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Dossier précédent No. 1377
Dossier suivant No. 2918

Correspondence continued in 1926/1927 1919-1927
1933-1937
International Committee on Intellectual Cooperation

Accepts for a further period of five years, membership of this Committee.

[Commentaires]
Sept. 30 1932

My dear Secretary General,

Please convey to the Council my warm appreciation of the confidence which they have shown in me by prolonging for a further period of five years my membership of the Committee of Intellectual Co-operation.

Believe me,

Yours very sincerely,

Gilbert Murray.
GENEVE

Le 27 Septembre 1932.

Monsieur le Président,

J'ai le grand plaisir de vous communiquer ci-joint le rapport et la résolution adoptés par le Conseil de la Société des Nations dans sa séance de ce matin concernant le renouvellement de la Commission de Coopération intellectuelle.

Comme vous le constaterez, le Conseil a décidé de prolonger pour une nouvelle période de cinq ans votre mandat de membre de la Commission de Coopération intellectuelle. C'est une vive satisfaction pour moi de vous faire part de cette décision qui vous permettra d'ajouter encore aux éminents services que vous avez déjà rendus à l'oeuvre de l'Organisation depuis ses débuts.

Veuillez agréer, Monsieur le Président, avec l'expression de mes félicitations, l'assurance de ma haute considération.

Le Secrétaire général,

M. Le Professeur Murray,
Yatescombe,
Boar's Hill,
Oxford.
My dear Montenach,

Thanks for your letter. I thought of sending you my TIMES article but I reflected that you would be sure to see the TIMES. Of course you are free, as far as I am concerned, to reproduce it in whatever way you think the most useful to the cause, but you had better ask permission from the TIMES.

My address for the next fortnight will be c/o A. J. Toynbee, Ganthorpe Manor, Terrington, York.

Yours very sincerely,

G. M.
WORK FOR PEACE

ANOTHER SIDE OF DISARMAMENT

IN THE SCHOOLS

The author of the following article is President of the League Commission for Intellectual Cooperation.

By Professor Gilbert Murray

All through the last tormented weeks of the Disarmament Conference and the tumult of the Inter-Parliamentary Union there was sitting in Geneva another League Committee, comparatively unencompassed and entirely unstirred. Its meetings were generally public, but the great public troubled it little. A few specialists in different subjects, particularly in matters of education, were scattered about the auditorium. The name, "Intellectual Cooperation," was enough to deter the casual Anglo-Saxon traveller, and the public in Geneva is predominantly Anglo-Saxon.

Yet a patient observer who listened to the proceedings would have had some reward. The subjects at first sight would seem too multifarious for any committee—beyond the reports of strictly scientific bodies concerned with their own problems of uniform nomenclature, bibliography, of cooperation between libraries, and the like, there were reports concerning the work of international students' societies, of exchanges of schoolchildren by hundreds and thousands between different countries; reports on the use made of broadcasting in various countries both for ordinary educational purposes and particularly for international understanding; on the cinema; on school text-books; on the cooperation between the various national institutes for the scientific study of international politics, like our own Institute of International Affairs or the Hochschule für Politik in Berlin. There were sometimes good discussions; almost always a record of first-rate practical work done by the Paris Institute under its new management; but little controversy and absolutely no "scenes." Could an average spectator have kept awake through it all?

If he had he would at last realize that he was listening to a record—fragmentary indeed and imperfect—of that unseen process which creates and maintains human progress; a process which seldom gets into the front page of any popular newspaper, because it does not consist of explosions or spectacular triumphs; only of the steady growth, amid much discouragement, of the activities that will secure civilization if civilization is to be saved.

CORRECTING THE TEXT-BOOKS

The C.I.C., as the Committee is called, does little or nothing with its own hands. Its duty is provoquer et faciliter—to "call forth and facilitate"—the efforts of others in this wide field of international cooperation. It gets records of the work that is successfully progressing, whereas ordinary "news" consists mostly of the things that go wrong. Every one knows of the friction between Germany and Poland; the C.I.C. learns of the agreement between the Polish and German broadcasting companies mutually to avoid provocative broadcasts and encourage those that make for amity. Every one knows of the bad school textbooks, composed with a national bias in every country, and therefore habitually perverting truth and encouraging trouble. But did anybody know, until the C.I.C. undertook the inquiry, that in practically every country of the world there is an active movement—sometimes
and historians to correct their own textbooks and try to get some approach to objective truth? Certainly I had no conception of the strength of the practical effect of the movement until I read the results of our inquiry—just published.

