LEAGUE OF NATIONS

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE ON INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION

MINUTES OF THE SEVENTH SESSION

Held at Paris from Thursday, January 14th, to Monday, January 18th, 1926.

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COMPOSITION OF THE COMMITTEE

Members:

M. H. A. Lorentz (Chairman) Former Professor of Theoretical Physics at the University of Leyden ; Member of the Amsterdam Academy of Sciences ; Honorary Member of the Vienna Academy of Sciences ; Foreign Member of the Royal Society of London, of the "Accademia Nazionale dei Lincei", Rome, and of the Academy of Sciences of Berlin ; Foreign Associate of the Académie des Sciences, Paris, and the National Academy of Sciences at Washington ; Secretary-General of the Netherlands Scientific Society, Haarlem.

Mr. G. A. Murray (Vice-chairman) Professor of Greek at Oxford University ; Member of the Council of the British Academy ; Chairman of the Executive Committee of the League of Nations Union.

Mlle K. Bonnevie Professor of Zoology at the University of Oslo ; Member of the Academy of Sciences of Oslo.

Sir J. C. Bose Founder and Director of the Bose Research Institute, Calcutta ; Professor Emeritus of the Presidency College, Calcutta ; Fellow of the Royal Society of London ; Fellow of the Asiatic Society.

M. A. de Castro Professor of Clinical Medicine and Director of the Faculty of Medicine at the University of Rio de Janeiro ; Member of the Brazilian Academy.

Mme Curie-Skłodowska Professor of Physics at the University of Paris ; Honorary Professor of the University of Warsaw ; Member of the Paris Académie de Médecine, of the Polish Academy and of the Scientific Society at Warsaw ; Foreign Member of the Amsterdam and Stockholm Academies of Sciences.

M. J. Desfrée Deputy ; Former Minister for Sciences and Arts ; Member of the Académie royale de Belgique and of the Académie belge de langue et de littérature françaises.

M. A. Einstein Professor of Physics at the Universities of Berlin and Leyden ; Member of the Academy of Sciences at Berlin, Foreign Member of the Royal Society of London and of the Academy of Sciences at Amsterdam.

M. L. Lugones Former Inspector-General of Public Education ; Director of the National Library of Professors at Buenos Ayres ; Professor of Esthetics at the National University of La Plata ; Member of the National Academy of Sciences, Cordoba ; Publicist ; Editor of La Nación, Buenos Ayres.

Mr. R. A. Millikan Director of the Norman Bridge Laboratory of Physics at the California Institute of Technology ; Foreign Secretary of the National Academy of Sciences, Washington ; Vice-President of the National Research Council ; Member of the International Research Council ; Exchange Professor to Belgium.

M. Paul Painlevé Member of the Institut de France ; Member of the Académie des Sciences of Bologna, Stockholm, Upsala, Lincei of Rome ; Deputy of the Seine ; former President of the Council ; Minister for War.

M. G. de Reynold Professor of French Literature and former Dean of the Faculty of Philosophy at the University of Berne ; Chairman of the Swiss Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and Vice-Chairman of the Catholic Union for International Studies.
M. Alfredo Rocco

Professor of the Faculty of Law at the University of Rome; Professor at the University of Commerce of Milan; Member of the “Istituto Veneto” of Science and Letters of Venice; Member of the Higher Council of Public Education; Lawyer of the Court of Appeal of Rome; former Under-Secretary of State for Pensions to the Treasury and former President of the Chamber of Deputies; Minister of Justice and Religion; Deputy.

M. L. de Torres-Quevedo

Director of the Madrid Electro-Mechanical Laboratory; Member of the “Junta para Ampliaciôn de Estudios”; Member of the Royal Academy of Sciences, Madrid.

For the present session of the Committee: Professor Gilbert Murray, prevented from coming to Paris, was replaced by Dr. Maxwell Garnett, Secretary-General of “The League of Nations Union”, London. Sir J. C. Bose was replaced by Sir Atul Chandra Chatterjee, High Commissioner for India in London. M. de Castro was replaced by M. Elizeu de Montarroyos, Technical Adviser to the Embassy of Brazil and delegate of Brazil accredited to the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation. Mr. Millikan was replaced by Mr. Augustus Trowbridge, Member of the National Research Council of the United States, Director for Europe of the Physical and Biological Sciences Division, International Education Board. M. de Torres-Quevedo was replaced by M. Julio Casares, Member of the Royal Academy of Spain.

Representing the Secretary-General of the League of Nations:

M. I. Nitobe

Professor of Colonial History at the University of Tokio; Under-Secretary-General of the League of Nations and Director of the Section of International Bureaux.

Representing the International Labour Office:

M. F. Maurette

Chief of the Research Division.

Secretary of the Committee and of the Sub-Committees:

M. G. Oprescu

Lecturer at the University of Cluj (Roumania); Member of Section of the Secretariat of the League of Nations.

Present Composition of the Sub-Committees

I. Sub-Committee for University Relations.

Members:

M. de Castro,
Mr. Millikan,
Professor Gilbert Murray,
M. de Reynold.

Associate Members:

M. Castillejo, Secretary-General of the “Junta para Ampliación de Estudios”, Madrid.
Mr. Vernon Kellogg, Secretary-General of the National Research Council of the United States.
M. Theodor Odnner, Member of the Academy of Sciences, Stockholm.
M. Thamin, Professor at the Sorbonne.
A German Associate Member (for the appointment of whom the Committee gave the necessary authority to the Chairman).

II. Sub-Committee for Bibliography.

Members:

Mlle Bonnevie,
Sir J. C. Bose,
Mme Curie,
M. Einstein,
M. Lorentz,
M. Painlevé.
Associate Members: M. Godet, Director of the Swiss National Library, Berne.
M. Krüss, Director-General of the State Library, Berlin.
M. Roland Marcel, Director of the National Library, Paris.
Mr. Schramm, Member of the National Research Council of the United States.
Mr. Hagberg Wright, Director of the London Library.

III. Sub-Committee for Arts and Letters.

Members:
M. Destrée,
M. Lugones,
Professor Gilbert Murray,
M. de Reynold.

Associate Members:
M. Baud-Bovy, President of the "Commission fédérale des Beaux-Arts", Switzerland.
M. Casares, Member of the Royal Academy of Spain.
M. Focillon, Professor at the Sorbonne.
M. Jelinek, Adviser to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Prague; Man of Letters.
M. Toesca, Professor of History and Art at the University of Rome.
Mlle. Hélène Vacaresco, Femme de Lettres, Delegate of Roumania to the Assembly of the League of Nations.
M. Paul Valéry, of the Académie française.
M. Weingartner, Composer and Conductor.

IV. Sub-Committee on Intellectual Property.

Members:
M. Destrée,
M. Rocco,
M. de Torres-Quevedo,

Associate Members:
M. Knoph, Professor at the University of Oslo.
M. Marcel Plaisant, Deputy, France.
M. Ruffini, Senator, former Minister.
M. Roethlisberger, Director of the "Bureaux internationaux réunis de la propriété industrielle, littéraire et artistique", Berne (deceased).
M. Maurette, representing the International Labour Office.
203. Opening of the Session : Election of the Chairman.

M. Lorentz, Chairman by seniority, declared the Session to be open and read a letter from Professor Gilbert Murray expressing regret that he was unable to be present at the session.

M. Lorentz said he wished to express on behalf of the Commission the sympathy felt for its members, M. Bergson and M. Ruffini, who had ceased to form part of the Committee, and to assure them once again of the regret of the Committee at their departure.

He welcomed the two new members of the Committee, M. Painlevé and M. Rocco, appointed by the Council, together with those who were acting as substitutes for certain members of the Committee : Dr. Maxwell Garnett, substitute for Professor Gilbert Murray, Sir Atul Chandra Chatterjee, substitute for Sir J. C. Bose, M. de Montarroyos, substitute for M. de Castro, Mr. Augustus Trowbridge, substitute for Mr. Millikan, M. Julio Casares, substitute for M. Quevedo.

M. Painlevé thanked M. Lorentz for his reference to M. Bergson. M. Bergson had represented France with such distinction on the Committee of Intellectual Co-operation that he regarded it as a great honour to be his successor. As the Committee was sitting in Paris he would, though he was a newcomer, ask permission to associate himself with the words of welcome which had been addressed to M. Rocco and to the persons who were acting as substitutes for certain members of the Committee.

He thought he was expressing the unanimous feeling of the Committee in proposing for the office of Chairman the great scientist, Professor Lorentz.

Dr. Maxwell Garnett supported this proposal. He said that Professor Gilbert Murray regretted that he was unable to be present at the session in order that he might himself have proposed the name of Professor Lorentz, who continued the tradition of the great physicists of the past.

M. Rocco associated himself with the regrets which had been expressed at the absence of the distinguished lawyer, M. Ruffini, and he thanked the Chairman for his kind words of welcome. He would also desire to support the proposal of M. Painlevé.

M. de Reynold and M. Destrée said that they wholeheartedly supported M. Painlevé’s proposal.

Mr. Trowbridge also associated himself with this proposal and emphasised the sympathy with which American scientific circles would receive the news of the appointment of M. Lorentz as Chairman.

M. Lorentz was elected Chairman of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation by acclamation.

The Chairman thanked the members of the Committee for the kindness and confidence which they had expressed. He was extremely touched by the expressions used by his colleagues and, though it would not be possible for him adequately to fill the place of M. Bergson, he would do his best to preside over the discussions of the Committee.

204. Instruction of Children and Youth in the Activities and Aims of the League of Nations.

The Secretary, on the invitation of the Chairman, explained the question and reminded the Committee of the decisions taken by the Assembly in the matter, together with the documents concerning it (documents A.10.1925, and A.10a.1925).
small committee had been appointed in the Secretariat to study this question, and on behalf of this committee he would, during the discussion, furnish the information which had been collected by it.

M. Destréé said that he wished to raise a point of order. Would the Committee examine only the limited question, viz., the possible institution of a committee of experts, or would it undertake the study of the question as a whole? He thought it would be preferable to adopt the first alternative.

Dr. Maxwell Garnett was also of this opinion, but he thought that the first question itself had need of investigation.

The Chairman thought that it was preferable for the Committee to confine itself to the first question; nevertheless, it would be necessary to examine the various problems with which the proposed committee of experts would have to deal.

