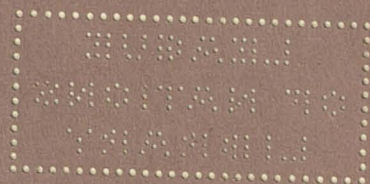


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INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION



The
International Institute
of
Intellectual Co-operation

1930

FOREWORD

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Could not, moreover, the moral and material conditions of intellectual workers be greatly benefited by such united and concerted action?

Is the organization created for this purpose by the League of Nations, both in Geneva and in Paris, capable of obtaining such results?

The following pages contain a synopsis of certain well considered opinions on these questions, particularly concerning the latter.

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I

HISTORICAL SURVEY

In the movement for international reorganisation which took form at the end of the war and which has found its highest expression in the League of Nations, it was inevitable that the problems of intellectual life should be considered. When labour, health, transit, and many other problems of social life had been dealt with at Geneva by the method of international co-operation, it was felt that advantage should also be taken of the general spirit of goodwill to achieve some progress in the fields of science, literature, art and education.

There existed already a number of institutions concerned with intellectual co-operation in various forms. There was the Berne Office dealing with questions of literary and artistic copyright; the International Research Council for co-operation in the exact and natural sciences; the International Academic Union for the historical, philological, moral and social sciences; the International Literary and Artistic Association; the Institut de Droit International; the International Law Association; the Academy of International Law at the Hague; the International Bibliographical Institute at Brussels; and countless other international institutions, offices, federations and associations, each endeavouring within its own specific field to promote mutual understanding amongst intellectual workers throughout the world and to induce them to co-operate.

Most of these bodies, however, were not, in fact, completely international. Many were private, or at best semi-

official. Many had been weakened by the war. All were specialised; *not one was qualified* to co-ordinate the efforts of all the others, and scarcely one would lay a proposed international agreement before the Governments with any hope of getting it passed except after lengthy delays; not one had been formed for the specific purpose of considering the vital intellectual interests of mankind, the broad channels of mental progress, and the general possibilities of a scheme of international co-operation.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE ON INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION (I.C.I.C.)

No sooner was the war at an end than appeals were made to the League of Nations to undertake this task.

On December 18th, 1920, the Assembly of the League of Nations passed a resolution calling on the Council to «associate itself as closely as possible with all activities tending to bring about the international organisation of intellectual work.» The General Secretary gave due and prompt consideration to the idea of establishing a new organisation and on September 2nd, 1921, the Council adopted a proposal by M. Léon Bourgeois for the appointment of «a Committee to examine international questions regarding intellectual co-operation and education,» and this was later approved by the Assembly.

In 1922, acting on a report by Professor Gilbert Murray, of the University of Oxford and delegate for South Africa, the Assembly set up the *International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation*. «Composed of the persons best qualified to deal with matters of education and science,» it was to study on broad lines how existing international

intellectual relations might be simplified, clarified and amplified.

The Committee composed at first of twelve and afterwards of fifteen members, began its work in 1922 under the direction of M. Bergson. With League funds amounting to about 100,000 gold francs, with only two or three permanent secretaries or experts to carry on its work between sessions, the Committee soon realised that though it might draw up a programme, it could not put it into practice; though it might make proposals, it could not translate them into action. Just as the Health Committee had early found itself compelled to set up an International Health Organisation, for which funds were given by the Rockefeller Foundation, so the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation had need of some kind of permanent office, adequately equipped with funds and a staff capable of undertaking far-reaching enquiries and complicated negotiations.

This time it was not America who came forward to bear the cost, but France. The offer was made in a letter from M. François Albert, Minister of Education, in July 1924. The French Government's only condition was that the organisation should have its headquarters in Paris; and in addition to that, the League, through the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, should have a free hand in matters of administration.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION (I.I.I.C.)

The proposal was accepted, and in September 1924 the Council and Assembly of the League of Nations

decided to establish the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation.

In December 1924 the Council approved the terms of a letter from the French Prime Minister laying down general rules for the working of the Institute and embodying its constitution. In May 1925 the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation worked out the details of the organisation, in accordance with the Council's decision and the wishes of the donor, the French Government.

The parties to the contract considered that, to begin with, an annual grant of 2,000,000 French francs should suffice for an organisation which was to be neither too small nor too ambitious. Seven Sections corresponding to the main groups of problems to be solved; a score of international officials with the indispensable minimum of assistants; funds for investigations on which to base schemes of organisation, for publications (indispensable as propaganda), for travelling, for meetings of experts (without which the conclusion of international agreements is often indefinitely deferred), for receptions, a matter in which an international centre established in Paris cannot afford to be parsimonious; such was the skeleton constitution of the new Institute.

It was inaugurated in January 1926, in the fine building that still houses it — the Montpensier Wing of the Palais Royal, placed at the League's disposal by the French Government.

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In September 1926 the Assembly of the League unanimously passed the following resolution:

