does anything calculated to impair or imperil Roumania's relations with other countries. On the Moral Disarmament Committee are represented all the countries attending the Disarmament Conference—all those countries which are bound by the Pact of Paris—and we feel that its object, which is to put an end to the dissemination of hatred, is one of the worthiest that could be before any Committee of any Conference. We feel, too, that the work of the Moral Disarmament Committee is closely connected with the ideals of the Paris Institute for International Intellectual Co-operation. Day by day we see that side of the League's work increasing in importance. We are gradually coming to see that the power of the mind is, after all, invincible and will ultimately overcome all material obstacles.

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Following these statements, the Assembly adopted a resolution drafted in the Sixth Committee and submitted by M. MISTLER (the text is given in Annex I).

*Debate in the Sixth Committee*

Questions concerning intellectual co-operation were discussed in the Sixth Committee on September 30th and October 5th, M. DE MADARIAGA being in the chair.

After a statement by the rapporteur, M. MISTLER, speeches were made by the following delegates, on behalf of their Governments, as members of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, or as representatives of the Institute.

M. DE REYNOLD (Switzerland) thanked the rapporteur on behalf of the International Committee of Intellectual Co-operation for the sympathy and understanding with which he had presented the work of the Committee. The Intellectual Co-operation Organisation had made considerable progress during the past year because it had been able to define and apply new methods of work. Three points should be noted: first, small committees of experts had been substituted for the method of numerous meetings and congresses; secondly, a division of labour had enabled a limited and clearly defined number of problems to be taken up in each of the larger branches of intellectual life; thirdly, a restricted programme had been drawn up with definite objects in view.

The Intellectual Co-operation Organisation fulfilled the following duties. First, it rendered service to persons engaged in intellectual work, defended their rights, arranged for exchanges of views and co-operation between specialists, and established common instruments of work. Secondly, it rendered service to the

national intellectual organisations of the States Members of the League of Nations, particularly to the national educational administrations, institutes of scientific research, museums, and libraries. Finally, it endeavoured to serve the League of Nations itself by encouraging the spirit and ideas of the League by means of education, the cinema, wireless, and the Press. Over and above all this were the higher activities of the mind. The Intellectual Co-operation Organisation would be a merely mechanical institution if it failed to encourage thinkers to express their views with the greatest freedom. At a time of crisis and anxiety it would be neglecting its duty if it did not deal with the vital problems which were exercising the public.

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M. MOTTA (Switzerland) associated himself with the conclusions of the rapporteur. The Swiss delegation had read with great interest the report of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and had been struck by the new methods which had been applied. At a time when political and economic co-operation between States encountered such serious difficulties, it was most satisfactory to learn that the intellectual classes in the countries belonging to the League of Nations were continuing their work of collaboration in all wisdom and sincerity. He desired to emphasise the excellent work of the Institute in Paris. The Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, which was a legislative body, would not have been able to work effectively without such an organ for the study and execution of its proposals. He congratulated the French Government for having placed the Institute at the disposal of the League.

He would propose that the rapporteur should give a more important place in his report to the question of moral disarmament. The draft text framed by the International Committee of Intellectual Co-operation seemed to him excellent in its simplicity and clarity.

He commented briefly on the first four articles of the draft and expressed the hope that the Committee on Moral Disarmament of the Disarmament Conference would favourably consider the excellent suggestions contained in the draft.

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M. TSIEN TAI (China) paid a tribute to the memory of Professor BECKER, whom his country would remember as one of the authors of the remarkable report of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation on the reorganisation of education in China. He would recall that following the mission of educational experts in China, a mission of Chinese educationists had visited a certain number of European countries. He desired warmly to thank the Governments and private organisations of those countries for having contributed to the success of that mission. He had no doubt that such a form of co-operation would help to strengthen the bonds between China and the West.

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Mlle VACARESCO (Roumania) said that the intellectual activity displayed in the exchanges and conversations organised by the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation would help to remedy the present spiritual crisis. In the field of letters, the publication of the *Index Translationum* would establish a bond between the various schools of national thought. Wireless, the cinema, and the moral and political sciences had received further stimulus from the work of intellectual co-operation.



The last session of the Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters had been a remarkable demonstration of the highest form of activity shown by the Organisation.

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M. MISTLER (France), rapporteur, read a draft resolution on moral disarmament. He associated himself entirely with the observations of M. MOTTA, and quoted the words of Aristide Briand concerning the education of youth and on the question of peace. He was proud to belong to a country which had not delayed in effecting what might be described as a demobilisation of the mind. He himself regarded the work of intellectual co-operation as a necessary prelude to reconciliation between the nations.

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M. KOMARNICKI (Poland) said he was happy to associate himself on behalf of his Government with the tribute paid in the Committee to the work of intellectual co-operation. There had never been greater need for bringing the nations intellectually together. It was essential to encourage the work in hand. He would especially emphasise the value of the work on intellectual co-operation for the revision of school text-books. His Government hoped that it would be possible to make further progress with this work.

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Count PIOLA-CASELLI (Italy) made certain observations on the subject of intellectual rights. He hoped that the Rome Act would be ratified as soon as possible. The French and Belgian Parliaments had just approved the Act, and he trusted that Germany and Czechoslovakia would very soon follow that example. The necessity for ratification was urgent, as it would enable the Brussels Conference to be convened with a view to improving the Berne Convention. He emphasised the great importance of the moral right of the inventor and recalling that this right had already been the subject of a recommendation of the Committee of Intellectual Workers in 1928.

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M. POLITIS (Greece) said he wished to speak not only on behalf of his country but on behalf of the Finnish delegation. He endorsed the tribute paid to the work of intellectual co-operation and the Paris Institute. He emphasised the value of the proposals of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation relating to moral disarmament. The proposals were simple, logical, and natural and should be admitted by all States without distinction, since they were in effect implied in the Covenant itself. They should accordingly be applied universally in domestic legislation. As such had not been the case, it was desirable to call the attention of certain countries to these principles in a manner which was clear and precise.

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Mr. MANION (Canada), endorsing the congratulations addressed to the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation, desired, however, in a friendly spirit, to submit a criticism. At the Monetary and Economic Conference in London a pamphlet had been distributed on the State and Economic Life, issued by the

Sixth Conference of Higher International Studies meeting under the auspices of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation. In that pamphlet the Ottawa Agreements had been severely criticised. He had no objection to such criticism, but he did not think that a pamphlet issuing from a body like the League of Nations should embody criticisms of a purely political and not of an intellectual character.

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M. VALDES-MENDEVILLE (Chile), after reading the report of the Commission and hearing the observations of the rapporteur, had concluded that the work of intellectual co-operation was of the greatest interest to his country. He emphasised the importance of achievements made in the field of wireless and education. The public often ignored work which deserved to be better known. For that reason, the proposal concerning the co-operation of the Press in the work of the League would reinforce the work of intellectual co-operation. He was extremely glad that the Paris Institute was taking steps in the matter of popular education. His country had just undertaken a serious effort in that field and was ready to support the activities of the Institute.

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General TANCZOS (Hungary) was glad that the initiative taken by his country to ensure co-operation between the directors of higher education had led to satisfactory results.

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Mr. ORMSBY-GORE (United Kingdom) said that his Government desired to see all countries adopt the principle of moral disarmament in spite of the fact that the English people had always jealously defended the principle of the widest autonomy in questions of education. He emphasised the importance of the arts in the work of bringing the peoples together. The great foreign exhibitions organised in England during recent years had largely contributed to familiarising the general public with the special genius of other nations. Referring to the Convention for the repatriation of works of art removed from the respective national artistic heritages, he asked that the English word used to convey the meaning of the French word *soustrait* should be replaced by another term which would not give rise to misunderstanding. In reference to the constitution of an International Commission on Historical Monuments, he would like some explanations on the financial aspect of the proposal. He had no doubt that the preservation of historical monuments was an international question of very great importance.

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M. BONNET, Director of the Institute on Intellectual Co-operation, replied to the observations made by the members of the Committee. The Institute would amend the English text as indicated by Mr. ORMSBY-GORE. The constitution of an International Commission on Historical Monuments would not involve either the League of Nations or the Institute in any expenditure. The expenditure of the Governments would be insignificant.

The Intellectual Co-operation Organisation had framed a *modus vivendi* with the object of fully respecting the laws and customs of each country in respect of the organisation of education. Referring to moral disarmament, he hoped that



it would be possible to reconcile the views of the different speakers. Replying to the delegate of Canada, he would observe that the Conference on Higher International Studies had reached its conclusions in a complete spirit of scientific impartiality and that the economic conceptions underlying the Agreements of Ottawa had been duly represented during the discussions of the Conference. If the conclusions submitted to the Economic Conference had been in any way political this was a pure coincidence, the Conference on Higher International Studies having sat in London some days before the Economic Conference. At no time had the experts assembled in London desired in any way to encroach upon the activities of the statesmen.

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M. DE MADARIAGA (Spain), in closing the discussion, first desired on behalf of the Spanish Government strongly to support everything which had been said in the Committee on behalf of moral disarmament. Secondly, as a member of the Committee on Arts and Letters, he desired to endorse the declaration of M. DE REYNOLD to the effect that the work of intellectual co-operation would be a mere piece of machinery in default of a full freedom of thought and its expression. This was equally true of the League of Nations as a whole, which could not exist without regard to things of the mind. There were certain superficial observers who thought that the Organisation of Intellectual Co-operation represented an activity without serious importance to the League.

He considered, on the contrary, that intellectual co-operation lay at the heart of the League. The work of the League would only succeed in proportion as the work of intellectual co-operation succeeded. It was above all essential that the leading minds in all countries should understand the spirit of intellectual co-operation, as otherwise it would be impossible to achieve concrete results in the political field.