M. Rocco believed with M. Destréé that it would be well for the Committee to confine itself to the first question. It was necessary, however, to establish the programme of the proposed committee. He would emphasise the diversity of the questions which might be made the subject of study; such as the activity and importance of the League of Nations; facilities accorded with the view to the development of international relations; finally, a more delicate question, intervention of the League in the drafting of educational programmes and school-books. He thought that a preliminary discussion was necessary.

M. de Reynold drew attention to what had happened in Switzerland. The proposals of the fifth and sixth Assemblies had been forwarded to the Federal Government, which in its turn had forwarded them to the cantons, which alone had authority in educational matters. These proposals had been examined by the Conference of the Directors of Public Education of the twenty-two cantons. The Directors, after having pointed out that the cantons had entire freedom as regards the establishment of educational programmes and school-books, came to the following conclusions: that a new subject of study which would have to be added to a programme which was already very heavy could only be possible in the field of higher education and in the field of secondary education (gymnasiums), and that there were at present practical difficulties in the way of this special education as the question was not yet sufficiently ripe. Such was the unanimous point of view of the Conference of Directors of Public Education, which formed groups speaking three different languages, belonged to the agricultural or urban classes, and who were of various political or religious persuasions.

He accordingly thought it would be necessary strictly to limit the work of the committee of experts. This committee should confine itself to preparing a kind of draft manual which the States would either be able to modify or to complete as they thought best. The question arose whether a committee of experts was necessary for this task. Would not the Secretariat perhaps be in a better position to carry it out successfully?

The recent discussions which had taken place at the meetings of the International Associations at the Institute had aroused in him a certain degree of alarm. He considered that in this matter it was necessary not to risk provoking differences of opinion. Personally he was in favour of a manual, but he was opposed to any interference in the field of education.

The Secretary said that he would like to furnish the Committee with certain complementary information on this subject. It had been understood when the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation was created that it would not deal with questions of education. It had further been indicated, when the report A.10. 1925 was under discussion, that, outside the special question dealt with in that report, the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation would not have to intervene in educational matters.

It seemed to him that the meeting of the International Associations which had taken place at the meeting of the International Associations at the Institute had aroused in him a certain degree of alarm. He considered that in this matter it was necessary not to risk provoking differences of opinion. Personally he was in favour of a manual, but he was opposed to any interference in the field of education.

M. Lucaire, on the invitation of the Chairman, said that he had felt himself able to invite the Associations to meet in the rooms of the Institute on the strength of the report presented to the last Assembly by M. Aguero y Bethancourt. Neither the Committee nor the Institute, however, was in any way responsible for the resolutions adopted during this meeting. He would, nevertheless, emphasise the importance of these Associations, and he thought that it might be interesting for the Committee to be informed of the resolutions which had been adopted.

M. Destréé thought that it was useful for the Institute to open its doors to associations collaborating in the work of international intellectual affairs. The committee of experts would have to co-ordinate efforts of two different kinds: the efforts of private organisations and those of Governments. The co-ordination of the efforts of private organisations was perhaps useful, but it was essential to avoid excessive centralisation. He thought that any work for the co-ordination of Government efforts was useless. It would be advisable to leave each of the States to reply to the questionnaire according to its own ways and means.
He would emphasise in this connection the efforts which had been made in Belgium. It was arranged that in primary education there should be an elementary lesson given each year by the teacher; that in secondary education a prize should be instituted for pupils in the highest form who should produce the best paper on the League of Nations. It was also proposed to grant each year a half-holiday in honour of the League of Nations. As regarded higher education, there was a plan for organising every year in the universities a day devoted to the League of Nations, during which lectures would be given about the work done by the League during the year under survey.

As regarded manuals and school-books, he would like to remind the Committee of M. Casares' very interesting proposal, who contemplated that, whenever attention was drawn in a manual to anything which might hurt the susceptibilities of another country, the National Committee concerned should address itself to the National Committee of the other country in order to obtain a modification.

As far as the exchanges were concerned, the Associations of Students might continue the work already undertaken.

In conclusion, he considered that the meeting of the committee of experts would be possible and perhaps useful in order to co-ordinate private efforts. Such a meeting would be useless and perhaps dangerous if it were intended to result in advice or indications to be given to Governments.

M. Einstein thought that, if experts were appointed, it would be necessary to define the programme of the committee. Decisions must not be left to the committee of experts. It was for the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and the League of Nations itself to undertake this task.

Dr. Maxwell Garnett said that if the committee of experts were appointed it would be necessary to give it more guidance than was to be found in the agenda.

Great importance was attached in England to the work of education. Two things were necessary in order to effect any great change in human institutions, whether it were, for example, to get rid of war, of duelling or to prohibit alcoholic drinks. First, there must be a modification of existing laws and rules of society, effected nationally by means of legislation and effected internationally by means of treaties. Secondly, it was necessary to change the minds of the people. If this second task were not undertaken, the result would be laws which could not be enforced and treaties which were, in the long run, merely scraps of paper.

He would refer to Viscount Cecil's letter, which emphasised the importance of not interfering with national systems of education. The Committee, however, without interfering with national education, might certainly deal with the problem of international education. Something could be done in order to co-ordinate both official and unofficial action in the various countries. It was not desirable that history should be taught in the same way in different countries, and it was obvious that the interest of a good citizen must be centred in his own country, and that his views on the League would also necessarily depend on the situation of his country. It was recognised that no single history manual, for example, could be drafted to meet the needs of the various countries. The Committee could do no more than state the object it was desired to pursue and leave it to the Governments to attain this object in their own way.

No attempt had been made in England to alter existing text-books. The Historical Association, however, had been asked to indicate books in which the history of England was presented in its right relation to world history; and in many English schools, where the facts about the League of Nations were being taught, emphasis was being laid on the importance of the question and stating that there was a certain level in which no authority should fall.

Education should, in the first instance, be left to the teachers in the various countries. Machinery should be devised in order to let teachers know what was being done in countries other than their own. In Britain, the first step had been to get the teachers to agree as to the object to be achieved. The second step was to invite the co-operation of the local authorities. A circular letter had been recently addressed by the Association of Education Committees in Great Britain to the 250 local authorities belonging to that Association, drawing attention to the importance of the question and stating that there was a certain level in regard to this matter below which no authority should fall.

He would suggest as a practical measure that a conference might be summoned (which might become an annual conference) of teachers, representatives of associations of the League of Nations, educational bodies and Government delegates. This conference might compare from year to year the new steps taken in the various countries to achieve the desired end: the object would be to let each State know what the others were doing, so that they might be stimulated by each other's efforts and learn from each other's experience. Thus a beginning would be made of effecting that change in the minds of the peoples which is indispensable if permanent results are to follow from the League's political activities. The convening of the committee of experts was not likely to throw any more light on the subject.
such a committee were convened, some such plan as he had outlined should be put before
them, but he would prefer that the conference which he had suggested should be summoned
in the first instance.

Mlle Bonnevie did not think it would be wise to decline the invitation which had
been addressed to the Committee. It was important to influence public opinion in the
matter, and she would like to emphasise the interest which had been aroused in numerous
countries by the Assembly resolution. The programme of the committee of experts to be
appointed was already outlined in the resolution and in the documents dealing with the
question. A Committee of this kind would be useful, for it would enable the various persons
dealing with the subject to get into touch with one another and thus to constitute a very
interesting sort of information service.

She would like to know whether a special meaning should be attached to the use of the
word “sub-committee” in the resolution, and whether it was to be inferred from this word
that the idea was to appoint a permanent committee attached to the Committee on
Intellectual Co-operation.

The Secretary said that, in the view of the Second Committee of the Assembly, the
committee of experts should not be too numerous and that it should not be a permanent
committee. The word sub-committee had been used in order to avoid any confusion in the
English text which might have arisen from the use of the word committee, generally
employed to indicate the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.

M. de Montalembert, after having congratulated the Chairman on behalf of M. a
Castro, pointed out that the discussion at present proceeding reproduced the various
arguments which had already been put forward in the discussions of the Second Committee
of the Assembly. He would remind the Committee that the delegates of the Governments
had expressed a very keen desire that the question should be thoroughly examined with a
view to practical steps being taken.

He referred to the steps already taken by certain Governments, and in particular by
the Brazilian Government. In his opinion, the body best qualified to conduct this investiga-
tion would be the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, which might act either with
the machinery at its disposal or by co-opting other persons, such, for example, as the
representatives of the various Governments accredited to the Institute. If, however, it was
preferred that this investigation should be undertaken by a special committee of experts,
he thought that the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation should be represented in this
committee, to which it would, with the resources at its disposal, afford a most effective
collaboration.

Mme Curie associated herself with the views of Mlle Bonnevie. She was in favour of
the meeting of the committee of experts, which should agree as to the method which would
without offence to national sentiment, encourage the development of the principle that it
was possible to settle international disputes by peaceful means. The Committee on Intellec-
tual Co-operation must clearly take up a definite decision on this question. The committee
of experts might consult the National Committees on the more particularly delicate ques-
tions, such as the question of the manuals.

M. Painlevé said that he was in no way hostile to the appointment of a sub-committee.
He thought, however, that it was necessary to give this sub-committee guiding rules which,
without being too precise, should be positive in character.

M. Destrieu agreed with M. Painlevé and Mme Curie. Nevertheless, Dr. Maxwell
Garnett’s idea for the meeting of the conference seemed to him more interesting and more
effective. He would submit the following text:

“The Committee on Intellectual Co-operation considers it desirable that the
recommendation of the sixth Assembly concerning the instruction of children and
youth in the existence and aims of the League of Nations should be carried out:
“It does not believe, however, that a meeting of experts could throw any
further light on the problem;
“And it recommends, in preference, an international conference (which might
subsequently meet periodically), including delegates from the Associations for
the League of Nations, delegates of Governments and of educational bodies. This
conference would compare the various efforts being made in the desired direction,
would endeavour to co-ordinate them as far as possible and to indicate by way of
example the methods which had given the best results.”

Mme Curie said she would like a text which indicated more clearly the desire of the
Committee to adopt a definite attitude. She would herself submit a resolution, but would
propose that at the outset it would be preferable to appoint a small sub-committee containing
a few members of the Committee in order to lay down a definite programme.

