

TREATY SERIES, No. 926

COORDINATION, EXTENSION, AND
FULFILLMENT OF EXISTING TREATIES
BETWEEN THE AMERICAN STATES

CONVENTION
BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
AND OTHER AMERICAN REPUBLICS

Signed at Buenos Aires, December 23, 1936.

Ratification advised by the Senate of the United States, with a
declaration, June 29, 1937.

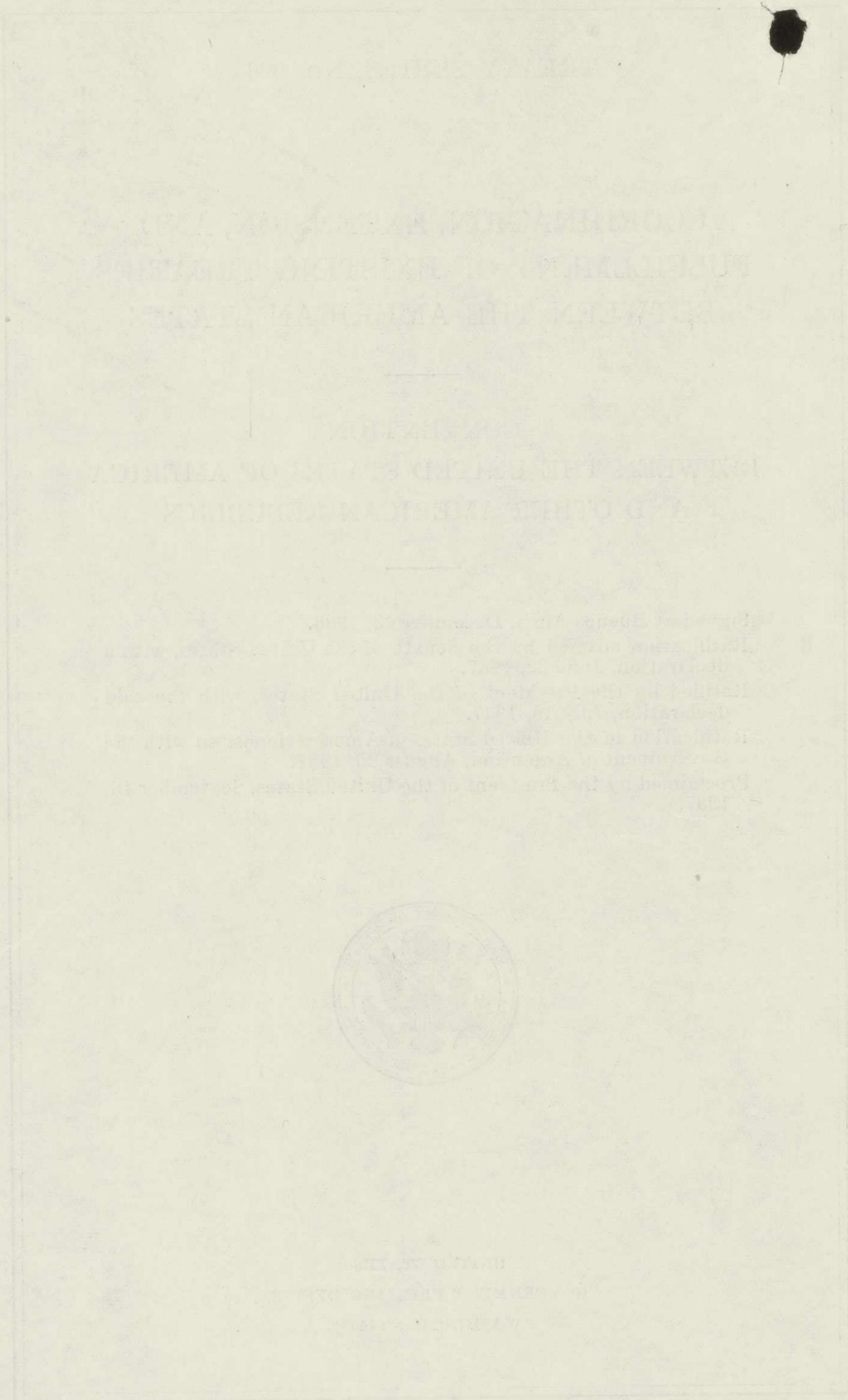
Ratified by the President of the United States, with the said
declaration, July 15, 1937.

Ratification of the United States of America deposited with the
Government of Argentina, August 25, 1937.

Proclaimed by the President of the United States, September 16,
1937.



UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON : 1938



UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
AND OTHER THE COMPLAINANTS

Complainant alleges that the Defendant, who is a citizen of the United States, has committed certain acts which are prohibited by the laws of the United States. The Defendant is charged with the violation of the laws of the United States in that he has committed certain acts which are prohibited by the laws of the United States.



UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS a Convention to Coordinate, Extend and Assure the Fulfillment of the Existing Treaties Between the American States was signed at Buenos Aires on December 23, 1936, by the respective plenipotentiaries of the United States of America and the twenty other American Republics represented at the Inter-American Conference for the Maintenance of Peace, a true copy of which Convention in the English, Spanish, Portuguese and French languages is word for word as follows:¹

CONVENTION TO COORDINATE, EXTEND AND ASSURE THE FULFILLMENT OF THE EXISTING TREATIES BETWEEN THE AMERICAN STATES

The Governments represented at the Inter-American Conference for the Maintenance of Peace,

Animated by a desire to promote the maintenance of general peace in their mutual relations;

Appreciating the advantages derived and to be derived from the various agreements already entered into condemning war and providing methods for the pacific settlement of international disputes;

Recognizing the need for placing the greatest restrictions upon resort to war; and

Believing that for this purpose it is desirable to conclude a new convention to coordinate, extend and assure the fulfillment of existing agreements, have appointed plenipotentiaries as follows:

Argentina:

CARLOS SAAVEDRA LAMAS,
ROBERTO M. ORTIZ,
MIGUEL ANGEL CÁRCANO,
JOSÉ MARÍA CANTILO,
FELIPE A. ESPIL,
LEOPOLDO MELO,
ISIDORO RUIZ MORENO,
DANIEL ANTOKOLETZ,
CARLOS BREBBIA,
CÉSAR DÍAZ CISNEROS,

Paraguay:

MIGUEL ANGEL SOLER,
J. ISIDRO RAMÍREZ.

¹ The texts follow literally the certified copy of the convention furnished by the Argentine Government.—The editor.

Honduras:

ANTONIO BERMÚDEZ M.,
JULIÁN LÓPEZ PINEDA,

Costa Rica:

MANUEL F. JIMÉNEZ,
CARLOS BRENES,

Venezuela:

CARACCILO PARRA PÉREZ,
GUSTAVO HERRERA,
ALBERTO ZÉREGA FOMBONA.

Peru:

CARLOS CONCHA,
ALBERTO ULLOA,
FELIPE BARREDA LAOS.
DIÓMEDES ARIAS SCHREIBER.

El Salvador:

MANUEL CASTRO RAMÍREZ,
MAXIMILIANO PATRICIO BRANNON.

Mexico:

FRANCISCO CASTILLO NÁJERA,
ALFONSO REYES,
RAMÓN BETETA,
JUAN MANUEL ALVAREZ DEL CASTILLO.

Brazil:

JOSÉ CARLOS DE MACEDO SOARES,
OSWALDO ARANHA,
JOSÉ DE PAULA RODRÍGUES ALVES,
HELIO LOBO,
HILDEBRANDO POMPEU PINTO ACCIOLY,
EDMUNDO DA LUZ PINTO,
ROBERTO CARNEIRO DE MENDONÇA,
ROSALINA COELHO LISBOA DE MILLER,
MARÍA LUIZA BITTENCOURT.

Uruguay:

JOSÉ ESPALTER,
PEDRO MANINI RÍOS,
EUGENIO MARTÍNEZ THEDY,
JUAN ANTONIO BUERO,
FELIPE FERREIRO,
ANDRÉS F. PUYOL,
ABALCÁZAR GARCÍA,
JOSÉ G. ANTUÑA,
JULIO CÉSAR CERDEIRAS ALONSO,
GERVASIO POSADAS BELGRANO.

Guatemala:

CARLOS SALAZAR,
JOSÉ A. MEDRANO,
ALFONSO CARRILLO.

Nicaragua:

LUIS MANUEL DEBAYLE,
 JOSÉ MARÍA MONCADA,
 MODESTO VALLE.

Dominican Republic:

MAX HENRÍQUEZ UREÑA,
 TULIO M. CESTERO,
 ENRIQUE JIMÉNEZ.

Colombia:

JORGE SOTO DEL CORRAL,
 MIGUEL LÓPEZ PUMAREJO,
 ROBERTO URDANETA ARBELÁEZ,
 ALBERTO LLERAS CAMARGO,
 JOSÉ IGNACIO DÍAZ GRANADOS,

Panama:

HARMODIO ARIAS M.,
 JULIO J. FÁBREGA,
 EDUARDO CHIARI.

United States of America:

CORDELL HULL,
 SUMNER WELLES,
 ALEXANDER W. WEDDELL,
 ADOLF A. BERLE, Jr.
 ALEXANDER F. WHITNEY,
 CHARLES G. FENWICK,
 MICHAEL FRANCIS DOYLE,
 ELISE F. MUSSER.

Chile:

MIGUEL CRUCHAGA TOCORNAL,
 LUIS BARROS BORGÑO,
 FÉLIX NIETO DEL RÍO,
 RICARDO MONTANER BELLO.

Ecuador:

HUMBERTO ALBORNOZ,
 ANTONIO PONS,
 JOSÉ GABRIEL NAVARRO,
 FRANCISCO GUARDERAS,
 EDUARDO SALAZAR GÓMEZ.