At the close of the debate, the Committee adopted the report to the Assembly prepared by M. MISTLER in the light of the observations of the speakers.<sup>1</sup>

#### *Debate at the Seventy-Sixth Session of the Council*

A report by M. CLAUZEL (France) on the work of intellectual co-operation was considered by the Council on September 22nd. M. MOWINCKEL (Norway) was in the chair.

On the proposal of the rapporteur, the Council passed a resolution, recognising the value of the work of the Organisation, and forwarding its reports to the Assembly; it further recommended for consideration by the Assembly the draft Convention prepared by the International Museum Office on the restitution of works of art withdrawn from public collections and clandestinely exported as well as a proposal for the creation of a committee on historical monuments. The resolution approves the decisions of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation with regard to the composition of the Permanent Arts and Letters Committee and the transformation of the Sub-Committee of Experts on the Instruction of Young People into an advisory organ of

<sup>1</sup> See Annex II.

the International Committee. The resolution, finally, records the Council's approval of the administration of the International Institute.

At the same meeting, the Chinese representative, M. WELLINGTON KOO, thanked the Governments of the European countries which had granted facilities to the mission of Chinese educationists.

M. DE MADARIAGA (Spain) requested the Council to urge that the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation should pursue its examination of the question of the future of culture discussed at the Madrid Conference. He was glad to hear that the Institute had set up a committee to study the intellectual rôle of the Press.<sup>1</sup>

## DEVELOPMENT OF AN INTERNATIONAL POLICY IN THE FIELD OF SCIENCE

This is not the first time that the term "international policy in the field of science" has been made use of in these pages. The last number of the *Bulletin* gave a brief summary of the extremely interesting discussion which took place at the July meeting of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, and many who very rightly consider scientific creation as an individual matter may have been surprised to hear distinguished scientists speaking of "working groups" and "team work" in connection with science, and deploring the anarchical character of scientific labour.<sup>2</sup> The general public has, as a matter of fact, adopted the idea of the serene isolation of the scientist, jealously guarding the secret of his discoveries and methods and avoiding anything that, in his opinion, may threaten his cherished independence. This attitude, which for so many years proved an obstacle to international organisation, is little by little giving way to a spirit which is more in keeping with the veritable interests of scientific progress.

*Bibliographic Instruments.*—To gain idea of the various stages of this latter-day development, it is necessary in the first place to isolate them from a perfect tangle of empirical measures imposed by circumstances—a seeming chaos which nevertheless contained the sporadic elements of a system of organisation calculated to ensure the best possible results of scientific effort.

An unprecedented growth of scientific production brought home to research workers the necessity of increased means for their guidance over

<sup>1</sup> This question was studied at the Madrid Press Conference in November.

<sup>2</sup> The words "science" and "scientific" are here used in their general application to science as a whole.



new ground, more particularly in the form of books and periodicals from all quarters of the globe. Who to-day could spare the invaluable services rendered by specialised scientific bibliographies? A cursory glance at the *Index Bibliographicus*, an international catalogue of current bibliography, is sufficient to reveal the importance of bibliographical matter for daily scientific work. This work,<sup>1</sup> prepared by Marcel Godet and Joris Vorstius, and published under the auspices of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation with the assistance of the German National Committee of Intellectual Co-operation, contains references to 1,900 bibliographical sources in all fields of scientific research. It is the result of collaboration between the national libraries of thirty-seven countries.

Also, what scientist is not in a position to realise the time he gains in availing himself of the reviews published in such works as the *Jahresbericht über die Fortschritte der klassischen Altertumswissenschaft* or *Social Science Abstracts*? Again, it is hardly necessary to emphasise the value of manuals like the *Handbuch der klassischen Altertumswissenschaft*, founded by Iwan Müller, and special encyclopaedias such as *Hastings's Encyclopedia of Religions and Ethics* or the *Dictionnaire des antiquités grecques et romaines* by Daremberg-Saglio.

*Congresses of Specialists.*—The acceptance by scientists of these indispensable aids was the first step towards the renunciation of their splendid isolation in order to benefit by the results of an activity which, although in itself the fruit of scientific collaboration, nevertheless remained, by its origin and purpose, outside the scope of scientific creation, strictly speaking. But printed matter does not invariably suffice to meet all demands for information or inspiration, and increasing requirements led to further concessions. Learned men left the solitude of the study to attend national and international scientific congresses, to meet other workers in the same branch, thus to obtain a general survey of the tendencies, efforts and results of the moment, and to contribute to such material or methodical orientation of scientific research as might emerge from the discussions of conferences. The increasing importance attached to the international scientific congress is shown by the following figures: from 1845 to 1870 there were 51 conferences; from 1870 to 1900, 549; from 1900 to 1914, 444; during the World War, 7; from 1919 to 1932, 1,199 (*Forschungen und Fortschritte*, August 1, 1933, p. 331). The fact which emerged from most of these meetings was a demand for greater continuity of relations than the congresses themselves could afford. This demand has resulted in the formation of associations of specialists in the same field whose duty it is to establish closer relations between their members, to summon congresses, to distribute publications, and to do all in their power to further their special branch of science. The voluminous scientific year book *Minerva* (Walter de Gruyter) is a living record of the importance of permanent organisation in the various branches of science in all countries of the world.

*Scientific Unions.*—This permanent organisation is not confined within

<sup>1</sup> The second edition appeared in 1931.

territorial frontiers. Over and above the more or less regular relations established between associations for the same branches in the various countries, a series of scientific disciplines and institutions have founded international unions, with a view to international collaboration between scientists of the same branch or between institutes of the same branch for the encouragement of research. Thus the International Union of Physics is called upon (1) to establish and encourage international co-operation in matters of physics; (2) to co-ordinate efforts for the preparation and publication of extracts from memoranda and tables of constants; (3) to bring about an international agreement on the subject of units, nomenclature, and notations; (4) to promote interesting research.

In another field, the International Committee on Historical Science endeavours to enable historians in all countries to keep step with the progress of research, to orientate scientific activity towards certain problems of international importance, and to create new instruments of work by means of international co-operation.

*Joint Research.*—We have seen how the scientist has partly renounced isolation for the indisputable advantages offered by congress and union. Further inducements to abandon a traditional attitude may be the material impossibility of equipping a laboratory, the nature of certain research work demanding simultaneous and joint effort by several collaborators, or the necessity of proceeding to experiments in a research institute. Such institutes, be they communities or labour groups, stations, institutes or scientific laboratories, clinics or research expeditions, museums or libraries for special purposes, are, by their special equipment and object, peculiarly qualified to supervise and direct the work of their members. The marvellous results achieved by the research institutes of the *Kaiser Wilhelmgesellschaft* in Berlin, by the Pasteur Institute and the Radium Institute in Paris or by the numerous scientific institutes of the Rockefeller Foundation would have been impossible without the organising brain of a chief concentrating upon a given problem and without a collective, one may say, an almost anonymous method of work, in short, without the modern tendency to eliminate as far as possible the individual factor from the risks menacing the continuity of scientific activity.

*Organised Work.*—If we have referred to facts which are a matter of common knowledge, it is chiefly in order to emphasise the transformation which has taken place in methods of scientific work. The modifications show a very definite tendency towards the organisation or general co-ordination of scientific activity. In the words of Professor LANGEVIN, it is the tendency of our age to replace anarchy by organisation.

The sacrifice of scientific independence, even if only partial, is the price paid for the prominent place occupied in our national life by scientific production. To-day, scientific activity can no longer be considered as a luxury, even if this was ever the case. The public is too well aware of the advantages to be derived from scientific research not to place scientific activity on the same plane as the economic, political, and



other manifestations of national life. And the scientific producer seeks more and more the moral and material support of the community, indispensable in view of the expensive and complicated instruments required for present-day research. In these circumstances, individual measures no longer suffice. The requests for material support are so numerous that the community is obliged to co-ordinate the necessary steps and to proceed according to the importance and urgency of the questions involved.

*Rôle of the State.*—This task may devolve upon private initiative; it may also devolve upon the State, which, to safeguard the liberty of scientific activity, may delegate its powers, in whole or in part, to autonomous and independent organisations. Generally speaking, the promotion of scientific work is considered to-day as a matter for the Government, and, in most European countries, a special department is in charge of this work. As scientific production is closely connected with university organisation, these departments generally deal with questions concerning higher education as well as with those relating more especially to the encouragement of science. The following examples may be mentioned:

*Austria:* Ministry of Education, Department of Higher Education.

*Belgium:* Ministry of Science and Art, General Direction of Higher Education and Science.

*Estonia:* Ministry of Education and Social Welfare; Section for Science and Art.

*France:* Ministry of Public Worship and Education, fourth department: scientific policy, universities, polytechnical colleges, Central Union of Public Collections, scientific relations with foreign countries.

*Italy:* Ministry of National Education, General Direction of Higher Education.

*Netherlands:* Ministry of Education, Art and Science, General Direction of Higher Education.

*Poland:* Ministry of Public Worship and Education, Department of Science and Art: (a) Section for Science and Higher Schools (Chief: the Director-General of Higher Education); (b) Fine Arts Section.

*Roumania:* Ministry of Education, General Direction of Higher Education.

*Czechoslovakia:* Ministry of Education and the Fine Arts, General Direction of Higher Education.

In certain Swiss cantons and parts of Germany, there are in the central educational department special sections dealing with higher education.

