The Council draws the attention of the Assembly to the resolution of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation on this subject, and asks it to consider whether it would be possible to issue an appeal to the nations which did not sign these agreements asking them to adhere to them.

It also invites the Committee to consider, at its subsequent meetings, how these agreements could, if necessary, be extended to cover non-official publications, and to obtain for this purpose exemption from postal charges.

(4) The Council having taken note of the constitution of a Sub-Committee to study the question of inter-university co-operation and especially the possibility of convoking an International University Congress, approves the main principles which are to govern the work of this Sub-Committee and which will enable it to prepare, in detail, in agreement with and by the aid of the various Governments in countries in which the universities are not independent, the general work required before definite decisions can be taken.

The Council shares the Committee's opinion that in considering the various points in the programme outlined in its resolution, due respect must be paid to the sovereign rights of nations to regulate their own educational systems by means of legislation (as for instance the matter of university self-government).

It approves of the Sub-Committee's entering into relations with universities in various countries to ascertain their opinions concerning the various problems under consideration, on the understanding that such correspondence shall be carried out through governmental channels in those countries in which universities are not independent.

(5) The Council, being convinced of the importance of the enquiries which the Committee wishes to undertake in connection with the protection of intellectual proprietary rights, approves of the setting up of a Sub-Committee to make the preliminary arrangements for this work, which, in conformity with the proposals of the Committee, will enter into correspondence with the organisations most interested in these problems, and particularly with the International Bureau of Berne.

ANNEX 416 a.
A. 61. 1922. XII.

THE WORK OF THE COMMITTEE ON INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION.

Report of the Committee, approved by the Council on September 13th, 1922.

In order to carry out the task which the Assembly and the Council of the League of Nations entrusted to it, the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation met at Geneva on August 1st, 1922.

There were present

Mie Bonnevve, Professor of Zoology at Christiana University, Norwegian Delegate to the Assembly of the League of Nations.

Mme Curie-Skłodowska, Professor of Physics at the University of Paris, Honorary Professor of the University of Warsaw, Member of the “Académie de Médecine” at Paris, of the Polish Academy at Warsaw and of the Scientific Society at Warsaw.

M. D. N. Bannerjjea, Professor of Political Economy at the University of Calcutta.

M. H. Bergson, Honorary Professor of Philosophy at the “Collège de France,” Member of the “Académie française,” Member of the “Académie des Sciences Morales et Politiques.”

M. A. de Castro, Professor of Clinical Medicine and Director of the Faculty of Medicine at the University of Rio de Janeiro.
M. J. DESTRÉE, Former Minister for Sciences and Arts, Member of the " Académie belge de littérature et de langue française."

Dr. G. E. HALE, Director of the Mount-Wilson Observatory, Foreign Member of the Royal Society, Foreign Associate of the Institute of France, Member of the Executive Committee of the International Research Council, Honorary President of the National Research Council of the United States.

Professor G. A. MURRAY, Professor of Greek Philology at Oxford University, Member of the Council of the British Academy, Delegate of South Africa to the Assembly of the League of Nations.

M. G. DE REYNOLD, Professor of French Literature at the University of Berne.

M. F. RUFINI, Professor of Ecclesiastical Law at the University of Turin, Former Minister of Public Education, President of the Royal Academy of Turin, President of the Union of the League of Nations Associations.

M. L. DE TORRES-QUEVEDO, Director of the Madrid Electro-Mechanical Laboratory Member of the Royal Academy of Science, Madrid, Member of the Committee for the Extension of Scientific Studies.

Professor A. EINSTEIN was prevented from assisting in the work of the Committee owing to his absence on a scientific mission to Japan.

As substitute for Dr. HALE, who was prevented from being present at all the meetings

Dr. R. A. MILLIKAN, Director of the Norman Bridge Laboratory of Physics at the Californian Technological Institute, Vice-Chairman of the National Research Council of the United States, Foreign Secretary of the National Academy of Sciences, Member of the International Research Council, American Exchange Professor to Belgium.

There were present at the meetings

Dr. I. NITOBE, Under-Secretary-General of the League of Nations. Professor at the University of Tokio, instructed to collaborate in the work of the Committee.

M. J. LUCHAIRE, Inspector-General of Public Education in France, accompanying M. BERGSON as expert.

M. W. MARTIN, Technical Adviser to the International Labour Office.

The following acted as Secretary to the Commission

M. O. DE HALECKI, Professor at the University of Warsaw, former Dean of the Faculty of Philosophy, Member of the Secretariat of the League of Nations.