M. Casares pointed out that the Assembly resolution was the result of three or four
different texts. The original idea was to instruct a few experts to determine the essential
characteristics of a manual. He thought that the Committee must be left free to deal with
the question as a whole.
M. de Reynold observed that, according to the texts on which the procedure of the Committee was for the moment based, the Committee must not deal with questions of instruction and education. He was in favour of the manual under discussion, but he placed his confidence above all in personal action and in the effectiveness of efforts which were conducted slowly and surely. It was necessary first of all to educate the educators. He was opposed to a large meeting, which would, he thought, be likely to alarm public feeling.

Dr. Maxwell Garnett did not think there was any absolute incompatibility between the idea of a small sub-committee and a conference, particularly if the Committee were instructed to prepare the conference. In his opinion, a conference would enable the dangers to which M. de Reynold had drawn attention to be avoided, since each nation might at a Conference indicate its point of view, and a conference would not be bound to adopt resolutions as precise and as imperative as a committee of experts.

The Secretary pointed out that the Committee must study as a whole the methods which would enable present efforts to be co-ordinated. The question of the manual was only a detail.

Sir Atul Chandra Chatterjee agreed with Dr. Maxwell Garnett. He emphasised how important it was to develop propaganda concerning the existence and aims of the League in Asiatic countries. A Conference, in which all the States of Asia might participate, whether members of the League or not, and which would enable these States to obtain information concerning the work done for education and propaganda by the League in Europe and in America, would have the most useful results.

Dr. Nitore said he would like to explain the point of view of the Secretariat. The proposed committee of experts would only include eight or nine members, and it would be instructed to study the technical questions mentioned in the report A.10.1925. The appointment of the Committee was not in any way incompatible with the idea of the conference, and might even prepare the way for such a conference. The Assembly would be disappointed if it learned that the Committee had not thought it possible or useful to appoint a sub-committee of this kind.

M. Luchaire, on the invitation of the Chairman, said that the apparent indecision concerning the rôle of the committee of experts arose from the fact that several texts had been superimposed on one another in the resolution. Personally, he thought it would be well to restrict the programme of the sub-committee to the question of the manual and to two or three other questions. He further considered the idea of a conference was extremely interesting and deserved to be examined. He would propose to the Committee that at the afternoon meeting all the official texts adopted by the Council and the Assembly on the subject under discussion should be read.

SECOND MEETING

Held at Paris on Thursday, January 14th, 1926, at 3 p.m.

Chairman: M. Lorentz

Present: All the members of the Committee or their substitutes who attended the previous meeting (except M. Painlevé, replaced by M. Borel).

205. Instruction of Children and Youth in the Activities and Aims of the League of Nations (Continuation).

The text of the draft resolution prepared by M. Destrée was read, together with the amendment of Dr. Maxwell Garnett.

M. Destrée's draft resolution was as follows:

"The Committee on Intellectual Co-operation considers it desirable that the recommendation of the sixth Assembly concerning the instruction of children and youth in the existence and aims of the League of Nations should be carried out.

"It does not believe, however, that a meeting of experts could throw any further light on the problem:

"And it recommends, in preference, an international conference (which might subsequently meet periodically), including delegates from the Associations for the League of Nations, delegates of Governments and of educational bodies. This conference would compare the various efforts being made in the desired direction, would endeavour to co-ordinate them as far as possible, and to indicate by way of example the methods which have given the best results."
Dr. Maxwell Garnett's amendment was as follows:

"The Committee on Intellectual Co-operation considers it desirable that the recommendation of the sixth Assembly concerning the instruction of children and youth in the existence and aims of the League of Nations should be carried out.

"It believes that, for this purpose, it will be necessary to call an international conference (which might subsequently meet periodically). This conference would include delegates from teachers' associations, delegates of Governments and delegates from voluntary societies concerned with making known the existence and aims of the League of Nations and of the terms of its Covenant.

"Accordingly, it decides to appoint a committee of not more than twelve experts, to be nominated by the Chairman of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation in consultation with the Secretariat, to consider and report upon:

"(a) the best way of giving effect to this proposal;

"(b) the matters referred to the Committee by the Council in its resolution of September 26th, 1925."

Draft resolutions by Mme Curie and M. Rocco were also read. The draft resolution submitted by Mme Curie was as follows:

"The Committee on Intellectual Co-operation highly appreciates the invitation addressed to it by the sixth Assembly to participate in the steps taken with a view to acquainting young people in schools with the objects of the League of Nations. The Committee is fully aware of the importance of this task and of the difficulties which may arise in its execution. It accepts the suggestion of the Assembly to convene a committee of experts in order to discuss the means of action likely to spread as widely as possible a conviction that the nations must organise themselves in order to settle their disputes by the method of peaceful understanding."

M. Rocco's draft resolution ran as follows:

"The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, in reply to the question raised in Item 2 of its agenda, considers that it would be advisable to appoint a small committee of experts with a view to studying the steps to be taken to acquaint young people in schools with the existence, objects and achievements of the League of Nations. Among these measures, it would be advisable to examine the drafting of one or several manuals on the constitution and activities of the League as well as the possibility of convening an international conference."

M. Destefl accepted the amendment of Dr. Maxwell Garnett, in which a special point was made of retaining the idea of a periodical conference of teachers and others. He also very willingly accepted the proposals of Mme Curie and M. Rocco, which would enable the co-ordination to be made of the efforts of the Governments discreetly and effectively, care being taken to avoid interference in their particular educational ideas. He found it necessary to make a reservation concerning the proposal for a manual. A document of this kind must not have any dogmatic character and should only be published by way of information and example.

Mme Curie agreed. She thought that it was advisable to contemplate the convening of the committee of experts without fixing a definite programme for the committee. Finally, she believed that it would be useful in the text of a single resolution to retain the last sentence of her draft.

M. de Reynold said he very willingly accepted the draft of M. Rocco, which faithfully corresponded with the suggestion made by the Assembly and did not go beyond the limits of that suggestion.

Mlle Bonnevie drew attention to the passage in Dr. Maxwell Garnett's amendment which contemplated that an international conference might ultimately be convened periodically. This provision went much further than the Assembly had asked. Who would be called upon to convene such conferences and to be responsible for their cost? The idea of the conference was one which might be raised if necessary by the committee of experts, but it was premature to refer to it in the text of a resolution.

Dr. Maxwell Garnett replied that certain groups in his own country would expect the educational aims and methods discussed by the conference to change with growing experience. From that point of view, it would be well from the outset to contemplate periodical conferences.
Mlle Bonnevie proposed as a compromise that this provision should appear at the end of the draft resolution among the points on which the Committee would be instructed to prepare a report.

The Secretary observed that, according to the terms of the resolution of the Assembly, the Secretariat of the League would regularly receive information and forward it to the various States concerned, which would thus be kept informed of the progress achieved.

M. Destée thought that there was a considerable difference between the procedure of acquiring information by correspondence and the procedure contemplated by Dr. Garnett. A conference which would be held periodically at various capitals and which would issue accounts to the Press constituted an infinitely more effective means of propaganda.

M. Borel observed that a sub-committee of experts and an international conference were two very different bodies. One of them was technical in character; the other would contemplate the problems considered more particularly from a political point of view. It was accordingly for the Assembly to convene such a conference.

Dr. Maxwell Garnett insisted on the utility of the conference from the point of view of publicity and from the point of view of the personal relations which would be created between the delegates and from the point of view of the perfection of method which might result from the pooling of experience obtained in different countries.

Mlle Bonnevie observed that international societies like the World Education Association and the Institute of Jean Jacques Rousseau, the International Council of Women, etc., should be represented on the committee of experts.

The Chairman added that it was also necessary to provide for the representation of members of the teaching profession.

It appeared to him that all his colleagues were in favour of the draft resolution of Mme Curie and particularly in favour of the last sentence of this text. The text might be completed by certain passages from Dr. Maxwell Garnett's proposal, adding that the possibility of convening the conference was contemplated. It was understood that it would not be for the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation to frame the programme of the committee of experts. The representatives of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation who were members of the committee of experts would be able to give every possible indication which might serve the purpose in view.

M. de Montarroyos willingly associated himself with the proposal of Mme Curie. This proposal, however, only partially fulfilled the instructions of the Assembly. A precise programme of the work was requested, and no organisation was better qualified to suggest this programme than the Institute. The Institute could at least frame such a programme in its general lines and propose it for adoption to the representatives of the Governments, which would take the final decision.

Mme Curie agreed. This provision, however, should not be embodied in the text of the resolution. The most that could be done would be to refer to the possible meeting of the periodical conference. A prudent form of wording might be adopted, which might, for example, be drafted as follows:

"The Committee presumes that it is in conformity with the Assembly's wish that it should be represented on the committee of experts by several of its members, and it proposes to establish a programme for the discussions of this committee."

M. de Montarroyos said that there appeared to be two distinct ideas: (1) the meeting of a committee of experts, on which point the present Committee was agreed, and (2) an indication as to methods of propaganda, and among these methods reference might be made to the convening of a conference.

M. Borel thought that Mme Curie's text clearly indicated the object to be achieved. It appeared, moreover, to meet with the approval of the Committee. It would accordingly be possible to entrust to a sub-committee the task of elaborating an annex to Mme Curie's text, which would contain precise details in regard to the constitution of the Committee and the guiding principles which should be followed by it.

Mme Curie supported this proposal, which would have the very desirable result of simplifying the text of the resolution.

Mlle Bonnevie said that the resolution proposed by Mme Curie might be completed by the introduction of the last passages from M. Rocco's draft. She considered it desirable, moreover, to state more definitely before the Drafting Committee began its work that the Plenary Committee had not taken any decisive attitude in regard to the convening of the conference. The possibility of convening the conference might well be mentioned as one of the methods of propaganda which were open for adoption by the committee of experts. Some such text as follows might be accepted:
“Among the various measures of propaganda, it would be well to study the desirability of undertaking the preparation of one or several manuals, as well as the possibility of convening an international conference.”

M. Luchaire thanked the members of the Committee who had suggested that the Institute should be represented on the committee of experts. This was a question which had been made the subject of particular study in the Sections of the Institute and concerning which he proposed to present a report at the forthcoming meeting of the committee of experts.

The Chairman proposed that a Drafting Committee should be appointed, consisting of Mme Curie, Mlle Bonnevie, M. Destré, M. Rocco and Dr. Maxwell Garnett. The Committee would present to the next meeting a resolution based in its general terms on the draft of Mme Curie, completed by a reference to the possibility of convening a conference and by an annex. The Committee would examine this draft resolution and might agree upon the text of the annex after having adopted the resolution.