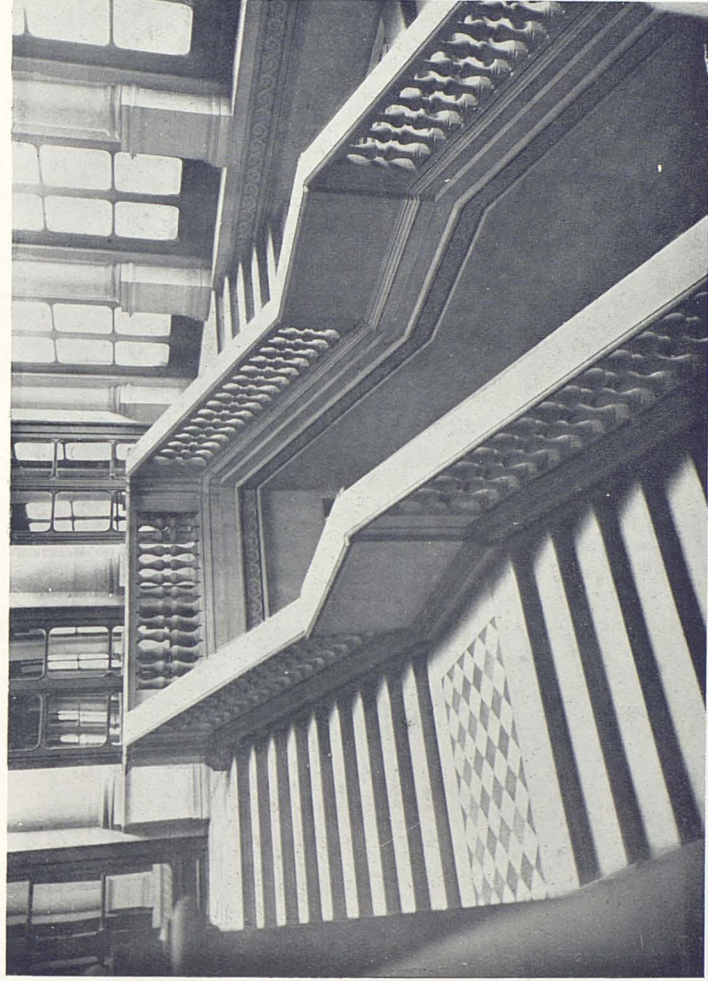
«The Assembly approves the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation, as at present constituted—with the Interna-



ENTRANCE OF THE INSTITUTE (*rue de Montpensier*).



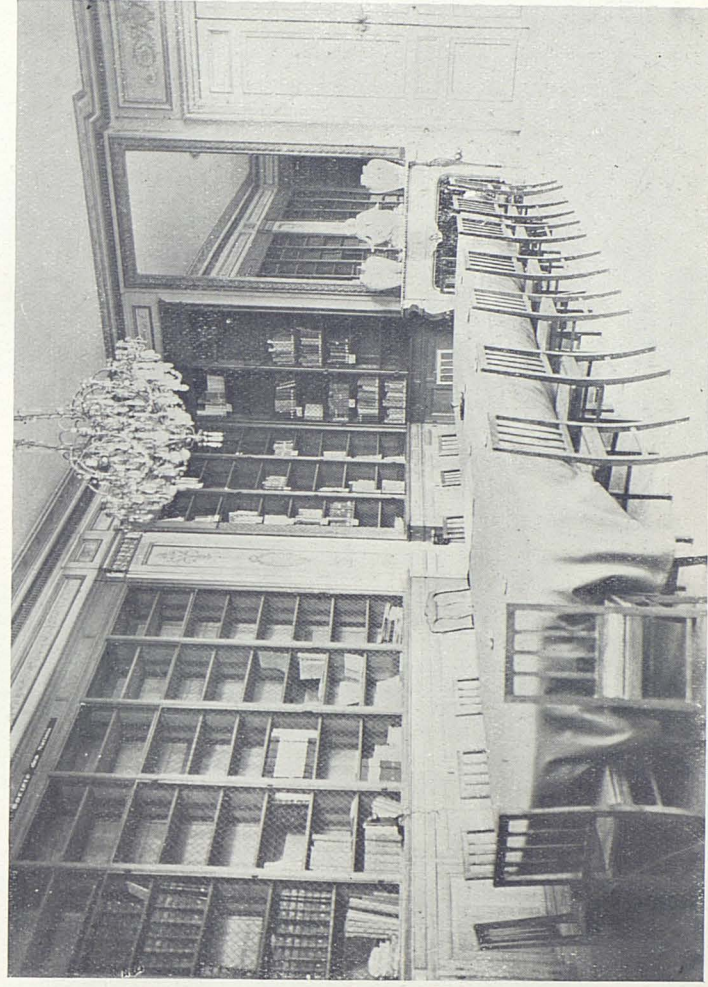
MAIN COURT IN THE PALAIS-ROYAL.



MAIN STAIRCASE IN THE INSTITUTE.



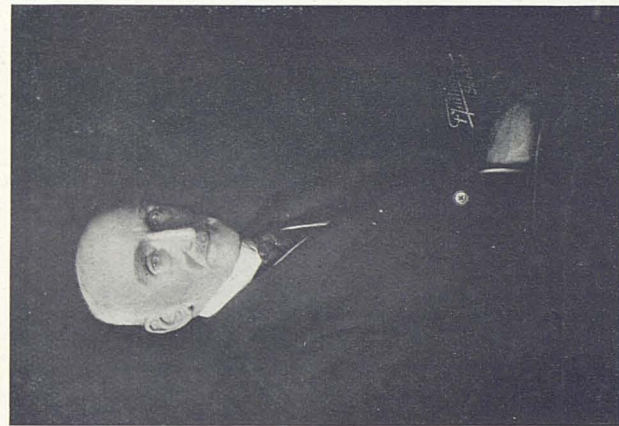
RECEPTION HALL IN THE INSTITUTE.



COUNCIL ROOM IN THE INSTITUTE.



THE LIBRARY IN THE INSTITUTE.

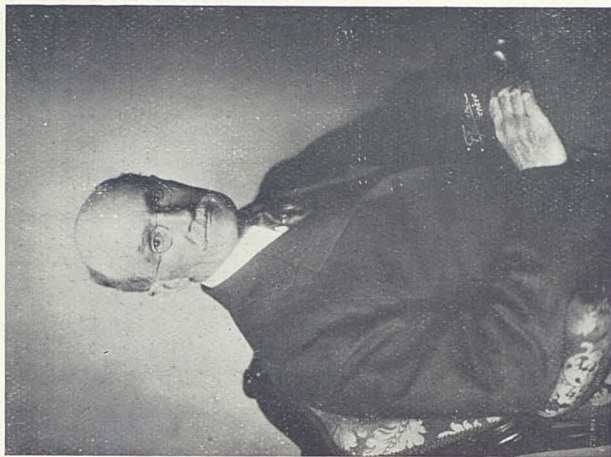


M. BERGSON (French).
Member of the Académie française
and of the Académie des Sciences mor-
rals et politiques. Nobel prize, 1928.