Many of us in England, again, recognize the services rendered to international understanding by the B.B.C. with its “talks” on world affairs and the like; but probably very few know of the immense work being done in the same spirit by the International Broadcasting Union, whose report, as one of my colleagues observed, “reads like a fairy tale.” We all for know the weaknesses of the cinema trade, and do not regard it as belonging to a highly idealist world; yet when the C.I.C. wanted to have a small expert committee to consider the effect of the cinema on international relations, the representatives of the trade gave us the warmest response. Some of them, at any rate, are feeling responsibility for the use of the terrible instrument of education which fate has placed in their hands.

HEALING INSTRUMENTS

The story of a healing process is always slow, unexciting, devoid of sudden incident. And the C.I.C. reports are simply fragments of the history of the healing of the sick world.

The sickness, of course, may be too grave for cure, and the healing process too slight and precarious, but it is there. We all know of the sickness in China: the civil war, the Japanese aggression, the floods and famines, the most demonstrations of the students. But not very many know of the educational mission sent to China by the C.I.C. last year, at the request of the Chinese Government. The spokesmen, Dr. Bekker and M. Langevin, were able to report this August that the Chinese, through all their troubles, had never relaxed their efforts for the reconstruction of the educational system, or failed to provide the necessary funds. Nanking and Canton might be at daggers drawn with each other, but both were ready to make sacrifices for the restoration of a national system of education. The wounds of China are terrible; but China is a vast living body and one cannot limit her recuperative force.

Nearby comes another healing instrument, the regular cooperation of the Institutes of Political Science. They have just held at Milan their fifth annual conference, the first at which the different nationalities have worked together at a common problem, on “The State and Economic Life.” The cooperation is now an established fact, though it has needed some careful and cautious nursing. The institutes, which in old days looked at all their problems from conflicting national points of view, are now genuinely facing them objectively, scientifically, and in a spirit of cooperation. Science, or the effort to understand, has here been set free from the fetters of nationalism and becomes subject only to the wish to heal. If that great emanation could once spread to practical politics what a transformation would take place in human society!

Among the many offshoots of the great Disarmament Conference was a sub-committee on “Moral Disarmament.” Originating in an attempt to deal with the friction between Germany and Poland, it was at first treated as a trifle and almost an unrealty. But when the Committee, comprising some 16 nations, set down to work, some, griped with its subject it began to discover that “moral disarmament” was not a trifle but one of the most important matters in the world. Why does disarmament itself hang fire so long? Why do Nazis and Fascists and Communists rage and vapour and successfully prevent it from coming together? The obstacles are mostly not material but psychological. If the
PARTRIDGE SHOOTING PROSPECTS

REPORTS OF FIRST DAY'S SPORT

Partridge shooting opened yesterday in various weather. In some districts birds are very plentiful, but other districts have suffered from the heavy rains earlier in the year.

NORFOLK
The weather was brilliant in Norfolk yesterday, and the few commercial guns which were out had excellent bags, birds being fairly plentiful and healthy and strong on the wing. Prospects are better than for many seasons.

LINCOLNSHIRE
There was not much shooting yesterday. Birds are not plentiful. Damage was caused by the heavy rain during the shooting season. This will be the worst adverse unusual season.

THE NORTH RIDING OF YORKSHIRE
Shooting parties were out at sunrise, sport being up to the average for the opening day. Birds are strong and healthy, and fairly plentiful. Coves average seven. Young birds have come on well, but the cold weather earlier in the year killed many.

SOUTH DURHAM
The weather was damp. Birds are plentiful and healthy, and coves average from six to nine birds.

WEST CUMBRIAN AND NORTHERN LAKELAND
Heavy, continuous rain spoilt shooting though sportmen who braved the weather enjoyed fair sport. Coves range from seven to 10. The birds are strong and healthy.

NORTH WARWICKSHIRE
Partridge shooting opened in dismal condi-
5th September 1932.

Dear Professor Murray,

I have read in the "Times" the most excellent article you have written on the work of Intellectual Co-operation, especially in the field of Moral Disarmament. I wish to congratulate you and to express to you the deep gratitude of the Secretary for such an encouraging opinion from the Chairman of the Committee. Such an article will have a most useful influence in many circles; it really gives people a better understanding of the value of the efforts of our organisation.