He also proposed that M. Destré, M. Casares and Professor Gilbert Murray should be asked to represent the Committee on the committee of experts. In the event of either M. Destré or M. Casares not being available when the committee of experts met, M. de Montarroyos might act as substitute. Professor Gilbert Murray might be replaced by Dr. Maxwell Garnett.

These proposals were adopted.


M. Destré reminded the Committee that it had become a permanent organisation and that it had felt it necessary to constitute various special sub-committees. Personally, he was a member of four Sub-Committees. This was a distinction which involved a great deal of work and which to his great regret it was impossible for him any longer to assume.

It seemed to him that the moment had come to proceed to a reorganisation of the whole system. The Sub-Committees should be regarded as permanent bodies, constituted more or less in accordance with the following principles: They should comprise at least three members of the Plenary Committee and should be free to complete their membership by co-optation, that is to say, by the appointment of a certain number of technical experts.

It also would be advisable to suppress the Sub-Committee on Intellectual Property by bringing the study of M. Buffini's scheme within the programme of a legal body on which he himself would be happy to serve as a member.

By means of this procedure, it would be possible to appoint four sub-committees—one for bibliography, one for the universities, one for arts and letters, and one for legal questions. The problem remained of bringing these committees into relation with the seven Sections of the Institute.

M. Borel thought that a sub-committee for science should be constituted. The question of scientific property was of interest in the first instance to men of science, and had a scientific as well as a legal aspect.

M. Destré recognised the force of this observation. It was expressly understood that this question would be studied under its double aspect and that lawyers would ask for the opinions of certain authorised men of science.

The Chairman observed that at the outset the Scientific Sub-Committee had started as a Sub-Committee of Bibliography. The Section of the International Institute which corresponded to it was the Section for Scientific and Bibliographical Relations. The Sub-Committee might be completed as its work developed by the appointment of certain scientific authorities up to the moment when it would become essential to divide it into two distinct sections, one for scientific relations and the other for bibliographical relations.

The Secretary observed in this connection that the question of the credits necessary for the convening of a sub-committee for sciences could not be raised until the Assembly in September.

M. de Reynold asked that his resignation from the Sub-Committee on Intellectual Property might be accepted in order that he might devote himself to the Literary Sub-Committee.

He proposed that the members of the Sub-Committees who did not belong to the Plenary Committee should sit as associate members.

He would accept the title of “Sub-Committee for Scientific Relations and Information”.

Finally, he thought that it would be advisable to contemplate the ultimate appointment of an organisation in relation with the Information Section of the International Institute.

M. Rocco observed that law might be regarded from two points of view; first, as a pure science and, secondly, as a system of legal institutions. The second point of view gave rise to the question of a form of co-operation which was not intellectual so much as political and legal. The achievement of the unification of international private law would be as far as
possible the object of the Institute at Rome. He accordingly thought that the moment had not yet come to appoint a legal sub-committee, and that it would be well to await the development of the work of the Rome Institute.

M. DESTREE agreed. He proposed to maintain for the moment the Sub-Committee on Intellectual Property, on which the collaboration of M. Rocco would be extremely useful. The Sub-Committee for Arts had thought it desirable to complete its membership by inviting a modern painter to collaborate in its work.

The Committee welcomed this proposal.

M. LUCHAIRE observed that the Institute had never thought of dealing with any question relating to modifications in legal institutions. The Legal Section confined its activity to the examination of certain problems of intellectual organisation under their legal aspect. The Section for Scientific Relations might deal with law as a science.

In a general scheme of reorganisation of the Sub-Committees, it would be useful to contemplate the representation of certain international associations of an intellectual character. He was thinking, in particular, of the International Union of Academicians and the International Union of Academies.

The CHAIRMAN observed that it would be impossible to ask a representative of the International Union of Academicians to sit as an associate member. The best procedure would be to remain in close relationship with this organisation and to invite it to appoint a representative who would be on the same footing as the other members.

The list of the Sub-Committees and of their members which it was proposed to appoint to each of them would be examined at the next meeting.

THIRD MEETING

Held at Paris on Friday, January 15th, 1926, at 10 a.m.

Chairman: M. LORENTZ.

Present: All the members of the Committee or their substitutes who attended the previous meeting, with the exception of Sir Atul Chandra Chatterjee.

207. Instruction of Children and Youth in the Activities and Aims of the League of Nations (Continuation).

The CHAIRMAN declared the meeting open and invited the Committee to continue the discussion of the appointment of the special committee of experts.

The draft resolution prepared by the Drafting Sub-Committee was adopted, with certain formal amendments proposed by the CHAIRMAN, M. BOREL, M. ROCCO and Dr. MAXWELL GARNETT. The text was as follows:

"The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation fully appreciates the value and importance of the invitation addressed to it by the sixth Assembly to participate in any steps which may be taken with the object of acquainting children and youth with the aims and work of the League of Nations. The Committee is fully aware of the importance of this task and of the difficulties which may arise in its execution. It accepts the suggestion of the Assembly to convene a sub-committee of experts in order to discuss the means likely to spread as widely as possible the conviction that the nations must be organised in order to settle their differences by the method of peaceful understanding.

"This sub-committee will examine among other matters whether it would not be useful:

"1. To propose to the Council of the League to convene an international conference, which may become periodical, for the purpose of a mutual exchange of information concerning what has been done in the desired direction, and concerning the results achieved and for the purpose of examining suggestions to be recommended.

"2. To publish one or two small works giving precise information concerning the Covenant and activities of the League of Nations."

M. DESTREE, referring to the number of experts and the way in which they would be appointed, said he thought that they should not exceed ten in number.

Mlle BONNEVIE observed that the sub-committee of experts, as constituted above, would include three members of the Committee and a representative of the Institute.
The Secretary added that the section of the Secretariat dealing with child welfare should also have a representative in the sub-committee, in accordance with the decision of the Fifth Committee of the Assembly.

The Chairman thought it would be desirable for the sub-committee to include one or two representatives of the teaching profession.

Mlle Bonnevie thought that the best solution would be the following: The Committee would decide what associations should be represented, and the associations would be invited to appoint candidates.

Mme Curie observed that the students' associations might also send one representative.

The Secretary thought that it would be well to consult these various associations, but that, owing to their number, it would be impossible for a delegate to be appointed to represent each of them or even to represent two or more associations. Moreover, consultation might very well be effected by correspondence.

M. Borel thought it desirable that the Chairman and the Secretariat should appoint the members of the sub-committee. The associations would be authorised to submit candidates, who could not all be appointed owing to the very large number of these associations. It would also be desirable for several associations to agree among themselves as to the appointment of a single candidate.

M. Destrée thought that it would be well to encourage all the associations concerned also to send reports.

M. de Montarroyos said that, according to the procedure usually followed by the League of Nations, it was for the Council to appoint the experts, the Rapporteur to the Council consulting for this purpose the Chairman of the Committee concerned.

Mme Curie said that it would be important to secure the assistance of persons who were familiar with the questions to be studied and who had already rendered services in this particular field.

The Chairman thought that, in accordance with the exchange of views which had just taken place, the best solution would be as follows: The Committee would propose to the Council to fix the number of members of the sub-committee at ten or twelve, and would leave to the Council the task of arranging for the appointment of the members in consultation with the Chairman of the Committee.

The Committee agreed.

The Secretary pointed out that the decision of the Council would be taken in March, and that if the sub-committee were expected to meet in June there would be sufficient time for the appointments to be made.

M. de Montarroyos reminded the Committee that it was an Advisory Committee of the Council and that it could do no more than submit proposals to the Council.

The Committee adopted the following text, to be attached as an annex to the resolution already adopted:

"The Committee on Intellectual Co-operation proposes to the Council to fix the number of the members of the sub-committee at ten or twelve. It wishes that three of its members may form part of the sub-committee and it appoints for this purpose Professor Gilbert Murray, M. Destrée and M. Casares. It expresses the desire that the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation may also be represented in the sub-committee."

Dr. Maxwell Garnett pointed out that in the English text the word "jeunesse" should be translated by "children and youth". He would like the English translation of the resolution to be circulated at the afternoon meeting.

The Chairman asked whether the Committee was prepared to entrust him with the settlement of all the practical steps which would have to be taken in dealing with this question when he was consulted by the Council.

The Committee gave full authority to the Chairman to take the necessary action.

The Chairman thought the great associations should not be overlooked. These associations might be asked to appoint candidates, but their attention would be drawn to the fact that it was desirable for them to reach an agreement among themselves.

The Chairman, replying to an observation of Mme Curie, said that it was understood that the associations would be invited to appoint only such candidates as had recognised technical competence.
Plan for the Reorganisation of the Sub-Committees of the Committee (Continuation).

The CHAIRMAN invited the Committee to continue the examination of the question of the Sub-Committees of the Committee.

M. BOREL referred to the proposal which he had formulated on the previous day concerning the sub-committee for sciences. It seemed to him preferable to preserve the composition which had been proposed and to make a recommendation in favour of the creation of a sub-committee for sciences as soon as the Committee should deem it desirable.

Mme CURIE emphasised that it would be necessary to separate the questions connected with purely scientific bibliography from those connected with general bibliography and to entrust scientific bibliography to the sub-committee for sciences.

The CHAIRMAN proposed to keep the Sub-Committee as at present and under the same name. The Committee would propose to the Council that this Sub-Committee should be divided into two sub-committees: a sub-committee for sciences and a sub-committee for information questions.

M. DESTREE said that he was in favour of retaining the Sub-Committee for Bibliography. He would propose the following text:

"It would be desirable to constitute a sub-committee for sciences. M. Lorentz, MM. Bonneviev, Mme Curie, Sir J. C. Bose, M. Einstein and M. Painlevé should be members of it and should be instructed to constitute the sub-committee by co-optation as soon as the Council has authorised its creation."

The Committee adopted this text.

Mme CURIE pointed out that the sub-committee would be able to choose by co-optation an expert in bibliographical questions.

The CHAIRMAN enquired whether the Sub-Committee for Bibliography would keep its present name.

M. BOREL proposed that a final decision on this point should be adjourned until the creation of the sub-committee for sciences.

The CHAIRMAN referred to the various questions of a scientific character (meteorology, chemistry, etc.) with which the Committee had already dealt and which pointed to the creation of a sub-committee for sciences.