Bolivia:

ENRIQUE FINOT,
 DAVID ALVÉSTEGUI,
 EDUARDO DÍEZ DE MEDINA,
 ALBERTO OSTRIA GUTIÉRREZ,
 CARLOS ROMERO,
 ALBERTO CORTADELLAS,
 JAVIER PAZ CAMPERO.

Haiti:

H. PAULEUS SANNON,
 CAMILLE J. LEÓN,
 ELIE LESCOT,
 EDMÉE MANIGAT,
 PIERRE EUGÉNE DE LESPINASSE,
 CLÉMENT MAGLOIRE.

Cuba:

JOSÉ MANUEL CORTINA,
 RAMÓN ZAYDIN,
 CARLOS MÁRQUEZ STERLING,
 RAFAEL SANTOS JIMÉNEZ,
 CÉSAR SALAYA,
 CALIXTO WHITMARSH,
 JOSÉ MANUEL CARBONELL.

Who, after having deposited their full powers, found to be in good and due form, have agreed upon the following provisions:

Article 1.—Taking into consideration that, by the Treaty to Avoid and Prevent Conflicts between the American States, signed at Santiago, May 3, 1923, (known as the Gondra Treaty) the High Contracting Parties agree that all controversies which it has been impossible to settle through diplomatic channels or to submit to arbitration in accordance with existing treaties shall be submitted for investigation and report to a Commission of Inquiry;

That by the Treaty for the Renunciation of War, signed at Paris on August 28, 1928 (known as the Kellogg-Briand Pact, or Pact of Paris) the High Contracting Parties solemnly declare in the names of their respective peoples that they condemn recourse to war for the solution of international controversies and renounce it as an instrument of national policy in their relations with one another;

That by the General Convention of Inter-American Conciliation, signed at Washington, January 5, 1929, the High Contracting Parties agree to submit to the procedure of conciliation all controversies between them, which it may not have been possible to settle through diplomatic channels, and to establish a "Commission of Conciliation" to carry out the obligations assumed in the Convention;

That by the General Treaty of Inter-American Arbitration, signed at Washington, January 5, 1929, the High Contracting Parties bind themselves to submit to arbitration, subject to certain exceptions, all differences between them of an international character, which it has not been possible to adjust by diplomacy and which are juridical in their nature by reason of being susceptible of decision by the application of the principles of law, and moreover, to create a procedure of arbitration to be followed; and

That by the Treaty of Non-Aggression and Conciliation, signed at Rio de Janeiro October 10, 1933, (known as the Saavedra Lamas Treaty), the High Contracting Parties solemnly declare that they condemn wars of aggression in their mutual relations or in those with other states and that the settlement of disputes or controversies between them shall be effected only by pacific means which have the sanction of international law, and also declare that as between them territorial questions must not be settled by violence, and that they

will not recognize any territorial arrangement not obtained by pacific means, nor the validity of the occupation or acquisition of territories brought about by force of arms, and, moreover, in a case of non-compliance with these obligations, the contracting states undertake to adopt, in their character as neutrals, a common and solidary attitude and to exercise the political, juridical or economic means authorized by international law, and to bring the influence of public opinion to bear, without, however, resorting to intervention, either diplomatic or armed, subject nevertheless to the attitude that may be incumbent upon them by virtue of their collective treaties; and, furthermore, undertake to create a procedure of conciliation;

The High Contracting Parties reaffirm the obligations entered into to settle, by pacific means, controversies of an international character that may arise between them.

Article 2.—The High Contracting Parties, convinced of the necessity for the co-operation and consultation provided for in the Convention for the Maintenance, Preservation and Reestablishment of Peace signed by them on this same day, agree that in all matters which affect peace on the Continent, such consultation and co-operation shall have as their object to assist, through the tender of friendly good offices and of mediation, the fulfillment by the American Republics of existing obligations for pacific settlement, and to take counsel together, with full recognition of their juridical equality, as sovereign and independent states, and of their general right to individual liberty of action, when an emergency arises which affects their common interest in the maintenance of peace.

Article 3.—In case of threat of war, the High Contracting Parties shall apply the provisions contained in Articles 1 and 2 of the Convention for the Maintenance, Preservation and Reestablishment of Peace, above referred to, it being understood that, while such consultation is in progress and for a period of not more than six months, the parties in dispute will not have recourse to hostilities or take any military action whatever.

Article 4.—The High Contracting Parties further agree that, in the event of a dispute between two or more of them, they will seek to settle it in a spirit of mutual regard for their respective rights, having recourse for this purpose to direct diplomatic negotiation or to the alternative procedures of mediation, commissions of inquiry, commissions of conciliation, tribunals of arbitration, and courts of justice, as provided in the treaties to which they may be parties; and they also agree that, should it be impossible to settle the dispute by diplomatic negotiation and should the States in dispute have recourse to the other procedures provided in the present Article, they will report this fact and the progress of the negotiations to the other signatory States. These provisions do not affect controversies already submitted to a diplomatic or juridical procedure by virtue of special agreements.

Article 5.—The High Contracting Parties agree that, in the event that the methods provided by the present Convention or by agreements previously concluded should fail to bring about a pacific settlement of differences that may arise between any two or more of them, and hostilities should break out between two or more of them, they shall be governed by the following stipulations:

(a) They shall, in accordance with the terms of the Treaty of Non-Aggression and Conciliation (Saavedra Lamas Treaty), adopt in their

character as neutrals a common and solidary attitude; and shall consult immediately with one another, and take cognizance of the outbreak of hostilities in order to determine either jointly or individually, whether such hostilities shall be regarded as constituting a state of war so as to call into effect the provisions of the present Convention.

(b) It is understood that, in regard to the question whether hostilities actually in progress constitute a state of war, each of the High Contracting Parties shall reach a prompt decision. In any event, should hostilities be actually in progress between two or more of the Contracting Parties, or between two or more signatory States not at the time parties to this Convention by reason of failure to ratify it, each Contracting Party shall take notice of the situation and shall adopt such an attitude as would be consistent with other multilateral treaties to which it is a party or in accordance with its municipal legislation. Such action shall not be deemed an unfriendly act on the part of any state affected thereby.

Article 6.—Without prejudice to the universal principles of neutrality provided for in the case of an international war outside of America and without affecting the duties contracted by those American States members of the League of Nations, the High Contracting Parties reaffirm their loyalty to the principles enunciated in the five agreements referred to in Article 1, and they agree that in the case of an outbreak of hostilities or threat of an outbreak of hostilities between two or more of them, they shall, through consultation, immediately endeavor to adapt in their character as neutrals a common and solidary attitude, in order to discourage or prevent the spread or prolongation of hostilities.

With this object, and having in mind the diversity of cases and circumstances, they may consider the imposition of prohibitions or restrictions on the sale or shipment of arms, munitions and implements of war, loans or other financial help to the states in conflict, in accordance with the municipal legislation of the High Contracting Parties, and without detriment to their obligations derived from other treaties to which they are or may become parties.

Article 7.—Nothing contained in the present Convention shall be understood as affecting the rights and duties of the High Contracting Parties which are at the same time members of the League of Nations.

Article 8.—The present Convention shall be ratified by the High Contracting Parties in accordance with their constitutional procedures. The original convention and the instruments of ratification shall be deposited with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Argentine Republic, which shall communicate the ratifications to the other Signatory States. It shall come into effect when ratifications have been deposited by not less than eleven Signatory States.

The Convention shall remain in force indefinitely; but it may be denounced by any of the High Contracting Parties, such denunciation to be effective one year after the date upon which such notification has been given. Notices of denunciation shall be communicated to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Argentine Republic which shall transmit copies thereof to the other Signatory States. Denunciation shall not be regarded as valid if the Party making such denunciation shall be actually in a state of war, or shall be engaged in hostilities without fulfilling the provisions established by this Convention.

In witness whereof, the Plenipotentiaries above mentioned have signed this Treaty in English, Spanish, Portuguese, and French, and have affixed thereto their respective seals, in the City of Buenos Aires, Capital of the Argentine Republic, this twenty-third day of December, of the year 1936.

Reservations:

Reservation of the Argentine Delegation:

(1.) In no case, under Article VI, can foodstuffs or raw materials destined for the civil populations of belligerent countries be considered as contraband of war, nor shall there exist any duty to prohibit credits for the acquisition of said foodstuffs or raw materials which have the destination indicated.

With reference to the embargo on arms, each Nation may reserve freedom of action in the face of a war of aggression.

Reservation of the Delegation of Paraguay:

(2.) In no case, under Article VI, can foodstuffs or raw materials destined for the civil populations of belligerent countries be considered as contraband of war, nor shall there exist any duty to prohibit credits for the acquisition of said foodstuffs or raw materials which have the destination indicated.

With reference to the embargo on arms, each Nation may reserve freedom of action in the face of a war of aggression.

Reservation of the Delegation of El Salvador:

(3.) With reservation with respect to the idea of continental solidarity when confronted by foreign aggression.

Reservation of the Delegation of Colombia:

(4.) In signing this Convention, the Delegation of Colombia understands that the phrase "in their character as neutrals," which appears in Articles V and VI, implies a new concept of international law which allows a distinction to be drawn between the aggressor and the attacked, and to treat them differently. At the same time, the Delegation of Colombia considers it necessary, in order to assure the full and effective application of this Pact, to set down in writing the following definition of the aggressor:

That State shall be considered as an aggressor which becomes responsible for one or several of the following acts:

a) That its armed forces, to whatever branch they may belong, illegally cross the land, sea or air frontiers of other States. When the violation of the territory of a State has been effected by irresponsible bands organized within or outside of its territory and which have received direct or indirect help from another State, such violation shall be considered equivalent, for the purposes of the present Article, to that effected by the regular forces of the State responsible for the aggression;

b) That it has intervened in a unilateral or illegal way in the internal or external affairs of another State;

c) That it has refused to fulfil a legally given arbitral decision or sentence of international justice.