And as Recording Secretary

M. A. TOLÉDANO, Member of the Secretariat of the League of Nations.

The Committee appointed M. BERGSON as Chairman of the Committee, Professor MURRAY as Vice-Chairman and M. DE REYNOLD as Rapporteur.

The Committee was in session from Tuesday, August 1st, until Saturday, August 5th, and held ten meetings. It has the honour to submit to the Council the conclusions which it reached. The resolutions adopted by the Committee and embodying these conclusions will be found at the end of this report.
I.

AGENDA AND PROGRAMME OF WORK.

The Committee first decided upon its agenda and drew up a programme of work. Its agenda had already been outlined in the very carefully considered and complete reports so ably prepared by the Secretariat, dealing principally with bibliography and scientific and inter-university co-operation. In addition to these reports a large number of proposals had been submitted either in writing or verbally by most of the members of the Committee, and still more numerous proposals had been received from other sources.

It immediately became evident that there would be a considerable material for discussion and that the principal difficulty would be to sort the material received and to arrange and select the subject-matter. It was clearly impossible for the Committee, during the five days of its first session, to make any very great progress in the immense field of work assigned to it. For this reason it confined itself, in general, to establishing principles and deciding on its method of work and to defining the limits of its activity. Its first concern, however, was to obtain information with a view to placing its work on a scientific basis.

II.

GENERAL ENQUIRY INTO THE CONDITIONS OF INTELLECTUAL LIFE.

The general purport of the first resolution adopted by the Committee proposes that the Council shall immediately institute an enquiry into the conditions of intellectual work in all countries. This enquiry is very necessary. It is a matter of immediate importance to know at what level intellectual life has been maintained since the war, and whether this level has remained stationary or whether, on the contrary, it has fallen — as is greatly to be feared. All over Europe many who are entitled to speak with authority are raising their voices to warn us that real dangers are menacing civilisation, and that decadence and possibly even signs of retrogression are noticeable. Doubtless these views are very pessimistic, but it would be well to discover to what extent they may be true, to obtain knowledge concerning the evils affecting mental life, and the obstacles hampering intellectual effort if we wish to remedy the former and to remove the latter. In any case, it would be difficult to organise international co-operation of any sort unless we possess some precise and detailed information concerning the means at our disposal and the forces upon which we may rely. How should this general enquiry be undertaken with a view to producing the best results, and what should be its scope? In order that it may not become too vast or too lengthy, it must be limited to academies, learned societies, universities and scientific institutions in various countries. For this purpose questionnaires should be employed, drawn up in such a way as to contain all necessary information concerning the organisations, work and financial resources of these various institutions. It is of the highest importance that we should be able to compare their pre-war resources with those at present available.

This general enquiry should, moreover, be completed in the following manner.

First, information should be sought from the Governments themselves concerning the regulations and laws governing intellectual work in each country and the amount which is set aside for this purpose in their respective budgets. Secondly, the general enquiry should be supplemented by a special enquiry into the economic condition of intellectual workers themselves. As it is difficult to deal with all of these workers in one and the same enquiry, the Committee would propose to commence with certain limited categories. As regards the choice of these categories, the Committee is acting on the principle that it has not to concern itself so much with the worker as with his intellectual work.

It is, above all, the individual who counts in science, in literature and in the fine arts. Co-operation would therefore be impossible unless protection were afforded from the beginning to those who, among mind-workers, represent fine art, the highest education, and disinterested science. For this reason the Committee recommends that the first researches be conducted among artists, either painters or musicians, and university professors. It should be added that in
the course of the discussion on this question, M. William Martin was good enough
to place the services of the International Labour Office, which he represented,
at the disposal of the Committee.

Thirdly, complete and precise information should be obtained concerning
any efforts made by various countries to establish, extend or regulate their in-
tellectual relations with other countries.

The general enquiry into the conditions of intellectual life, supplemented
by these three additional enquiries, even when limited in the manner described
above, will inevitably involve the consideration of a large number of documents.
It will be necessary to prepare a system of classification in advance, the Com-
mittee proposes the following method

**Arrangement according to nationality.** This would give an exact idea of the
intellectual activities of each country,

**Arrangement according to the major divisions of intellectual life.** This would
constitute a very valuable collection of evidence concerning the development
attained in every branch of intellectual life throughout the world.

Finally, the Committee would draw the attention of the Council to the
importance and enduring value of an enquiry of this nature, it would furnish
a scientific basis for the work of the Committee, but, even more, it would furnish
means for forming a correct idea as to the intellectual temperature of the world
and the present state of civilisation.

The Committee therefore respectfully asks the Council to be good enough
to adopt the decisions necessary for this purpose.