PROF. H. A. LORENTZ † (Dutch).
Former Professor of theoretical Phy-
sics at the University of Leyden. Nobel
Prize 1902.

Former Chairmen of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.



Mr. G. A. MURRAY (English).
Member of the Council of the British
Academy. Professor of Greek at Oxford
University.
Chairman of the International Com-
mittee on Intellectual Co-operation.



M. P. PAINLEVÉ (French).
Former President of the Council.
Member of the Institut de France.
Chairman of the Governing Body
and of the Board of Directors of the Insti-
tute.

tional Committee and its Sub-Committees, the National Committees and the International Institute. It considers that this organisation now provides a mechanism capable of strengthening the intellectual relations between nations and of improving the conditions of intellectual work in the world. It notes with satisfaction the assurances given by the Governing Body of the International Institute to the effect that this institution is so conducted as to ensure perfect equality of treatment between all nations.»

The Organisation for Intellectual Co-operation is therefore constituted as follows:

1. A National Committee in each country.
2. The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, subdivided into a number of specialised Sub-Committees (1).
3. The International Committee's executive instrument, the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, supported by Government Delegates.

(1) The Secretariat of the Committee, which has his headquarters at Geneva, prepares for the Committee's sessions and, where action by the General Secretary is required, makes official communications to Governments; it also keeps the Assembly in touch with the work.

II

ACHIEVEMENTS

GENERAL SURVEY.

Thus the intellectual co-operation organisation is a technical service of the League of Nations, composed of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation (an Advisory Committee of the Council of the League established in 1922, the Secretariat of which is part of the general Secretariat of the League in Geneva), and the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, established in Paris in the buildings offered by the French Government. The initial grant was made by France and since 1925 twenty other Governments have voted regular subsidies. Furthermore, a special International Institute belonging to this organisation has been established in Rome to deal with all questions concerning Educational Films.

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation aided by several Sub-Committees and many Expert Committees, examines problems or schemes of intellectual co-operation to promote science, art, literature and education or to protect the rights of intellectual workers.

The International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation by means of enquiries and consultations and meetings of Sub-Committees and Experts, prepares the ground for the labour of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, carries out its recommendations, maintains contact with administrations and associations, issues publica-

tions and participates in international congresses. The staff now consists of some eighty officials and employees.

Forty-four Governments among which are those of several countries that do not belong to the League of Nations, have appointed each an official delegate to the Institute. The International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation enjoys a certain autonomy and can establish relations with all countries.

National Committees, consisting of leading personalities in various departments of intellectual life, have been formed in 36 countries, to keep in touch with the Institute.

What results have been achieved by this organisation which is now consolidated by experience and the support of so many countries? What are its present activities? What may be expected of it in the near future?

INTERNATIONAL COORDINATION AND COLLABORATION.

The international intellectual co-operation organisation has laboured and must not cease to labour to diffuse the idea of permanent international collaboration between scholars, artists, writers, teachers, students and school children in all countries. Such collaboration assumes innumerable forms: many have been long known; others are constantly revealing themselves according to circumstances. The international intellectual co-operation intervenes in certain cases as we shall presently show. But above all, it has been able, as an official international institution, embracing the whole field of intellectual life, to demonstrate for the first time in history the intellectual unity of nations, and to rally many well-intentioned agencies in all continents to its programme. The experts attached to the

intellectual co-operation organisation are engaged in all branches of intellectual activity ; the same agenda arouses similar discussions in the National Committees of Germany, France, the United States, South Africa, Japan, Brazil, etc.; the diplomats delegated by France, Italy, Finland, Greece, Canada, Mexico, Ecuador, Egypt, etc., now regularly deliberate in common, with a view to persuading their governments to adopt the same measures for promoting progress in science and education; the Assembly of the League of Nations annually discusses the portentous question of a better intellectual organisation of the world; the daily papers and periodicals are also interested in this question; moreover the Information Section of the Institute supplies the world press with information on the subject throughout the year. The international intellectual co-operation organisation has established regular collaboration with a large number of institutions and associations uniting intellectuals of all countries in a common aim ; thereby enrolling them, so to speak, in the widest possible circle of general co-operation. Henceforth, each of these associations can feel that, above their respective programmes, they are actively promoting intellectual progress by international agreements and good will.

A PRACTICAL POLICY.

The idea of such an enterprise has undoubtedly been strongly re-inforced throughout the world by the existence of the intellectual co-operation organisation though in the course of a few years it has not yet been able to convert all minds to his aims. Nevertheless, the ground has been prepared for this work. We shall now see what its main features are by recording the chief acti-

vities of the intellectual organisation. As its programme has been misinterpreted, it is necessary to point out that there is no question here of a theoretical construction such as might be conceived by a passionately logical idealist. The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation is composed of workers in the field of exact science such as Madame Curie and Prof. Einstein and politicians like Messrs. Rocco and Destrée; it has always endeavoured to work on definite, practical lines; its sole object is to assemble and utilise all the elements for effective collaboration in the various branches of intellectual life, which are at present scattered throughout the world. It believes that it is necessary for this purpose to awaken general goodwill and a certain idealism. In this way an important preliminary result which should be the precursor of many others may be obtained.

INTERNATIONAL UNDERSTANDING.