No consideration of any kind, whether political, military, economic or of any other kind, may serve as an excuse or justification for the aggression here anticipated.

Argentina:

CARLOS SAAVEDRA LAMAS,
ROBERTO M. ORTIZ,
MIGUEL ANGEL CÁRCANO,
JOSÉ MARÍA CANTILO,
FELIPE A. ESPIL,
LEOPOLDO MELO,
ISIDORO RUIZ MORENO,
DANIEL ANTOKOLETZ,
CARLOS BREBBIA,
CÉSAR DÍAZ CISNEROS.

Paraguay:

MIGUEL ANGEL SOLER,
J. ISIDRO RAMÍREZ.

Honduras:

ANTONIO BERMÚDEZ M.,
JULIÁN LÓPEZ PINEDA.

Costa Rica:

MANUEL F. JIMÉNEZ,
CARLOS BRENES.

Venezuela:

CARACCILO PARRA PÉREZ,
GUSTAVO HERRERA,
ALBERTO ZÉREGA FOMBONA.

Peru:

CARLOS CONCHA,
ALBERTO ULLOA,
FELIPE BARREDA LAOS,
DIÓMEDES ARIAS SCHREIBER.

El Salvador:

MANUEL CASTRO RAMÍREZ,
MAXIMILIANO PATRICIO BRANNON.

Mexico:

FRANCISCO CASTILLO NÁJERA,
ALFONSO REYES,
RAMÓN BETETA,
JUAN MANUEL ALVAREZ DEL CASTILLO.

Brazil:

JOSÉ CARLOS DE MACEDO SOARES,
JOSÉ DE PAULA RODRIGUES ALVES,
HELIO LOBO,
HILDEBRANDO POMPEU PINTO ACCIOLY,
EDMUNDO DA LUZ PINTO,
ROBERTO CARNEIRO DE MENDONÇA,
ROSALINA COELHO LISBOA DE MILLER,
MARÍA LUIZA BITTENCOURT.

Uruguay:

PEDRO MANINI RÍOS,
 EUGENIO MARTÍNEZ THEDY,
 FELIPE FERREIRO,
 ABALCÁZAR GARCÍA,
 JULIO CÉSAR CERDEIRAS ALONSO,
 GERVASIO POSADAS BELGRANO.

Guatemala:

CARLOS SALAZAR,
 JOSÉ A. MEDRANO,
 ALFONSO CARRILLO.

Nicaragua:

LUIS MANUEL DEBAYLE,
 JOSÉ MARÍA MONCADA,
 MODESTO VALLE.

Dominican Republic:

MAX HENRÍQUEZ UREÑA,
 TULIO M. CESTERO,
 ENRIQUE JIMÉNEZ,

Colombia:

JORGE SOTO DEL CORRAL,
 MIGUEL LÓPEZ PUMAREJO,
 ROBERTO URDANETA ARBELÁEZ,
 ALBERTO LLERAS CAMARGO,
 JOSÉ IGNACIO DÍAZ GRANADOS.

Panama:

HARMODIO ARIAS M.,
 JULIO J. FÁBREGA,
 EDUARDO CHIARI.

United States of America:

CORDELL HULL,
 SUMNER WELLES,
 ALEXANDER W. WEDDELL,
 ADOLF A. BERLE, Jr.,
 ALEXANDER F. WHITNEY,
 CHARLES G. FENWICK,
 MICHAEL FRANCIS DOYLE,
 ELISE F. MUSSER.

Chile:

MIGUEL CRUCHAGA TOCORNAL,
 LUIS BARROS BORGOÑO,
 FÉLIX NIETO DEL RÍO,
 RICARDO MONTANER BELLO.

Ecuador:

HUMBERTO ALBORNOZ,
 ANTONIO PONS,
 JOSÉ GABRIEL NAVARRO,
 FRANCISCO GUARDERAS.

Bolivia:

ENRIQUE FINOT,
DAVID ALVÉSTEGUI,
CARLOS ROMERO,

LESPINASSE,

JOSÉ MANUEL CORTINA,
RAMÓN ZAYDIN,
CARLOS MÁRQUEZ STERLING,
RAFAEL SANTOS JIMÉNEZ,
CÉSAR SALAYA,
CALIXTO WHITMARSH,
JOSÉ MANUEL CARBONELL.

**CONVENCION PARA COORDINAR, AMPLIAR Y ASEGURAR EL CUM-
PLIMIENTO DE LOS TRATADOS EXISTENTES ENTRE LOS ESTADOS
AMERICANOS**

Los Gobiernos representados en la Conferencia Interamericana de Consolidación de la Paz, animados por el deseo de consolidar la paz general en sus relaciones mutuas;

Apreciando las ventajas que se han derivado, y habrán de derivarse, de los diversos Pactos celebrados que condenan la guerra y establecen los métodos para la solución pacífica de las diferencias de carácter internacional;

Reconociendo la necesidad de imponer las mayores restricciones al recurso de la guerra; y,

Creyendo que con este fin conviene celebrar una nueva Convención que coordine los Acuerdos existentes, los amplíe y asegure su cumplimiento, han nombrado Plenipotenciarios, a saber:

Argentina:

CARLOS SAAVEDRA LAMAS,
ROBERTO M. ORTIZ,
MIGUEL ANGEL CÁRCANO,
JOSÉ MARÍA CANTILO,
FELIPE A. ESPIL,
LEOPOLDO MELO,
ISIDORO RUIZ MORENO,
DANIEL ANTOKOLETZ,
CARLOS BREBBIA,
CÉSAR DÍAZ CISNEROS.

Paraguay:

MIGUEL ANGEL SOLER,
J. ISIDRO RAMÍREZ.

Honduras:

ANTONIO BERMÚDEZ M.,
JULIÁN LÓPEZ PINEDA.

Costa Rica:

MANUEL F. JIMÉNEZ,
CARLOS BRENES.

Venezuela:

CARACCILO PARRA PÉREZ,
GUSTAVO HERRERA,
ALBERTO ZÉREGA FOMBONA.

Perú:

CARLOS CONCHA,
ALBERTO ULLOA,
FELIPE BARREDA LAOS.
DIÓMEDES ARIAS SCHREIBER.

El Salvador:

MANUEL CASTRO RAMÍREZ,
MAXIMILIANO PATRICIO BRANNON.

México:

FRANCISCO CASTILLO NÁJERA,
ALFONSO REYES,
RAMÓN BETETA,
JUAN MANUEL ALVAREZ DEL CASTILLO.

Brasil:

JOSÉ CARLOS DE MACEDO SOARES,
OSWALDO ARANHA,
JOSÉ DE PAULA RODRÍGUES ALVES,
HELIO LOBO,
HILDEBRANDO POMPEU PINTO ACCIOLY,
EDMUNDO DA LUZ PINTO,
ROBERTO CARNEIRO DE MENDONÇA,
ROSALINA COELHO LISBOA DE MILLER,
MARÍA LUIZA BITTENCOURT.

Uruguay:

JOSÉ ESPALTER,
PEDRO MANINI RÍOS,
EUGENIO MARTÍNEZ THEDY,
JUAN ANTONIO BUERO,
FELIPE FERREIRO,
ANDRÉS F. PUYOL.
ABALCÁZAR GARCÍA,
JOSÉ G. ANTUÑA,
JULIO CÉSAR CERDEIRAS ALONSO,
GERVASIO POSADAS BELGRANO.

Guatemala:

CARLOS SALAZAR,
JOSÉ A. MEDRANO,
ALFONSO CARRILLO.

Nicaragua:

LUIS MANUEL DEBAYLE,
JOSÉ MARÍA MONCADA,
MODESTO VALLE.

República Dominicana:

MAX HENRÍQUEZ UREÑA,
TULIO M. CESTERO,
ENRIQUE JIMÉNEZ.

Colombia:

JORGE SOTO DEL CORRAL,
MIGUEL LÓPEZ PUMAREJO,
ROBERTO URDANETA ARBELÁEZ,
ALBERTO LLERAS CAMARGO,
JOSÉ IGNACIO DÍAZ GRANADOS.

Panamá:

HARMODIO ARIAS M.,
JULIO J. FÁBREGA,
EDUARDO CHIARI.

Estados Unidos de América:

CORDELL HULL,
SUMNER WELLES,
ALEXANDER W. WEDDELL,
ADOLF A. BERLE, Jr.,
ALEXANDER F. WHITNEY,
CHARLES G. FENWICK,
MICHAEL FRANCIS DOYLE,
ELISE F. MUSSER.

Chile:

MIGUEL CRUCHAGA TOCORNAL,
LUIS BARROS BORGÑO,
FÉLIX NIETO DEL RÍO,
RICARDO MONTANER BELLO.

Ecuador:

HUMBERTO ALBORNOZ,
ANTONIO PONS,
JOSÉ GABRIEL NAVARRO,
FRANCISCO GUARDERAS,
EDUARDO SALAZAR GÓMEZ.

Bolivia:

ENRIQUE FINOT,
DAVID ALVÉSTEGUI,
EDUARDO DÍEZ DE MEDINA,
ALBERTO OSTRIA GUTIÉRREZ,
CARLOS ROMERO,
ALBERTO CORTADELLAS,
JAVIER PAZ CAMPERO.

Haití:

H. PAULEUS SANNON,
CAMILLE J. LEÓN,
ELIE LESCOT,
EDMÉ MANIGAT,
PIERRE EUGÉNE DE LESPINASSE,
CLÉMENT MAGLOIRE.

Cuba:

JOSÉ MANUEL CORTINA,
RAMÓN ZAYDIN,
CARLOS MÁRQUEZ STERLING,
RAFAEL SANTOS JIMÉNEZ,
CÉSAR SALAYA,
CALIXTO WHITMARSH,
JOSÉ MANUEL CARBONELL.