**III.**

**Assistance to Nations whose Intellectual Life is in Danger.**

There is unfortunately no need of an enquiry to prove that there are coun-
tries — too many indeed — whose intellectual life is in danger. It would be a
mere exercise in dialectics to engage in more or less abstract discussions on inter-
university relations when ancient and famous universities are on the point of
closing their doors, and on the exchange of scientific information when acade-
mes and laboratories of the first rank will soon be obliged to discontinue their
work. For this reason the Committee considers that its first duty is to draw the
attention of the Council and also of the whole League to the conditions which
govern intellectual life throughout a large part of Europe.

First of all there is Russia, where these conditions would appear to be almost
desperate. Organisations already exist, however, for the relief of the Russian
intelligentsia, and the Committee has noted their efforts with keen interest.
Accordingly, the Committee gave special consideration to those nations — includ-
ing some of recent origin — which extend from the Baltic to the Black Sea and
the Aegean Sea. In all these nations the organs of intellectual life have suffered
injury in varying degrees. Some have been affected only slightly and require
little more than facilities for obtaining books and for escaping from their isol-
ation. There are others which lack not only books but also instruments for their
clinics and their laboratories and buildings where instruction may be given.
Finally, there is a third category of nations in a state of such acute economic
distress that there is a risk of all intellectual life rapidly becoming impossible.
The most painful example of this last category is Austria, and in particular Vienna,
which in 1914 was still one of the principal centres of European civilisation. For
this reason the Committee has authorised one of its members to draw up, at the
earliest possible moment, a report on the situation in Vienna and in Austria,
and on the possibility of intervening before it was too late, that is to say before
the winter. The Committee is convinced that a very small sum of money would
be sufficient to prevent this catastrophe. A similar report has been asked for in the
case of Poland which would appear to be representative of the second category.

These reports will be submitted to the Assembly as examples while other en-
quiries are being made, and they will serve as a basis for a plan of action on
behalf of all those countries in which the requirements of intellectual labour
are more or less similar. Rarely does any great civilisation die out suddenly,
it more often disappears gradually through the progressive and more or less
rapid extinction of its centres of learning. This was the case with the ancient
civilisation of the Roman Empire, and it may also be the case with our own
civilisation if we take no heed.
It is only later, when the enquiry asked for by the Committee has been carried out, that it will become possible to establish international co-operation over the whole range of intellectual life. Nevertheless, it appeared well to study forthwith some general plan and to submit certain resolutions which can be carried out immediately and without difficulty.

The international organisation for scientific documentation, particularly bibliography, is essential for all intellectual co-operation, scientific relations are very intimately connected with this question. For this reason, the world of science unanimously desires that such an organisation may be established as soon as possible. The Committee therefore gave this problem priority over scientific research and inter-university relations. It immediately recognised the fact that a complete investigation was required, for this problem is, above all, a technical one.

It is, indeed, a question of distinguishing retrospective bibliography, which gives, in relation to a science or one particular subject, a list of all publications connected therewith, starting from a definite date and working backwards, from periodical bibliography, which aims at giving rapid information by keeping scientists informed at regular intervals of new publications and new discoveries. It is undoubtedly the latter — that is to say, the rapid and regular exchange of scientific information, principally in the form of very brief analyses (abstracts) — which is the more urgent, since exchange of this kind is one of the principal conditions of scientific progress. In order to study methods for improving periodical bibliography, the Committee therefore proposes to appoint a Sub-Committee consisting of two of its members, who should have the assistance of experts, that is to say, of both scientists and bibliographical specialists. If there have always been until now certain lacunae in all systems of bibliography and all organisations for scientific information, it is because scientists and bibliographers have not collaborated sufficiently, this point was clearly established after a very exhaustive discussion. The Committee therefore approached the subject of international organisation of bibliography as a question of co-operation between scientists, assisted by bibliographers concerned with every branch of science. The Committee based its decision on the principle that there must be as few obstacles and as many facilities as possible in all matters concerned with exchange of information. Doubtless existing institutions must be co-ordinated, and those threatened with extinction must be saved by carrying out improvements in their methods. Some attention must then be given to the formation of new institutions, the need for which has already been felt. There is, moreover, the question of books and periodicals, which are so rarely found collected in one spot, although this would be most desirable. To obtain such a result, it would be sufficient for an international convention to make it a legal obligation for several copies of every publication to be stored, in this way one or several international centres for documentary reference would be established.

This proposal leads, by a natural sequence, to the consideration of an international organisation for the exchange of publications. In connection with this, the Committee begs to draw the attention of the Council and the Assembly to the two Brussels Conventions. These agreements, which deal with this very subject of international exchange, were signed on March 15th, 1886. To-day they no longer correspond to the requirements. Consequently, it is desirable that they should be renewed or else replaced by other conventions signed by all countries. These conventions should be framed so as to include publications of every kind and not merely official documents and should specifically provide for freedom from postage dues.