In promoting a movement for intellectual co-operation in general, the intellectual co-operation organisation is consciously engaged in a work of much larger scope: the establishment of close understanding among the different peoples of the world and the better organisation of affairs on a definite basis of peace and prosperity. This aspect of its work has been strongly emphasized from the beginning by the French statesman and pacifist Léon Bourgeois and recently no less earnestly by the Chairman of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, Professor Gilbert Murray of Oxford University. The Assembly of the League of Nations has repeatedly declared that intellectual understanding is an essential condition for political and economical agreement. The intellectual co-operation

organisation can do much to familiarise young people — the future leaders — while still at school, with the idea of intellectual collaboration. It has for example organised a Centre of Education Information for the instruction of youth in the aims and principles of the League of Nations; it has often successfully intervened with the governments to establish this instruction in schools; it has published several manuals to guide teachers in giving such instruction. Among the bodies closely associated with this form of intellectual co-operation are the following: The World Alliance of Young Women's Christian Association; the World Alliance of Young Men's Christian Association; the International Scout Bureau; the International Bureau of Federation of Secondary School Teachers; the International Confederation of Students; the Worlds Student Christian Federation; the International Conference on Practical Christianity; the International Council of Women; the International Girl Guide Council; the Junior Red Cross; the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace; the International Federation of Public School Teachers' Associations; the International Federation of University Women; the World Federation of Teachers' Associations; the International Congress on Moral Education; the International Education Bureau; the International Young Catholic Movement; the Catholic Union for International Studies; the International Union of Jewish Youth.

The so-called «Casares Resolution» of the Assembly authorises the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation to act as an unofficial agency for the revision of school books containing offensive expressions concerning another country. Certain results have already been obtained in this direction but a great deal remains to be done.

GENERAL DOCUMENTATION AND PUBLICATIONS

The intellectual co-operation organisation has also endeavoured to become acquainted with the general conditions of intellectual life throughout the world and the various possibilities of a better organisation of intellectual agencies. The Institute could not take useful action in any of the particular questions entrusted to it, if it did not possess adequate general information. Only a large international institution could hope to collect the detailed information required from all countries, which, if methodically compiled, could be of immense service. Thus at its last session the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation instructed the Institute to do all in its power to develop its service of intellectual statistics.

This scheme has been well started; the plan for compiling intellectual statistics was prepared in collaboration with the International Institute of Statistics, the highest authority in the world in this matter; the statistical departments in the various countries are now engaged in collecting the required material; the financial resources alone are lacking in order to complete the work.

Moreover, the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation has conducted a series of enquiries on: the legal and statutory position of intellectual rights in different countries; institutions for the promotion of international literary exchanges; the obstacles hindering the international circulation of books; translations (prevailing systems and proposed improvements); financial assistance given to scientific research, etc.

Extracts from the daily and periodical press concerning problems of intellectual organisation have been regularly made for the last two years. Certain questions, such as

the «international protection of copyright», «scientific property», «the organisation of libraries for the information of the public», have been the object of interesting publications. The numerous practical matters engaging the attention of the Institute have enriched its documentation on the most various questions. It appeared to the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation that an international documentation was being assembled, by the aid of which co-ordination and co-operation would be more speedily and definitely ensured. Unfortunately, in this domain also the funds available at the present time are inadequate. Pending on improvement in the situation, the Institute was anxious to place the information already available at the service of the public and therefore published the following manuals: Handbooks of Museums (France, Holland, Poland); List of Holiday Courses in Europe; University Exchanges in Europe (guide to the centres and endowments promoting university study abroad), List of Notable Books (brief list of the principal works published in each country for the use of the general public)... The majority of these publications are issued annually in French, English and German.

The International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation also publishes other information bulletins: *La Coopération intellectuelle*, a monthly review containing articles on various aspects of the organisation of intellectual life and a systematic chronicle of facts concerning international intellectual relations; *Museumion*, a review devoted to international relations between museums.

The Institute could produce other publications of this nature, for which indeed it is better qualified than any other institution, if the funds were forthcoming. With the

aid of special donations it has been enabled to undertake an edition in French language of *Spanish-American authors*. Such exceptional developments of its work are undertaken with the object of promoting the publication of large international collections, so valuable for sciences.

SCIENCE.

One of the chief objects of intellectual co-operation is to prepare good collective instruments of work, by which waste of time and overlapping may as far as possible be avoided. No international institution can claim to direct science, any more than art or literature; an effort can however be made to obtain the best possible working conditions for scholars and scientists. In this matter the intellectual co-operation organisation had to avoid any semblance of competition with the international organisations already existing for particular sciences or with bodies like the International Research Council or the International Union of Academies. It was observed that this movement towards international organisation was in need of encouragement and that in fact much more remained to be done than had yet been achieved. The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, without aspiring to cover the entire field, has endeavoured to set a good example in a few cases.

In the first place it has taken up several aspects of the extensive problem of current bibliography, which is engaging the attention of scholars in almost all branches of knowledge. The International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation has assembled the most competent experts in e. g. physics, biology, economics, general as well as Romance linguistics formulated detailed plans for coor-

dination and already obtained certain improvements in the situation.

The enquiries and negotiations in progress are long and complicated as it is necessary to establish detailed agreements between different bodies and publications which in each case have their particular methods and interests. Nevertheless, it is now certain that such agreements are possible and that consequently they will eventually materialise. The advantages at stake are too great to permit of failure. One good current bibliography of any science, compiled by competent specialists in any part of the world and as far as possible analytical, should suffice for all engaged in that science, provided that it is absolutely complete. It can be complete if the best specialists in each country supply the necessary extracts from the printed matter of their respective countries. This is the principle which the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation advocates.

Many other means of simplifying scientific work have been examined: standardisation of terms employed in certain sciences (e.g. linguistics), standardisation of the methods employed in editing critical texts, standardisation of abbreviations of titles of periodicals, etc...

