

C.111.1931.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS
INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION

FOURTH CONFERENCE OF INSTITUTIONS FOR THE SCIENTIFIC STUDY OF
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Copenhagen, June 8-10, 1931

Memorandum on a

PROPOSED CONFERENCE OF EDUCATIONISTS

to be laid before the

Mixed Committee of Representatives of the Sub-Committee of Experts
for the Instruction of Youth in the Aims of the League of Nations
and of the Conference of Institutions for the Scientific Study of
International Relations ¹⁾

(Submitted by Professor Alfred Zimmermann)

¹⁾ See item 7 of the Agenda (Document C.109.1931).

1951.10.11

REPORT OF THE

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF THEORETICAL PHYSICS

REPORT OF THE INSTITUTE OF THEORETICAL PHYSICS

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE

Reported, June 8-10, 1951

Memorandum on a

REPORT OF THE INSTITUTE OF THEORETICAL PHYSICS

to be held before the

Advisory Committee of the Sub-Committee of Experts

for the Institution of Theory in the field of Physics

and of the Conference of Institutions for the Scientific Study of

International Relations

(Submitted by Professor Alfred Einstein)

1) See item 7 of the Agenda (document 7.10.1.1).

The Sub-Committee of Experts has been entrusted by the Council with the task of promoting the training of the younger generation to regard international co-operation as the normal method of conducting world affairs.

Unlike the question of definite instruction in the aims and achievements of the League, this part of the Sub-Committee's mandate does not easily lend itself to detailed recommendations : for what is aimed at - which is an attitude of mind rather than any particular form of teaching - is too vague and indefinite to be inculcated from outside : and moreover conditions vary so greatly from country to country, and sometimes between various parts of the same country, that any attempt to lay down principles and methods must necessarily be hazardous and might even in some cases produce more harm than good.

It is suggested, therefore, that, at the present stage of the Sub-Committee's work, the soundest method of approach to this part of its mandate would be to promote an exchange of ideas between representative educationists who are in close touch with the problem in their own countries. In adopting such a policy the Sub-Committee would be following the example of the Health Committee, which has for a number of years past carried on a successful activity of this kind among public health officials from many countries.

But in this case a somewhat different technique will be required : for the Sub-Committee's object is not to promote an exchange of ideas on education generally but only on the development of a sense of international co-operation based on the actual facts of the interdependence of the modern world.

The chief difficulty which confronts educators in attempting to carry out the recommendations of the League in this respect is that they are out of touch with the realities of the world situation. The pressing claims of their work necessarily

prevent them from following closely the movement of international affairs. Yet, if it is important for the teacher of chemistry, or geography, or literature to be in contact with the latest thought and creative development in his subject, it is even more important for those who are concerned, either as teachers or administrators, with instruction in history, sociology, political science, or other school subjects related to the public affairs of our own day.

It is suggested that the best way of overcoming this difficulty will be through the promotion of systematic cooperation, both nationally and internationally, between educationists concerned with public instruction at the primary and secondary stage on the one hand and Scholars and institutions concerned with the Scientific study of international relations on the other.

It was with this object in view that the Conference of the I.S.S.I.R. and the C.I.C.I., at their annual meetings last year, proposed the setting up of the Joint Committee which is to meet at Copenhagen during the forthcoming Conference of the I.S.S.I.R.

In order to give precision to the idea embodied in the fore-going, I append the outlines of a project which might form the basis of the discussions of the Joint Committee.

The plan is for a travelling Conference on lines similar to those organized by the Health Section of the League. The Conference would be composed of educational administrators, concerned with primary or secondary education, or both. Its work would consist in visits to numerous centres and participation in a carefully planned series of lectures and discussions arranged, in each country, under the auspices of the national coordinating centres of the I.S.S.I.R.

The Conference might be composed of some twenty-five educationalists chosen from countries represented at the I.S.S.I.R.

Conference through institutions within their borders.

These are : Austria
Canada
Czechoslovakia
Denmark
France
Germany
Great Britain
Holland
Italy
Poland
Rumania
Switzerland
United States

The Conference might cover a period of ten weeks
(70 days), including the journey to and from the United States.
The itinerary might be divided as follows :

France	5 days
Switzerland	2 "
Italy	5 "
Austria	2 "
Czechoslovakia	2 "
Germany	5 "
Denmark	2 "
Poland	2 "
Rumania	2 "
Holland	1 "
Great Britain	5 "
United States	8 "
Canada	5 "
Total	<hr/> 46 days
Travelling	24 days
Total	<hr/> 70 days

The composition of the group might be as follows :

France	3
Switzerland	1
Italy	3
Austria	1
Czechoslovakia	1
Germany	3
Denmark	1
Poland	2
Rumania	1
Holland	1
Great Britain	3
United States	5
Canada	1
Total	<hr/> 26

The general arrangements would be in the hands of the

League organisation of Intellectual Cooperation, the local arrangements being made by the co-ordinating centres of the I.S.S. I.R. Conference or, in particular cases, by anybody chosen by them. The selection of the members of the Conference would be made by the League authorities on the nomination of the national centres.