After the exchange of scientific information has been facilitated, how can international co-operation in scientific research be promoted?
We note first of all that exact and natural sciences are better organised internationally than other sciences, such as history, geography, law and literature. This is explained by the fact that the exact and natural sciences, above all the former, are, by nature, universal and, in practice, international, chemists throughout the whole world depend more closely upon one another than do historians. The second group of sciences, which might perhaps be called "the humane sciences", is that in which international co-operation is necessarily less developed, except possibly in the case of international law. This will be understood when it is remembered that history or literature is definitely national in character, and yet the collective study of history or of literature is perhaps the best way to realise the League's ideals, by bringing all nations into closer contact with one another so that each may learn what the others have to offer in the way of special and of human interests. It is only through these sciences that world-wide civilisation can be understood as a whole, and, indeed, what better definition of world-wide civilisation can be found than a harmonious collaboration of all national civilisations? The Committee will therefore devote particular attention to this branch of science, and it intends first of all to address an appeal to the universities.

Co-operation in scientific research is the best way to draw human minds together, by setting them to work in the common cause of peace and of civilisation. The principle should, however, be laid down that this co-operation must be organised by the various scientific societies themselves. The Committee is following, and will continue to follow with close attention and sympathy, the development of international organisations such as the International Research Council or the International Union of Academies, whose activities include, or are capable of including, the entire field of science. The Committee is careful not to interfere either with the organisation or with the work of any scientific societies whatever. It would wish, rather, to assist scientific associations and scientists in their work and in their research, and to assist them in a practical way, it is unfortunately only too true that to-day both scientific associations and scientists themselves are hampered in their work by difficulties of a financial nature. How many societies have been dissolved, how many institutions have disappeared or are in danger of disappearing, how many men of science are finding it the hardest thing in the world to continue their research work owing to lack of means! These are, moreover, dangerous symptoms of intellectual impoverishment, which will inevitably lead to moral impoverishment. The Committee considers that this state of affairs may partly be rectified by setting up an international fund, not for affording relief but for providing loans and credits for the benefit of scientists and scientific institutions it instructed one of its members to examine this scheme.

A branch of science concerning which some international agreement should speedily be reached is archaeology. In spite of the energy displayed by many nations in the discovery and preservation of ancient monuments, far too much evidence of the highest value remains buried and is inaccessible to the world of science, besides being exposed to the danger of destruction or gradual disintegration. These are treasures which humanity possesses in common, and their preservation is of urgent importance. How is this to be accomplished? When a list has been compiled of places where there exist archaeological treasures which have not yet been brought to light, a general plan of research will have to be prepared. The rules and methods to be applied to this research will have to be decided upon, and an International Convention concerning the preservation and alienation of archaeological monuments will then be within reach. The investigation of this question was also entrusted to one of the members of the Committee.

VI.

INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION BETWEEN UNIVERSITIES.

International co-operation in the sphere of scientific research is partly assured by scientists themselves, but it is more difficult to establish this cooperation between universities. Yet the need for it is becoming more and more noticeable. It appears that the time is coming when the League of Nations might take the initiative to satisfy this demand. Such an initiative would be in keeping with the League's ideals and with the reasons which gave rise to its birth. The League of Nations is the central organisation whose duty it is to
co-ordinate international relations, it is therefore certainly entitled to regulate
relations between universities without interfering in the matter of university
instruction and without encroaching on the sovereign rights of States and the
autonomy of the seats of learning. The cause of international friendship would,
in fact, be greatly strengthened, and civilisation itself would be more firmly
established, by any act which would contribute to more permanent and more
intimate relations between institutions for higher education in the different
countries.

What is the spirit which should animate this effort for inter-university co-
operation, and what is the end which it must have in view? The Committee
considers that it is necessary to improve higher education by seeking to perfect
the quality of study, by stimulating pure scientific work and by increasing general
learning, with a view to combating an excess of specialisation and profession-
alisn. Higher education, however, cannot with impunity be separated from
popular education. At a time when the gap between the intellectual aristo-
cracy and the masses appears to be widening—a fact which constitutes a real
danger—it is absolutely necessary to maintain or to re-establish contact between
the aristocracy of intellect and the people, to establish between them the greatest
possible number of channels for intercourse and approach. This is another
requirement of modern civilisation. The purely scientific aspects of education
must not be lost sight of, for it is mainly upon the universities that the duty
falls of forming the teaching personnel in every country.