M. BOREL pointed out that the Chairman might bring forward all these arguments in the preamble which would be submitted to the Council.

On the proposal of M. DESTREE, and after an exchange of views, the Committee decided that the composition of the Sub-Committees of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation should be as follows:

"The Sub-Committees are four in number. They are composed: (1) of at least three members of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, and (2) of associate members appointed by the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation or by co-optation by the Sub-Committees."

Sub-Committee for University Relations.

Members:  
M. DE CASTRO.  
Mr. MILLIKAN.  
Professor Gilbert MURRAY.  
M. DE REYNOLD.

Associate Members:  
M. CASTILLEJO.  
Mr. VERNON KELLOG.  
M. Th. ODHNER.  
M. THAMIN.  
A German Assessor (for the appointment of whom the Committee entrusts the Chairman with the necessary authority).

Sub-Committee for Bibliography.

Members:  
MM. BONNEVIE.  
Sir J. C. BOSE.  
MM. CURIE.  
M. EINSTEIN.  
M. LORENTZ.  
M. PAINLEVÉ.
Associate Members: M. Godet.
M. Krüss.
M. Roland Marcel.
M. Schramm.
Mr. Hagberg Weight.

Sub-Committee for Arts and Letters.
Members: M. Destée.
M. Lugones.
Professor Gilbert Murray.
M. de Reynold.
Associate Members: M. Baud-Bovy.
M. Casares.
M. Pocillon.
M. Jelinek.
M. Toesca.
Mile Vacaresco.
M. Paul Valéry.
M. Weingartner.

Sub-Committee on Intellectual Property.
Members: M. Destée.
M. Rocco.
M. Torres-Quevedo.
Associate Members: M. Knoph.
M. Marcel Plaisant.
M. Ruffini.
M. Rühlisberger.
M. Maurette.

FOURTH MEETING
Held at Paris on Friday, January 15th, 1926, at 3 p.m.

Chairman: M. Lorentz.

Present: All the members or their substitutes who attended the previous meeting.

209. Examination of the Report of the Sub-Committee on Arts and Letters.

M. Casares read the report, which was noted by the Committee (Annex 1).

The conclusions of the report were adopted.

M. Borel laid special emphasis on that part of the conclusions dealing with translations, pointing out the considerable interest attaching in this respect to the scientific questions. It was essential that they should find a place in the organisation contemplated by M. Paul Valéry.

210. Instruction of Children and Youth in the Activities and Aims of the League of Nations (Continuation).

The draft resolution was adopted on a second reading without further amendment (see above, Minutes of the third meeting).

211. Examination of the Draft Statutes of the International Institute for the Unification of Private Law.

The Secretary read a letter from the Secretary-General (C.I.C.I. 159) and draft Statutes of the Institute at Rome (Annex 2) and observations by the Economic Committee (C.I.C.I. 163).

M. Rocco said that the existing diversity in the laws of the various nations was a phenomenon which indicated a marked inferiority in modern civilisation. The various systems of legislation, although they were almost all influenced by Roman law, presented numerous differences for which it was unhappily impossible to find a remedy in certain branches of law. A good deal of successful work, however, had been done, particularly in civil law as regarded obligations, in commercial law and maritime law for the unification of which an International Committee had for several years existed at Antwerp. Italy was now undertaking a revision of her civil code and agreement had been reached with
the French Government which would enable studies in the law governing obligations to be conducted side by side in the two countries and a uniform law of obligations to be successfully framed.

It was clearly essential to proceed gradually. The task, which was relatively easy for the Latin countries and for Germany whose legislation was also derived from Roman law, would offer more serious difficulties for Anglo-Saxon countries.

International law was naturally excluded from the programme of the Institute at Rome, since it was the object of international law to settle conflicts between laws, a task which assumed that there were variations between the law of the different countries, whereas with the establishment of a uniform law the differences between national legislations would be suppressed.

It was for the League of Nations to direct the work of the Institute at Rome. The Institute of Intellectual Co-operation should also follow the progress of this task and should, in particular, draw the attention of the Institute at Rome to practical necessities, inviting it to study the methods by which they might be met.

M. Destriére thought it was desirable under the auspices of the League of Nations to attempt to achieve uniformity in the sphere of law. On the other hand, it was necessary to avoid Utopian schemes which could not be realised. From this point of view, the Italian scheme gave the best possible assurances, owing to the practical spirit in which it had been framed. It provisionally excluded international law, which was being elaborated at The Hague, as well as public and administrative law, which was regulated by the convenience of the States. A considerable sphere of activity, however, was offered to the Institute at Rome in the field of law governing obligations, maritime law and commercial law, more especially in regard to bills of exchange, which were an instrument of international credit.

The idea of a gradual progress towards uniformity in certain fields by means of bilateral agreements to be followed by agreements between several nations deserved to be put on record.

It seemed to him essential that more definite shape should be given to the draft Statutes, which were extremely vague in certain respects. The relations of the Institute at Rome with the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation and the Plenary Committee should be defined. When France had offered the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation to the Assembly, misgivings had been expressed in certain circles that this implied an intellectual imperialism. These misgivings had very fortunately been removed for the present. It would be discourteous both to the Italian Government and to the French Government to treat them differently. He felt that the Committee should thank the Italian Government and express the view that its action could only have its full significance if the Institute at Rome was really international. This was a point which it was necessary to define in the clearest possible way. The only privilege which France had requested was that the President of the Governing Body should be the French member of the Plenary Committee. The same rule might well be applied to the Institute at Rome, but once this provision was laid down all the rest of the scheme should be international. In the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation care had been taken to assure to each nation her place — a privilege which sometimes went so far as to involve a certain sacrifice in the matter of competence. The same procedure should be followed for the Institute at Rome, but the Statutes did not give sufficiently precise details on the question of appointments.

M. Rocco observed that there were certain differences between the two Institutes, one of which organised intellectual work while the other prepared draft laws in closer collaboration with the Governments.

He pointed out that Article 4 clearly assured to the Institute an international character by providing that the Council of the League of Nations should appoint the President and the Members of the Governing Body. He thought also that the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation should have a fairly important share in the direction of the Institute at Rome. The Statutes provided that four members of the Governing Body should belong to the States permanently represented on the Council of the League. This provision was intended to ensure the constant representation of the great Powers.

The Chairman considered that it would be well to define clearly the relations between the Institute at Rome and the Institute in Paris. In his opinion, the Plenary Committee should co-operate with the Institute at Rome without assuming any responsibility.

Mme Currie agreed. The Statutes did not make any provision of this character. It was just as desirable for the Committee to have friendly relations with the Institute at Rome (a position which the presence of the Italian members would suffice to ensure) as it was undesirable that the Committee should be represented permanently on the Governing Body.

M. Mauretette said that he had heard with much interest the statement of M. Rocco concerning the spirit in which the Institute at Rome was being created. M. Rocco had referred incidentally to certain institutions, each of which in their particular field was working for the unification of law. He would ask whether the Institute at Rome proposed to work for uniformity in laws governing labour. The International Labour Office, which published every year an extremely voluminous digest of the laws relating to labour, was making efforts in this direction.
M. Rocco emphasised that the Institute at Rome would not in any way intrude upon
the sphere of competence of the International Labour Office, which was doing excellent
work, to which he wanted to give the most loyal support. He was extremely sensible of
the honour done to him by his appointment. He thought, however, that it would be inade­
quate for the Plenary Committee to be represented by only one of its members.

He was quite prepared to modify the provisions of Article 4 regarding the representation
of four States permanently sitting on the Council.

M. Borel thought that the Council would quite naturally tend to appoint as its
representatives the members of the Committee who were jurists, but such appointments
would be based on their personal qualifications and the Committee would not therefore be
represented.

He agreed with M. Destrée in thinking that distinction should not be made between
great and small States. On the contrary, it would be in conformity with the spirit of
the League of Nations to declare that in no case would the Governing Body be able to
admit more than two members belonging to the same nation.

Mme Curie emphasised the fact that the Institute was under the direction of the League
of Nations and that it was not for the Plenary Committee to give its opinion. The part
of the Committee was confined to maintaining friendly relations with the Institute at
Rome without intervening in any way.

M. Borel thought that the most prudent formula would consist in providing for the
presence of a member common to both organisations on the Governing Body.

M. de Montarroyos thought that the Plenary Committee had not only the right
but the duty, as an Advisory Committee of the Council, to give its opinion on the draft
Statutes.

It must be remembered that misgivings had been expressed in the Second Committee
of the Assembly in regard to the activity of the Institute at Rome. The Japanese delegate,
in particular, had given a concrete form to his views by formally inviting the Institute
at Rome to put on one side certain portions of its task of unification of international law,
as Japan was particularly anxious to preserve her present legislation. Japanese family
law among other branches must remain intact. Similar misgivings and similar opinions
would certainly be expressed in the Assembly. The Brazilian Government would ask that
the Institute at Rome should first undertake a general enquiry in the various countries
and proceed to a selection of certain questions of private law in order to determine those
which might usefully be made the subject of an investigation.

He agreed with M. Rocco as to the differences which existed between the Institutes
at Rome and in Paris, but they had this in common, namely, both were under the direction
of the League of Nations. It was incompatible with this position that the Secretary-General
of the Institute should be appointed by the Italian Government: moreover, its relations
with the organisations of the League of Nations were not defined in a way which was suffi­
ciently clear.

Mlle Bonnevie reminded the Committee that the League of Nations had drawn a
strict analogy between the Institute in Paris and the Institute at Rome. It was therefore
the duty of the Committee to compare the Statutes of the two organisations, taking into
account their difference of character. From this point of view, she had several
objections to bring forward. First, the international character of the Institute was not
assured in the same way as that of the Institute in Paris, where care had been taken to place
upon the Governing Body the greatest possible number of nations and to ensure a constant
renewal of the Governing Body by prohibiting the re-election of a member more than once.
This clause should be retained in the Statutes of the Institute at Rome.

Secondly, the duties and competence of the various services of the Institute were not
clearly defined. Thus the English text of Article 3 mentioned a Governing Body, whereas
the French text referred to “conseil de direction”. Article 5 referred to a Permanent Com­
mittee and a Governing Body. What would be the competence and duties of these bodies?
She would propose, in conclusion, that the various articles of the Statutes of the Insti­
tute at Rome should be compared with the corresponding articles of the Statutes of the Paris
Institute, endeavouring, as far as possible, to establish a similar text, taking into account
the differences which existed between the two organisations.