The question of obtaining special facilities for scholars and scientists, working archives, museums, etc., is also of international interest. An enquiry was therefore opened on the conditions of admission to public archives in all countries. The Institute has, furthermore, taken action so as to link up the large public libraries of the world and establish national information offices in them. A large number of libraries have supported this scheme and several countries are now engaged in national co-ordination as a step towards

international co-ordination. As soon as the International Library Service, established for the last two years at the Institute, obtains the necessary money and staff, the libraries of the different countries will be much more easily utilised by workers in all parts of the world.

This service should be completed by re-organising the international system of loans and international exchanges on a broader basis than at present. The intellectual co-operation organisation has devoted attention to this matter, has convened competent experts, amended the Brussels Convention of 1886 and approached the Governments with a view to improving the situation. Its permanent Committee is following these and other related questions, in collaboration with the International Association of Librarians.

LITERATURE.

In the domain of *belles-lettres*, where organisation problems occur less frequently, the intellectual co-operation organisation has naturally been less active. It has above all endeavoured to interest literary circles and publishers in questions of an international nature concerning translations. Would it not be possible to publish better translations or a greater number and better chosen? Should not the translators also be better chosen and better paid? Well-known translators in all countries were consulted on the subject. Their views, as published by the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, will serve to stimulate propaganda from which useful results may be expected.

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation has instructed the Institute to open an enquiry on international problems concerning the theatre.

The Institute promoted the establishment of the International Committee on Diction. This Committee is connected with a new movement which aims at uniting the authors' societies in all countries and works in collaboration with the International Federation of P.E.N. Clubs.

It is still actively occupied with several aspects of the far-reaching problem of copyright which is of paramount importance to writers. We shall return to this question later.

The Institute, in collaboration with the International Federation of P.E.N. Clubs is engaged in preparing a Booklet which will appear shortly and will contain, among other things, a list of publishers' addresses, of literary reviews and critics specialising in foreign literature together with the names of good translators as compiled by the different P.E.N. Club Centres.

THE ARTS.

Among the fine arts, the intellectual co-operation organisation has done little for music, though the experts convened on the question of standardisation of the diapason came to very definite conclusions, which the Institute will endeavour to have enforced. This year, at the request of some distinguished musicians, the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation instructed the Institute to draw up a programme of international questions relating to music.

On the other hand, the intellectual co-operation orga-

nisation has, as a result of the establishment of the International Museums' Office at the Institute, undertaken many successful schemes in connection with the plastic arts and with museums. This office compiles methodical information concerning all questions and important facts relating to the organisation of museums, publishes «Mou-seion», (three numbers yearly), and organises international exhibitions (Exhibition of Chalcographies in 1927-30, of Casts in 1929-30). It has studied the possibility of standardising museum catalogues; methods of preserving, identifying and authenticating works of art; the organisation of the sales' departments in museums; the system of exchanges; the educational function of museums, etc... A list of collections of photographs of works of art has been published and several volumes of a series of Museum Guides to be issued by countries. The Executive and the Technical Committees of the Museums' Office include the Directors of several of the largest museums in the world. The Institute endeavours to promote the establishment of National Museums' Offices in the chief countries. It has effected an agreement between the more important casting workshops. This organisation is established on a solid basis and only requires time and money to develop the entire programme of the only international Centre of Museums in the world.

The intellectual co-operation organisation has moreover opened an enquiry on the protection of natural beauties and is studying the relations between the cinematograph and the arts. In 1928 it prepared the first International Congress of Popular Arts, at which the leading experts on this complicated subject assembled. A Permanent Committee of Popular Arts was established. This is the beginning of a series of international enquiries and agreements

with the object of studying and preserving the innumerable forms of peasant art. This movement is associated with those we have just mentioned in connection with the educational function of museums and the cinematograph. Thus, the intellectual co-operation organisation, in collaboration with the International Labour Office, has approached various aspects of the far-reaching problem of the development of the artistic impulse among workers, as well as investigating the question of workers' leisure-time activities.

EDUCATION.

With regard to education in general the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation is of opinion that, in the education of childhood and youth in the pre-university stages, it should be careful to avoid standardisation schemes that are incompatible with the profound diversity of national traditions and sensibilities. It has been attracted by the strong movement which for the past few years has aimed at uniting the elementary and secondary school-teachers of all countries and promoting international exchanges of school children. It has been requested to give its support to various schemes of exchanges. The International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, therefore, convened in May, 1929, a Committee of Experts on International School Correspondence which has resulted in the establishment of a Standing Committee to ensure regular liaison between these bodies. The University Relations Section of the Institute is acting as Secretariat to this Committee and issues a News Bulletin on International School Correspondence. Its collaboration has further been

sought in the preparation of a Congress on the teaching of modern languages.

The intellectual co-operation organisation has, up to the present, devoted special attention to higher education. The mediaeval university was originally international. The modern university is becoming so once more. University students, amongst whom the future intellectual leadership is recruited, must be trained to develop an international outlook and to labour for a better organisation of the world.

The Institute has therefore regarded it as one of its tasks to further the collaboration of international students organisations and has become their centre at their own request. At the annual meetings which are held representatives of the students of the world have an opportunity of discussing their common interests and solving problems such as the International Identity Card for Students or the establishment of an International University Sanatorium.

In this way students have now a means of regular direct collaboration at their disposal, unhampered by rivalry or interference.

The Institute has also established:

1° *The Coordination of National University Offices:* By means of annual meetings and frequent interchange of opinion, the officials in charge of the relations between their respective universities and foreign countries come to agreement on important matters such as: equivalence of degrees, exchanges of professors, scholarships, etc. The Institute is endeavouring to promote the establishment of such Offices in countries where they do not exist.