Finally, certain opinions have been expressed concerning the relationship
between science and wealth, or, rather, concerning the duties of wealth towards
science. Our attention has been called to the fact that private initiative has
always, to a high degree, acted as a stimulant for the latter, and it has been
said that if the rich should be increasingly conscious of their humanitarian
and social obligations, to-day, more than ever before, should they be mindful of
their intellectual obligations.

As regards practical means for carrying out inter-university co-operation,
numerous suggestions were made. International scholarships were proposed.
International vacation courses were mentioned, and, above all, it was advocated
that courses of lectures should be arranged in the leading universities with the
object of promoting mutual acquaintanceship among the nations and creating
a better understanding as to their respective characteristics, needs and vital
interests. One member of the Committee pleaded in favour of an International
University which he had in view, in the still-distant future, as a permanent
institution to which young people who had completed their studies in national
universities should be admitted in order that they might obtain, in the course
of two terms, or even of one, some knowledge of the science of international
relations.

The co-operation with which we are concerned might then be regarded in
a number of different ways, but its three principal divisions are the exchange
of professors, the exchange of students, and the standardisation of studies and
results (diplomas and degrees). In order to regulate this exchange and to collect
information, the establishment of an International University Bureau might
well be considered. In any case it is clear that anything resembling a systematic
centralisation of inter-university relations is to be avoided with the greatest care.

All schemes for the organisation of inter-university relations should therefore
be based upon the principle of free co-operation.

How should the way be prepared for an organisation of this kind? The
method of which the Committee unanimously approved was that of an Interna-
tional Congress of State and Free Universities. It recognised, however, that the
political situation did not at present permit of the convening of a congress of this
type. It is quite possible, however, to undertake immediately an exhaustive
study of the question of inter-university co-operation. For this purpose it has
appointed a Sub-Committee from among its own members, as it feels assured
that this Sub-Committee, by the very nature of the case, will find that it will
have prepared the work of the Congress, the duties of the Sub-Committee would
be to draw up the rules of procedure for the Congress and to determine the agenda
and the main outlines of its organisation as soon as the propitious moment has arrived and the Council and the Assembly of the League of Nations have approved the scheme for convening it. This Sub-Committee can only carry on its work by keeping in close contact with the universities themselves. It should therefore begin by ascertaining their opinions on the subject and by encouraging them to organise among themselves either national congresses or congresses of groups of nations (regional congresses, within the meaning attributed to this adjective by Article 21 of the Covenant).

VII.

Miscellaneous Questions.

The Committee, at its last meeting, dealt with the three following problems

1. The first, which is intimately connected with what has gone before, is concerned with intellectual property in general and scientific property in particular. Intellectual property, in general, is not sufficiently safeguarded by existing legislation, and scientific property is not safeguarded at all. In the matter of scientific discoveries it should be held that the idea itself is entitled to be safeguarded and not merely the application of the idea. Accordingly, the Committee decided to appoint from among its members a Sub-Committee to study this question. It requested this Sub-Committee to get into touch with the "Bureau international de la propriété litteraire et artistique" at Berne, and with other institutions of a similar nature. In this connection it has noted with great interest the schemes elaborated by the French Confederation of Intellectual Workers.

2. A second problem with which the Committee was concerned — or, rather, which it had been asked to consider — was "an appeal to the scientific men of the world to publish their discoveries in poison gas so as to minimise the likelihood of their being used in any future war."

The above is a resolution adopted by the Assembly on October 1st, 1921, and referred by the Temporary Mixed Commission for the Reduction of Armaments to the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation. The latter, after listening to the remarks of some of its members who were specially qualified to speak on the subject, was unable to do more than call attention to the futility and even the danger of such action and to declare its inability to suggest any method whatsoever for giving effect to the proposal.

3. Finally the Committee listened to a report by Professor Gilbert Murray on the inadequacy of the information which countries possess concerning each other. This inadequacy, for which the Press is largely responsible, which gives rise to misunderstandings and inflames animosity, constitutes a real danger to intellectual co-operation. The Committee came to the conclusion that any intervention on its part would be outside its competence. Nevertheless, it asked one of its members—Professor Senator Ruffini—to transmit the Murray Report and the minutes of the discussion to the various League of Nations Associations —of whose Central Union M. Ruffini is President—for their consideration.

* * *

The above is an epitome of the results obtained during the ten meetings of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, and a commentary on its resolutions. The Committee, having solved, to the best of its ability, the various problems which formed the introduction to its work, and having commenced to examine the different questions which have been laid before it, has the honour to submit to the League of Nations in this report the provisional conclusions which it has reached, the principles which it has laid down for its guidance in accordance with the Covenant and the character of the League of Nations, and the programme which it has drawn up for the continuation of its work.