The estimated cost would be about \$ 40,000, the expenses of the stay in each country being defrayed through the national institutions in each case.

The programme would consist, generally speaking, 1) of lectures and discussions on international affairs, arranged by the national co-ordinating centre for the Scientific Study of International Affairs, and 2) of conferences with representatives of the national system of education, visits to institutions, etc.

Budget

	\$
Travelling Expenses in Europe (at \$ 250 a head - 45 days)	6,250
Travelling Expenses in America (at \$ 60 a head - 11 days)	1,500
Ocean Voyages (at \$ 600 a head)	15,000
Living Expenses in Europe (at \$ 10 a day - 45 days)	11,250
Living Expenses in America (at \$ 12 a day - 11 days) (allowing for hospitality)	3,300
Adviser, expenses and honorarium	2,500
	<u>39,800</u>

Note : The overhead and organisation charges would be borne by the League. The Adviser should be someone with the status and experience of an Assistant-Professor.

Documentary Note :

The question of promoting closer contact between the domains of public education and of the scientific study of international affairs was brought before the Conference of Institutions for the Scientific Study of International Relations on June 12, 1930, and the following resolution was adopted :

" The third Conference of Institutions for the Scientific Study of International Relations :

Being convinced that the maintenance of peace and the development of international understanding depend very largely upon the diffusion throughout all stages of education of the spirit and methods which they are seeking to embody in their own work :

Expresses its desire to enter more closely into touch with those engaged in the task of public education and its readiness to co-operate in any scheme that may be devised under the auspices of the League of Nations with this object in view.

It requests the Secretary of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation to convey this resolution to the Sub-Committee of Experts in the Teaching of the League of Nations and International Co-operation at its forthcoming meeting".

The following is the statement referring to the matter in the Report of the Conference :

" The object of this resolution is to render possible closer co-operation between the scholars and institutions concerned with the study of the contemporary world and those in the field of public education who are dealing with the organisation and teaching of school subjects within the same sphere. It was felt that, if the lack of adequate contact between the methods and results of the latest research on the one hand and the system of public education on the other hand is always regrettable, it is particularly to be avoided in a field such as that of the Conference, in which the conditions of the modern world cause the inculcation of sound intellectual methods to be of such far-reaching importance. The resolution was so framed as to enable the Sub-Committee of Experts on the instruction of the Youth in the Aims of the League of Nations to invite the collaboration of the members of the Conference in any form that may seem desirable".

(C.428, M.192,1930, pp. 126 and 124)

The matter was brought before the Sub-Committee of Experts both in the form of the above Resolution and of a Statement by

Professor Zimmern. The following is the reference to the matter in the Report :

" Relations with the Institutions for the Scientific Study of International Relations.

The Third Conference of Institutions for the Scientific Study of International Relations expressed a wish to come into closer contact with educational organisations. The Sub-Committee heartily welcomed this proposal and thought it advisable to co-operate with the Executive Committee of that Conference. The Chairman was instructed to appoint three members to examine, in conjunction with the Executive Committee, the conditions of such co-operation. (Three members have been appointed).

The Sub-Committee heard a statement from Professor Zimmern regarding the possibility of study travel for groups of educational officials, on the lines of the interchange of health personnel introduced by the Health Organisation of the League of Nations."

(A.21.30.p.22)

The Executive Committee of the Conference of Institutions for the Scientific Study of International Relations, at its meeting on January 17, 1931, appointed three representatives to serve on the Joint Committee.

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the velocity of

is given by the equation $v = \frac{1}{2} \frac{d\phi}{dt}$ where ϕ is the phase of the wave.

It is seen that the velocity of the particles is proportional to the frequency of the wave. This is the case for all waves in a medium. The velocity of the particles is also proportional to the amplitude of the wave. This is the case for all waves in a medium. The velocity of the particles is also proportional to the wavelength of the wave. This is the case for all waves in a medium.

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Copenhagen, June 8-10, 1931

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to be laid before the

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and of the Conference of Institutions for the Scientific Study of
International Relations ¹⁾

(Submitted by Professor Alfred Zimmermann)

¹⁾ See item 7 of the Agenda (Document C.109.1931).

0.11.1951

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

INSTITUTIONAL RESEARCH ON INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION

FOURTH CONFERENCE OF EXPERTS FOR THE STUDY OF

INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH

Copenhagen, June 8-10, 1951

Memorandum on

INSTITUTIONAL RESEARCH ON INTERNATIONAL

to be held before the

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and of the Conference of Institutions for the Scientific Study of

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The chief difficulty which confronts educators in attempting to carry out the recommendations of the League in this respect is that they are out of touch with the realities of the world situation. The pressing claims of their work necessarily

The first principle of the Committee is that the Commission should be a permanent body, not a temporary one, and that it should be empowered to make recommendations to the Government on all matters relating to the Commission's work.

