1. **Music.**

The Committee recommended that the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation should collect information in regard to existing collections of music recorded for the gramophone. It was proposed that this information should be submitted to a small committee of experts who would present proposals as to the best means of using existing collections and of encouraging the registration of new records. The Committee also suggested that the International Institute might be asked, in agreement with the International Broadcasting Union and other interested bodies, to study methods of establishing international wireless programmes with a view to familiarising the public of the various countries with the music of other nations.

2. **Poetry.**

The Committee suggested that the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation should enquire into the methods of cultivating poetic taste and intelligence in the various educational systems and should inform the ministerial departments concerned of the results of this enquiry. It further recommended that wireless organisations should reserve a place in their programmes for the recitation of poems taken from the national and foreign literatures and to have particular regard to the manner in which these works were delivered.

3. **The Theatre.**

The Committee asked the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation to prepare a report on the part which it might usefully play in organising co-operation in the international field of the theatre.

4. **Museums Office and a Proposed International Centre for Institutes of Archaeology, History and Art.**

The Committee noted a report on the work done by the International Museums Office since October last. It considered in this connection a scheme for the creation of a similar international centre for institutes of archaeology and institutes dealing with the history of art. The Committee recommended that the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation should entrust to a small Committee of Experts, to be convened by the International Institute, a scheme for the creation of an international centre of this kind.

5. **Educational Cinematography.**

The Committee called the attention of the International Educational Cinematographic Institute at Rome to the importance of securing by appropriate means the inclusion of films of an educational character in cinema programmes.

6. **Bibliography of Translations.**

The Committee, considering a suggestion that an international bibliography of translations should be compiled, expressed the view that such a publication would be of great value and asked the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation to take steps with a view to carrying this proposal into effect. The Committee also suggested that the International Institute should be asked to study the possibility of obtaining more adequate protection for authors whose works were translated.

7. **Centenary of Goethe.**

The Committee decided to accept the invitation addressed to it by the City of Frankfurt to hold its next session in May 1932, in that city, on the occasion of the hundredth anniversary of the death of Goethe.

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The recommendations and proposals of the Permanent Committee for Arts and Letters were duly reviewed and approved by the Plenary Committee during its thirteenth session. The Plenary Committee instructed the Institute to carry these recommendations and proposals into effect; in certain special cases, with the help of such members of the Permanent Committee as might be willing to give their assistance. It further approved a provisional statute governing the appointment and constitution of the Permanent Committee (see below: Resolutions of the Plenary Committee).
III. COMMITTEE OF SCIENTIFIC ADVISERS.

The Committee of Scientific Advisers to the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation met at Geneva on July 17th and 18th, 1931, under the chairmanship of Madame Curie-Sklodowska. The Committee was of opinion that the scientific problems with which the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation had been dealing since 1922 — for example, the co-ordination of scientific bibliography — were still fundamentally the same. It recognised, however, that the methods adopted in dealing with these problems should be modified.

There were two aspects of the problem of scientific co-ordination — a technical aspect connected with conditions of scientific work and methods of improving them and a moral aspect related to any steps which might be taken to bring about a mutual intellectual approach and understanding between the nations. It was recognised that good national organisations were in this, as in other fields, calculated to facilitate efforts towards international co-ordination and it was emphasised by the experts that it was desirable for the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation to work in close touch with existency international associations which were grappling with the task of organising scientific work.

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The Plenary Committee reviewed and approved the report and resolutions of the Committee of Scientific Advisers and instructed the Executive Committee of the Institute to take the necessary steps to carry them into effect. It authorised the Executive Committee to summon the Committee of Scientific Advisers at an appropriate moment and noted that certain questions would be referred to various Expert Committees already established (see below : Resolutions of the Plenary Committee).

IV. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The Executive Committee of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation met at Geneva from July 13th to July 15th, 1931, under the chairmanship of Professor Gilbert Murray.