You were so good last year to authorise the translation and reproduction of a first article in some Genevese and Swiss papers. May I ask you if you would be ready to allow this one to be reproduced this year and under what conditions?

I feel I should inform you also of the recent and sudden death of Donna Maria Nocco, wife of your Italian colleague of the Committee. I thought that you probably would like to be enabled to send to Mr. Nocco a personal expression of your sympathy.

Yours very sincerely,

[Signature]

Professor G. Murray
Yatescombe, Boar's Hill
Oxford.
GENEVA
4th August 1932.

Dear Professor Murray,

I thank you for your letter of August 2nd, forwarding the note you had received from Sir Henry Lyons in which he suggests a representation of our Organisation at the General Assemblies of the International Council of Scientific Unions.

I think this proposal is very interesting and quite on the lines laid down by the C.I.C.I. I have, however, thought it wiser to consult Bonnet first, both as to the principle of this form of liaison and as to the methods of helping best the scientific work of the Institute.

As regards your coming for the Assembly to explain the work of our Organisation to the Assembly Committee and to defend its budget, both M. Dufour and I would greatly welcome your presence here and believe that it would be appreciated by the Delegations. The savings we have effected on our budget would theoretically allow us to afford this expense; but as you know, the Secretary-General wishes to be consulted - in the present difficult circumstances - on any extraordinary commitment. We shall, therefore, have to wait until he returns to Geneva, probably not before the middle of September. In my opinion, however, this consultation is purely formal and I am pretty sure that you can safely make your plans accordingly. As for the date of your coming, we think it might be at the end of the first week of the session, or the beginning of the second - that is, round about the 1st October.

Yours sincerely,

H. LeJeune.

Professor Gilbert Murray,
Yatscombe,
Boar's Hill,
OXFORD.
August 2nd. 1932.

My dear Montenach,

I enclose a letter from Sir Henry Lyons, which seems to me to contain a good suggestion. Perhaps you would write to him. Our representative would probably not be an actual member of the Committee but somebody appointed for the occasion. In that case he would very likely already be a member of the General Assembly, but there would be no harm in that.

With regard to the Assembly, I am quite willing to come and plead the cause of our budget, especially Moral Disarmament, if Dufour and you think it really worth the expense to have me rather than de Reynold. I certainly think we ought to make every effort to get the cause of Moral Disarmament treated seriously. It is the failure of Moral Disarmament that makes most of the difficulty about disarmament proper, as well as a large part of the political friction in Europe. Perhaps you would let me know about this, as I shall have slightly to re-arrange my plans if I have to come abroad again towards the end of September.

Yours very sincerely,

Gilbert Murray.
GENEVA
28th June 1930.

My dear Murray,

It has occurred to me that by our fairly frequent requests for a reply by wire to various letters, to say nothing of ordinary postage, we must be considerably in your debt. This does not seem to me to be quite fair. I wonder if you could ask your Secretary to make a list of expenses recently incurred for telegrams and postage in connection with the C.I.C.I. and send it to us. I shall be glad to pass it on to our Financial Department for settlement.

Yours very sincerely,

ARF

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Min.
My dear Murray,

Duggan, who arrived here yesterday morning, told me that when in London he had telephoned to you. Thus you have arrived back home safely and I hope that you have had a pleasant and interesting journey to Greece and Turkey.

The Committee of Enquiry began its work yesterday morning and is, I believe, progressing satisfactorily even though slowly. It looks to me as if ultimately something useful may accrue. It is very unfortunate and sad that Heath is ill but we are all of us very grateful that notwithstanding his illness he intends to be here next Thursday morning. No resolutions will be definitely brought about without his co-operation.

The members of the Committee hope that they will be able to finish their preliminary work by Saturday evening. On Sunday, all the members with the exception of Rocca will go on to Paris to continue their investigations there. Presumably they will then return to Geneva next Thursday week and meet Rocca here in order to continue with him from Friday week onwards.

When I saw you last you said that you would like to pay the Committee a visit during its session. I am sure everybody would be delighted to welcome you and I venture to ask whether it is your intention to come to Paris, or later, to Geneva.