Quienes, después de depositar sus Plenos Poderes, que fueron hallados en buena y debida forma, han convenido lo siguiente:

Artículo I.—Teniendo en cuenta: Que por el Tratado para evitar o prevenir conflictos entre los Estados Americanos, subscripto en Santiago el 3 de mayo de 1923, (conocido como el Tratado Gondra), las Altas Partes Contratantes acuerdan que toda cuestión que no hubiera podido ser resuelta por la vía diplomática ni llevada al arbitraje en virtud de Tratados existentes, será sometida a la investigación e informe de una Comisión de Investigación;

Que por el Tratado de Proscripción de la Guerra, subscripto en París el 28 de agosto de 1928 (conocido como el Pacto Kellogg-Briand o el Pacto de París), las Altas Partes Contratantes declaran solemnemente, a nombre de sus respectivas Naciones, que condenan el recurso de la guerra para la solución de las controversias internacionales, y renuncian a ella como instrumento de política nacional en sus relaciones mutuas;

Que por la Convención General de Conciliación Interamericana, subscripta en Wáshington el 5 de enero de 1929, las Altas Partes Contratantes se obligan a someter al procedimiento de conciliación todas sus controversias que no haya sido posible resolver por la vía diplomática, y a establecer una "Comisión de Conciliación" para llevar a efecto las obligaciones que asumen en la Convención;

Que por el Tratado General de Arbitraje Interamericano, subscripto en Wáshington el 5 de enero de 1929, las Altas Partes Contratantes se obligan a someter a arbitraje, con ciertas excepciones, todas sus diferencias de carácter internacional, que no haya sido posible ajustar por la vía diplomática y que sean de naturaleza jurídica por ser susceptibles de decisión mediante la aplicación de los principios del derecho, y, además, a crear el procedimiento de arbitraje a seguir; y,

Que por el Tratado Antibélico de No Agresión y Conciliación, subscripto en Río de Janeiro el 10 de octubre de 1933, (conocido como el Tratado Saavedra Lamas), las Altas Partes Contratantes declaran solemnemente que condenan las guerras de agresión en sus relaciones mutuas o con otros Estados, y que el arreglo de los conflictos o divergencias de cualquier clase que se susciten entre ellas, no deberá realizarse sino por los medios pacíficos que consagra el derecho internacional, y también declaran que entre ellas las cuestiones territoriales no deben resolverse por la violencia, y que no reconocerán arreglo territorial alguno que no sea obtenido por medios pacíficos, ni la validez de la ocupación o adquisición de territorios que sea lograda por la fuerza de las armas; y además, en caso de incumplimiento de estas obligaciones, los Estados contratantes se comprometen a adoptar, en su calidad de neutrales, una actitud común y solidaria y a ejercer los medios políticos, jurídicos o económicos autorizados por el derecho internacional, y a hacer gravitar la influencia de la opinión pública, sin recurrir, no obstante, a la intervención, sea diplomática o armada, salvo la actitud que pudiera corresponderles en virtud de sus Tratados colectivos; y se comprometen, además, a crear un procedimiento de conciliación;

Las Altas Partes Contratantes reafirman las obligaciones contraídas de solucionar, por medios pacíficos, las controversias de carácter internacional que puedan surgir entre ellas.

Art. II.—Las Altas Partes Contratantes, convencidas de la necesidad de la cooperación y de la consulta estipulada en la Convención sobre el mantenimiento, afianzamiento y restablecimiento de la Paz, celebrada en esta misma fecha entre ellas, acuerdan que en todo asunto que afecte la paz en el continente, dichas consultas y cooperación tendrán por objeto facilitar por el ofrecimiento amigable de sus buenos oficios y de su mediación, el cumplimiento por parte de las Repúblicas Americanas de las obligaciones existentes para una solución pacífica y deliberar, dentro de su plena igualdad jurídica como Estados soberanos e independientes y con su derecho a la libertad de acción individual, cuando surja una divergencia que afecte su interés común de mantener la paz.

Art. III.—En caso de amenaza de guerra, las Altas Partes Contratantes promoverán la aplicación de las disposiciones contenidas en los artículos I y II de la Convención sobre el mantenimiento, afianzamiento y restablecimiento de la paz, celebrada en esta misma fecha, entendiéndose que mientras duren las consultas, y por un plazo no mayor de seis meses, las Partes en conflicto no recurrirán a las hostilidades ni ejercerán acción militar alguna.

Art. IV.—Las Altas Partes Contratantes acuerdan, además que, en caso de que surja una controversia entre dos o más de ellas, tratarán de resolverla dentro de un espíritu de mutuo respeto de sus respectivos derechos, recurriendo con este propósito a negociaciones diplomáticas directas o a los procedimientos alternativos de mediación: comisiones de investigación, comisiones de conciliación, tribunales de arbitraje, y cortes de justicia, según estipulen los Tratados de que sean parte; y también acuerdan que si la controversia no ha podido resolverse por la negociación diplomática, y los países en disputa recurrieren a los otros procedimientos previstos en el presente artículo, deberán informar de ello y de la marcha de las negociaciones a los demás Estados signatarios. Estas estipulaciones no afectan las controversias ya sometidas a un procedimiento diplomático o jurídico en virtud de pactos especiales.

Art. V.—Las Altas Partes Contratantes acuerdan que si mediante los métodos establecidos por la presente Convención, o por los acuerdos anteriormente celebrados, no se lograre obtener una solución pacífica de las diferencias que puedan surgir entre dos o más de ellas, y llegare a producirse el rompimiento de las hostilidades, procederán de acuerdo con las siguientes estipulaciones:

a) — Adoptarán, según los términos del Tratado de No Agresión y Conciliación (Tratado Saavedra Lamas), en su calidad de neutrales, una actitud común y solidaria; consultarán inmediatamente las unas con las otras, y tomarán conocimiento de la ruptura de las hostilidades para determinar, conjunta o individualmente, si ha de considerarse que dichas hostilidades constituyen un estado de guerra, a efecto de poner en vigor las disposiciones de la presente Convención.

b) — Queda entendido que, respecto de la cuestión de si las hostilidades que están desarrollándose constituyen o no un estado de guerra, cada una de las Altas Partes Contratantes adoptará una pronta decisión. De todos modos, si están desarrollándose hostilidades entre dos o más de las Partes Contratantes, o entre dos o más Estados signatarios que en esa fecha no sean parte de esta Convención, cada Parte Contratante tomará conocimiento de la situación y adoptará la

actitud que le corresponda conforme con los otros Tratados colectivos de que sea parte o según su legislación interna. Este acto no será considerado hostil por ningún Estado afectado por el mismo.

Art. VI. — Sin perjuicio de los principios universales sobre neutralidad previstos para el caso de guerra internacional fuera de América, y sin que se afecten los deberes contraídos por los Estados Americanos que sean miembros de la Sociedad de las Naciones, las Altas Partes Contratantes reafirman su fidelidad a los principios enunciados en los cinco pactos referidos en el artículo I y acuerdan que en caso de ruptura de hostilidades o amenaza de ruptura de hostilidades entre dos o más de ellas, inmediatamente tratarán de adoptar, en su calidad de neutrales, por medio de la consulta, una actitud común y solidaria con el fin de desalentar o evitar la propagación o prolongación de las hostilidades.

Con este objeto, y teniendo en cuenta la diversidad de los casos y de las circunstancias, podrán considerar la imposición de prohibiciones o restricciones a la venta o embarque de armas, municiones y pertrechos de guerra, empréstitos u otra ayuda financiera a los Estados en conflicto, de acuerdo con la legislación interna de las Altas Partes Contratantes, y sin detrimento de sus obligaciones derivadas de otros tratados de que sean o llegaren a ser partes.

Art. VII.—Nada de lo establecido en la presente Convención se entenderá como que afecta los derechos y deberes de las Altas Partes Contratantes que fueren al propio tiempo miembros de la Sociedad de las Naciones.

Art. VIII.—La presente Convención será ratificada por las Altas Partes Contratantes de acuerdo con sus procedimientos constitucionales. La Convención original y los instrumentos de ratificación serán depositados en el Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores de la República Argentina, que comunicará las ratificaciones a los demás Estados signatarios. Entrará en vigencia cuando hayan depositado sus ratificaciones no menos de once Estados signatarios.

La Convención regirá indefinidamente, pero podrá ser denunciada por cualquiera de las Altas Partes Contratantes, entrando en vigor la denuncia un año después de la fecha en que se hiciera la notificación al respecto. La denuncia será dirigida al Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores de la República Argentina, el que transmitirá copias de ella a los demás Estados signatarios. La denuncia no se considerará válida si la Parte denunciante se encontrara en estado de guerra o entrara en hostilidades sin llenar los requisitos establecidos en la presente Convención.

En testimonio de lo cual, los Plenipotenciarios arriba mencionados firman la presente Convención en español, inglés, portugués y francés, y estampan sus respectivos sellos en la ciudad de Buenos Aires, Capital de la República Argentina, a los veintitrés días del mes de diciembre del año 1936.

Reservas

Reserva de la Delegación Argentina.

1.—Por el artículo VI, en ningún caso podrán considerarse como contrabando de guerra los artículos alimenticios o materias primas destinados a las poblaciones civiles de los países beligerantes, ni existirá el deber de prohibir los créditos para adquisición de dichos artículos o materias primas que tengan el destino señalado.

En lo que respecta al embargo de los armamentos, cada Nación podrá reservar su actitud frente a una guerra de agresión.

Reserva de la Delegación de Paraguay.

2.—Por el artículo VI, en ningún caso, podrán considerarse como contrabando de guerra los artículos alimenticios o materias primas destinados a las poblaciones civiles de los países beligerantes, ni existirá el deber de prohibir los créditos para adquisición de dichos artículos o materias primas que tengan el destino señalado.

En lo que respecta al embargo de los armamentos, cada Nación podrá reservar su actitud frente a una guerra de agresión.