*Meeting of Directors of Higher Education.*—The heads of the Higher Education Departments of the various countries constitute, as it were, a kind of general staff for the direction of scientific operations in Europe. In 1929 one of its members, M. ZOLTAN MAGYARY, at that moment Director of Higher Education at the Hungarian Ministry of Education, drew attention to the value of regular relations between the department-heads concerned. He proposed that the Directors of the National University Offices should summon a meeting of Directors of Higher Education. His reasons were concrete and practical. The questions to be discussed included the equivalence of university studies in the various

countries and interchanges of students and professors, matters whose regulation depended upon administrative measures which the national executive organs were alone able to take. An international meeting of the responsible heads of departments seemed therefore a suitable forum for the discussion and solution of these problems.

This scheme was favourably received by the central higher education departments of the countries consulted, and, in virtue of a decision of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, a first meeting of a limited number of Directors of Higher Education was held on February 29 and March 1, 1932, for the purpose of agreeing upon a programme and methods of work. A second meeting was held on April 28 and 29, 1933. Both took place at the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation.

*Development of an International Policy in the Field of Science.*—It was clear from the outset that the status of the authorities taking part in the meeting and the means of action at their disposal were such as to preclude the restriction of the discussion to questions of equivalence and exchanges—matters which are of a certain importance from the point of view of international solidarity between universities, but are mere points of detail in the vast programme of international operations mentioned above. The documents on the work of the meeting leave no room for doubt as to the scope of the task which the participants have set themselves, namely, the *development of an international policy in the field of science*—words used by M. MAGYARY.

That a Committee of responsible heads of university administrations should have suggested the international co-ordination of activities hitherto considered as almost unsuitable for measures of this kind is in itself a fact which merits attention; and the favourable reception of the idea by scientific circles confirms the impression. We are, perhaps, at the beginning of an international experiment which, well directed, may give fresh stimulus to intellectual life.

It is proposed, in the following pages, to trace the main lines of the Committee's conception of the eventual organisation of scientific activity. This *exposé* is principally based upon the considerations put forward by M. MAGYARY at the two meetings, certain of which already figure in the general introduction to this article; and is completed by statements by the other members.

*Nature of Scientific Production.*—In examining the progress of science since the end of last century, M. MAGYARY distinguished three dominant features of modern scientific production. The first is its remarkable growth, as shown by the large number of universities and research institutes, and by the constant increase in the number of students and of those taking up scientific careers. The second feature—a result of the first—is extreme specialisation. This phenomenon has raised barriers between scientists who formerly worked in the same field; but has, by breaking away from the traditional framework of the scientific discipline, at the same time effected a *rapprochement* between branches formerly



considered as entirely separate fields of research. The third new feature—born of the possibilities offered by the first and the second—is the importance assumed by commissioned research in view of the demands placed upon it by the economic situation and public health. This was especially noticeable during the war. International relations were broken off, in particular between the two warring camps; the traditional distribution of activity ceased to exist. The ensuing reorganisation of the economic structure of the various countries brought in its train not only the more rational exploitation of raw material and other material riches, but also that of the intellectual forces.

*Influence of the War.*—An interesting example of the constructive influence of the war upon intellectual life was given by Sir FRANK HEATH at the second meeting of Directors of Higher Education. The systematic promotion of scientific activity in Great Britain owes its existence, as clearly indicated by the Director of the Universities Bureau of the British Empire, to the abnormal circumstances created by the World War.

Till then, scientific research in Great Britain had been almost exclusively a matter for private initiative. . . . The work accomplished had been valuable, but the output was hardly what might have been expected from a country like Great Britain. . . .

From the beginning of the war, considerable efforts had been made to remedy the situation, particularly in the field of applied science, a domain in which Great Britain had till then relied almost entirely on the work of foreign scientists. In 1915, the Royal Society, in agreement with other learned bodies, had sent a deputation to the Government, requesting it to organise research, particularly as regards chemistry, a field in which lack of foreign collaboration was making itself felt. The Presidents of the Board of Education and of the Board of Trade, who received the deputation, fully recognised the urgency of the question. A Scientific and Industrial Research Council, a Committee of scientific research for medical purposes, and a Council of scientific research in the field of agriculture were successively founded. . . . The fact that these three organisations depended on one minister, the Chairman of the Privy Council, made it possible to co-ordinate their work, and, when their respective spheres overlapped, to hold joint meetings.

These bodies are exclusively composed of scientists. . . . It was to their initiative that Great Britain owed the constitution of a Government fund for post-graduate scholarships, which enabled students to remain at the university one or more years after taking a degree for the purpose of carrying out research work with the guidance of their professors. . . .

. . . The method of granting these scholarships was, Sir FRANK HEATH said, entirely new to Great Britain, in so far as the basis was not competitive. A proposal made on their own responsibility by the professors concerned was examined by the Council, which decided whether or not to grant the scholarship. . . . The system had at first been criticised, but was now unanimously approved in view of the results. . . .

In 1916, there had been a considerable increase in scientific research

in universities. It had been possible to place young scientists at the disposal of the research institutes and also of the different industries, which had formerly had to content themselves with purchasing or copying the results of foreign scientific labour.

The second important measure had been to encourage the constitution of scientific research co-operatives on the basis of a Government grant of one million sterling. The object of these associations is to undertake special scientific research work for the requirements of a given industry.

The Scientific Research Council, which had distributed the first scholarships, had invariably objected to the holders being employed for research in the field of applied science. It had desired that they should devote themselves first to pure science, applied science coming later. When the time came, the students could be drafted on to the research co-operatives for the different industries, or be attached to private undertakings in a position to instal research laboratories.

The British Government, the speaker said, was spending about thirty thousand pounds a year on scholarships for research work without a definitely lucrative purpose. The annual report of the department of scientific and industrial research contained information regarding the career of holders of scholarships after they had left the university.

Three years later, the Council had adopted a system of research co-operatives for the different industries, for which a special council had been appointed. This body works on much the same lines as the University Grants Committee, that is, it grants subsidies, subject to certain recommendations; future subsidies may be reduced if the recommendations are not complied with. This measure has resulted in the constitution of some twenty-four scientific research co-operatives, most of which have accepted the Government grants. Certain associations have, however, decided to manage with their own resources.

The subsidies granted to research co-operatives were subject to the contribution by the industries concerned of a certain fraction of the expenses. This system was successful in the case of certain industries; others, it was found, required more freedom. The Council's system is gradually to reduce the grants, so that the co-operatives may finally cease to depend on Government aid. . . .

A third task devolving upon the Council was the co-ordination of the scientific research work of the various co-operatives with a view to remedying omissions. The Government had adopted a system which was typically British. It had decided that wherever private interests could be depended upon for the necessary funds, they should be given a free hand, while the Government would intervene when this was not the case.

Sir FRANK HEATH concluded his speech with one or two examples of Government action in this field.

*Present Tendencies.*—What took place in Great Britain, under the pressure of exceptional circumstances, was bound to take place in other countries compelled to meet similar requirements. It was inevitable that problems of this order should be common to almost all countries, the difference



being the degree in which they were recognised and solved. Urgent measures commanded by the imperative necessity of war became, after the close of hostilities, the starting-point of a veritable series of systematic efforts—as in the case of Great Britain. As a matter of fact, the equilibrium of scientific production, destroyed during the war by the loss of so many scientists and by the sudden transformation of economic conditions, could only be restored by considered and organised action. It is unnecessary here to discuss in detail the policy adopted by the different countries; we will confine ourselves to mentioning some of the institutions whose action has marked a decisive phase of the organised movement for the promotion of scientific work: in Germany, the *Notgemeinschaft der deutschen Wissenschaft*, an association for the promotion of German science, founded in 1930 and composed of representatives of university and research institutes and of Government institutions; in Belgium, the National Foundation for Scientific Research, founded in 1928 by public subscription; in China, the *Academia sinica*, founded in 1928 by the Central Government; in France, the National Scientific Fund, constituted in 1930, and the Higher Council of Scientific Research, founded in 1933, both of which are Government institutions; in Italy, the National Research Council, founded by decree of 1923 and since reorganised by further decrees; in Japan, the National Research Council, constituted by an Imperial decree of 1920; in Portugal, *la Junta des Educacao nationale*, founded by a law of 1929. In this connection, we must not forget the Rockefeller Foundation, founded, it is true, in 1913, which has continued its work on these lines since the war. All the institutions, with the exception of the last-named, are instruments created by the community to remedy the unfortunate consequences of the war as regards science, to preserve the intellectual patrimony of nations, and to ensure its development in a changed world.

That similar measures should be necessary in central and eastern Europe, as reorganised and transformed by the Treaties of Peace, is but natural. A whole series of countries have been created or reconstituted, namely, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, and Finland. Certain national territories—Yugoslavia and Roumania—have been enlarged. Others—Austria and Hungary—have been reduced. All these countries had to cope with responsibilities corresponding to their new position in a transformed Europe. The importance they attach to the speedy development of an autonomous intellectual life is to be explained by the rôle of the latter in the formation of a national conscience, and also by the close connection between scientific production and the various branches of national economy. In these States there is a still more marked tendency towards the centralisation of scientific activity, first, because this method facilitates the rapid execution of a cultural programme, and secondly, because there are fewer independent institutions opposing centralisation. But even in these countries there are certain autonomous institutions similar to those mentioned above. Poland, for instance, has given her warm support to the Mianowski Institute, founded in 1881 for

the promotion of Polish science, and reorganised in 1920. A Hungarian law of 1922 created a central union of public collections, with a view to associating Government initiative and private endeavour.