In drawing up this programme, the Committee has endeavoured to spare the League of Nations all unnecessary expense and to adhere to the principles of rigid economy. The appointment of three Sub-Committees, which the Committee considered to be indispensable in order to attain the end in view, will
mean less frequent meetings of the Plenary Committee, which are much more costly. These Sub-Committees will, moreover, be able to conduct much of their work by correspondence and with the assistance of experts.

The President,          The Rapporteur,
(Signed) H. BERGSON.    (Signed) G. DE REYNOLD.

The Secretary,
(Signed) O. DE HALECKI.

APPENDIX.

TEXT OF RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE COMMITTEE.

I.

SITUATION OF INTELLECTUAL LIFE.

(1) The Committee requests the Council of the League of Nations to institute an enquiry into the conditions of intellectual work in various countries, the evils from which intellectual life is suffering and the remedies suggested. This enquiry would deal more particularly with the economic position of intellectual workers.

(2) The Committee expressly calls the attention of the Council of the League of Nations to the desperate situation of intellectual life in certain European countries and the urgent need of intervention.

The Committee is prepared to supply the Council or the Assembly with all detailed information in this connection and to act as its intermediary in all measures which it might be able to adopt.

(3) In order to be in a position to supply the Assembly of the League of Nations with the detailed information mentioned in paragraph (2), the Committee decides

(a) To request M. de Reynold to prepare, at the earliest possible moment, a statement, with documentary evidence, on the condition of intellectual life in Austria, making use of the abundant information which he has collected on this subject and entering into direct relations with the most competent authorities in that country,

(b) To request Mme. Curie-Skłodowska to undertake a similar task with regard to Poland,

(c) To submit to the Assembly of the League of Nations these two statements as models, which might be used as a basis for preparing a plan of action on behalf of certain other countries where the requirements of intellectual labour are practically the same.

II.

BIBLIOGRAPHY.

(1) Whereas knowledge is pre-eminently the common possession of all nations, the Committee considers it essential to provide for the preservation of knowledge accumulated in the past and for its rapid dissemination in the future.

(2) With a view to ascertaining the best practical methods of attaining this twofold aim, the Committee decides to set up a special Sub-Committee composed of Mme. Curie and M. Destée.

(3) The Sub-Committee may add to its members a certain number (three to five) of persons belonging to the two classes of intellectual workers—bibliographers and scholars in special branches of knowledge—whose collaboration appears necessary and whose permanent assistance may be considered useful.

(4) The Sub-Committee will meet, under the chairmanship of M. Bergson, at a date and place to be fixed by him in his notice convening the meeting.

(5) The Sub-Committee may also obtain the views of other parties, and more particularly the opinions of scientific bodies.
III. INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGE.

The Committee begs the Council to draw the attention of the Assembly of the League of Nations to the International Conventions relating to international exchange, adopted at Brussels on March 15th, 1886. The work of intellectual co-operation would be greatly assisted by the extension of such Conventions. It would be desirable that the measures laid down therein should be fully applied, and that they should be amended and their scope widened, particularly by the granting of free postage and by the extension of these measures to include all publications, even unofficial ones.

IV. SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH.

The Committee is of opinion that co-operation in scientific research represents, in the whole field of international intellectual co-operation, the best means of bringing men together by inducing them to devote their energies to the common task of securing peace and advancing civilisation. It is desirous that this co-operation should be developed, but it lays down the principle that such co-operation ought to be the special concern of the scientific societies themselves. The Committee, therefore, while anxious not to interfere either in the organisation or the work of these societies, declares that it is ready to afford them all the practical assistance within its power. Accordingly, it will retain the problem of scientific relations on the agenda of its next session.

With a view to facilitating scientific research, the Committee is of opinion that some scheme of international loan and credit fund might be considered.

V. INTERNATIONAL UNDERSTANDING FOR THE DISCOVERY OF ARCHEOLOGICAL MONUMENTS AND THE PUBLICATION OF THE RESULTS.

In spite of the zeal displayed by many nations in discovering and preserving monuments of antiquity, numerous documents of the highest value are still buried or otherwise inaccessible to scholars or in danger of disappearing or of being destroyed. International co-operation in such matters is therefore both necessary and justifiable. It is, indeed, already taking place between certain nations, but no international regulations have yet been framed with a view to a fair distribution of this work and of the charges and advantages which accrue from it. An international understanding might therefore be considered for the purpose of

(1) Drawing up a list of such archeological treasures as have not yet been brought to light
(2) Preparing a general plan of research,
(3) Determining regulations as to the method of carrying out researches
(4) Establishing international regulations concerning the preservation and legal transfer of archeological monuments.