The Executive Committee was appointed by the Assembly in 1930 to follow and direct the development of intellectual co-operation in the interval between the sessions of the Plenary Committee on Intellectual Co-operation (see general report on the work of the League, document A.6.1931, page 147). During its July session, it reviewed the work of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation and of the various Committees of Experts which had met since its last session in April. The reports and resolutions of these various bodies were examined with a view to their ultimate submission to the Plenary Committee.

V. DIRECTORS' COMMITTEE OF THE INSTITUTE.

The Directors' Committee of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation met at Geneva on July 15th and 16th, 1931, under the chairmanship of M. Paul Painlevé. It noted the financial situation of the Institute, examined the accounts for the past financial period and established the budget for the period forthcoming. It also dealt with various administrative questions.

VI. GOVERNING BODY OF THE INSTITUTE.

The Governing Body of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation met on July 20th and 21st, 1931, under the chairmanship of M. Paul Painlevé. It adopted regulations to be applied to the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation on the basis of texts framed by the Directors' Committee.

The principles governing the reorganisation of the Institute were laid down by the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation in July 1930 and were brought into force by the Executive Committee in November last. Since that date, these principles have for administrative purposes been followed by the Directors' Committee.

The Governing Body adopted the accounts of the Institute and approved the budget for the forthcoming financial period.

VII. WORK OF THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION.

The Plenary Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, during its thirteenth session, reviewed the work of the International Institute and thanked the Director for the results achieved since
its reorganisation. The principles laid down by the Plenary Committee for the progress and development of the work of intellectual co-operation were described in the general report on the work of the League (document A.6.1931, page 146).

VIII. INTERNATIONAL EDUCATIONAL CINEMATOGRAPHIC INSTITUTE.

The Plenary Committee noted a report on the work of the International Educational Cinematographic Institute, Rome, and expressed its appreciation of the results achieved during the past year. It noted in particular the draft Convention prepared by the Institute for the abolition or limitation of Customs duties on educational films (see general report, document A.6.1931, page 151). The draft Convention has been communicated to the Governments and thirty-eight replies, most of them in favour of the proposal, have already been received.

The Plenary Committee emphasised the importance of the Review which the Institute is publishing monthly in five languages. There are 2,500 subscribers to this publication. The Committee was informed that the Italian Government has granted the Institute a further subsidy of 200,000 lire in order that it may be able to establish its budget without drawing from the reserve fund (see general report, document A.6.1931, page 152).

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

The Committee on Intellectual Co-operation met from July 20th to July 25th, 1931, under the chairmanship of Professor Gilbert Murray.

The Committee in its report to the Council and the Assembly reviews the results of the reorganisation of the work of intellectual co-operation undertaken in 1930. It is emphasised that, from 1922 to 1924, the methods adopted by the Committee were necessarily empirical and largely directed to the rescue of intellectual life which was severely threatened in several countries of Eastern and Central Europe. From 1924, it had been working more directly on behalf of science, letters and the arts and for those engaged in these professions; it had endeavoured to place at their disposal the instruments and facilities necessary for their work and to defend their rights. The Committee understood that henceforth its principal duty was to place the resources of intellectual co-operation more immediately at the service of the League, and the Committee was at present guided by that principle in determining its methods of work.

The Committee describes the methods adopted during the current year and reviews the work of the Institute in the various fields of intellectual co-operation.

SUMMARY OF RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE PLENARY COMMITTEE.

Relation of the Organisation of Intellectual Co-operation to the Council and Assembly of the League.

The Committee, in view of the increasing number and importance of the questions submitted to the Council and the Assembly relating to intellectual co-operation recommended: (a) That the Assembly should expressly recognise the existence of the Organisation of Intellectual Co-operation as at present constituted and of the National Committees of Intellectual Co-operation; (b) That representatives of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation should, whenever possible, be invited to attend meetings of the Council of the League and of Committees of the Assembly at which questions relating to intellectual co-operation are examined; (c) That the Members of the League in constituting their delegations to the Assembly should take into consideration the importance of ensuring the presence of qualified persons to attend the meetings of the Second Committee of the Assembly during discussions of the work affecting intellectual co-operation.

National Committees.