This rapid survey is sufficient indication that the problem of organisation in this field has since the war assumed such proportions that it is possible to speak of a veritable policy of scientific production. In most European countries, the conduct of this policy is in the hands of a senior official of the Ministry of Education, the Director of Higher Education. The duties of this official are varied and numerous. He must command a general view of all important manifestations in the domain of higher education and scientific research. He must promote the independent development of higher culture, in so far as this is a prerequisite of the normal evolution of national scientific production. With a view to providing a sound cultural basis, he must see that the various branches of national economy receive the necessary assistance from scientific quarters; to this end he must endeavour to determine the veritable requirements, to encourage the establishment of laboratories for certain theoretical researches neglected by economic enterprises, but nevertheless indispensable in the interest of applied science. On the other hand, he must see that scientific research is not entirely dominated by economic considerations and must support the interests of such branches as may be temporarily neglected in order to advance the solution of certain urgent problems. He must ensure harmonious collaboration between scientific research and higher education establishments by adapting the chairs to the changing requirements of the various branches. He will constantly be faced by such questions as: what may be the results, omissions, and obstacles noted as far as scientific research is concerned? what are its immediate and future tasks? on what problems should research be concentrated? by what means should such concentration be furthered?

A gigantic task. The responsibility of a director of higher education is a heavy one. The measures taken may prejudice the future of a given branch, and—as certain branches are interdependent—of a given aspect of the cultural life of his country. It is impossible immediately to estimate the effect of such measures. Experiments are dangerous and expensive. It is evident, in the circumstances, that it is impossible to underrate the advantage to be derived from experiments already made in other countries. It may suffice to recall the effect of Alexander von Humboldt's journey to Paris in 1807 on the organisation of natural science in Germany, or the reorganisation of the French university system on the basis of the German experiment. Experiments in smaller countries are particularly deserving of attention. A limited territory diminishes the risks attendant upon such experiments.

*Necessity of Personal Relations.*—To acquire the necessary knowledge as regards the experience gained by other countries, personal contact is essential between the responsible officials of the various States. Such books or articles as exist on recent developments in this field are for the



most part written by persons who do not play an active part in the direction of affairs and deal with matters of the past. The solution of the burning problems of the moment, surrounded as they are by factors which the pen is often unable to reproduce, can only be found in such living and personal contact as is furnished by the regular meetings of the directors of higher education. The members of this committee are those who are best informed on this question. They are experienced in the daily routine of university affairs and are used to being called upon to take decisions. These relations between colleagues offer, moreover, indisputable advantages of an intellectual and psychological order. Their principal value consists in the discussion of an experience which varies according to the traditions and the economic, political, and cultural situation of the different countries. The experience gained in the course of the two meetings of directors of higher education held at the Paris Institute shows the value of these personal relations. The participants were enabled to acquaint themselves not only with details of university administration, but with what is more important than the actual facts—the reasons for certain measures—based upon intimate knowledge of national traditions, national psychology, and peculiarities of technical administration. The discussion on national differences in the field of higher education can but further the comprehension of each director for his own special task.

For it must be quite clear that this international body is not striving toward a nebulous goal or a far distant consummation; it is taking its stand upon solid ground, and desires above all to serve the interests of university systems organised on a national basis. The questions discussed at these meetings have been raised with some degree of urgency in all countries: they include the exaggerated number of university degrees and unemployment in intellectual circles. How are the directors to deal with this problem? What solutions have already been applied? How can instruction and research be co-ordinated within the universities? Is it wise, despite new developments, to keep to the traditional system of faculties, or is there a better way of promoting the advance of new branches of science? Do the existing chairs correspond to modern requirements? What are the methods applied in the different countries for recruiting a sufficient number of young scientists, etc.?

*Certain Aspects of International Organisation.*—The directors have, it has been seen, noted that each country is pursuing a veritable scientific policy aimed at safeguarding its national independence in this field. But they have also learned that, over and above national independence, there are certain specific problems of scientific organisation imposed upon each country by its cultural and political traditions and by its economic requirements; that certain research work may usefully be pursued in one country only; that other researches are more easily conducted in one country than in another, on account of natural conditions or the existence of special laboratories. It is therefore evident that a natural distribution already exists and that the general application of this principle can but

assist the development of science. This is all the more obvious when the problems to be studied are of moment to mankind as a whole and demand simultaneous research in various countries. These circumstances have given rise to the creation of the international unions for scientific research and the international congresses mentioned above; and the exchanges of views between the responsible directors of national scientific production aim at replacing the empirical method by a solidly established and well-thought-out system of international research. In other words, the synthesis of national science policies which the meetings of the directors have made it possible to establish should lead to the formulation of an international policy in the field of science.

### SOME ASPECTS OF UNIVERSITY ORGANISATION IN FRANCE, GREAT BRITAIN, AND ITALY

Valuable comparisons of the university organisation in France, Great Britain, and Italy were made by representatives of these countries at the second meeting of the directors of higher education, held at the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation on April 28 and 29, 1933. The following summary of the debate is of special interest in view of the fact that the Institute is preparing for a third meeting—scheduled for the spring of 1934—comprehensive material on the university systems and research institutes of ten selected countries, in order to enable the directors to compare the educational policies of the different States.

*University Organisation in France.*—M. CAVALIER, Director of Higher Education in the French Ministry of Education, explained that the French universities possessed widely differing characteristics, according to the number of students, the subjects studied, geographical conditions, etc. . . . These differences were, however, superficial and did not imply the existence of constitutional or administrative differences, as, for instance, in England. . . .

To comprehend the present system, which included two types of establishment—the university or group type and the special school or college dealing with a given branch and not attached to a university—it was necessary, the speaker said, to go back to the French Revolution. The word “university” had then been suppressed, and for several years the country had hesitated between the two above-mentioned conceptions.



The immediate result under or after the Revolution was the creation of special schools, such as the *Collège de France*, the Natural History Museum, the *École normale supérieure*, the Polytechnical School, the technical engineering colleges, such as the *Ponts et Chaussées*, the *École des Mines*, etc. . . .

The Faculties were revived under Napoleon, with a view to standardising the guarantees governing the exercise of certain professions and centralising examination in the hands of the State. . . . Most of the Faculties began as examining bodies for conferring State medical, law, and teaching degrees. A State diploma is at the same time a licence for the exercise of a profession. . . . And this circumstance justified State intervention in an educational system which was designed to lead to the exercise of professions of a public character.

. . . The Faculty was, M. CAVALIER reminded his hearers, a Government organisation supported by the State. Fees were paid to the State; the personnel was appointed by the State. . . .

The law of 1916 constituted the universities in their present form, grouping the Faculties under a joint Council, similar to the Board of Trustees in American and British universities, but with this difference, that the members of the Council are elected by the professors. . . .

The university budget, M. CAVALIER explained, was constituted by the students' fees (which were no longer paid to the State); by State and local subsidies; by donations and legacies.

. . . The speaker emphasised the dual character of the French university, which was a combination of the old French Faculty and an Anglo-Saxon system. This had resulted in the formation of two categories of personnel: State officials, paid by the State on the State budget . . . and personnel engaged by the university and paid on its own budget. . . .

As regards studies and examinations, the same observation applied. The Faculties continued their courses of medicine, law, etc., culminating in a State diploma, and it was therefore natural that the State should impose the various conditions, period of study, and so forth. . . . But the universities, being financially independent, were free to make arrangements for courses of a scientific or technical character based upon geographical or other necessities. . . . In such cases, the degree was a university degree, conferred by the rector and not by the French State.

. . . The speaker, however, emphasised that the universities were under State supervision and had to submit any new scheme of study to the competent ministry. . . .

M. CAVALIER described in considerable detail the position of university professors and the methods of appointment. There were two grades: the regular professor and the Reader or *Maître de conférences* in science and letters corresponding to the *agrégé* in medicine and law. . . .

A candidate for the higher educational career generally began as *maître de conférences* or *agrégé*, being promoted later to a regular professorship. In medicine and law, the appointments to these posts were on a competitive basis; in science and letters, the system was different. . . .

In earlier days, the minister himself or the director of higher education designated the successful candidate. Nowadays, an Advisory Committee of Higher Education, comprising representatives of the different Faculties, drew up lists for each branch, and it was from these lists, when a vacancy occurred, that the Minister made his choice. . . .

M. CAVALIER went on to describe the method for the appointment of regular or official professors. In principle, the Faculty was consulted. Its proposals were considered by a permanent section of the *Conseil supérieur de l'Instruction publique*, which in its turn laid proposals before the Minister. The appointment was embodied in a decree, signed by the Minister and the President of the Republic.

Further details concerned appointments for special courses and to chairs created by universities. . . .

As regards the appointment and the functions of the rector, the French system differed considerably from that of other countries. In France, the rector was not only the head of the university, but at the same time the representative of the Minister, that is, his delegate for all questions concerning higher, technical, primary, and secondary education in a given district. He accordingly combined functions which, in Germany, devolved upon two persons—the *Rector Magnificus* and the curator. He represented the Government and also the university. The rector of a university is nominated by presidential decree on the proposal of the Minister.

*University Organisation in Italy.*—M. FRASCHERELLI, Director-General of Higher Education in Italy, touched briefly upon the development of the Italian universities up to the educational reform ratified under the Fascist regime by the Royal Decree of September 30, 1923.

The Italian universities were, he said, of a strictly scientific character. Italian degrees did not entitle their holder to exercise a profession. The universities enjoyed administrative and didactic autonomy, i.e. they administered their finances and drew up their scientific curricula on the basis of special statutes approved separately for each university by the Minister of National Education.

As compared with the French universities, freedom of study was the distinguishing feature of the Italian system. Otherwise, there was considerable similarity. . . . In Italy, it was possible to open an establishment of higher education, subject to the Government's approval of a draft statute and evidence that the necessary funds were forthcoming. . . . The Government reserved its right of inspection and could close any courses it considered unsatisfactory.

Universities and institutes were free to organise their instruction as they desired, within the framework of their statutes. Each university could vary its list of Faculties, and the latter also enjoyed entire freedom of organisation, subject to the advice of the Higher Council of National Education and the approval of the Minister.