Oppenau would certainly like to have a talk with you about the agenda for the July sessions of the Sub-Committees and the Plenary Committee. He intends to send you today all the agendas for your approval but nevertheless would wish to consult you if you could manage to come either to Paris or Geneva.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]

Professor G. Murray,
Yatacombe,
Boar's Hill,
OXFORD.
14.4.30.

Professor Murray  Yatscombe Boars Hill Oxford

Members Enquiry Committee requested me to express their gratitude to Chairman of International Committee for his letter read and adopted at opening meeting and their appreciation of his valuable services and spirit of collaboration.

Roland Marcel  Chairman Enquiry Committee
Geneva,

24th June 1929.

Dear Professor Murray,

M. Schubert has already informed you that Mr Bishop will replace Dr. Schramm who is not able to come to England this year, on the Sub-Committee for Bibliography. I am sure you will have no objection to this. Mr Bishop is one of the most representative personalities among librarians of the U.S. and is very interested in our work. He took a prominent part in the last World Congress of Librarians in Rome.

Professor Pouillon is also unable to attend the meeting of the Sub-Committee on Arts and Letters. He proposed as representative M. Louis Hautecoeur, Curator of the Louvre Museum and Director of Fine Arts of the Kingdom of Egypt. M. Hautecoeur is a very able man and has sometimes taken part in our Expert Meetings connected with the Office National des Musées. I suppose also you will have no objection to this arrangement.

I have just returned from Rome where, as well as the meeting of the International Cinematograph Educational Institute, I attended the first part of the World Congress of Librarians. I am glad to inform you that the work of this Congress was lead from beginning to end by people connected with intellectual cooperation or members of our Sub-Committees like Dr. Kress, M. Roland-Marsel, M. Cadot, M. Collignon, etc. All the resolutions passed concerning the international relation between librarians and librarians were drafted with my collaboration and consequently entirely in the spirit of our Committee, recommending always what was already decided upon by us and what in order to be carried out need sometimes the support of the Librarians themselves. I hope to give you more details about this affair which is of great importance for us when you come to Geneva.

Dr. Thompson, the Secretary of the American National Committee sent me the resolution concerning the Intellectual Institute and Committee decided by the Pan-American Conference. The programme of this Institute is more or less a copy of ours. As I wrote Dr. Thompson, I am very glad to see this although sometimes objections were made as regards our work in the past and it points to the fact that after all the Americans are pleased with our work. Dr. Thompson wishes
this document to be put before the Committee at its Plenary Meeting. As the Statute speaks about a close collaboration with the International Committee of the League, perhaps you will find it useful to have a resolution passed by the Committee expressing its sympathy with the work undertaken by the Pan-American Association in the same field as that of the CICI.

Looking forward to the pleasure of seeing you in Geneva,

I remain,

Yours sincerely

[Signature]

Professor Gilbert Murray,
Yatscombe,
Boar's Hill,
OXFORD.
6th March 1929.

Dear Professor Murray,

I have just received your letter of March 4th 1929 and am very sorry to learn that you have been ill and obliged to drop all engagements. I sincerely hope that you will make a good recovery on the Riviera.

I am glad to learn that you can receive me as arranged in London on the 9th. Of course I am very sorry that you will not be able to go to Paris for the Committee of Directors; as regards the Rome meeting I think there is some misunderstanding as you are not a member of the Permanent Executive Committee which meets this month and therefore your presence in Rome is not required then. The members of this Committee are Prof. Rococo, Dr. Krüss, Prof. Focillon, Dr. Paranjpye and Don Pedro Sangro.

Looking forward to the pleasure of seeing you and wishing you a quick return to health,

I remain,

Sincerely yours,

Professor Gilbert Murray,
Yatescombe,
Boar's Hill,
OXFORD.
My dear Oprescu,

Like most other people I have just had influenza, and my doctor insists on my dropping all engagements and going to the Riviera. I shall be in London on the 9th as agreed, but shall probably go abroad soon afterwards for three weeks. This involves missing the Comité de Direction and also the Cinema meeting in Rome. I have asked Fischer-Williams to take my place in Paris and Destrée to represent the CIC at Rome.

I am very much disgusted at this piece of bad fortune. I seem always to be ill at the end of the Oxford spring session.

Yours very sincerely,

[Signature]
My dear Opreșcu,

Many thanks for your letters, which apart from their intrinsic interest will come in handy to show the National Committee, which is meeting next week at the rooms of the British Academy. So far, the secretarial work is being done by the League of Nations Union, so that the address will be: The Secretary of the British C.I.C., 15 Grosvenor Crescent, London, S.W.1. This is of course only an interim arrangement.