Reserva de la Delegación de El Salvador.

3.—Con la reserva de la idea de solidaridad continental frente a la agresión extraña.

Reserva de la Delegación de Colombia.

4.—La Delegación de Colombia entiende al suscribir esta Convención, que la frase "en su calidad de neutrales", que aparece en los artículos V y VI implica un nuevo concepto del Derecho Internacional que permite distinguir entre el agresor y el agredido y darles un tratamiento diferente. Al propio tiempo, la Delegación de Colombia considera necesario, para asegurar la plena y efectiva aplicación de este Pacto, dejar consignada la siguiente definición del agresor:

Se considerará como agresor al Estado que se haga responsable de uno o varios de los actos siguientes:

- a) Que sus fuerzas armadas, a cualquier arma a que pertenezcan, hayan traspasado indebidamente las fronteras terrestres, marítimas o aéreas de otros Estados. Cuando la violación del territorio de un Estado haya sido efectuada por bandas de irregulares organizadas dentro o fuera de su territorio, y que hayan recibido apoyo directo o indirecto de otro Estado, tal violación será asimilada, para los efectos del presente artículo, a la efectuada por las fuerzas regulares del Estado responsable de la agresión;
- b) Que haya intervenido de una manera unilateral o ilegal en los asuntos interiores o exteriores de otro Estado;
- c) Que se haya negado al cumplimiento de un fallo arbitral o de una sentencia de la justicia internacional, legalmente pronunciado.

Ninguna consideración de orden político, militar, económico o de otra clase, podrá servir de excusa o de justificación a la agresión aquí prevista.

Argentina:

CARLOS SAAVEDRA LAMAS,
ROBERTO M. ORTIZ,
MIGUEL ANGEL CÁRCANO,
JOSÉ MARÍA CANTILO.
FELIPE A. ESPIL,
LEOPOLDO MELO,
ISIDORO RUIZ MORENO.
DANIEL ANTOKOLETZ,
CARLOS BREBBIA,
CÉSAR DÍAZ CISNEROS.

Paraguay:

MIGUEL ANGEL SOLER,
J. ISIDRO RAMÍREZ.

Honduras:

ANTONIO BERMÚDEZ M.,
JULIÁN LÓPEZ PINEDA.

Costa Rica:

MANUEL F. JIMÉNEZ,
CARLOS BRENES.

Venezuela:

CARACCILO PARRA PÉREZ,
GUSTAVO HERRERA,
ALBERTO ZÉREGA FOMBONA.

Perú:

CARLOS CONCHA,
ALBERTO ULLOA,
FELIPE BARREDA LAOS,
DIÓMEDES ARIAS SCHREIBER.

El Salvador:

MANUEL CASTRO RAMÍREZ,
MAXIMILIANO PATRICIO BRANNON.

México:

FRANCISCO CASTILLO NÁJERA,
ALFONSO REYES,
RAMÓN BETETA,
JUAN MANUEL ALVAREZ DEL CASTILLO.

Brasil:

JOSÉ CARLOS DE MACEDO SOARES,
JOSÉ DE PAULA RODRÍGUES ALVES,
HELIO LOBO,
HILDEBRANDO POMPEU PINTO ACCIOLY,
EDMUNDO DA LUZ PINTO,
ROBERTO CARNEIRO DE MENDONÇA,
ROSALINA COELHO LISBOA DE MILLER,
MARÍA LUIZA BITTENCOURT.

Uruguay:

PEDRO MANINI RÍOS,
EUGENIO MARTÍNEZ THEDY,
FELIPE FERREIRO.
ABALCÁZAR GARCÍA,
JULIO CÉSAR CERDEIRAS ALONSO,
GERVASIO POSADAS BELGRANO.

Guatemala:

CARLOS SALAZAR,
JOSÉ A. MEDRANO,
ALFONSO CARRILLO.

Nicaragua:

LUIS MANUEL DEBAYLE,
 JOSÉ MARÍA MONCADA,
 MODESTO VALLE.

República Dominicana:

MAX HENRÍQUEZ UREÑA,
 TULIO M. CESTERO,
 ENRIQUE JIMÉNEZ.

Colombia:

JORGE SOTO DEL CORRAL,
 MIGUEL LÓPEZ PUMAREJO,
 ROBERTO URDANETA ARBELÁEZ,
 ALBERTO LLERAS CAMARGO,
 JOSÉ IGNACIO DÍAZ GRANADOS.

Panamá:

HARMODIO ARIAS M.,
 JULIO J. FÁBREGA,
 EDUARDO CHIARI.

Estados Unidos de América:

CORDELL HULL,
 SUMNER WELLES,
 ALEXANDER W. WEDDELL.
 ADOLPH A. BERLE, Jr.,
 ALEXANDER F. WHITNEY,
 CHARLES G. FENWICK,
 MICHAEL FRANCIS DOYLE,
 ELISE F. MUSSER.

Chile:

MIGUEL CRUCHAGA TOCORNAL,
 LUIS BARROS BORGÑO,
 FÉLIX NIETO DEL RÍO,
 RICARDO MONTANER BELLO.

Ecuador:

HUMBERTO ALBORNOZ,
 ANTONIO PONS,
 JOSÉ GABRIEL NAVARRO,
 FRANCISCO GUARDERAS,

Bolivia:

ENRIQUE FINOT,
 DAVID ALVÉSTEGUI,
 CARLOS ROMERO,

Haití:

H. PAULEUS SANNON,
 CAMILLE J. LEÓN,
 ELIE LESCOT,
 EDMÉ MANIGAT,
 PIERRE EUGÉNE DE LESPINASSE,
 CLÉMENT MAGLOIRE.

Cuba:

JOSÉ MANUEL CORTINA,
 RAMÓN ZAYDIN,
 CARLOS MÁRQUEZ STERLING,
 RAFAEL SANTOS JIMÉNEZ,
 CÉSAR SALAYA,
 CALIXTO WHITMARSH,

Colombia:

JOSÉ IGNACIO DÍAZ GUANABO,
 ALBERTO LLERAS CAMARGO,
 ROBERTO URDANETA ARRIAS,
 MIGUEL LÓPEZ FERNÁNDEZ,
 JORGE SOTO DEL CORRAL,

Paraguay:

EDUARDO OMARÍ,
 JULIO J. FERNÁNDEZ,
 HARMODIO ARIAS M.,
 CARLOS COLOLA,
 ALBERTO VIGOLA,

El Salvador:

ALFONSO A. BELLER, JR.,
 ALEXANDER E. WINTON,
 CHARLES G. FENWICK,
 MICHAEL FRANCIS DOYLE,
 MANUEL CASTRO RAMÍREZ,

México:

ELIABE MONTAÑANA,
 JUAN MANUEL ALVAREZ,
 FRANCISCO GARCÍA,
 ALEXANDER E. WINTON,
 CHARLES G. FENWICK,

Brasil:

RICARDO MONTAÑANA,
 FELIX NIETO DEL RIO,
 LUIS BARRON BENDON,
 JOSÉ DE PAULA,
 MIGUEL GONZÁLEZ TORO,

Ecuador:

FRANCISCO GUARDERAS,
 JOSÉ GARRIBAY NAVARRO,
 ANTONIO LÓPEZ,
 ROSARIO CORTÉS,
 ROBERTO CARRERA,

Uruguay:

FRANCISCO GUARDERAS,
 JOSÉ GARRIBAY NAVARRO,
 ANTONIO LÓPEZ,
 ROSARIO CORTÉS,
 ROBERTO CARRERA,

Bolívia:

FRANCISCO GUARDERAS,
 JOSÉ GARRIBAY NAVARRO,
 ANTONIO LÓPEZ,
 ROSARIO CORTÉS,
 ROBERTO CARRERA,

Haití:

FRANCISCO GUARDERAS,
 JOSÉ GARRIBAY NAVARRO,
 ANTONIO LÓPEZ,
 ROSARIO CORTÉS,
 ROBERTO CARRERA,

Guatemala:

FRANCISCO GUARDERAS,
 JOSÉ GARRIBAY NAVARRO,
 ANTONIO LÓPEZ,
 ROSARIO CORTÉS,
 ROBERTO CARRERA,

CONVENÇÃO PARA COORDENAR, AMPLIAR E ASSEGURAR A OBSERVANCIA DOS TRATADOS EXISTENTES ENTRE OS ESTADOS AMERICANOS

Os Governos representados na Conferencia Interamericana de Consolidação da Paz,

Animados pelo desejo de consolidar a paz geral nas suas mutuas relações;

Apreciando as vantagens que derivaram e se derivarão dos diversos pactos celebrados que condemnam a guerra e estabelecem methodos para a solução pacifica dos dissidios de caracter internacional;

Reconhecendo a necessidade de impôr as maiores restricções ao recurso á guerra;

Julgando que, com este fim, é conveniente celebrar uma nova convenção que coordene os accôrdos existentes, os amplie e assegure a sua observancia, designaram os seguintes Plenipotenciarios:

Argentina:

CARLOS SAAVEDRA LAMAS,
ROBERTO M. ORTIZ,
MIGUEL ANGEL CÁRCANO,
FELIPE A. ESPIL,
LEOPOLDO MELO,
ISIDORO RUIZ MORENO.
DANIEL ANTOKOLETZ,
CARLOS BREBBIA,
CÉSAR DÍAZ CISNEROS.

Paraguay:

MIGUEL ANGEL SOLER,
J. ISIDRO RAMÍREZ.

Honduras:

ANTONIO BERMÚDEZ M.,
JULIÁN LÓPEZ PINEDA.

Costa Rica:

MANUEL F. JIMÉNEZ,
CARLOS BRENES.

Venezuela:

CARACCILO PARRA PÉREZ,
GUSTAVO HERRERA,
ALBERTO ZÉREGA FOMBONA.