This freedom was also extended to the students, who could select and prepare their plan of study. . . .

A characteristic feature of the recent legislation was the institution of



a State examination for university graduates desiring to exercise a profession. . . .

Italy possessed three types of university: (a) Royal Universities entirely supported by the State; (b) Royal Universities partly supported by the State, established by special convention between the State and local institutions; (c) Universities entirely supported by local and private institutions.

Appointments to chairs were made on the following principle: a list of three candidates was prepared by a special commission on the basis of competitive examination. One of the candidates was selected by the university with the vacant chair; the other two remained for two years on a waiting list and were given the preference in the event of another vacancy occurring in the same branch. . . .

The *agrégés* or *liberi docenti* were appointed by commissions set up by the Higher Council of National Education, the appointment being in the form of a ministerial decree.

M. FRASCHERELLI went on to describe the organisation of the different Faculties and the special conditions for certain degrees and State examinations.

In reply to a suggestion that freedom of organisation might lead to duplication or omissions in regard to certain branches, the speaker drew attention to the fact that the Government could in such cases intervene with a decree for the creation of new chairs.

*University Organisation in Great Britain.*—Sir FRANK HEATH, Honorary Director of the Universities Bureau of the British Empire, said that Great Britain possessed three departments dealing with education: the Board of Education for England and Wales; the Department of Education for Scotland (depending on the Secretary of State for Scotland); and the Department of Education of Northern Ireland, an organ of the Government of Northern Ireland. In all three sections, the universities were independent of the Government and the ministries, but there were nevertheless certain relations between the State and the universities.

The departments of education were in the first place concerned with the secondary teachers' training colleges. These sections of the university received subsidies, generally in the form of scholarships. To some extent, therefore, they depended financially on the Government. Since the economic crisis, there had been a tendency to reduce the amount spent on scholarships. The agricultural colleges received grants from the Boards of Agriculture.

The most important part of the State grant came directly from the Treasury—which took its decisions on the recommendation of a special advisory committee known as the Universities Grants Committee, a body dealing with all universities in Great Britain, but not with those in Northern Ireland. This body, which was composed of scientists who were no longer attached to a university, made its proposals once every five years. Towards the end of this period, it visited the universities in order to gain an idea of their needs. It then laid before the Treasury its

suggestions as to the distribution of the State grant. The grant was unconditional, but the Committee presented observations in its report. Should its recommendations prove fruitless, the grant could be reduced during a later period of five years. . . .

The Treasury grant to the universities of England, Wales, and Scotland amounted annually to £1,800,000. . . . A certain part of this sum was reserved for unforeseen expenses, such as those attendant upon the opening of students' hostels and a national pension scheme for the staff of establishments of higher education. . . .

Sir FRANK HEATH described the effects of the economic crisis on the universities and furnished the meeting with certain details concerning the British medical degrees.

To practise medicine in Great Britain, it was, he said, necessary to possess a degree of the London Royal College of Surgeons, or the London Royal College of Physicians, or of similar colleges at Edinburgh, Dublin, or Glasgow. The authorisation to practise depended on the General Medical Council.

This *exposé* was followed by an exchange of views between the different members of the meeting on the characteristic features of the British, French, Italian, and American systems.

## BROADCASTING AND PEACE

### PRELIMINARY DRAFT CONVENTION

In accordance with the request of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, endorsed by the Assembly of the League of Nations, the International Institute convened a drafting committee on November 24 and 25, 1933, under the chairmanship of M. ARNOLD RAESTAD, doctor of law and former Norwegian Minister of Foreign Affairs, to elaborate a preliminary draft text based upon appropriate juridical formulae.

Recognising the interest attaching to the international problems raised by the use of broadcasting, the League of Nations on September 24, 1931, voted a resolution recommending that the enquiry undertaken by the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation should be extended to all international questions arising out of the use of broadcasting from the point of view of friendly relations between nations. The Conference for the Limitation and Reduction of Armaments was apprised of these problems as envisaged within the framework of moral disarmament.

Pursuant to the Assembly resolution, the International Committee on



Intellectual Co-operation authorised the Institute to convene a committee of experts whose duty it would be to examine the conditions to be fulfilled by agreements relating to broadcasting as a means of promoting peace, to study existing agreements and, eventually, to consider the conditions in which a draft international convention could be prepared.

After considering a report on the work of the experts submitted by the Institute to its fifteenth Plenary Session, the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation instructed the Institute to have a text prepared by qualified authorities and to communicate it to Governments with a view to the framing of a draft convention which might subsequently be laid before the official authorities for approval. This resolution was endorsed by the 1933 Assembly.

The preliminary draft text of the convention<sup>1</sup> was prepared by the drafting committee in accordance with the guiding principles contained in the recommendations of the committee of experts,<sup>2</sup> and with the help of the advice given to the Institute, during the preparatory stage of the enquiry, by several eminent jurists, in particular by M. B. C. J. LODER, former President of the Permanent Court of International Justice.

The considerations advanced by the drafting committee with regard to certain clauses may be resumed as follows:

Allowing itself to be guided by the main principles formulated by the committee of experts, the drafting committee did not think it possible to produce a text generally forbidding broadcasts of a nature to disturb friendly international relations or calculated to offend the legitimate feelings of a foreign people. Such engagements would run the risk of becoming inoperative. In the articles of this preliminary draft, an endeavour has accordingly been made to ensure the repression only of manifestly serious offences, for example, incitement to war or to acts constituting a menace to the domestic security of another country, and the intentional broadcasting of inaccurate or misleading information of a nature to compromise good international undertaking.

The experts unanimously agreed that it was chiefly by positive action designed to develop and facilitate broadcasts making known the civilisation and the conditions of life of other nations that wireless could contribute to the establishment of a spirit of mutual understanding between the peoples. The drafting committee therefore made a point of including in its text clauses which require Governments to see that their broadcasting undertakings are actuated by this spirit and act accordingly.

<sup>1</sup> See Annex IV.

<sup>2</sup> The results of the work of the committee of experts have been published in the Intellectual Co-operation Series, under the title *Broadcasting and Peace, Studies and Draft International Agreements*. Paris, 1933.

## INTERNATIONAL STUDENT ORGANISATIONS

The sixth annual meeting of delegates of the International Student Organisations was held, as usual, at the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, under the presidency of M. WERNER PICHT, Principal Secretary at the Institute. The delegates present were M. ROGER MOTZ, Secretary-General of the Administrative Board of the International Confederation of Students; Mr. J. THOMAS, Vice-Chairman of the International Student Service; Madame M. L. PUECH, Chairman of the Intellectual Co-operation Committee of the International Federation of University Women; Mlle SUZANNE DE DIETRICH, Vice-President of the World Student Christian Federation; M. JEAN DUPUY, Chairman of the International University Federation for the League of Nations; M. RUDI SALAT, Administrative Secretary of *Pax Romana*. M. M. L. PERLZWEIG, Chairman of the World Union of Jewish Students, prevented at the last moment from attending the committee, expressed his regret and emphasised his desire to collaborate. There were further present M. G. G. K"LLMAN, Member of Section at the Secretariat of the League of Nations, and M. E. LAJTI, Secretary at the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation.

### 1. *Work of the International Student Organisations.*

The delegates gave a survey of the work done by the organisations since the meeting of April 1933 of the Committee of Representatives of the International Student Organisations. This review made it possible to determine the main characteristics of the problems with which the organisations have at present to cope. With the exception of the International University Federation for the League of Nations, all the organisations held their annual meetings during the months following the April session. At these gatherings, the principal tendency was to devote the least time possible to the discussion of administrative questions and to concentrate upon the study of certain problems corresponding to the spheres of interest of the different federations. The formation of professional groups over and above the system of national representation is a further symptom of this preference for a joint study of special problems. Examples of this tendency are the creation of an international committee of law students and a proposed congress of students of agriculture, under the auspices of the International Confederation of Students; the Social Secretariat and the Medical Section of *Pax Romana*. The study conferences organised by the International Student Service constitute a further manifestation of the same order.

The question of students unable to pursue their studies in their native countries engaged the attention of all the federations represented on the Committee of the International Student Organisations, the steps taken in this connection differing according to the character and means of action of the various bodies. That the most systematic proceedings in this field should have been those initiated by the International Student Service was but natural. At its meeting at Luziensteig, it founded an autonomous committee to assist refugee students, the help given



being of a material (scholarships) and moral character. The International Federation of University Women is also taking an active part in this work.

A scheme for the creation of an international student travel organisation with the participation of several of the international student organisations was postponed for the moment in view of the unfavourable economic situation. On the other hand, it was unanimously agreed that every nerve should be strained to collect the necessary funds for the creation of an international university sanatorium at Leysin. The meeting requested the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation to assure the Committee for an International University Sanatorium of the firm resolve of the International Student Organisations to give it their moral and material support.

#### 2. *List of Student Hostels, Foyers, and Clubs*

The latest edition of this list was published in 1930 by the World Student Christian Federation. In view of numerous requests and the necessity for bringing up to date certain information, the Federation is of opinion that a new edition would be most desirable. It would, however, be unable to publish a new list unless expenses—about 8,000 francs—were shared by the other members of the Committee, who are equally interested in the matter. A discussion showed that the various organisations preferred to prepare their own lists for the special requirements of their members. They nevertheless wish to reckon upon the assistance of the other bodies represented, in particular, upon that of the International Student Service, which is studying the whole question of Student Homes. The International Student Service has just published, under the title *Studentenhäuser*, a report of seventy-one pages on student homes in Great Britain, the Scandinavian countries, Germany, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Italy, France, Spain, the United States, and India.