Secondly, the Commission should be a body of experts, not a body of politicians, and should be empowered to make recommendations to the Government on all matters relating to the Commission's work. The Commission should be a body of experts, not a body of politicians, and should be empowered to make recommendations to the Government on all matters relating to the Commission's work.

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The general arrangements would be in the hands of the

UNCLASSIFIED

United States
Belgium
France
Germany
Italy
Japan
Netherlands
Sweden
Switzerland
United Kingdom
United States

The Commission will have a period of four weeks

to study the situation and to make the necessary arrangements

The necessary steps are divided as follows:

1	France
2	Belgium
3	Italy
4	Germany
5	Sweden
6	Switzerland
7	United Kingdom
8	United States

1. France

2. Belgium

3. Italy

The Commission will have a period of four weeks

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League organisation of Intellectual Cooperation, the local arrangements being made by the co-ordinating centres of the I.S.S. I.R. Conference or, in particular cases, by anybody chosen by them. The selection of the members of the Conference would be made by the League authorities on the nomination of the national centres.

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	<u>39,800</u>

Note : The overhead and organisation charges would be borne by the League. The Adviser should be someone with the status and experience of an Assistant-Professor.

Documentary Note :

The question of promoting closer contact between the domains of public education and of the scientific study of international affairs was brought before the Conference of Institutions for the Scientific Study of International Relations on June 12, 1930, and the following resolution was adopted :

" The third Conference of Institutions for the Scientific Study of International Relations :

Being convinced that the maintenance of peace and the development of international understanding depend very largely upon the diffusion throughout all stages of education of the spirit and methods which they are seeking to embody in their own work :

Expresses its desire to enter more closely into touch with those engaged in the task of public education and its readiness to co-operate in any scheme that may be devised under the auspices of the League of Nations with this object in view.

It requests the Secretary of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation to convey this resolution to the Sub-Committee of Experts in the Teaching of the League of Nations and International Co-operation at its forthcoming meeting".

The following is the statement referring to the matter in the Report of the Conference :

" The object of this resolution is to render possible closer co-operation between the scholars and institutions concerned with the study of the contemporary world and those in the field of public education who are dealing with the organisation and teaching of School subjects within the same sphere. It was felt that, if the lack of adequate contact between the methods and results of the latest research on the one hand and the system of public education on the other hand is always regrettable, it is particularly to be avoided in a field such as that of the Conference, in which the conditions of the modern world cause the inculcation of sound intellectual methods to be of such far-reaching importance. The resolution was so framed as to enable the Sub-Committee of Experts on the instruction of the Youth in the Aims of the League of Nations to invite the collaboration of the members of the Conference in any form that may seem desirable".

(C.428, M.192,1930, pp. 126 and 124)

The matter was brought before the Sub-Committee of Experts both in the form of the above Resolution and of a Statement by

Background:

The question of promoting closer contact between the various groups of public education and of the scientific study of international affairs was raised during the Conference of Experts for the Scientific Study of International Relations on June 15, 1950, and the following resolution was adopted:

"The Third Conference of Institutions for the Scientific Study of International Relations:

Being convinced that the maintenance of peace and the development of international understanding depend very largely upon the diffusion throughout all stages of education of the spirit and methods which they are seeking to embody in their own work:

Expressing its desire to foster more closely links between those engaged in the field of public education and the scientific study of international relations, and to ensure that they be brought into closer contact with the various fields of research in this subject in view.

It requests the Secretary of the International Committee on Intellectual Cooperation to convene a conference to the Sub-Committee of Experts in the Field of the Science of Nations and International Cooperation at the following meeting.

The following is the statement referring to the matter in the Report of the Conference:

The subject of this resolution is to promote closer links between co-operation between the various fields of research concerned with the study of the contemporary world and those in the field of public education who are dealing with the organization and teaching of school subjects within the same sphere. It was felt that, in order to establish contact between the various fields of research, it is necessary to have a meeting of the kind which was held at the last conference on the one hand and the system of public education on the other hand in order to be able to avoid any misunderstanding. It is particularly in the field of the study of the contemporary world, in which the various fields of research are concerned, that the need for such a meeting is felt. The modern world needs the institution of a new international method to be of a high level of research, in order to be able to make the best use of the various fields of research. The institution of the study of the science of nations to provide the scientific study of the various fields of research is an aim that may now be attained."

(C. 122, 123, 124, 125 and 126)

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Professor Zimmern. The following is the reference to the matter in the Report :

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The Executive Committee of the Conference of Institutions for the Scientific Study of International Relations, at its meeting on January 17, 1931, appointed three representatives to serve on the Joint Committee.