Perú:

CARLOS CONCHA,
ALBERTO ULLOA,
FELIPE BARREDA LAOS,
DIÓMEDES ARIAS SCHREIBER.

El Salvador:

MANUEL CASTRO RAMÍREZ,
MAXIMILIANO PATRICIO BRANNON.

México:

FRANCISCO CASTILLO NÁJERA,
ALFONSO REYES,
RAMÓN BETETA,
JUAN MANUEL ALVAREZ DEL CASTILLO.

Brasil:

JOSÉ CARLOS DE MACEDO SOARES,
OSWALDO ARANHA,
JOSÉ DE PAULA RODRIGUES ALVES,
HELIO LOBO,
HILDEBRANDO POMPEU PINTO ACCIOLY,
EDMUNDO DA LUZ PINTO,
ROBERTO CARNEIRO DE MENDONÇA,
ROSALINA COELHO LISBOA DE MILLER,
MARÍA LUIZA BITTENCOURT.

Uruguay:

JOSÉ ESPALTER,
PEDRO MANINI RÍOS,
EUGENIO MARTÍNEZ THEDY,
JUAN ANTONIO BUERO,
FELIPE FERREIRO,
ANDRÉS F. PUYOL,
ABALCÁZAR GARCÍA,
JOSÉ G. ANTUÑA,
JULIO CÉSAR CERDEIRAS ALONSO,
GERVASIO POSADAS BELGRANO.

Guatemala:

CARLOS SALAZAR,
JOSÉ A. MEDRANO,
ALFONSO CARRILLO.

Nicaragua:

LUIS MANUEL DEBAYLE,
JOSÉ MARÍA MONCADA,
MODESTO VALLE.

República Dominicana:

MAX HENRÍQUEZ UREÑA,
TULIO M. CESTERO,
ENRIQUE JIMÉNEZ.

Colombia:

JORGE SOTO DEL CORRAL,
MIGUEL LÓPEZ PUMAREJO,
ROBERTO URDANETA ARBELÁEZ,
ALBERTO LLERAS CAMARGO,
JOSÉ IGNACIO DÍAZ GRANADOS.

Panamá:

HARMODIO ARIAS M.,
JULIO J. FÁBREGA,
EDUARDO CHIARI.

Estados Unidos de América:

CORDELL HULL,
SUMNER WELLES,
ALEXANDER W. WEDDELL,
ADOLF A. BERLE, Jr.,
ALEXANDER F. WHITNEY,
CHARLES G. FENWICK,
MICHAEL FRANCIS DOYLE,
ELISE F. MUSSER.

Chile:

MIGUEL CRUCHAGA TOCORNAL,
LUIS BARROS BORGÑO,
FÉLIX NIETO DEL RÍO,
RICARDO MONTANER BELLO.

Ecuador:

HUMBERTO ALBORNOZ,
ANTONIO PONS,
JOSÉ GABRIEL NAVARRO,
FRANCISCO GUARDERAS,
EDUARDO SALAZAR GÓMEZ.

Bolivia:

ENRIQUE FINOT,
DAVID ALVÉSTEGUI,
EDUARDO DÍEZ DE MEDINA.
ALBERTO OSTRIA GUTIÉRREZ,
CARLOS ROMERO,
ALBERTO CORTADELLAS,
JAVIER PAZ CAMPERO.

Haití:

H. PAULEUS SANNON,
CAMILLE J. LEÓN,
ELIE LESCOT,
EDMÉ MANIGAT,
PIERRE EUGÉNE DE LESPINASSE,
CLÉMENT MAGLOIRE.

Cuba:

JOSÉ MANUEL CORTINA,
RAMÓN ZAYDIN,
CARLOS MÁRQUEZ STERLING,
RAFAEL SANTOS JIMÉNEZ,
CÉSAR SALAYA,
CALIXTO WHITMARSH,
JOSÉ MANUEL CARBONELL.

Os quaes, depois de depositarem os seus plenos poderes, que foram achados em bôa e devida forma, convieram no seguinte:

Artigo I

CONSIDERANDO:

Que, pelo tratado para evitar ou prevenir conflictos entre os Estados Americanos, assignado em Santiago no dia 3 de Maio de 1923 (conhecido como Tratado Gondra), as Altas Partes Contractantes concordam em que toda questão que não tenha podido ser resolvida pela via diplomatica, nem levada á arbitragem, em virtude de Tratados existentes, será submettida á investigação e informação duma Comissão de Investigação;

Que, pelo tratado de proscricção da guerra, assignado em Paris a 28 de Agosto de 1928 (conhecido como Pacto Briand-Kellogg, ou Pacto de Paris), as Altas Partes Contractantes declaram solennemente, em nome das suas respectivas nações, que condemnam o recurso á guerra para á solução das controversias internacionaes, e á ella renunciam, como instrumento de politica nacional, nas suas mutuas relações;

Que, pela Convenção Geral de Conciliação Interamericana, assignada em Washington a 5 de Janeiro de 1929, as Altas Partes Contractantes obrigam-se a submeter ao processo de conciliação todas as suas controversias que não tenha sido possivel resolver pela via diplomatica e a estabelecer uma "commissão de conciliação para levar a effeito as obrigações que assumen nessa Convenção;

Que, pelo Tratado Geral de Arbitramento Interamericano, assignado em Washington a 5 de Janeiro de 1929, as Altas Partes Contractantes se obrigam a submeter á arbitragem, com certas excepções, todos os seus litigios de character internacional que não tenha sido possivel resolver pela via diplomatica e que se considerem de natureza juridica por serem susceptiveis de decisão mediante a applicação dos principios do direito, e, além disso a criar o processo de arbitragem a ser seguido; e

Que, pelo Tratado de não-Aggressão e Conciliação, assignado no Rio de Janeiro a 10 de Outubro de 1933 (conhecido como Tratado Saavedra Lamas), as Altas Partes Contractantes declaram solennemente que condemnam as guerras de aggressão nas suas mutuas relações, ou com outros Estados, e que a solução dos conflictos ou divergencias de qualquer classe que se suscitem entre ellas, não se deverá realizar senão pelos meios pacificos que consagra o direito internacional, e tambem declaram que, entre ellas, as questões territoriaes não se deverão resolver pela violencia e que não reconhecerão ajuste territorial algum que não seja obtido por meios pacificos, nem a validade da occupação ou aquisição de territorios que seja conseguida pela força das armas, e, além disso, que, no caso de falta de cumprimento destas obrigações, os Estados Contratantes se compromettem a adoptar, na sua qualidade de neutros, uma attitude commun e solidaria e a exercer os meios politicos, juridicos ou economicos autorizados pelo direito internacional, e a fazer pesar a influencia da opinião publica, sem, comtudo, recorrer a intervenção, seja diplomatica ou armada, resalvada a attitude que lhes possa corresponder em virtude dos seus Tratados collectivos; e ao demais, se comprometem a criar um processo de conciliação;

As Altas Partes Contractantes ratificam as obrigações contrahidas para resolver, por meios pacificos, as controversias de ordem internacional que possam surgir entre ellas.

Artigo II.

As Altas Partes Contractantes, convencidas da necessidade de cooperação e da consulta estipulada na Convenção sobre a manutenção, garantia e restabelecimento da paz entre ellas assignada nesta mesma data accordam em que, em qualquer assumpto que attinja a paz do continente, as referidas consultas e cooperação terão por objecto facilitar, pelo offerecimento amistoso dos seus bons officios e da sua mediação, a observancia, por parte das Republicas americanas, das obrigações existentes para uma solução pacifica bem como as suas deliberações, dentro da plena igualdades juridica, como Estados soberanos e independentes e com direito á liberdade de acção individual, quando surgir uma divergencia que attinja seu commum interêsse de manter a paz.

Artigo III

Em caso de ameaça de guerra, as Altas Partes Contractantes promoverão a applicação das disposições contenidas no artigo I e II da Convenção celebrada nesta mesma data, tendo-se por entendido que, emquanto durarem as consultas e por um prazo não superior a seis mezes, as Partes em litigio não recorrerão ás hostilidades, nem exercerão acção militar alguna.

Artigo IV

As Altas Partes Contractantes concordam, tambem, em que no caso de surgir uma controversia entre duas ou mais dellas, tratarão de solucioná-la dentro dum espirito de mutuo respeito de seus respectivos direitos, recorrendo com esse fim a negociações diplomaticas directas ou aos processos alternativos de mediação, commissões de investigação, commissões de conciliação, tribunaes de arbitragem e côrtes de justica, segundo estipulem os tratados de que sejam partes; e accordam, tambem, em que, se não tiver sido possivel a solução da controversia pela negociação diplomatica e os paizes em litigio recorrerem aos outros processos previstos no presente artigo, disto, bem como da marcha das negociações, deverão informar aos demais Estados signatarios. Estas estipulações não attinjem as controversias ja submettidas a um processo diplomatico ou juridico em virtude de pactos especiaes.

Artigo V.

As Altas Partes Contractantes accordam em que se, mediante os methodos estabelecidos pela presente Convenção ou por accôrdos anteriormente celebrados, não se obtiver uma solução pacifica das divergencias que possam surgir entre duas ou mais dellas e chegar a se produzir o rompimiento das hostilidades, procederão de accôrdo com as seguintes estipulações:

a) Adoptarão, segundo os termos do Tratado de Não-Aggressão e Conciliação (Tratado Saavedra Lamas), em seu character de neutros, uma attitude commum e solidaria; consultar-se-ão immediatamente uma com as outras e tomarão conhecimento do rompimento das hostilidades para determinar, conjunta ou individualmente, se deve considerar que as referidas hostilidades constituem um estado de guerra, afim de se pôrem em vigencia as disposições da presente Convenção.

b) Fica entendido que, com relação á questão de saber se as hostilidades que se estão desenrolando constituem ou não um estado de guerra, cada uma das Altas Partes Contractantes adoptará prompta decisão. De qualquer modo, se se estiverem desenrolando hostilidades entre duas ou mais Partes Contractantes, ou entre dois ou mais Estados signatarios que nessa data não sejam parte desta Convenção, cada Parte Contractante tomará conhecimento da situação e adoptará a attitude que lhe competir de conformidade com os outros Tratados collectivos de que seja parte ou segundo a sua legislação interna. Este acto não será considerado hostil por nenhum Estado por elle attingido.