#### 3. *International Student Press Committee*

Acting upon a resolution adopted at the eighth session of the Committee of Representatives of the International Student Organisations (April 4 and 5, 1933), recommending international collaboration by student organs of all shades of opinion, the International Confederation of Students, at its Venice congress, discussed measures to give effect to this resolution.

The conclusions of the discussion may be summarised as follows:

- (a) the exchange of student publications should be more actively organised;
- (b) the student press should serve the cause of moral disarmament;
- (c) a student press card for representatives of student papers should be established by agreement between the International Student Organisations;
- (d) the student press should devote special attention to the defence of the corporative interests of students, and in particular to the campaign against unemployment among university graduates.

The delegates of the International Student Organisations noted with satisfaction the conclusions of the Venice Congress. It congratulated the Confederation on the International Student Press Exhibition organised on that occasion. It decided to include the proposals of the Venice Congress in the agenda of the next meeting of the Committee of Representatives of International Student Organisations, to which the International Federation of Journalists will be invited. The members of the Committee undertook severally to create a special student press service to prepare the discussion and generally to deal with press questions arising within their organisations. *Pax Romana* already possesses an International Catholic Student Press Secretariat (125, rue Meurein, Lille). The International Confederation is arranging for the publication, once every two months, with the financial support of the Belgian *Fondation Universitaire*, of a very complete summary of the student press of the different countries, to which the other organisations represented on the Committee will contribute. The International Student Service has decided to organise a higher course of international journalism, to be held at Geneva next July.

#### 4. *International Student Identity Card*

The meeting noted with satisfaction that *Pax Romana* had ratified the agreement between its delegates and those of the International Confederation of Students concerning the issue to members of the *Pax Romana* of an international student identity card. It regretted, on the other hand, that the World Union of Jewish Students had been unable to confirm a provisional agreement of the same kind. M. MORZ announced that a new type of identity card with the modification proposed by the Institute was being printed.

#### 5. *List of Dates reserved in 1934 for the Congresses and Meetings of the International Student Organisations*

##### *International Confederation of Students:*

- Council Meeting, Madrid, January.
- Annual Congress, Nottingham, August (after the meeting of the International Student Service).
- Students' International Winter Sports Competitions, St. Moritz, January.
- University International Championships, Budapest, August.

##### *International Student Service:*

- Annual General Conference, Bouffémont, near Paris, July 27th–August 3rd.
- Economic Conference of British, French, German, and Italian Students, Bristol, week before Easter.
- Franco-Spanish Conference, Madrid, week after Easter.
- Course of Journalism, Geneva, July 9th–19th.
- Conference of young Belgian, Dutch, French, German, and Swiss Jurists, Luxemburg, beginning of February or at Whitsuntide.
- Balkan Conference, Bucharest, probably at the end of August.



*International Federation of University Women:*

Meeting of Council and Committees, Budapest, week before Easter.

*World Student Christian Federation:*

Meeting of Executive Committee, August.  
Conference of Theologians, Sweden, January.  
Annual Student Conference, August.

*International University League of Nations Federation:*

Annual Congress, end of December 1933-beginning of January 1934.

*Pax Romana:*

International Pilgrimage to Rome, March 27th, April 4th.  
International Work Camp, Grisons, Switzerland, August.

6. *Date and Agenda of the Ninth Session of the Committee of Representatives of International Student Organisations*

The meeting realised that the discussion of subjects, however interesting, having no organic relation to the functioning of the International Student Organisations as such, might not justify the convocation of a plenary session of the Committee; and certain delegates expressed some doubt as to the utility of summoning a meeting of the International Student Organisations during a period which did not seem particularly favourable for international manifestations. These apprehensions were, however, dispelled in the course of the discussion, and the meeting reached the unanimous conclusion that an interruption of the plenary sessions, which had hitherto been held annually, might produce a disastrous effect at a moment when the sense of responsibility towards the international community is only too frequently questioned. It expressed the conviction that the present difficulties called for resolute action on the part of the student organisations, and the mobilisation of all their available resources in the service of international university co-operation, since the special problems inherent in the situation imposed upon the student organisations new duties which the Committee would have to examine.

The meeting accordingly expressed the desire that the Committee might meet in the spring of 1934 and select as principal subject for discussion the *effects of the crisis of international intellectual relations on the activity of the international organisations members of the Committee*; in the opinion of several delegates, certain of these effects were by no means of an exclusively negative character.

The Institute was asked to prepare the discussion by defining with the necessary precision, in agreement with the members of the Committee, the questions whose discussion might elucidate the various aspects of the subject selected.

Subject to approval by the Executive Committee of the International Committee of Intellectual Co-operation, it is proposed that the Committee of Representatives should meet on April 16 and 17, 1934.

The Committee will, moreover, have to consider the constitution of an international student press committee, as mentioned above.

On the other hand, the meeting did not feel able to approve a proposal submitted by M. DUPUY to the effect that the April session should study remedies for unemployment among the younger members of intellectual circles; it considered that the solution of this problem depended upon economic and political factors which exceeded its competence.

7. *Miscellaneous Questions*

The chairman informed the meeting of the steps taken by the National University Offices under Resolution IV of the joint meeting of their directors with the Committee of Representatives of International Student Organisations (March 31, 1931), recommending the Offices to urge universities in their respective countries to include, each year, in one of the official documents distributed to students, a summary list of the principal publications on studies abroad, holiday courses, and international scholarships. The meeting noted with satisfaction that the object of the resolution had been achieved in most countries with a National University Office, either by the inclusion of the list in university publications or by its distribution by the National Office. The meeting thought that this arrangement was preferable to that recently suggested by Professor REMME, director of one of the Offices, that the Institute should publish a uniform list which the Offices would distribute to students. The delegates seized this opportunity of thanking the directors of the Offices and of requesting them to continue their action.

Finally, the delegates were asked to contribute to the half-yearly Bulletin of the Institute, entitled *Students Abroad*. They were requested to furnish not only information on work for foreign students done by groups and Offices depending on the International Student Organisations, but also suggestions with a view to developing the efficiency of organisations working for students in foreign countries. Such suggestions might form the subject of correspondence to be published in the part of the Bulletin reserved for that purpose.



## THE INTERNATIONAL MUSEUM OFFICE

The Committee of the International Museum Office met on December 6th and 7th, at the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, with Sir CECIL HARCOURT SMITH, His Britannic Majesty's Inspector of Works of Art, in the chair.

There were further present M. D. BAUD-BOVY, Chairman of the Federal Fine Arts Committee (Switzerland); M. F.-J. SANCHEZ Y CANTON, Director of the Prado Museum, Madrid; M. RICHARD DUPIERREUX, Professor at the *Institut des Arts décoratifs*, Brussels; M. AXEL GAUFFIN, Director-General of the Stockholm *Nationalmuseum*; M. JEAN GUIFFREY, Curator at the Louvre; M. LOUIS HAUTECOEUR, Curator of National Museums, Paris; Sir ERIC MACLAGAN, Director of the Victoria and Albert Museum, London; M. FRANCESCO PELLATI, Italian Inspector-General of Fine Arts; Dr. SCHMIDT-DEGENER, Director-General of the *Rijksmuseum*, Amsterdam.

The Committee's work concerned more especially the technical preparation of a museographical conference to be held in Madrid next October at the invitation of the Spanish Government. The questions on the agenda include the architectural programme of art museums, internal arrangements, lighting, heating, and other relevant matters. The conference will discuss the adaptation of ancient monuments for museum purposes, the presentation of works of art and the various systems for the presentation of collections, as well as the organisation of reserves and collections of studies—matters which are of interest both to art historians and to research workers. The programme also includes a certain number of questions raised by additions to public collections and that of material for exhibition—from the point of view of presentation and from that of the visitor. The conference will coincide with an exhibition of material illustrating the various points in discussion.

### PRESERVATION OF HISTORICAL MONUMENTS

A committee of experts summoned by the International Museums Office met at the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation on November 21st and 22nd, to study the programme of the International Committee on Historical Monuments, whose constitution, in connection with the Office, was decided upon by the 1933 Assembly of the League of Nations.

The chair was taken by M. ROBERTO PARIBENI, former Director-General of Antiquities and Fine Arts, Member of the Italian Royal Academy. There were further present Messrs. RICARDO DE ORUETA Y DUARTE, the Spanish Director-General of Fine Arts; LEODEGAR PETRIN, President of the *Bundesdenkmalamt*, Vienna; RALEIGH RADFORD, Inspector of Historical Monuments, representing H.M. Office of Works (Great Britain); and LOUIS HAUTECOEUR, Curator of National Museums, Paris.

The experts defined as follows the sphere of action of the new committee:

- (a) Moral and educational action.
- (b) Legislative and administrative action.
- (c) Technical action.
- (d) Creation of an international information centre on the protection and preservation of historical monuments.

A detailed statement of the programme (the text of which will be published in next number) will be prepared by the secretariat of the International Museums Office and communicated to Governments, who will at the same time be requested to nominate their representatives on the committee.



RECENT PUBLICATIONS  
OF THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF  
INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION

LE RÔLE INTELLECTUEL DE LA PRESSE. By Sanin Cano, Henry de Jouvenel, Kingsley Martin, Paul Scott Mowrer, Friedrich Sieburg. 1933. 230 pages. Price: 18 frs. French only.

This volume is the first of a series dealing with the results of an enquiry conducted by the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation among leading members of journalistic circles with a view to determining the essential aspects of the contribution of the Press to international understanding.