Dr. Maxwell Garnett asked whether M. Rocco proposed gradually to frame a uniform
system of law valid alike for all Latin countries, which had systems of law partially
founded on Roman law, and for the Anglo-Saxon group, where jurisprudence was founded
on the common law of England. Or was it his intention to deal only with private law within
the limits in which it governed relations between a citizen of the State and a citizen of
Government of another State? In the latter case, the misgivings likely to be felt by the
Anglo-Saxon countries would be removed.

Secondly, it was contemplated that the Secretary-General of the Institute at Rome
would be appointed by the Italian Government. By whom could he be removed from his
office?
M. DE REYNOLD paid a tribute to the useful and interesting action of the Italian Government, but certain points in the Statutes required to be cleared up so far as their spirit was concerned. First, the term "unification" inspired some misgiving in Switzerland, which had experienced so much difficulty in achieving the unification of her civil and criminal code, that the unification of private law appeared to be an impossible dream. For such a purpose it would be necessary to unify the territories, climates, manners and necessities of the various countries and to bring about a uniform world in which he, for his part, would refuse to live. Boredom was the twin-child of uniformity. But the Italian Government had certainly no such intentions. The problem was merely to give precision to a text concerning the objects and programme of the Institute.

Under Article 4, would the members of the Board of Directors each represent a nation, or were they to be chosen according to their competence? Must they all belong to countries which sat on the Council? Personally, he thought it would be useful in the interests of the continuity of the work that they should be re-elected at least for a certain period.

No article gave any precise details concerning the point whether the staff should be international. Finally, the delimitation of the spheres of competence in relation to the Secretariat of the League of Nations, the Plenary Committee and the Institute in Paris were nowhere defined.

It was accordingly indispensable to establish precise rules of procedure and to frame a programme of work.

M. Rocco recognised that the formula of Article 2 was not sufficiently exact. In reality the Institute only proposed to study the possibility for each State of establishing a legislation belonging entirely to the State but coming as near as possible to the legislation of other States. The Institute must prepare gradually for unification, but it was for the various States to achieve it as they had already begun to do in certain fields of law (the Convention of Berne, chartering, bills of exchange, etc.).

The sovereignty of States was beyond question, and the Institute would proceed with all desirable prudence in this vast and complicated enterprise. It was useless to impose at the outset limits to its activity. The facts themselves would determine these limits. It might, however, be laid down that family law should not be regarded as forming part of private law.

The Institute must certainly be strictly international and its Statutes should be very similar to those of the Institute in Paris. The organisation might include a Governing Body of fourteen members and a Board of Directors of five members under the Chairmanship of the President of the Governing Body.

M. BOREL said that France, owing to her traditional relations with Italy and the common origin of the laws of the two countries, had welcomed with the greatest satisfaction the initiative of the Italian Government. He noted that the members of the Committee were agreed on the following general principles, namely, that the Statutes of the Rome Institute should be as similar as possible to those of the Paris Institute and that the international character of the Institute should be clearly defined.

M. DESTREÉ agreed. It was necessary to have confidence in the Italian Government as regards the elaboration of the programme of the Rome Institute, and the Plenary Committee should merely give its opinion concerning the rules of procedure, laying special emphasis on the international character of this organisation. He felt obliged to protest formally against the opinion expressed by Mme Curie. Questions of law were of primordial importance in the intellectual field and might give rise to very useful international agreements. The Committee on Intellectual Co-operation must take an interest in this work.

He would submit the following draft resolution:

"The Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, again expressing its gratitude for the offer of the Italian Government and its approval of an effort towards intellectual co-operation in the field of law,

"Considers it desirable that the Governing Body of the Institute should be appointed by the Council of the League of Nations, care being taken to give to the Governing Body a character as international as possible on the lines of what has already been done for the Institute at Paris:

"And in order to ensure a permanent contact between the Institute of Rome, on the one hand, and the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and the Institute of Paris, on the other hand, expresses the wish that two members of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation should be appointed by the Council to form part of the Governing Body."

The draft resolution was adopted, and it was agreed that a Sub-Committee composed of Mlle Bonnevie, M. Destreë and M. Rocco should examine the draft Statutes article by article and submit amendments at the next meeting.
FIFTH MEETING
Held at Paris on Monday, January 18th, 1926, at 10 a.m.

Chairman: M. Lorentz

Present: Mlle Bonnevie, M. Borel, M. de Reynold, Dr. Maxwell Garnett, M. Rocco, M. de Montarroyos, M. Luchaire, Dr. Nitobe, and the Secretary of the Committee.

212. Examination of the Draft Statutes of the International Institute for the Unification of Private Law (Continuation).

The Chairman announced that Mlle Bonnevie, M. Destrée and M. Rocco had prepared amendments to the draft Statutes (Annex 2) of the Rome Institute. He invited the Committee to consider these texts.

With regard to Article 2, Dr. Maxwell Garnett wished to modify the first sentence: “The object of the Institute is the assimilation”, etc., which seemed to him too categorical. He proposed that this wording should be replaced by the following: “The object of the Rome Institute is to study the methods of assimilating”, etc.

M. Borel considered that Dr. Garnett’s proposal did not make any essential difference to the text. The Rome Institute could naturally not do more than study the methods of assimilating and co-ordinating private law.

M. Rocco also supported this amendment.

A few drafting amendments proposed by M. Borel and M. de Montarroyos were also accepted, and the text of Article 2 was adopted in the following form:

“The object of the Institute is to study methods for the assimilation and co-ordination of private law as between States or groups of States, and to prepare for a gradual adoption by the various States of a uniform private law legislation. This work shall be done under the direction of the League of Nations in connection with the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and the technical organisations of the League.”

Article 3 was adopted in the following form:

“The organs of the Institute shall be: (1) the Governing Body, (2) a Standing Committee and (3) a Secretariat.”

With regard to Article 4, Dr. Maxwell Garnett said he quite agreed that the first Secretary-General should be an Italian appointed with the approval of the Italian Government. He hoped, however, that the Secretary-General would normally be appointed by the Governing Body as a whole and that only the first Secretary-General would be appointed on the nomination of the President of the Governing Body.

The text of Article 4 was modified on these lines and adopted in the following form:

“The Governing Body shall consist of a President and ten members, as far as possible of different nationality, and shall be appointed by the Council of the League of Nations; the Italian member is ipso facto President of the Governing Body.

“The Secretary-General of the Institute shall be appointed by the Governing Body. The first appointment of the Secretary-General shall be on the proposal of the President of the Governing Body.

“The elected members shall remain in office for five years and shall be re-eligible for a single term of office. The Secretary shall be appointed for a period of seven years and will also be re-eligible for a single term of office.”

Articles 5, 6 and 7 of the text proposed by Mlle Bonnevie, M. Destrée and M. Rocco were adopted without modification in the following form:

Article 5. — “The Governing Body shall appoint from among its members a Standing Committee composed of the President of the Governing Body and of five members belonging to five different nationalities.”

Article 6. — “The Secretariat shall consist of a Secretary-General, appointed as laid down in Article 4, and two deputies belonging to different nationalities, also appointed by the Governing Body.”

Article 7. — “The Governing Body shall choose the subjects which shall form the object of the work of the Institute. Any State or any organisations of the League of Nations, through the intermediary of the Council of the League of
Nations or any international legal association, may make proposals for the study of questions connected with the unification, assimilation or co-ordination of private law.

"The Governing Body shall decide what action is to be taken upon the proposals which are thus submitted."

Articles 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13 of the draft were not changed except for the suppression of the word "propaganda" in Article 11.

Article 14 (Rules of Procedure) was adopted in the following form:

"Rules for the administration of the Institute and its internal management shall be made by the Governing Body of the Institute and shall be approved by the Council of the League of Nations and communicated to the Assembly of the League of Nations and to the Italian Government."

Article 15 of the draft was not modified.

The last paragraph of the text proposed by Mlle Bonnevie, M. Destrée, and M. Rocco was adopted in the following form:

"There should be introduced further articles concerning the obligation of the Italian Government to provide the Institute with legal status, accommodation and costs of installation."

In this connection, M. Rocco pointed out that a sum of 1,000,000 lire had been appropriated in the budget for the financial year July 1st, 1925-June 30th 1926. A sum of 1,000,000 lire was thus already available.

The Secretary pointed out that at the end of the letter addressed to the Council of the League of Nations by the Prime Minister of the French Republic, with regard to the Statutes of the Paris Institute, there was an annex in which numerous details were given. M. Rocco had indicated that these details, except those relating to legal personality and the undertaking of the Government making the gift to supply accommodation and meet the costs of installation, were not of great importance, seeing that they all came under these two points.

M. Rocco pointed out that the clause safeguarding the responsibility of the League of Nations was unnecessary, as the Institute would be given legal status.

The Chairman thanked Mlle Bonnevie, M. Destrée and M. Rocco for having prepared the amended text of the draft Statutes, which was adopted by the Committee in the form and with the changes enumerated above (Annex 3).

In reply to Mlle Bonnevie, the Chairman stated that the part of the Committee's report to the Council which dealt with the Rome Institute would be accompanied by the text drawn up by the Committee and would constitute the reply given by the Committee to the question which had been submitted to it.

Mlle Bonnevie considered that it would be well to refer in this report to the Assembly resolution regarding the analogy between the two Institutes, since the work of the Committee was the outcome of this resolution.

213. Miscellaneous Communications.

The Chairman called upon the Secretary to make various communications to the Committee.

(a) The Secretary said that he had just received from Mr. Sweetser (Information Section of the Secretariat of the League of Nations) a letter and an article written by Mr. Wigmore, the American jurist, regarding the Rome Institute.

On the Chairman's proposal, the Committee decided to refer this dossier to M. Rocco.

(b) The Secretary reminded the Committee that M. Bergson had asked him to make a selection from among the communications received and to pick out only those which were really worth transmitting to the Committee. Did the new Chairman, M. Lorentz, consider that this procedure should still be followed?

The Chairman replied in the affirmative.

(c) The Secretary announced that he had received a letter from the International Council of Women and another letter from the Council for the Representation of Women in the League of Nations, both referring to the committee of experts which it was proposed to create, and suggesting the names of certain persons to sit on this Committee.
Since the choice of these experts belonged to the Council of the League of Nations in consultation with the Chairman of the Committee, the Committee decided that these letters and the nominations suggested in them should be examined by the Chairman.