Artigo VI

Sem prejuizo dos preceitos universaes sobre neutralidade previstos para o caso de guerra internacional fora contrahidos pelos Estados americanos que forem membros da Sociedade das Nações, as Altas Partes Contractantes reafirmam sua fidelidade aos principios enunciados nos cinco pactos mencionados no artigo primeiro e accordam em que, em caso de rompimento de hostilidades, entre duas ou mais dellas, tratarão immediatamente de adoptar, em sua condição de neutros, por meio de consultas, una attitude commun e solidaria, com o proposito de desalentar ou evitar a propagação ou prolongação das hostilidades.

Para tal fim, e considerando a diversidade dos casos e das circunstancias, poderão considerar a imposição de prohibições ou restricções sobre a venda ou embarque de armas, munições ou petrechos de guerra, emprestimos ou outro auxilio financeiro aos Estados em conflicto, de accôrdo com a legislação interna das Altas Partes Contractantes, e sem prejuizo das suas abrigações derivadas de outros tratados de que forem ou vierem a ser partes.

Artigo VII

Nada do que está estabelecido na presente Convenção será entendido como attingindo os direitos e deveres das Altas Partes Contractantes que forem ao mesmo tempo membros da Sociedade das Nações.

Artigo VIII

A presente Convenção, será ratificada pelas Altas Partes Contractantes, de accôrdo com os seus preceitos constitucionaes. A Convenção original e os instrumentos de ratificação serão depositados no Ministerio das Relações Exteriores da República Argentina, que comunicará as ratificações aos demais Estados signatarios. Esta Convenção entrará em vigor quando pelo menos onze Estados signatarios tiverem depositado as suas ratificações.

A Convenção vigorará indefinidamente, podendo, porém, ser denunciada por qualquer das Altas Partes Contractantes, entrando a denuncia em vigor um anno depois da data em que fôr feita a respectiva comunicação. A denuncia será dirigida ao Ministerio das Relações Exteriores da República Argentina, a qual transmittirá copias da mesma aos demais Estados signatarios. A denuncia não será considerada valida se a Parte denunciante estiver em estado de guerra ou entrar em hostilidades sem preencher os requisitos estabelecidos na presente Convenção.

Em fé do que os Plenipotenciarios acima nomeados assignan esta Convenção em espanhol, inglez, portuguez e frances e lhe appõem seus respectivos sellos na cidade de Buenos Aires, Capital da República Argentina, aos vinte e tres días do mez de dezembro do anno de mil novecentos e trinta e seis.

Reservas:

Reserva da Delegação Argentina.

1.—Pero artigo VI em nenhum caso poder-se-ão considerar como contrabando de guerra as sustancias alimenticias ou materias primas destinadas as povoações civis dos paizes belligerantes, nem existirá o dever de prohibir os credits para aquisição das referidas sustancias ou materias primas que tiverem o destino indicado.

No que respeita ao embargo des armamentos, cada Nação poderá reservar sua attitude em face de uma guerra de aggressão.

Reserva da Delegação do Paraguay.

2.—Pelo artigo VI, en caso algum poderão ser consideradas como contrabando de guerra as sustancias alimenticias ou as materias primas destinadas ás povoações civis de paizes belligerentes, nem existirá a obrigação de prohibir os credits para aquisição das referidas sustancias ou materias primas que tiverem o destino indicado.

No que respeita ao embargo de armamentos, cada nação poderá reservar a sua attitude em face de una guerra de aggressão.

Reserva da Delegação de El El Salvador.

3.—Com a reserva da idéa da solidariedade continental em face de uma aggressão estranha.

Reserva da Delegação da Colombia.

4.—A Delegação da Colombia julga, ao assignar esta Convenção, que a phrase “em seu character de neutral”, que apparecenos nos artigos V o VI significa um conceito novo de Direito Internacional que permite distinguir entre o aggressor o o aggredido e dar-lhes um trato diverso.

Ao mesmo tempo, a Deleção da Colombia considera necessario para assegurar a plena e effectiva applicação deste Pacto, deixar consignada a seguinte definição do aggressor:

Considerar-se-á como aggressor aquelle Estado que se fizer responsavel de um ou varios dos actos seguintes:

- a) Que as suas forças armadas, seja qual fôr a arma a que pertencerem, tenham transposto indevidamente as fronteiras terrestres, maritimas ou aereas de outros Estados. Quanto a violação do territorio de um Estado tenha sido realizada por bandas de irregulares organizadas dentro ou fuora de seu territorio e que tenham recebido apoio directo ou indirecto de outro Estado, tal violação será assimilada, para os affeitos desde artigo á realizada por forças regulares do Estado responsavel pela aggressão;
- b) Que tenha tido intervenção de forma unilateral e illegal em assumptos interiores ou exteriores de outro Estado;
- c) Que se tenha negado a cumprir un laudo arbitral ou uma sentença da justiça internacional, legalmente proferidos;

Nenhuma consideração de ordem política, militar, economica ou de outra classe, poderá servir de excusa ou de justificativo a agressão aqui prevista.

Argentina:

CARLOS SAAVEDRA LAMAS,
ROBERTO M. ORTIZ,
MIGUEL ANGEL CÁRCANO,
JOSÉ MARÍA CANTILO,
FELIPE A. ESPIL,
LEOPOLDO MELO,
ISIDORO RUIZ MORENO.
DANIEL ANTOKOLETZ,
CARLOS BREBBIA,
CÉSAR DÍAZ CISNEROS.

Paraguay:

MIGUEL ANGEL SOLER,
J. ISIDRO RAMÍREZ.

Honduras:

ANTONIO BERMÚDEZ M.,
JULIÁN LÓPEZ PINEDA.

Costa Rica:

MANUEL F. JIMÉNEZ,
CARLOS BRENES.

Venezuela:

CARACCILO PARRA PÉREZ,
GUSTAVO HERRERA,
ALBERTO ZÉREGA FOMBONA.

Perú:

CARLOS CONCHA,
ALBERTO ULLOA,
FELIPE BARREDA LAOS,
DIÓMEDES ARIAS SCHREIBER.

El Salvador:

MANUEL CASTRO RAMÍREZ,
MAXIMILIANO PATRICIO BRANNON.

México:

FRANCISCO CASTILLO NÁJERA,
ALFONSO REYES,
RAMÓN BETETA,
JUAN MANUEL ALVAREZ DEL CASTILLO.

Brasil:

JOSÉ CARLOS DE MACEDO SOARES,
JOSÉ DE PAULA RODRIGUES ALVES,
HELIO LOBO,
HILDEBRANDO POMPEU PINTO ACCIOLY,
EDMUNDO DA LUZ PINTO,
ROBERTO CARNEIRO DE MENDONÇA,
ROSALINA COELHO LISBOA DE MILLER,
MARÍA LUIZA BITTENCOURT.

Uruguay:

PEDRO MANINI RÍOS,
EUGENIO MARTÍNEZ THEDY,
FELIPE FERREIRO,
ABALCÁZAR GARCÍA,
JULIO CÉSAR CERDEIRAS ALONSO,
GERVASIO POSADAS BELGRANO.

Guatemala:

CARLOS SALAZAR,
JOSÉ A. MEDRANO,
ALFONSO CARRILLO.

Nicaragua:

LUIS MANUEL DEBAYLE,
JOSÉ MARÍA MONCADA,
MODESTO VALLE.

República Dominicana:

MAX HENRÍQUEZ UREÑA,
TULIO M. CESTERO,
ENRIQUE JIMÉNEZ.

Colombia:

JORGE SOTO DEL CORRAL,
MIGUEL LÓPEZ PUMAREJO,
ROBERTO URDANETA ARBELÁEZ,
ALBERTO LLERAS CAMARGO,
JOSÉ IGNACIO DÍAZ GRANADOS.

Panamá:

HARMODIO ARIAS M.,
JULIO J. FÁBREGA,
EDUARDO CHIARI.

Estados Unidos de América:

CORDELL HULL,
SUMNER WELLES,
ALEXANDER W. WEDDELL,
ADOLPH A. BERLE, Jr.,
ALEXANDER F. WHITNEY,
CHARLES G. FENWICK,
MICHAEL FRANCIS DOYLE,
ELISE F. MUSSER.

Chile:

MIGUEL CRUCHAGA TOCORNAL,
LUIS BARROS BORGÑO,
FÉLIX NIETO DEL RÍO,
RICARDO MONTANER BELLO.

Ecuador:

HUMBERTO ALBORNOZ,
ANTONIO PONS,
JOSÉ GABRIEL NAVARRO,
FRANCISCO GUARDERAS,

Bolivia:

ENRIQUE FINOT,
DAVID ALVÉSTEGUI,
CARLOS ROMERO,

Haiti:

H. PAULEUS SANNON,
CAMILLE J. LEÓN,
ELIE LESCOT,
EDMÉ MANIGAT,
PIERRE EUGÈNE DE LESPINASSE,
CLÉMENT MAGLOIRE.

Cuba:

JOSÉ MANUEL CORTINA,
RAMÓN ZAYDÍN,
CARLOS MÁRQUEZ STERLING,
RAFAEL SANTOS JIMÉNEZ,
CÉSAR SALAYA,
CALIXTO WHITMARSH,
JOSÉ MANUEL CARBONELL.