*Le Rôle intellectuel de la Presse* was submitted to the second Conference of Official Press Bureaux and Press Representatives (Madrid, November 7 to 11, 1933), which adopted the following resolution:

The Conference,

Having considered the first and very remarkable volume published by the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation on *Le Rôle intellectuel de la Presse*, which, it desires, may be translated into several languages and distributed as widely as possible;

Warmly congratulates the Institute on the favourable initial results of this enquiry;

And desires that the enquiry may be as successfully continued, in order to develop through the Press better mutual acquaintance between the peoples.

L'AVENIR DE LA CULTURE. 1933. 330 pages. Price: 18 frs. French only.

The second of a series dealing with the exchanges of views on general questions of civilisation and culture, organised periodically by the Permanent Arts and Letters Committee of the League of Nations, between distinguished representatives of the intellectual order.

Following the Conversation on Goethe, held in 1932 in Frankfort-on-Main, the Conversation on the Future of Culture took place at Madrid from May 3 to 7, 1933, at the invitation of the Spanish Government.

The following persons have contributed to this volume: VIGGO BROENDAL, AUGUSTIN CALVET, MME CURIE-SKLODOWSKA, JULIO DANTAS, G. ESTRADA, EDWIN M. GAY, J. B. S. HALDANE, PAUL LANGEVIN, OTTO LEHMANN, SALVADOR DE MADARIAGA, G. MARAÑON, MANUEL GARCIA MORENTE, GEORGES OPRESKO, F. ORESTANO, H. PINDER, JULES ROMAINS, F. SEVERI, JOSEF STRZYGOWSKI, KAROL SZYMANOWSKI, MIGUEL DE UNAMUNO, HÉLÈNE VACAESCO, PAUL VALÉRY.

STUDENTS ABROAD. Bulletin of Organisations concerned with Students Abroad. No. 5. November 1933. 49 pages. English and French editions.

This number describes recent activities of the student organisations, national university offices, and other institutions on behalf of students abroad. A special article deals with the situation of Chinese students in various countries. Some space is devoted to measures taken by the university authorities of certain countries to stem the influx of foreign students unable to continue their studies at home.

The Correspondence Section deals with facilities granted students by railway companies.

Reviews of recent publications on the question of foreign study are also a feature of this number.

Annex I

RESOLUTIONS ON THE WORK OF INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION  
ADOPTED BY THE FOURTEENTH ASSEMBLY OF THE LEAGUE OF  
NATIONS ON OCTOBER 9, 1933

The Assembly,

After taking note of the report submitted to the Council and Assembly by the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation on its fifteenth session:

(1) Fully shares the views expressed by the Council in its resolution of September 22, 1933, as to the value of the work performed by the International Organisation for Intellectual Co-operation during the past year and expresses its gratification at the excellent results of the work of the plenary Committee, of the various Committees under it, and of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation;

Wishes to emphasise the importance of the method of exchanges of correspondence and the value of "Conversations" such as that held at Frankfort on Goethe and at Madrid in May 1933 regarding the future of civilisation;

Trusts that this experiment will be continued;

(2) Fully recognises the value to the League itself of disinterested studies based on a spirit of scientific impartiality, such as those carried out with regard to State intervention in economic life; approves the continuation of this work and the execution of the plan adopted by the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation on Professor Shotwell's proposal for the co-ordination of studies in the field of social and political sciences;

(3) Approves the programme of work for 1933-34 based on the resolutions of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and the Sub-Committee of Experts on the Instruction of Youth;

(4) Requests the Governments to assist the Committee in carrying out its lofty task by supporting those organisations and persons who in the various countries are helping to carry out the programme;

(5) Endorses the resolution of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation drawing the attention of Governments to the regrettable effects that further budgetary restrictions weighing particularly heavily on national educational and scientific research organisations might have on the level of contemporary culture;

(6) Adopts the Committee's resolution concerning the preliminary draft Convention on Mutual Assistance between Governments with a view to the return of works of art illicitly removed from the respective national artistic heritages;

Requests the Secretary-General to transmit this preliminary draft to the Governments for their observations;

(7) Recommends to the various Governments the proposal of the International Museums Office that an International Historical Monuments Commission be set up;

(8) Requests the Secretary-General to draw the attention of States signatories to the Rome Act of June 2, 1928, which have not yet ratified it to the importance of the prompt application of that Convention;

(9) Congratulates the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation on the action taken by it in pursuance of the resolution of the Assembly at its twelfth ordinary session regarding the study of the international aspects of broadcasting, considers that the work in progress is of real value, thanks the broadcasting undertakings and the International Broadcasting Union for their assistance, and trusts that the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation will shortly be in a position to submit



to the Governments, as a basis of discussion, the draft text contemplated by the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation;

(10) Approves the addition by the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation of atlases and dictionaries to the list of books to which the procedure laid down in the "Casares Resolution" on the revision of school text-books (1932 text) will be applicable;

(11) Notes the proposals relating to moral disarmament framed by the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and, considering their great importance and practical scope, asks the Conference for the Limitation and Reduction of Armaments to use them as far as possible as a basis in establishing the final texts to be adopted.

## Annex II

### REPORT ON INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION ADOPTED BY THE FOURTEENTH SESSION OF THE ASSEMBLY OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

*Rapporteur:* M. JEAN MISTLER (France).

The Assembly has already been informed, in the report of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, of the work done in the course of the year and the principal results achieved. I shall therefore confine myself to indicating the general lines of the programme framed for next year, and to drawing the Assembly's attention to the results that it may expect from this form of co-operation, which is essential for the future of peace.

The Intellectual Co-operation Organisation has broached this year, apart from numerous technical questions, certain problems the study of which is an important contribution to the establishment of friendly international relations. The Covenant presupposes intellectual *rapprochement* as a basis and as a plan of action. Hence, the League of Nations must devote part of its activities to the work of ensuring mutual understanding. The Intellectual Co-operation Organisation has begun, with the help of leading personalities, to trace the outlines of this activity in exchanges of views which range from the correspondence (open letters) to the holding of committees or conferences devoted to the scientific and disinterested study of the problems which are to-day commanding general attention. It proposes in this way to give direct assistance to the endeavours towards international organisation which are being made by the League of Nations. This activity must be pursued in the course of the coming months. I hope that it will continue to enjoy the support which it has already received from several Governments and a number of institutions, and I am glad, in this connection, to thank the Spanish Government very warmly on the Assembly's behalf for welcoming at Madrid, under the auspices of the Committee on Arts and Letters, a brilliant "conversation" on the future of civilisation. The Assembly will no doubt also wish to associate itself with my thanks to the British Committee for its generous co-operation in

the International Studies Conference held at London last June to study the problem of the intervention of the State in economic life.

The various activities of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation gave rise to a series of publications issued by the Institute, which thus places at the disposal of all the circles concerned the enquiries, comparative studies, and debates conducted by the committees and executive organs subordinate to the International Committee. I would mention in particular the two volumes of correspondence entitled *Why War?* and the *League of Minds*; the report of the "conversation" devoted to the future of civilisation, the volumes on State intervention in economic life, and a series of technical studies, of which I only mention the principal: revision of school text-books, popular libraries and workers' spare time, international understanding through youth (interchanges and international travel), school broadcasting, broadcasting and peace, etc. This latter volume, prepared at the express request of the twelfth Assembly after consultation with the directors of the important broadcasting undertakings and of the International Broadcasting Union, publishes draft agreements between Governments and wireless companies which have been approved by the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation. These texts will again be submitted to it next year in final form for transmission to Governments and to the organisations concerned. It is to be hoped that in this way a useful contribution will be made towards a better understanding between the peoples.

In the course of an interesting exchange of views, to which the observations of M. Motta, M. Politis, M. Holsti, and M. Komarnicki gave rise in the Sixth Committee, it was recognised that the proposals for moral disarmament put forward by the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation bear witness at the same time to a high ideal and a desire for practical achievement. Consequently, one of the resolutions submitted to the Assembly draws the attention of the Conference for the Limitation and Reduction of Armaments to the importance of these proposals.

The Assembly will further allow me to mention among the Organisation's activities the development of co-operation with the Chinese Government in connection with the reorganisation of public education. A Mission of Chinese educational experts visited the principal European countries, where it was welcomed by the Ministries of Education and the National Committees on intellectual co-operation. The results of this study tour were found so satisfactory that the Committee recommends the same system of visits and collective interchanges for European officials.

In October 1932, the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation was asked by the Assembly of the League of Nations, on the proposal of M. de Tesson, to study the question of the intellectual rôle of the Press.

The Assembly emphasised the influence exercised by the Press on the education of the masses and the powerful aid which can be expected from it for raising their intellectual standard. It also recognised the need for examining the methods whereby the Press could promote better mutual understanding between nations by circulating more complete information on the different peoples, their culture and the part which each plays in the general movement of world progress. To meet the Assembly's wishes, the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation thought it desirable to seek the views of qualified journalists and to publish their suggestions. It therefore approached M. B. Sanin Cano, of the *Nacion*, Buenos Aires; M. Henry de Jouvenel, former Chief Editor of the *Matin*; Mr. Kingsley Martin, of the *New Statesman and Nation*; Mr. Paul Scott Mowrer, of the *Chicago Daily News*; M. F. Sieburg, of the *Frankfurter Zeitung*.



Several replies have already been received, and the Institute will transmit them to the Press Conference which is to be held next autumn at Madrid.

The Assembly has once more stressed the importance of this work of intellectual co-operation in approving the resolution submitted to it this year by M. de Tesson.

Among recent proposals, the one advocating the working-out of Professor James T. Shotwell's proposals deserves to be specially mentioned. It marks the Committee's desire, by prudently but regularly extending its field of action, to enter upon the study of social and political sciences in their bearing on international relations. This very interesting proposal of Professor Shotwell's will enable the enquiry conducted by the Educational Information Centre of Geneva on the scientific study of international relations to be pursued and extended.