(d) The Secretary recalled the fact that the Sub-Committee on Arts and Letters had adopted a recommendation advocating the convening of a congress on popular art, possibly to be followed by an exhibition of popular art. He suggested that the Committee might invite the representatives of some of the National Committees to attend one of the sessions of the Sub-Committee in this connection. Was the Committee of the opinion that an invitation of this kind should be made? The Secretary doubted whether this could be done for the July session, but the question might be entered on the agenda of that session, together with the discussion of the points to be considered with the representatives of the National Committees.

On the Chairman's proposal, the Committee decided that this question should be studied in July in its broad outlines.

The Chairman called upon M. Luchaire to make a communication, which the latter apologised for not having been able to transmit to the Secretariat sooner.

A Ukrainian National Committee had just been constituted. It asked to be recognised on the same footing as the other National Committees. M. Luchaire had replied that he was not competent to deal with this question, and that he would transmit the request to the Committee.

The Committee decided to postpone considering this request until July, and M. de Reynold announced that he would bring up the question at that date.

Dr. Nitobe asked that the appointment of the painter who was to act as an associate member of the Sub-Committee for Arts and Letters should be postponed until fuller particulars had been obtained.

The Chairman asked M. de Reynold to act as Rapporteur, as he had already done on previous occasions in so competent a manner.

He informed the Committee that he had just received the following telegram from M. Bergson, which was addressed to the Committee:

"Grasse.— Being prevented by my state of health from coming to Paris I wish to send you my best wishes for the Institute which France's generosity has placed at the disposal of the International Committee and which will be of such assistance to it in its dual aim of co-ordinating effort and promoting a closer understanding between the peoples. — Bergson."

The Chairman thanked the members of the Committee, the Secretary and the members of the Secretariat and declared the session closed.
## ANNEXES

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Annex 1.

REPORT BY THE SUB-COMMITTEE FOR ARTS AND LETTERS TO THE COMMITTEE ON INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION ON THE SESSIONS HELD AT PARIS ON OCTOBER 5TH AND 6TH, 1925, AND JANUARY 12TH AND 13TH, 1926.

Rapporteur: M. Casares.

There were present at the October meeting the members of the Sub-Committee and also the Director of the Institute and the Chief of the Artistic Relations Section. The chief of the Literary Relations Section, Mlle Mistral, was unable to attend.

The Chairman recapitulated, for the benefit of those members who had not previously attended meetings of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation or its Sub-Committees, the reasons which had led to the formation of the Sub-Committee for Arts and Letters, its objects, and its relations with the corresponding Sections of the Institute for Intellectual Co-operation. He then called upon M. Dupierreux to read his report on the work and programme of the Section.

A general discussion on M. Dupierreux's report took place, and members of the Sub-Committee were thus able to express their views as to the working of the Artistic and Literary Relations Sections of the new Institute.

The Chairman suggested that those of the proposals put forward which could be put into practice in the more immediate future should be adopted, namely, the formation of an International Museums Office (proposed by M. Focillon); exchanges of casts and moulds, photographs and prints between the museums of different countries (proposed by M. Toesca); the arrangement of supplementary studies in comparative art, either by an exchange of lectures or by means of publications on special questions of international interest.

It was also suggested that a report should be made on the Exhibition of Decorative Arts and its influence upon international art and, further, that an index of national and international associations should be prepared.

The Sub-Committee further expressed a desire to be kept informed of the recommendations made by artistic or literary congresses, as it would certainly wish to take up some of the suggestions made and submit them for study to the corresponding Section of the Institute.

The Sub-Committee discussed the conventions on literary and artistic property. It considered that in the matter of copyright these conventions were capable of improvement, in so far as the "droit de suite" (the right of the artist or his heirs to a portion of the proceeds of successive transfers or sales of his work), the "droit an respect" (forbidding new purchasers of a copyright to alter or mutilate the text) and the "domaine public payant" (the levying of authors' rights after the expiration of the copyright, for the benefit of a national fund) were concerned. It accordingly instructed the Artistic Relations Section to study, jointly with the Legal Section and the Intellectual Property Section, the question of an international convention on copyright and extensions thereof.

In conclusion, the Chairman submitted the following text, which was unanimously adopted:

"The Sub-Committee for Arts and Letters of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, at its session held in Paris on October 5th, 6th and 7th, 1925, outlined the following programme of work for the Artistic Relations Section and Literary Relations Section, it being understood that this programme should not be regarded as restrictive.

Artistic Relations Section.

The Sub-Committee was greatly assisted in its work by a report from M. Dupierreux, Chief of the Artistic Relations Section of the Institute. The Sub-Committee was glad to note how fully M. Dupierreux was conversant with the previous work of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and to know that he had constantly applied its methods.

Generally speaking, the Sub-Committee was in favour of M. Dupierreux's suggestions and accepted his conclusions, except Nos. 1, 3 and 4, in regard to which it made reservations.

The Sub-Committee expressed a desire that reports on the following subjects should be submitted to it at its next session:

1. The International Exhibition of Decorative Arts and the suggestions that might be deduced therefrom in regard to the work of the section.

2. The method of compiling intellectual statistics and the part to be taken in this work by the Artistic Relations Section.
"3. The recommendations of international interest which have been made by international and national congresses and associations, and the steps which might be taken to carry them into effect.

"4. The possibility of forming a Museums Office. M. Focillon, M. Baud-Rovy and M. Toesca undertook to prepare this report.

"Literary Relations Section.

"All questions considered from the point of view of the fine arts should also be considered, mutatis mutandis, by the Literary Relations Section.

"The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation has already referred to this Section the question of inks and papers.

"Reference was also made to the importance of a more widespread study of comparative literature and of translations. M. Paul Valéry promised a report on the question of translations. It was realised from the examination of the various items on the programme that a number of questions should be dealt with by several Sections simultaneously. One of the most important items of the Arts and Letters programme, namely, the International Copyright Convention, concerned not only these two Sections but the Legal Section also."

The second session of the Sub-Committee for Arts and Letters was held at Paris on January 12th and 13th, 1926, at the Institute for Intellectual Co-operation.

M. Destreë took the Chair. There were present all the members of the Sub-Committee except M. Focillon, who did not attend the first meeting, and M. Weingartner, who was absent for the whole session.

The Chairman invited M. Dupierreux, Chief of the Artistic Relations Section, to read part of the report which he had submitted to the Sub-Committee. He then opened the general discussion, which dealt with: (a) the question of national year-books; (b) the possibility of drawing up a summary index of existing museums; (c) the publication of an international art year-book.

Mlle Vacaresco read a note which she had prepared on the same subjects.

The Sub-Committee then turned to the question of the issue of a bulletin for the Section, and decided to postpone a definite decision until the Governing Body had stated its views on the matter.

In the meantime, it was decided to issue periodical publications dealing with special questions and prepared by leading authorities on these subjects.

The question was raised whether the Institute should organise national or international exhibitions. The Sub-Committee stated in reply that the Institute could not assume a responsibility of that kind, but that in special cases there would be no objection to its lending its premises for artistic purposes.

The Sub-Committee thought that the Institute should reduce to a minimum the sending of circular letters and questionnaires and should whenever possible make an enquiry on the spot.

M. Paul Valéry then read his report on the assistance and encouragement to be given to translation work.

In connection with translations, Mlle Vacaresco emphasised the importance of folklore, which directly reflected the spirit and temperament of nations and races.

In the absence of the head of the section, Mlle Mistral, the assistant head, M. Blaise Brid, was asked to read a note on the programme of work for the Section.

The Sub-Committee then passed to the third question on the agenda, the establishment of an International Museums Office. M. Focillon summarised and commented on the report he had submitted on that question.

The Sub-Committee adverted more than once to the importance of the report and the practical nature of M. Focillon's suggestions, which were based on personal experience. The Sub-Committee particularly desired in its report to the Plenary Committee to place on record its high opinion of M. Focillon's admirable work.

One of the most important suggestions in M. Focillon's report was, in the Sub-Committee's opinion, that a congress should be summoned to prepare for an international exhibition of popular art.

In connection the Secretary of the Committee observed that in arranging for this congress it would be desirable to consult the National Committees; this might perhaps be done at the next meeting of the Plenary Committee.

The National Committees would be asked to make their views known through their delegates.
It was understood that the future International Museums Office would work through
the medium of correspondents. These could not be appointed, however, until a complete
index of museums and their personnel had been prepared.

The correspondents would receive a questionnaire dealing with the following points
among others: (a) the co-ordination of schools of engraving and of the plastic arts; (b)
the possibility of interesting certain circles, particularly women, in the Museums Office;
(c) an arrangement among a number of correspondents or directors of museums for the
purpose of forming a group of museums, which would be small to start with but would form,
as it were, a field for experiment.

The Sub-Committee adopted M. Focillon's report and also the resolutions reproduced
at the end of the present report.

The last item discussed was the question of an international index of photographic
documents. This, however, appeared to give rise to great difficulties. As a beginning,
in order to establish a model while avoiding the duplication of the index of photographic
documents prepared in Belgium, the Netherlands and Roumania by the Artistic Relations
Section of the Institute, M. BAUD-BOVY proposed that M. Paul GANZ and himself should
draw up a partial index for Switzerland. The Sub-Committee accepted this proposal
and expressed its thanks to M. Baud-Bovy.

The Sub-Committee decided to mention in its minutes the importance which it attached
to the work undertaken by the French Committee on Intellectual Co-operation in prepara-
tion for a cinematograph congress. It was glad to learn that the Artistic Relations Section
was continuing to keep in touch with this work.

On the proposal of the Chairman, it decided to place on the agenda of the next session:
(a) a report on the question of copyright and extensions thereof, this report to be prepared
by the Artistic Relations and Literary Relations Sections of the Institute in conjunction
with the Legal Section; (b) consideration of recommendations made at various inter-
national congresses and among which the Sub-Committee would select those which it
appeared desirable and possible to carry into effect; (e) a report by M. Weingartner on
international musical relations; (d) lastly, a report on the best means of approaching
women's groups in certain countries with a view to furthering the activities of the Institute
for Intellectual Co-operation and the study of the questions which the Sub-Committee had
just examined.

The texts of the decisions taken by the Sub-Committee and submitted to the Plenary
Committee are given below.