2° *The International Coordination of Higher Political Studies:* the meetings arranged between the representatives

of «Institutions for the Scientific Study of International Relations» have resulted in the establishment of a permanent office and in agreements concerning the interchange of information and publications; investigations and research to be pursued in common; exchanges of professors. The Institute has published a Handbook of these institutions. The project of a comparative Handbook of Political Terms is in preparation.

Many other practical forms of coordination between universities might be effected. Thus the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, encouraged by these successful efforts, proposes in the near future to convene the Directors of Higher Education in all countries, so as to examine further possibilities in this field.

INTELLECTUAL RIGHTS

The intellectual co-operation organisation, as was fitting, placed the defence of intellectual workers' rights at the head of its programme. It maintained that it was not sufficient to conduct general propaganda in favour of education, science and art, nor to investigate the best technical means of international co-operation. A determined effort must be also made to improve the pecuniary situation and the legal status of scholars, artists, professors, teachers and others (doctors, engineers, lawyers) whose vocation requires a high standard of culture.

An enquiry has been opened on the protection of professional titles. The material conditions of all classes endeavouring to enlarge their intellectual life should be examined with a view to establishing international conventions in their interest. Workers' leisure-time activities and



Mme CURIE-SKŁODOWSKA (Polish).
Professor of Physics at the University of Paris, Member of the Paris Académie de Médecine.



(Bustle by M. A. Donnelain)
M. J. DESTREE (Belgian).
Former Minister for Sciences and Arts, Member of the Académie royale de Belgique.

Vice-Chairmen of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and of the Governing Body of the Institute.



Mlle K. BONNEVIE (Norwegian).
Professor at the University of Oslo.
Member of the Academie of Oslo.



SIR JAGADIS C. BOSE (Hindustani).
Founder and Director of the Bose
Research Institute. Professor Emeritus
of the Presidency College (Calcutta).

Members of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation
and of the Governing Body of the Institute.



M. JULIO CASARES (Spanish).
Member of the Royal Spanish
Academy.



M. A. DE CASTRO (Brazilian).
Professor of Clinical Medicine at the
University of Rio-de-Janeiro.

Members of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation
and of the Governing Body of the Institute.

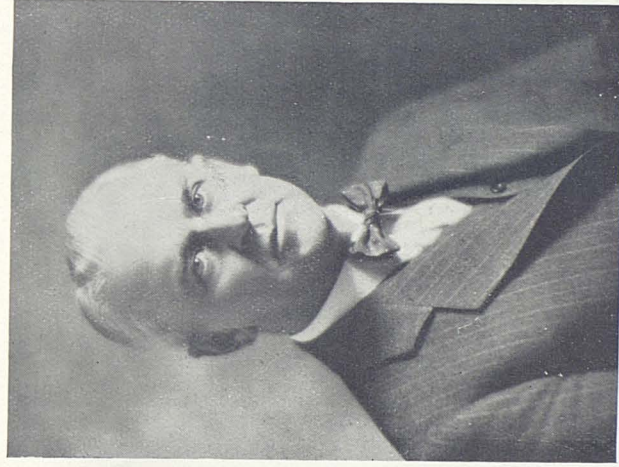


M. MARIANO H. CORNEJO (Peruvian).
Peruvian Minister in Paris. Professor of Constitutional Law at the University of Lima.



M. A. EINSTEIN (German).
Professor of Physics at the Berlin University, Member of the Academy of Sciences at Berlin. Nobel Prize 1922.

Members of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and of the Governing Body of the Institute.

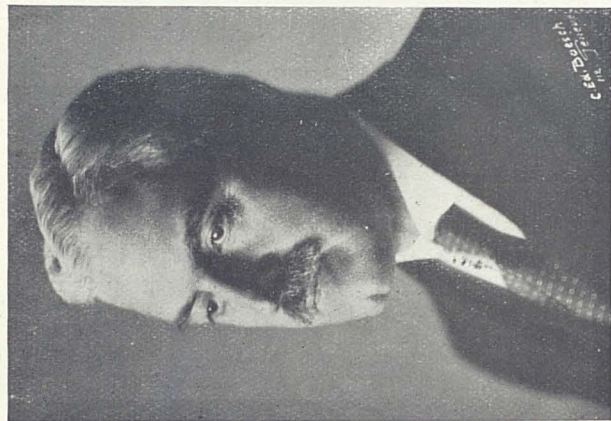


MR. R. A. MILLIKAN (American).
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M. G. DE REYNOLD (Swiss).
Professor at the University of Berne Secretary-General of the International Foundation for Science.

Members of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and of the Governing Body of the Institute.



M. DUFOUR-FERONCE (German),
Under-Secretary-General of the League
of Nations.
Representing the Secretary-General
on the International Committee on Intellectual
Co-operation.



M. JULIEN LUCHAIRE (French),
former Professor at the University
of Grenoble, General Inspector of
Public Education,
Director of the International Institute
of International Co-operation.

the problem of unemployment among intellectual workers have therefore been studied in collaboration with the International Labour Office. Action has been taken (in collaboration with the International Bureau at Berne) on many questions arising in connection with copyright; «droit de suite», assimilation of works of applied art to works of art in general, the «domaine public payant». Above all the Institute succeeded in having the important principle of the author's moral rights over his work recognised at the last Diplomatic Conference for the revision of international Conventions on copyright. Active propaganda is being made to induce the Governments which have not yet done so to give their adhesion to these Conventions. It is hoped that by adjusting the systems established respectively by the Berne Convention (as revised lately at Rome) and the Pan-American Convention (as revised at Havana) a universal standardisation of copyright may be obtained. The Institute has, moreover, devoted its attention to the many new copyright problems created by modern means of diffusion, i. e. photography, the cinematograph, the gramophone and wireless.