Lastly, I would draw the special attention of the Assembly to a resolution relating to the draft Convention prepared by the International Museums Office on the return of works of art illicitly removed from the respective national artistic heritages.

The number and diversity of the resolutions submitted to the Assembly are a proof of the efficacy of the methods employed to conduct with limited resources the work entrusted to the Intellectual Co-operation Committee and its executive organs, the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, the Educational Cinematographic Institute, and the Secretariat of the Organisation. Increasingly close contact is being established between the chief national administrations, particularly as regards all stages of education, from the primary school to the university and from infants to adults. This also applies to the Fine Arts Administrations and the main organisation in each country dealing with intellectual questions. Lastly, the study, in conjunction with specialist institutions, of the various aspects of authors' rights is proceeding. I would urge you to impress once more upon the Governments the necessity of ratifying the Act of Rome. M. Piola-Caselli, underlining the importance of this action, also showed the value of the new proposals contemplated by the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation concerning the protection of inventors. The Committee has asked that a new clause to this effect should be included in the Paris Convention for the protection of industrial property.

The increasingly important part played by the National Committees on intellectual co-operation clearly shows that their work as a whole is based on the active participation of the circles concerned in every country. This year, the representatives of five National Committees were invited to attend the Committee's session. This practice will be continued in future and will strengthen still further the ties existing between the League and the national organisations of intellectual co-operation.

But the work of intellectual co-operation is not characterised solely by progress in technical collaboration. As we have seen, the Committee has resolutely attacked, in accordance with the wishes of its sponsors, the whole problem of the exchange of ideas and the defence of spiritual values. This task, the results of which will only ripen in times to come, must be considered of the same importance as problems of technical organisation. In fact, the surest method would remain without value if it was not put into practice on a field stripped of those deep misunderstandings which are the sad legacies of historical rivalries.

Brief mention must also be made of the work done by the Educational Cinematographic Institute, whose report to the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation was unanimously approved.

The Institute has continued its work of collecting and disseminating information by means of its publications, such as its monthly review, the *International Review*

of *Educational Cinematography*, and its bi-monthly *Information Bulletin*, and by preparing an important cinematographic encyclopaedia, which will shortly appear.

Attention should likewise be drawn to the preparatory work for the first International Congress on Education through the Cinematograph which is to be held at Rome in April next. A large number of international organisations with which the Institute is in constant touch will also take part in the work of this Congress. The great utility of the previous enquiries into the value of the cinematograph in education, vocational guidance, public health, agriculture, etc., carried out by the Institute will then be revealed.

After studying the proposals made by the Sub-Committee of Experts on the Instruction of Youth, the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation decided to pay special attention to the question of the services which the cinematograph can render in spreading knowledge of the League. In this connection, the assistance of the International Educational Cinematographic Institute will be of the greatest value.

### Annex III

#### RESOLUTION ADOPTED AT THE SEVENTY-SIXTH SESSION OF THE COUNCIL OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

The Council,

Recognises the value of the work performed by the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation during the past year and expresses its gratification at the excellent results of the work of the Plenary Committee, of the various committees under it, and of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation;

Taking cognisance of the proposed programme, as indicated by the resolutions of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and of the Sub-Committee of Experts for the Instruction of Youth, recommends the said programme to the attention of the Assembly;

Notes the efficacy of the methods of work employed by the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation and, more particularly, by the Institute;

Desires to pay a further tribute to those persons who, in any capacity, have been good enough to assist in the work of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation during the past year, at the session of the Plenary Committee, at the meetings in Madrid and London, and in the very numerous committees of experts convened by the Organisation;

Expresses the conviction that the pursuit of the work now proceeding in accordance with the programme drawn up has promoted the spiritual *rapprochement* of the peoples which is one of the League's supreme objects;

Recommends to the attention of the Assembly the draft Convention framed by the International Museums Office concerning the return of objects removed from the respective national artistic heritages and asks it to give favourable consideration to the request of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation that



the draft Convention be transmitted for opinion to the States Members of the League of Nations and to non-member States;

Recommends similarly to the attention of the Assembly the proposal of the International Museums Office that an International Historical Monuments Commission be set up;

Brings also to the notice of the Assembly the recommendation of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation that States signatory to the Rome Act of June 2, 1928, which have not yet ratified that instrument be requested to do so at the earliest possible date.

The Council approves the new decisions, taken by the Committee regarding the adaptation and working of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation, and, in particular, the composition of the Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters.

The Council, giving effect to the Committee's proposals concerning the reorganisation of the Sub-Committee of Experts for the Instruction of Youth, decides as follows:

There shall be substituted for the Committee of Experts, as constituted hitherto, an advisory organ of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, the members of which shall be appointed by the latter.

It shall consist during a first period of three years of three members of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and of two persons at present members of the Sub-Committee of Experts.

The questions to be submitted to this Committee will be selected each year by the Executive Committee, with due reference to the desirability of devoting each of the sessions of the Committee to as homogeneous a group of questions as possible.

According to the nature of the questions submitted to this advisory organ, the Executive Committee will appoint not more than five assessors to collaborate in the Advisory Committee's work in studying the questions included in the agenda of the session.

The Executive Committee will have the fullest liberty in the choice of these assessors. It can appeal to representatives of the Ministries of Public Education, to experts who have specialised in the use for pedagogic purposes of technical means of diffusion, to representatives of international or national associations, such as the International Federation of League of Nations Societies, professional associations of the teaching profession, women's organisations, students' organisations, etc.

The Advisory Committee, whose duties and composition have been defined above, would be entitled "The Advisory Committee for League of Nations Teaching."

The Council,

Takes note of the report of the Governing Body of the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation and of the Auditors' report;

Expresses its keen satisfaction at the result of the administrative and financial management of the Institute during the past year and approves the arrangements adopted with regard to the budget for the coming year;

Takes note, in conformity with Article 7 of the Organic Statute of the Institute, of the amendment introduced by the Governing Body in Article 8 of the Staff Regulations providing, upon the introduction of a pensions scheme, that the age-limit of officials shall be fixed at 60 years.

## Annex IV

### PRELIMINARY DRAFT CONVENTION FOR DEVELOPING BROADCASTING AS A MEANS OF FURTHERING THE INTERESTS OF PEACE

The High Contracting Parties,

Having recognised the need for preventing, by means of rules established by common agreement, broadcasting from being used in a manner prejudicial to good international understanding;

Prompted, moreover, by the desire to utilise, by the application of these rules, the possibilities offered by this medium of intercommunication for promoting better mutual understanding between peoples,

Have agreed to the following provisions:

#### ARTICLE 1

The High Contracting Parties undertake to prohibit, and, if occasion arises, to stop immediately the broadcasting within their respective territories of any message intended for the population of another State and constituting a menace to the peace or security of that State.

#### ARTICLE 2

The High Contracting Parties undertake to arrange that emissions within their respective territories shall contain no incitement to war nor any systematic provocation likely to lead to war.

#### ARTICLE 3

The High Contracting Parties undertake to prohibit, within their respective territories, the broadcasting of messages likely to prejudice good international understanding by statements the inaccuracy of which is, or ought to be, known to the service responsible for the emission.

They further undertake to ensure that any message likely to disturb good international understanding by inaccurate statements shall be rectified immediately by the most effective means, even in cases where such inaccuracy becomes apparent only after the emission has taken place.

#### ARTICLE 4

The High Contracting Parties undertake to ensure, by the most effective means and especially in times of crises, the accuracy of information concerning international relations broadcast within their respective frontiers.

#### ARTICLE 5

The High Contracting Parties undertake to ensure that in the programmes broadcast within their respective territories shall be included items calculated to promote a better knowledge of the civilisation and the conditions of life of other peoples, as well as of the essential features of the development of their mutual relations and of the organisation of peace.

#### ARTICLE 6

In order to give effect to the obligations assumed in the preceding articles, the High Contracting Parties undertake to issue, for the guidance of governmental



broadcasting services, appropriate instructions and regulations and to secure their application by these services.

With the same end in view the High Contracting Parties undertake to include, for the guidance of all autonomous broadcasting organisations, be it in the constitutive charter of a National Institute or in the conditions imposed upon a concessionary company, appropriate clauses empowering at the same time the Government to ensure observance of the rules in the event of the rules being intentionally and systematically violated.

ARTICLE 7

Should a dispute arise between the High Contracting Parties regarding the application or interpretation of the present Convention, and should they not be able to arrive at a satisfactory settlement either by appealing to the good offices of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation or by diplomatic negotiations, the dispute shall be referred to the Permanent Court of International Justice or to an arbitral tribunal.

ARTICLE 8

The present Convention of which the French and English texts are both authentic, shall bear this day's date, and shall be open for signature until . . . on behalf of any Member of the League of Nations or any non-member State to which the Council of the League of Nations shall have communicated a copy of the said Convention for that purpose.

ARTICLE 9

The present Convention shall be ratified. The instruments of ratification shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, who shall notify their receipt to all the Members of the League and to the non-member States referred to in the preceding article.

ARTICLE 10

After . . . any Member of the League of Nations and any non-member State referred to in Article 8 may accede to the present Convention.

The instruments of accession shall be sent to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, who shall give notice of the deposit thereof to all the Members of the League and to the non-member States referred to in the aforesaid article.

ARTICLE 11

The present Convention shall come into force when the Secretary-General of the League of Nations shall have received two ratifications or accessions.

It shall be registered by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations on the day of its entry into force.

ARTICLE 12

The present Convention may be denounced by a notification addressed to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations. The denunciation shall take effect one year after its receipt.

The Secretary-General shall notify the receipt of any such denunciation to all the Members of the League and to the non-member States referred to in Article 8.

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