ARTISTIC RELATIONS

1. Year-Book and Publications.

A.

The Sub-Committee considers it desirable that the Artistic Relations Section should
examine the possibility of publishing:

1. An international index of museums;

The Section will also endeavour to secure the publication of an art year-book, on the
lines laid down in M. Dupierreux' report, in countries where none at present exists.

B.

The Sub-Committee approves M. Dupierreux' proposal with regard to the periodical
issue of publications on specified subjects connected with international artistic relations.
The Sub-Committee considers it essential to keep public opinion informed of the work
done by the Institute, but thinks that this information should be provided principally by
daily newspapers and periodicals possessing a large circulation.

It defers its decision as to the publication of a bulletin until the Governing Body has
determined what should be done in this matter in regard to the various Sections of the
Institute.


The Sub-Committee welcomes M. Focillon's proposal with regard to an international
congress and exhibition of popular art.

It requests the Artistic Relations Section to study the possibilities of carrying this
project into effect and to consider in what town, at what date and under what conditions
such a congress could be organised, consulting, if necessary, for this purpose specialists and
National Committees.
The Sub-Committee thinks, however, that the exhibition should be confined to objects of a definitely artistic character, and to exclude those which are only of interest from the point of view of ethnography or folklore. While it would not exclude objects of ancient art which are no longer manufactured or used, the exhibits should primarily consist of articles which are of ordinary use, of contemporary manufacture, moderate in price and characteristic of contemporary popular art.

Moreover, this exhibition should be as universal as possible and should comprise not only articles manufactured by the white races but also the popular arts of the yellow and black races.

The congress, whose work would be prepared by means of preliminary reports, would be devoted to the study of: (1) all forms of popular art, both past and present, in the different countries, including national costumes, songs, dances and dramatic performances; (2) international influences; (3) the contribution of the popular arts to the fine arts; (4) the future of popular art and the possibility of conciliation in the decorative arts, with academic instruction and industry — at present antagonistic to it. Special importance would be attached to the influence of popular art on mutual understanding between nations.

The exhibition might also include lectures and concerts.

III. **Museums Office.**

In view of the fact that museums constitute an instrument of great educational value which can be used to bring the nations nearer to each other, the Sub-Committee considers it desirable that an International Museums' Office, organised on the lines laid down in M. Focillon's report, should be opened at the Institute for Intellectual Co-operation.

It instructs the Artistic Relations Section of the Institute to prepare, for its next meeting, a draft questionnaire to be sent to the correspondents whose assistance the Section has secured for the preparation of the index of museums.

The end in view would be to arrange for museums to afford each other assistance for the purpose not merely of increasing their collections but of enriching their life.

In the meantime, the Artistic Relations Section might study the possibility of: (1) the conclusion of an agreement between the various schools of engraving; (2) the arrangement of exchanges of casts, moulds and photographs; (3) the formation of a group of museums with a view to concerted action; (4) securing the patronage of international women's organisations with a view to promoting the development and increasing the sphere of influence of museums.

The Secretariat of the League of Nations should be asked to co-operate in the furtherance of these four aims.

The Sub-Committee considers that one of the best methods of achieving success in this field is to awaken the aesthetic sense in early childhood.

IV. **Index of Photographs.**

The Sub-Committee has examined M. Edouard Michel's proposal, its appreciation of which it desires to place on record; it considers, however, that for the present it can only ask the Artistic Relations Section of the Institute:

1. To continue the work already begun with a view to preparing:
   (a) A bibliography of printed catalogues of collections of photographs;
   (b) A list of photographic collections and negatives or positives of works of art and historical monuments;

2. To prepare for the July session a detailed report in favour of the submission to the Assembly of the League of a recommendation that photographic archives should be formed in every country.

V. **Miscellaneous.**

A.

The Committee decides to add to the agenda of its next session:

1. The question of copyright and extensions thereof;

2. The examination of recommendations made by international congresses, and the selection of such of them as it appears desirable and possible for the Institute to carry into effect.

3. The report by M. Weingartner on international relations which may be established in the world of music.
B.

The Sub-Committee considers it desirable, for the success of the work undertaken by the Institute, to reduce to a minimum the practice of sending circular letters and questionnaires, and to have recourse whenever possible to enquiries or conversations on the spot.

C.

The Artistic Relations Section of the Institute will follow with sympathetic interest the development of the international exhibition movement. It is not desirable, however, to make a practice of organising exhibitions or concerts on the premises of the Institute itself.

LITERARY RELATIONS.

The Sub-Committee for Arts and Letters considers it desirable, with a view to international intellectual exchanges of a literary character:

1. That a number of publications, intended to form a collection, should be issued on the history of national literatures, beginning with those that are least known;
2. That, after enquiries have been made of literary associations and publishers, and after a meeting of experts has been held, the possibility of establishing a central translations office should be examined;
3. That the Literary Relations Section should, jointly with the Legal Section, examine from the point of view of translation the various questions connected with copyright.

M. Focillon and M. de Reynold are unanimously appointed to keep in constant touch with, and to act in an advisory capacity towards, the Sections of Arts and Letters respectively.

Annex 2.

DRAFT STATUTES OF THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR THE UNIFICATION OF PRIVATE LAW

Communicated by the Italian Government.

[Translation.]

DRAFT STATUTES.

Article 1 (Seat of the Institute).

The seat of the International Institute for the Unification of Private Law shall be at Rome.

Article 2 (Objects of the Institute).

The object of the Institute is the unification, assimilation and co-ordination of private law as between States or groups of States under the direction of the League of Nations, with due regard to the work of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and the activities of the Technical Organisations of the League of Nations.

Article 3 (Organs of the Institute).

The organs of the Institute shall be:

(1) A Governing Body;
(2) A Secretariat.

Article 4 (Constitution).

The Governing Body shall consist of a President and ten members.

The Council of the League of Nations shall appoint the President and members of the Governing Body, of whom four shall belong to the States which are permanent Members of the Council of the League of Nations.
The Secretary-General of the Institute, who shall be appointed by the Italian Government, shall be ex-officio a member of the Governing Body. The elected members shall remain in office for three years and be eligible for re-election.

**Article 5 (Standing Committee and Board of Management).**

The Governing Body shall appoint from among its members both a Standing Committee and a Board of Management composed of three members who shall hold office for three years.

**Article 6 (Secretariat).**

The Secretariat shall consist of a Secretary-General and the necessary administrative personnel. The personnel shall discharge the duties and receive the salaries fixed by the administrative regulations provided for by Article 14.

**Article 7 (Right of Initiative).**

The Governing Body shall choose the subjects which shall form the object of the work of the Institute. Any State may make proposals for the study of questions connected with unification, assimilation or co-ordination of private law.

The Governing Body shall decide what action is to be taken upon proposals made by a State and in what order such proposals shall be examined.

**Article 8 (Commissions of Study).**

The Governing Body may refer particular questions for examination to commissions of jurists specially expert in such questions.

**Article 9 (Approval of Drafts).**

The approval of proposals which have formed the object of examination by it rests with the Governing Body.

Proposals and drafts approved by the Governing Body shall be transmitted to the Secretariat of the League of Nations.

**Article 10 (International Conferences).**

The Governing Body may also take the initiative in calling the attention of the Council of the League of Nations to the desirability of convening international conferences for the study of particular questions.

**Article 11 (Library, Propaganda and Publications).**

The Institute shall have a library which shall be under the direction of the Secretary-General.

The Institute will organise propaganda lectures, will issue statements concerning its work and may publish studies which it considers to deserve a wide circulation.

**Article 12 (Expenses).**

The allowances of members of the Governing Body, the emoluments of the personnel of the Secretariat and all administrative expenses shall be charged to the budget of the Institute.

**Article 13 (Official Languages).**

The official languages of the Institute shall be Italian, French, English, Spanish and German.

**Article 14 (Internal and Administrative Regulations).**

Rules for the administration of the Institute and its internal management shall be made by the Governing Body of the Institute in agreement with the Italian Government and shall require the approval of the Council of the League of Nations and of the Italian Government.

**Article 15 (Amendment of Statutes).**

The present Statutes may be amended by the Council of the League of Nations acting in agreement with the Italian Government.
Annex 3.

AMENDMENTS TO THE DRAFT STATUTES OF THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR THE UNIFICATION OF PRIVATE LAW, PROPOSED BY THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT

Adopted by the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation at its Meeting of January 18th, 1928.

No modification.

Article 1.

The object of the Institute is to study methods for the assimilation and co-ordination of private law as between States or groups of States, and to prepare for a gradual adoption by the various States of uniform private law legislation. This work shall be done under the direction of the League of Nations in connection with the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and the technical organisations of the League.

Article 3.

The organs of the Institute shall be: (1) a Governing Body; (2) a Standing Committee; and (3) a Secretariat.

Article 4.

The Governing Body shall consist of a President and ten members, as far as possible of different nationality, and shall be appointed by the Council of the League of Nations; the Italian member is ipso facto President of the Governing Body.

The Secretary-General of the Institute shall be appointed by the Governing Body. The first appointment of the Secretary-General shall be on the proposal of the President of the Governing Body.

The elected members shall remain in office for five years and shall be re-eligible for a single term of office.

The Secretary shall be appointed for a period of seven years and shall also be re-eligible for a single term of office.

Article 5.

The Governing Body shall appoint from among its members a Standing Committee composed of the President of the Governing Body and of five members belonging to five different nationalities.

Article 6.

The Secretariat shall consist of a Secretary-General, appointed as laid down in Article 4, and two deputies belonging to different nationalities, also appointed by the Governing Body.

Article 7.

The Governing Body shall choose the subjects which shall form the object of the work of the Institute. Any State or any organisation of the League of Nations, through the intermediary of the Council of the League of Nations, or any international legal association may make proposals for the study of questions connected with the unification, assimilation or co-ordination of private law.

The Governing Body shall decide what action is to be taken upon the proposals which are thus submitted.

Articles 8 to 13.

No modifications, except the suppression of the word "propaganda" in Article 11.

Article 14.

Rules for the administration of the Institute and its internal management shall be made by the Governing Body of the Institute and shall be approved by the Council of the League of Nations and communicated to the Assembly of the League of Nations and to the Italian Government.

No modification.

Article 15.

There should be introduced further articles concerning the obligation of the Italian Government to invest the Institute with legal personality, provide accommodation and bear the costs of installation.
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