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation noted the increase in the number of National Committees for Intellectual Co-operation and expressed its desire to give to them all the assistance and support which they may require. It approved the publication by the Secretariat of a handbook containing information with regard to the composition of the National Committees and their work. It requested the Council of the League and the Assembly to authorise the convening in 1934 of a Conference of Representatives of National Committees and asked the Secretariat and the Institute to undertake the preparatory work for this Conference. The Committee requested the Council and the Assembly to allocate a special credit for the preparation of the proposed Conference.
Disarmament.

The following resolution was adopted by the Committee on July 25th, 1931:
"The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation,
"Considering that the military burdens borne by the different nations render increasingly difficult the studies, the training and even the continued existence of an intellectual class, and thus hamper the intellectual progress of mankind;
"Considering further that the Committee has undertaken and is carrying out the duty of instructing youth in the principles of the League of Nations, of peace and of international co-operation, and that the whole development of the League of Nations is closely bound up with the progress of disarmament and of the international conventions ensuring peace;
"Expressions the ardent hope that the General Conference which is to meet next February will achieve a substantial reduction in the land, sea and air armaments of the world under such conditions as will provide international guarantees for the security of each nation."

Universal adoption of Roman Characters.

The Committee noted the first results of an enquiry by the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation into the possibility of introducing, especially in China and Japan, Roman characters side by side with the national systems of writing. It expressed the view that such a step would be of great value in promoting international understanding and instructed the Institute to continue its work, obtaining all possible information from the National Committees on Intellectual Co-operation.

The Ibero-American Collection.

The Committee approved proposals for the continuation of the publication of the Ibero-American Collection. It appointed M. de Reynold (Switzerland) as its representative on the Publication Committee and took certain decisions with regard to the composition and powers of the Committee. It hoped that the translation of Ibero-American works into languages other than French would be undertaken as soon as circumstances permitted.

International Museums Office.

The Committee heard a report from the Chairman of the Committee of Directors of the International Museums Office and the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation. It approved the report and a programme for the future work of the Office as submitted. It endorsed a proposal that the Museums Office should summon a Committee of Experts to draw up a handbook for the preservation of works of art for the use of the staffs of museums and collectors and recognised the utility of periodical meetings of experts for the study of specific questions arising in connection with the work of preservation.

The Committee further approved the programme of a Conference to be held in October 1931 for the study of problems relating to the protection and preservation of artistic and historical monuments. This meeting will be held in Athens at the invitation of the Greek Government.

The Committee hoped that the Office would, as soon as possible, hold a meeting of the representatives of the casting workshops attached to the principal museums with a view to an agreement which might facilitate the wider distribution of casts and protection for their marks of origin.

International Educational Cinematographic Institute.

The Committee heard the report of the Institute and congratulated the responsible officials on the results achieved.

Committee of Expert Archivists.

The Committee on Intellectual Co-operation approved a proposal that the Committee of Expert Archivists should meet periodically. It suggested that the Committee should be convened during the coming year by the Executive Committee and that the Executive Committee should decide on its composition.

Committee of Library Experts.

The Committee on Intellectual Co-operation approved the report of the Committee of Library Experts. It accepted in particular a proposal to the effect that a list of publications of the League of Nations should be inserted in the second edition of the "Guide to National Information and International Loan and Exchange Services" and urged the desirability of the Assembly realising in its budget discussions, the need for encouraging the sale and circulation of such publications.

The Committee associated itself with the efforts of libraries to secure the adoption of standard sizes for all volumes or periodicals and urged that the adoption of such sizes should be compulsory in the case of new periodicals or periodicals proposing to change their size.
University Questions.

The Committee noted a report on meetings of the Directors of University Offices and representatives of the International Student Organisations. It also examined and approved a programme of work submitted by the Institute.

The Committee called the attention of Governments to the desirability of promoting the establishment of permanent offices of information and exchange emphasising the advantage resulting from the assistance given by such offices to foreign students desiring to study abroad.

Scientific Study of International Relations.