VI. INTER-UNIVERSITY CO-OPERATION.

(1) As soon as conditions allow of the meeting of an International Congress of all the universities of all countries, both State-controlled or independent, the Committee considers it desirable that such a Congress should be summoned in order to receive the views of those concerned on the possibilities of intellectual co-operation.

(2) The Committee entrusts to a Sub-Committee, consisting of M. de Castro, M. Destree, M. Millikan, M. Murray and M. de Reynold, the duty of preparing for such a Congress in accordance with the provisions given below.
The Chairman of this Sub-Committee shall be M. Bergson, who shall convene the Sub-Committee at such time and place as he may think fit. The Sub-Committee shall decide, in particular, the rules of procedure of the Congress eventually to be held, its agenda, and the general principles of its organisation.

(3) Inter-University co-operation may be considered from many aspects. The Sub-Committee will first consider, with a view to future realisation, the following points: exchange of professors, exchange of students, equivalent recognition of academic studies and degrees, establishment of international scholarships, of international vacation courses and of a Central University Information Bureau. The consideration of these points shall not, however, infringe the sovereign right of nations to make their own educational legislation nor the autonomy of universities.

(4) All universities shall be informed of this resolution. They shall be invited to send to the Secretariat of the League of Nations, for communication to the Sub-Committee, their views on the points mentioned in paragraph 3. They are advised only to make such communication after consultation with the other universities of their country or of a group of countries.

VII.

PROTECTION OF INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY.

The Committee, considering that intellectual property is not sufficiently protected, and that scientific property, particularly, is at present not protected at all, entrusts a Sub-Committee, consisting of M. Destree, M. Millikan, M. Ruffini and M. Torres-Quevedo, with the duty of examining the means by which this protection might be assured. This Sub-Committee shall get into touch with such organisations as it may consider competent to provide it with useful information, and, in the first instance, with the "Bureau international de la Propriété littéraire et artistique" at Berne, and also with the International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry and with the "Confédération française des Travailleurs intellectuels."

VIII.

POISONOUS GASES AND CHEMICAL WARFARE.

The Committee on Intellectual Co-operation regrets its inability to suggest methods by which scientific men throughout the world can be induced to publish their discoveries concerning poisonous gases and the development of chemical warfare.

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THE WORK OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE ON INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION.

Report presented to the Assembly by the Second Committee September 28th, 1922.

In pursuance of the resolution adopted by the second Assembly of the League of Nations on September 21st, 1921, and in execution of the measures laid down by the Council on January 14th and May 15th, 1922, the International Committee for Intellectual Co-operation met at the beginning of August last. During its first session the Committee took a preliminary survey of the vast field of action over which its work was to range. Of the many questions which suggested themselves, the Committee selected a certain number, by reason either of their special urgency or because they appeared capable of relatively easy and immediate solution. It thus decided in which directions — in the present circumstances and in collaboration with existing institutions — its efforts might be best crowned with success. It may be said that in general the Committee has so far restricted its efforts to the definition of the programme which the second
Assembly instructed it to draw up and, in the course of the coming year, it proposes to investigate the possibilities of carrying this programme into effect.

The labours of the Committee constitute an important contribution to the work of peace and international collaboration. As Professor Murray said last year of the resolution adopted by the second Assembly: "The future of the League of Nations depends upon the formation of a universal conscience. This can only be created and developed if the scholars, the thinkers and the writers in all countries maintain close mutual contact and spread from one country to another the ideas which can ensure peace among the peoples."

The Committee's object appears twofold: it has to secure for intellectual work the place which befits it, and it has to assist in the freer and more rapid circulation of the great intellectual currents of the world.

It appears, indeed, that the balance between the normal conditions governing manual labour on the one hand and intellectual on the other has been destroyed. As M. Bergson remarked the other day, a laboratory attendant is often better paid than a scientist. The League of Nations owes it to itself to assist intellectual workers and to endeavour to obtain for science, art and intellect the place of honour in international life which the war and the unchaining of material desires appear to have denied it. From its first meeting the Committee realised that it was impossible to carry out any practical work in the sphere of international intellectual co-operation without paying due regard to this aspect, both material and moral, of intellectual life. It was thus led to consider the situation of intellectual labour and intellectual property in the various countries. As regards the first point, it proposes to institute an enquiry into the state of intellectual work, the evils from which intellectual life is suffering, and the remedies which may be brought to bear upon them. Tables are to be drawn up showing the material situation of intellectual workers by means of charts displaying, for example, the material situation of a university professor, of an artist, of a man of letters, etc.

For this purpose, the Committee will appeal, through the Governments, to organisations and associations such as the Confederations of Intellectual Workers already formed in several countries.