The institution and adoption of a legal statute for international associations is being considered. This matter is important as it would considerably strengthen the means of action at the disposal of intellectual bodies.

The activity of the intellectual co-operation organisation in the field of intellectual rights has been largely devoted to examining the problem raised by the right of authors of scientific discoveries in respect of projects occurring from the industrial application of their discoveries (right also called «scientific property»). Under the prevailing system the discoverers of new substances or scientific principles are as a rule excluded from the material advantages result-

ing from their discoveries. After prolonged consultation with interested circles, the intellectual co-operation organisation has formulated a scheme to rectify the situation and is now endeavouring to have it adopted by the Governments.

In all this work the intellectual co-operation organisation maintains contact — perhaps to a greater extent than in its other activities — with the international associations and strongly supports the movement in favour of intellectual workers' unions.

INDIRECT ACTIVITIES.

It would be desirable finally to review what might be described as the indirect activities of the intellectual co-operation organisation—those which are not inscribed on its programme nor the result of its initiatives, but arise in response to outside demands. The following matters might be loosely classified in this way: representation at congresses, so as to ensure that League of Nations principles are expressed in all branches of intellectual life; provision of accommodation at the Institute and secretarial assistance for international meetings; improvements in national or international organisations resulting from the adoption of general recommendations made by the Institute (without its direct intervention) or from the indication of successful measures taken by a particular country or institution.

It will only be possible after a certain number of years to estimate exactly the beneficent influence radiating from a central institution which embodies in a strong and permanent manner the principles of intellectual co-operation.

ANNEX

International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and Governing Body of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation.

Chairman of the Committee: Prof. G. Murray (*English*); Chairman of Governing Body of the Institute: M. P. Painlevé (*French*); Vice-Chairmen: Mme Curie (*Polish*) and M. J. Destrée (*Belgian*); Members: Miss K. Bonnevie (*Norwegian*), Sir J. C. Bose (*Indian*), MM. J. Casarès (*Spanish*), A. de Castro (*Brazilian*), M.-H. Cornejo (*Peruvian*), A. Einstein (*German*), R. A. Millikan (*American*), G. de Reynold (*Swiss*), A. Rocco (*Italian*), J. Šusta (*Czech*), A. Tanakadate (*Japanese*), Titulesco (*Rumanian*) and Wu-Shi-Fee (*Chinese*).

Sub-Committees.

I. — *Sub-Committee for University Relations.* — Members: MM. de Castro, Millikan, Gilbert Murray, de Reynold, Rocco, Tanakadate. Associate members: MM. Castillejo, von Gotl-Ottlienfeld, de Halecki, Vernon Kellogg, A. de Koranyi, R. Thamin.

II. — *Sub-Committee of Sciences and Bibliography.* — Members: Miss Bonnevie, Sir J. C. Bose, Mme Curie, MM. Einstein, Painlevé, Šusta. Associate members: MM. Cowley, Garbasso,

Godet, Jonescu-Mihaesti, Jespersen, Krüss, Roland-Marcel, Schramm, Thibaudet.

III. — *Sub-Committee on Arts and Letters.* — Members : MM. Destrée, de Reynold. Associate members: MM. John Galsworthy, Jelinek, Kippenberg, S. de Madariaga, V. Rossi, Mlle Hélène Vacaresco, M. Paul Valéry. *Arts Section.* — Member: M. Destrée. Associate members: MM. Baud-Bovy, E. Dent, Focillon, Graul, Sir Cecil Harcourt Smith, Toesca, von Weingartner.

IV. — *Sub-Committee on Intellectual Rights.* — Member: M. Casarès. Associate members: MM. Gallié, Knoph, Maurette, Oster-tag, Plaisant, Ruffini.

Board of Directors of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation.

MM. P. Painlevé, chairman (Substitutes: Emile Borel, Léon Brunschvicg); J. Destrée (substitutes: L. Piérard, C. Huysmans); Dr. A. Einstein (substitute: Dr. Krüss); Dr. Vernon Kellogg (substitute: Director of the American University Union in Europe); Gilbert Murray (substitutes: Prof. A. Roynebee, Sir J. Fischer Williams); G. de Reynold (substitutes: M. Dunant, C. Burckhardt), A. Rocco (substitutes: G. Gallavresi, M. Pilotti).

Representing the Secretary-General of the League of Nations on the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, the Governing Body and the Board of Directors of the I.I.C.C.:

M. Dufour-Feronce (German), Under Secretary-General of the League of Nations, Director of the Section of International Bureaux and Intellectual Co-operation.

M. Oprescu (Rumanian), member of Section of the Secretariat of the League of Nations: Secretary of the I.C.I.C., of the Governing Body and of the Committee of Directors of the I.I.C.C.

Government delegates appointed to the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation.

ARGENTINE: M. Joaquin de Vedia, Consul of Argentine, Paris.

AUSTRIA: His Exc. Count Albert Mensdorff-Pouilly-Dietrichstein, Former Ambassador.

BELGIUM: Senator Vermeylen, Professor at the University of Ghent.

BOLIVIA: M. A. Costa du Rels, Counsellor at the Bolivian Legation in Paris.

BRAZIL: M. E. F. de Montarroyos, Man of Letters.

BULGARIA: Professor Jordan Ivanoff, Member of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences.

CANADA: His Exc. Philippe Roy, Minister plenipotentiary in Paris.

CHILE: Mlle Gabriela Mistral.

COLOMBIA: His Exc. General Alfredo Vasquez Cobo, Minister Plenipotentiary in Paris.

COSTA-RICA: His Exc. M. Manuel de Peralta, Minister Plenipotentiary in Paris.

CUBA: M. Ramiro Hernandez Portela, Counsellor of Legation in Paris. Substitute: Dr. Mariano Brüll, First Secretary of Legation in Paris.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA: Dr. Hanuš Jelinek, Counsellor to the Ministry for Foreign Affairs.