The Committee expressed its satisfaction at the development of collaboration between the institutions for the scientific study of international relations as shown by the Conference which had been held during the year at Copenhagen and approved the programme of work outlined as a result of the Conference. It welcomed in particular the decision of the Conference to undertake co-operative studies of current political and economic problems with a view to holding scientific conferences on such questions.

It further urged that steps should be taken in the various countries by the institutions concerned to render possible the publication of a proposed lexicon of political terms.

Educational Information Centre.

The Committee approved the decision taken by the Executive Committee in April 1931 for the organisation of the Educational Information Centre as two services working in Geneva and Paris, and adopted the general programme and scheme for the distribution of work between the two branches of the centre.

Popular Arts.

The Committee calls the attention of the Assembly of the League to the Exhibition of Popular Arts to be held at Berne in 1934, and asks the Assembly to urge the Governments of States Members of the League to associate themselves with the Exhibition either by appointing delegates to its Committee or by sending exhibits.

The Committee noted that the records of the International Congress on Popular Arts recently held at Prague will be published in the course of the present year.

Intellectual Rights.

The Committee noted the replies of Governments to the Secretariat of the League on the preliminary Draft International Convention on the rights of scientists, and considered the recommendation made by its scientific advisers that those rights should be recognised. It decided to set up a Committee of Experts to consider, with the help of the Institute, the replies received from the Governments, together with any other documentary information collected by the Institute. The Committee of Experts will work in conjunction with scientific bodies and in due course lay before the Executive Committee such proposals as may be deemed useful.

The Committee noted that, in certain countries, inadequate and precarious protection is accorded to literary and artistic work published abroad, and expressed the view that this circumstance demonstrated the importance to authors of a general understanding based on the Berne and Havana Conventions. It invited the Institute to continue and extend the studies already undertaken on this question in conjunction with the Berne International Bureau and the Rome International Institute for the Unification of Private Law.

Use of the Spare Time of Workers.

The Committee noted with interest the enquiry at present being undertaken by the International Labour Office into the possibility of improving the spiritual and material conditions of life of workers by enabling them to devote their spare time to general education, the popular arts, the educational cinematograph and similar activities.

It emphasised the services which might be rendered by popular libraries and the popular arts in this field.

The Committee decided to accede to the request of the International Labour Office that the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation should assist in the investigation now in progress.

Committee of Scientific Advisers.

The Committee generally approved the resolutions of its Committee of Scientific Advisers. It instructed the Executive Committee and the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation to take the necessary steps for their application. It authorised the Executive Committee to summon the Committee of Scientific Advisers at an appropriate moment and to decide whether it might not be enlarged. It noted certain questions which were to be referred to various expert committees already established, such as the librarians and the experts entrusted with an enquiry into intellectual life.
The Committee expressed the opinion that the preparation of a repertory of scientific laboratories might be immediately considered by the Institute as a valuable supplement to its publications.

Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters.

The Committee approved the report and resolutions of the first session of the Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters and instructed the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation to carry them into effect. It requested the Executive Committee to supervise the execution of the proposed programme by the Institute with the assistance of such members of the Permanent Committee as might be willing to participate.

The Committee noted in particular a resolution of the Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters regarding a proposed international bibliography of translations. It expressed the view that such a publication would be of great value and requested the Institute to summon a small committee of experts which, subject to the approval of the Executive Committee, would lay down rules for the publication of a periodical bulletin.

The Committee approved a provisional statute for the appointment and constitution of the Permanent Committee. Its members will be nominated by the chairman of the Plenary Committee for a term of three years. The term may be indefinitely prolonged but at the end of each period of three years three of its members may not benefit from this provision.

Collaboration with the Government of China.

The proposals put forward by the Chinese Government on March 6th and April 25th, 1931, with a view to rendering more numerous and frequent the intellectual relations of China with the League of Nations, were summarised in the general report on the work of the League (document A.6.1931, page 147).