The Council has already approved reports on the present situation of intellectual work and workers in Austria and Poland, transmitted to it by M. de Reynold and Mme. Curie for these two countries respectively.

The Committee has also decided to investigate a scheme for an international fund for the granting of loans and credits in order to facilitate scientific research work.

Similar considerations led the Committee to consider the question of intellectual property especially in the sphere of science. The Committee ascertained that the rights of property of this nature were insufficiently protected, and sometimes not even recognised. In agreement with the authorised representatives of men of letters, artists, doctors, research workers and savants of all kinds, it proposes to undertake an investigation of this question.

The Committee has also investigated questions belonging to another category which clearly demonstrated how great were both the necessity and the opportunities for international action. The slow rate of progress made by intellectual and scientific work throughout the world is due to imperfect information and to inadequate co-operation. Intellectual workers must receive the earliest possible information with regard to the state of learning at any given moment, and they must be enabled to co-operate more closely.

Further, the Committee's activities in this respect should not result in the substitution of the Committee for private or semi-official bodies which have undertaken the work of developing scientific relations between countries and of drawing universities and learned bodies into closer contact. Long before the League of Nations was established, a large number of organisations of this kind had been founded with the object of co-ordinating the work of specialists in all civilised nations. The achievements in this sphere of the Union of International Associations and of its founders, M. Lafontaine and M. Otlet, are well known. There are in other countries, especially in Switzerland and Denmark, certain bodies which pursue the same end. The Committee's endeavours should be to co-ordinate all its activities and to systematise all intellectual co-operation.

These are the guiding ideas which M. Léon Bourgeois expressed in his report to the Council in May 1922: "There is no question," he said, "of detracting from the originality of national workers whose very diversity is essential for the
general progress of ideas. On the contrary, the object is to enable each of these national thinkers to develop his ideas with greater force and vitality by making it possible for him to draw more fully upon the common treasure of knowledge, methods and discoveries."

This is the object aimed at in the resolutions of the Committee which deal with co-operation in scientific research, and with the establishment of an international regulation regarding archaeological research to protect all traces of the past, and to allow all those who study ancient history and the prehistoric to carry on their work in safety.

Two Sub-Committees will be asked to study the question of inter-university relations and that of an international organisation of bibliography. The Chairman of the Committee, M. Bergson, has explained to the Fifth Committee his great sympathy with those who are trying to establish a complete organisation of international bibliography. Your Rapporteur hopes that the Assembly will give the Chairman its support and accept the text of the resolutions proposed.

"(1) The Second Committee [Assembly] takes note of the Report of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, and highly appreciates the work accomplished by the latter Committee at its first session, and also the systematic and judicious method in accordance with which the Committee has drawn up the programme of its future work, the Second Committee congratulates the Chairman of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, M. H. Bergson, together with his colleagues, upon their useful and remarkable work, and expresses the hope that the Committee will pursue its work with the help of the most competent men of all countries to the extent allowed by the credits proposed by the Fourth Committee of the Assembly.

"(2) The Second Committee [Assembly] notes with satisfaction the resolutions in which the Council has authorised the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation to undertake an enquiry into the position with regard to intellectual work, and to appoint three sub-committees to investigate questions of Bibliography, questions of Inter-university Co-operation, and questions of Intellectual Proprietary Rights.

"(3) The Second Committee requests the Assembly to send an appeal to all countries which have not yet accepted the Conventions relating to the International Exchange of Publications, signed at Brussels on March 15th, 1886, asking them to give their adhesion thereto.

"(4) The Second Committee [Assembly] has noted with much interest the detailed investigations carried out by the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation regarding the conditions of intellectual life in countries where its continuance is especially endangered. It proposes that the Assembly instruct the Council to follow up this important question within the limits proposed by the Committee.

"(5) The Second Committee requests the Assembly to invite the Council to stimulate an intellectual co-operation based upon international solidarity, in order to procure scientific books and documents for the universities and schools of those countries which, as a result of war, have been deprived of them and which have not sufficient resources to acquire them."

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C. 595. 1922. VII.

THE QUESTION OF THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN FRONTIER ¹

Report by M. Hymans, submitted to the Council on September 13th, 1922.

Article 27 of the Treaties of St. Germain and Trianon indicates a certain number of points through which the frontier line to be drawn between Austria and Hungary is to pass.

The Venice Protocol of October 13th, 1921, provided for a plebiscite in the district of the town of Sopron (Oedenburg). As a result of this plebiscite the town and neighbourhood were definitely incorporated into Hungary.

¹ See Official Journal, 3rd Year, No. 8 (Part II), page 804.