I will tell the Committee about the Popular Arts Congress, and also report about the Co-ordination of Bibliography in Physics. I quite agree with you that there ought to be another meeting of the Expert Committee, but would like to delay my definite answer till after the meeting of the National Committee on November 4th, if that is quite convenient. I should fear that they would agree with the Germans in saying that the co-ordination was not necessary, but I do not know.

I may mention in confidence that I have some hope of a subscription from a private source to the I.C.I.C. of about £10,000, to be specially earmarked for meetings of experts for purposes of international research. However, nothing is fixed yet.

I received a formal letter from the Italian Ambassador the other day inviting me to Rome, and answered that I was unable to go but that Destrée would be willing to take my place.

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) G.M.
expressions de sympathie à la mémoire de Lorentz s'inscrivent dans l'expression de votre félicitation de sa nomination comme président de l'Académie royale des sciences et des lettres de Belgique.

BERNE

Gs. genève, de sragenlage 268 34 26 0. 17. 15. 4. 1928

F. Dubois

President

Ricevuta da

Consegna il 26. 7. 1928

don le 102 ore alle

Un. ore

Etat: professeur Gilbert Murray, presidente cooperación intelectual.

1. 3. 1928
YATSCOMBE,
BOAR'S HILL,
OXFORD.
21st May, 1928.

My dear Oprescu,

Thanks for your letter and enclosure. I agree with you on the matter concerning the Government representatives. Thank you also for the data concerning Professor Lorentz's activities on the CIC.

Yours sincerely,

G. M.
GENEVA 31st May 1923.

Dear Professor Murray,

In the absence of Monsieur Oprescu I beg to send you, under separate cover, ten copies of the agenda of the Plenary Meeting of the C.I.C.I. for which you asked in your letter of May 28th, for the use of the members of the British National Committee.

Yours very truly,

[Signature]

Member of Section.

Professor Gilbert Murray,
Atscombe,
Boar's Hill,
Oxford.
My dear Opresou,

I think it might be useful for the British National Committee to have some copies of the Agenda of the CIC for this year, so that they may know the kind of thing on which their opinion may be asked. Could you, without trouble, send me a few extra copies? Ten would be enough, or less if that is inconvenient.

Yours sincerely,

G.M.
My dear Oppennu,

I am rather busy between May 8th and 12th, but I think I can manage two long interviews. I could see you at 15 Grosvenor Crescent on the afternoon of Thursday the 10th for a couple of hours, and in Oxford, if you can manage it, on Friday the 11th. I have only one lecture which is over at 11. If this does not suit I can make some time on Wednesday afternoon in town. It will be a pleasure to see you again.

Yours very sincerely,

Gilbert Murray.
YATSCOMBE,
BOAR'S HILL,
OXFORD.
23rd February, 1928.

My dear Opreșcu,

It will be no trouble but only a pleasure to me to see you in Oxford, and a time at the end of April or beginning of May would suit me well. Our term begins on April 29th.

It will of course be useful that you should consult M. Destée beforehand.

Yours sincerely,

G. M.

G. Opreșcu, Esq.,
Secretary to the C.I.C.
League of Nations,
GENEVA.
Geneva.
21st February 1928.

Dear Professor Murray,

I am sorry to trouble you but I feel I must inform you, as Chairman of the CICI, of various outstanding matters connected with the Committee. I am glad to say, however, that the greater part of the activity of the Institute and of the Committee for this year is well advanced but there still remains a very important point, namely, to fix the dates of the meetings of the different sub-committees and the full Committee and to arrange the agenda. As far as I am concerned the most convenient time for me to come to Oxford and discuss this question with you would be either the end of April or the beginning of May as it will be necessary to have a preliminary discussion with the Director of the Institute to hear his proposals. It would also be advisable before seeing you to have a talk with M. Destée, Chairman of the Sub-Committee for Arts which is one of the most important activities of the Committee. I should be extremely grateful if you would kindly let me know whether this period for my visit to Oxford would be convenient for you also.

With kindest regards,

I remain,

Sincerely yours,

Secretary to the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.

Professor Gilbert Murray,
Yatscomb,
Bour's Hill,
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