The Institute of Intellectual Co-operation and the International Educational Cinematographic Institute have sent to the Ministry of Education in China reports on their activities and upon the organisation of intellectual co-operation. Steps have been taken by the Secretary-General of the League, the Chairman of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and the Director of the Institute to organise a mission to China on lines approved by the Council of the League of Nations during its session in May 1931. The necessary appointments and administrative arrangements were made prior to the meeting of the Plenary Committee in July 1931. The members of the mission are M. Carl Becker of the University of Berlin, M. Falski of the Polish Ministry of Education, M. Langevin of the Collège de France and M. Tawney of the University of London.

Careful consideration has been given to the request of the Chinese Government that intellectual relations between China and other countries of the League might be promoted by means of an exchange of professors between Chinese and other universities. Three European Professors have already been appointed for the purpose.

The Plenary Committee, reviewing these arrangements, adopted on July 5th, 1931, the following resolution:

"The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation,

"Having noted with the greatest satisfaction the two requests from the Chinese Government for the assistance of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation in the work of reorganising public education in China and also in the development of intellectual relations between China and the other States Members of the League of Nations;

"Having heard the report and the explanations of its Chairman on the steps already taken or in contemplation with a view to carrying out the Chinese Government's requests:

"Approves the measures taken regarding the despatch of an educational mission to China and the composition of that Mission;

"Also approves its Chairman's proposal that an expert on educational cinematography should be attached to the mission and recommends the Assembly to take the appropriate financial measures for that purpose. This expert will be appointed by agreement between the Chairman of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and the Chairman of the Governing Body of the International Educational Cinematographic Institute;

"Approves its Chairman's proposals to allow the Director of the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation to proceed to China in order to accompany the mission during part of its stay there;

"Approves the proposals taken or in contemplation to obtain for the Central University of Nankin the three professors requested by the Chinese Ministry of Education.

"The Committee, having heard the statements of M. Lin Yutang, is glad to note the importance attached by the Chinese Government to continuous collaboration with the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation and its satisfaction with the measures taken at this first stage.

"The Committee affirms its intention of according to the Chinese Government the fullest and most extensive collaboration based primarily on the recommendations of the Chinese Government itself;"
“Entrusts the Executive Committee with the task of following with particular attention in the interval between the two sessions of the Committee the questions relating to the collaboration requested by the Chinese Government; “

“Urges the Executive Committee to take all desirable steps to enable the maximum results to be obtained from the action undertaken.”

13.

CONSTRUCTION OF AN ASSEMBLY HALL, OF A NEW BUILDING FOR THE SECRETARIAT, AND OF A LIBRARY.

The Assembly approved in 1930 the report of a special committee of five members appointed to consider the construction of the new League buildings, and fixed at 23,633,150 francs the credit for the building of the Assembly Hall and the offices of the Secretariat.

As indicated in the Supplementary Report on the Work of the League, presented to the Assembly last year, tenders were invited for the excavation, foundations, masonry, concrete and stonework before the Assembly met in 1930. Offers were received towards the end of October and the contract was allotted in February 1931 to a group of five firms (three Swiss, one French and one Italian) which formed an association for the purpose. Work was begun on March 1st, 1931. Some difficulties and delay occurred in preparing the foundations owing to the nature of the sub-soil, which proved to be less suitable than the preliminary borings had led the architects to expect. Special precautions have had to be taken, particularly in certain parts of the foundations.

Tenders have also been invited for the heating and ventilation systems. These tenders should be received on August 20th and it should be possible for the contract to be allotted during the autumn. It is expected that tenders for the sanitary installation will also be invited during September or October.

In accordance with the suggestion made in the Fourth Committee of the Assembly last year, the plans for the new Assembly Hall, including the Committee rooms, were submitted to the Special Committee appointed by the 1929 Assembly to enquire into the material arrangements for the Assembly. This Committee considered that, though the new hall must inevitably be large, every effort should be made to restrict its size as far as possible, with a view to ensuring comfortable debating conditions. The Committee recognised that it would be unwise further to reduce the number of seats allowed for delegates, secretaries and the Press, but thought that some reduction might be made in the public galleries. The Committee’s suggestions were communicated to the architects and are being carried into effect.