DENMARK: His Exc. M. H. A. Bernhoff, Minister Plenipotentiary in Paris. Substitute: M. Paul Kruger, Danish Lecturer at the Sorbonne.

DÓMINICAN REPUBLIC: Dr. Tulio Franco Franco, Chargé d'Affaires in Paris.

EGYPT: His Exc. Fakhry-Pacha, Minister Plenipotentiary in Paris.

ECUADOR: M. Luis Felipe Borja, Man of Letters.

ESTONIA: His Exc. M. Charles Pusta, Minister Plenipotentiary in Paris. Substitute: Dr. Ludwig Puusepp, Professor at the University of Tartu.

FINLAND : His Exc. M. Holma, Minister Plenipotentiary in Paris.

FRANCE : M. Paul Appell, Honorary Rector of the University of Paris. Substitute: M. Célestin Bouglé, Deputy Director of the Ecole Normale Supérieure of Paris.

GERMANY : His Exc. M. Hans Freytag, Former Minister, Head of Department at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Berlin.

GREECE : His Exc. M. Nicolas Politis, Minister Plenipotentiary in Paris.

GUATEMALA : M. José Arzu, Secretary of the Consulate General in Paris.

HAITI : M. Frédéric Doret, Man of Letters.

HUNGARY : M. Zoltan de Magyary, Director of Higher Education at the Ministry of Public Instruction. Substitutes: 1° M. François de Ambro, Counsellor at the Hungarian Legation in Paris; 2° Mme M. de Réz, attached in special mission to the Hungarian Legation.

IRISH FREE STATE : His Exc. Count O'Kelly de Gallagher, Minister Plenipotentiary in Paris.

ITALY : M. Massimo Pilotti, Counsellor at the High Court of Justice, Substitute Delegate of Italy to the Assembly of the League of Nations.

LUXEMBOURG : M. Ernest Leclère, Chargé d'affaires in Paris. Substitute: M. Tony Pémers, First Secretary of Legation in Paris.

MEXICO : His Exc. M. Alberto J. Pani, Minister Plenipotentiary in Paris. Substitute: M. Ignacio de la Torre, Chargé d'Affaires in Paris.

NETHERLANDS : His Exc. Jonkheer J. Loudon, Minister Plenipotentiary in Paris, Former Minister for Foreign Affairs.

NICARAGUA : His Exc. M. Tomas Francisco Medina, Resident Minister in Paris.

PANAMA : His Exc. M. Octavio Mendez-Pereira. Minister of Panama in Paris and London.

PARAGUAY : His Exc. M. Ramon V. Caballero, Minister Plenipotentiary in Paris.

PERSIA : His Exc. Mirza Hussein Khan Ala, Minister Plenipotentiary in Paris.

PERU : His Exc. M. Mariano H. Cornejo, Minister Plenipotentiary in Paris, Member of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.

POLAND : M. Jean Mrozowski, President at the High Court of Warsaw.

PORTUGAL : Mme Virginia de Castro e Almeida.

RUMANIA : Mlle Hélène Vacaresco, Member of the Rumanian Academy. Substitute Delegate to the League of Nations. Substitutes: 1° M. Aristide Blank; 2° His Exc. M. Jean Lahovary, Minister Plenipotentiary in Paris.

SALVADOR : His Exc. M. Gustavo Guerrero, Minister Plenipotentiary in Paris, Chairman of the Assembly of the League of Nations (1929).

SPAIN : M. Eugenio d'Ors, Member of the Royal Academy of Madrid.

SWEDEN : His Exc. Count A. J. J. Ehrensward, Minister Plenipotentiary in Paris.

SWITZERLAND : His Exc. M. Dunant, Minister Plenipotentiary in Paris.

URUGUAY : M. Hugo D. Barbagelata, Man of Letters.

VENEZUELA : His Exc. Dr. Gil-Fortoul, Former President of the Republic, President of the Academy of Political and Social Sciences.

YUGOSLAVIA : His Exc. M. Louis de Voinovitch, Former Minister.

National Committees of Intellectual Co-operation.

Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, India, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Lebanon, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Netherlands and Dutch Indies, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Rumania, Salvador, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Union of South Africa, U.S.A., Yugoslavia.

Higher officials of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation.

Director: M. J. Luchaire; Deputy-Director: M. A. Zimmermann; Secretary, Head of Section: M. L. Levinson; University Relations Section, Head: Dr. W. Picht; Scientific Relations Section (Mathematical, Physical and Natural Sciences), Head: Baron de Vos van Steenwijk; Scientific Relations Section (Historical and Social Sciences), Head: X...; Artistic Relations Section and International Museums Office, Head: X...; Information Section, Head: M. J. Belime; Literary Relations Section, Head: M. D. Braga; Legal Service, Head of Section: M. R. Weiss; Documentation Service, Head: M. M. Lebrun; Correspondence Service, Head: Mlle E. Coste; Staff and Administrative Service, Head: M. P. Tisseau.

Assistant Heads of Section: Frl. Dr. Rothbarth, MM. Briod, Courthion, Foundoukidis (Secretary of the International Museums' Office), Gonsiorowski, Jahier, Lajti, Mercier, Pistolese.

Secretary to the President of the Administrative Council: M. Charles Henry.

EXPERTS.

General Educational questions: M. C. Bouglé.

General Administrative questions: M. Philip Henry.

Questions concerning the Far-East: M. S. Elisseeff.

Historical Sciences: M. M. Lhéritier.

Intellectual Statistics: M. V. Castrilli.

Liaison Committee of Major International Associations:
M. A. Waltz.

The appointment of M.M. TITULESCO and WU-SHI-FEE as members of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, having taken place during the printing of the present pamphlet, it was impossible to insert their photographs with those of the other members of the Committee.