Costa Rica:

JOSÉ SOTO DEL CORRAL,
MIGUEL LÓPEZ FOMALLOSÍ,
ROBERTO URBANITA ARRIAS,

Venezuela:

JOSÉ IGNACIO DIAS GRANADOS,
CARACACHO PERLA,
GUSTAVO BERRERA,
ALBERTO ARRIAS,

Perú:

CARLOS CONCHA,
ALBERTO ULLOA,
FELIPE BARRERA LAOS,
DIONISIO WILHELMSON,

El Salvador:

ALEXANDER W. WEDDELL,
ADOLFO A. BARRA,
ALEXANDER T. WILSON,
CHARLES G. F. WILSON,

México:

MICHAEL FRANCIS DOTY,
ELISE F. MUESSER,
FRANCISCO CASTILLO,
ALONSO ROYCE,

Brasil:

JOSÉ CARLOS MONTANARI,
JOSÉ DE PAULA RODRIGUES ALVES,
HELIO LOBO,
HILDEBRANDO FOMALLOSÍ,
EDMUNDO DE LUIZ,
ROBERTO CARVALHO,
ROSALEIA CORREIA,
MARIA LUIZA BITTENCOURT.

CONVENTION POUR COORDONNER, ETENDRE LES TRAITES EXISTANT
ENTRE LES ETATS AMERICAINS ET EN ASSURER L'EXECUTION

Les Gouvernements représentés à la Conférence Interaméricaine pour le Maintien de la Paix,

Animés du désir d'assurer le maintien de la paix générale dans leurs relations mutuelles, appréciant les avantages qui ont découlé et découleront des divers pactes en vigueur qui condamnent la guerre et établissent des méthodes pour le règlement pacifique des différends internationaux;

Reconnaissant la nécessité d'imposer de plus grandes restrictions au recours à la guerre;

Et convaincus que pour atteindre ce but, il y a lieu de conclure une nouvelle Convention qui coordonne les accords existants, les amplifie et assure leur exécution, ont désigné à cette fin les Plénipotentiaires suivants:

Argentine:

CARLOS SAAVEDRA LAMAS,
ROBERTO M. ORTIZ,
MIGUEL ANGEL CÁRCANO,
JOSÉ MARÍA CANTILO,
FELIPE A. ESPIL,
LEOPOLDO MELO,
ISIDORO RUIZ MORENO,
DANIEL ANTOKOLETZ,
CARLOS BREBBIA,
CÉSAR DÍAZ CISNEROS.

Paraguay:

MIGUEL ANGEL SOLER,
J. ISIDRO RAMÍREZ.

Honduras:

ANTONIO BERMÚDEZ M.,
JULIÁN LÓPEZ PINEDA.

Costa Rica:

MANUEL F. JIMÉNEZ,
CARLOS BRENES.

Vénézuéla:

CARACCILO PARRA PÉREZ,
GUSTAVO HERRERA,
ALBERTO ZÉREGA FOMBONA.

Pérou:

CARLOS CONCHA,
ALBERTO ULLOA,
FELIPE BARREDA LAOS,
DIÓMEDES ARIAS SCHREIBER.

Le Salvador:

MANUEL CASTRO RAMÍREZ,
MAXIMILIANO PATRICIO BRANNON.

Mexique:

FRANCISCO CASTILLO NÁJERA,
ALFONSO REYES,
RAMÓN BETETA,
JUAN MANUEL ALVAREZ DEL CASTILLO.

Brésil:

JOSÉ CARLOS DE MACEDO SOARES,
OSWALDO ARANHA,
JOSÉ DE PAULA RODRIGUES ALVES,
HELIO LOBO,
HILDEBRANDO POMPEU PINTO ACCIOLY,
EDMUNDO DA LUZ PINTO,
ROBERTO CARNEIRO DE MENDONÇA,
ROSALINA COELHO LISBOA DE MILLER,
MARÍA LUIZA BITTENCOURT.

Uruguay:

JOSÉ ESPALTER,
PEDRO MANINI RÍOS,
EUGENIO MARTÍNEZ THEDY,
JUAN ANTONIO BUERO,
FELIPE FERREIRO,
ANDRÉS F. PUYOL,
ABALCÁZAR GARCÍA,
JOSÉ G. ANTUÑA,
JULIO CÉSAR CERDEIRAS ALONSO,
GERVASIO POSADAS BELGRANO.

Guatémala:

CARLOS SALAZAR,
JOSÉ A. MEDRANO,
ALFONSO CARRILLO.

Nicaragua:

LUIS MANUEL DEBAYLE,
JOSÉ MARÍA MONCADA,
MODESTO VALLE.

République Dominicaine:

MAX HENRÍQUEZ UREÑA,
TULIO M. CESTERO,
ENRIQUE JIMÉNEZ.

Colombie:

JORGE SOTO DEL CORRAL,
MIGUEL LÓPEZ PUMAREJO,
ROBERTO URDANETA ARBELÁEZ,
ALBERTO LLERAS CAMARGO,
JOSÉ IGNACIO DÍAZ GRANADOS.

Panama:

HARMODIO ARIAS M.,
JULIO J. FÁBREGA,
EDUARDO CHIARI.

Etats-Unis d'Amérique:

CORDELL HULL,
SUMNER WELLES,
ALEXANDER W. WEDDELL,
ADOLF A. BERLE, Jr.,
ALEXANDER F. WHITNEY,
CHARLES G. FENWICK,
MICHAEL FRANCIS DOYLE,
ELISE F. MUSSER.

Chili:

MIGUEL CRUCHAGA TOCORNAL,
LUIS BARROS BORGÑO,
FÉLIX NIETO DEL RÍO,
RICARDO MONTANER BELLO.

Equateur:

HUMBERTO ALBORNOZ,
ANTONIO PONS,
JOSÉ GABRIEL NAVARRO,
FRANCISCO GUARDERAS,
EDUARDO SALAZAR GÓMEZ.

Bolivie:

DAVID ALVÉSTEGUI,
ENRIQUE FINOT,
EDUARDO DíEZ DE MEDINA,
ALBERTO OSTRIA GUTIÉRREZ,
CARLOS ROMERO,
ALBERTO CORTADELLAS,
JAVIER PAZ CAMPERO.

Haïti:

H. PAULEUS SANNON,
CAMILLE J. LEÓN,
ELIE LESCOT,
EDMÉ MANIGAT,
PIERRE EUGÈNE DE LESPINASSE,
CLÉMENT MAGLOIRE.

Cuba:

JOSÉ MANUEL CORTINA,
RAMÓN ZAYDIN,
CARLOS MÁRQUEZ STERLING,
RAFAEL SANTOS JIMÉNEZ,
CÉSAR SALAYA,
CALIXTO WHITMARSH,
JOSÉ MANUEL CARBONELL.

Lesquels, ayant déposé leurs Pleins Pouvoirs trouvés en bonne et due forme, ont convenu ce qui suit:

Article I.—Considérant que, par le Traité pour éviter ou empêcher les Conflits Internationaux entre les Etats Américains, signé à Santiago le 3 Mai 1923 (connu sous le nom de traité Gondra), les Hautes Parties Contractantes ont convenu que toute question qui n'aurait pu être résolue par la voie diplomatique ni soumise à l'arbitrage, en vertu des traités existants, sera soumise à une Commission d'enquête qui en fera rapport;

Que, par le Traité de Renonciation à la Guerre, signé à Paris le 28 août 1928 (connu sous le nom de Pacte Kellogg-Briand ou Pacte de Paris), les Hautes Parties Contractantes ont déclaré solennellement, au nom de leurs nations respectives, qu'elles condamnent tout recours à la guerre pour le règlement des différends internationaux et y renoncent comme instrument de politique nationale dans leurs relations mutuelles;

Que, par la Convention Générale de Conciliation Interaméricaine, signée à Washington le 5 janvier 1929, les Hautes Parties Contractantes ont convenu de soumettre à la procédure de conciliation tous les différends qui peuvent s'élever entre elles et qu'il n'aurait pas été possible de régler par la voie diplomatique, et d'établir une Commission de Conciliation pour exécuter les obligations assumées dans la dite Convention;

Que, par le Traité Général d'Arbitrage Interaméricain, signé à Washington le 5 janvier 1929, les Hautes Parties Contractantes se sont engagées à soumettre à l'arbitrage, sauf certaines exceptions, tous les différends de caractère international, qui n'auraient pas été réglés par la voie diplomatique, et ayant un caractère juridique, c'est-à-dire susceptibles d'être décidés par l'application des principes de droit, et en outre, à établir entre elles et à suivre une procédure d'arbitrage;

Que par le Traité de Non Aggression et de Conciliation, signé à Rio de Janeiro, le 10 octobre 1933 (connu sous le nom de Traité Saavedra Lamas), les Hautes Parties Contractantes ont déclaré solennellement qu'elles condamnent les guerres d'agression dans leurs relations mutuelles ou avec d'autres Etats; que le règlement des conflits ou différends de toutes sortes qui s'élèveront entre elles ne devra être obtenu que par des moyens pacifiques consacrés par le droit international, qu'elles ont également déclaré, en ce qui les concerne, que les questions territoriales ne doivent pas être réglées par la violence, et qu'elles ne reconnaîtront aucun règlement territorial qui ne soit pas obtenu par des moyens pacifiques, ni la validité de l'occupation ou de l'acquisition de territoires, effectuée par la force des armes, en outre, qu'en cas de non-accomplissement de ces engagements, les Etats Contractants adopteront, en leur qualité de neutres, une attitude commune et solidaire, et mettront en oeuvre les moyens politiques, juridiques ou économiques autorisés par le Droit International et qu'ils porteront l'opinion publique à agir par son influence, tout en évitant de recourir à aucune intervention diplomatique ou armée, sans cependant renoncer à l'attitude que leur imposent leurs traités collectifs;

Et qu'ils s'engagent, en outre, à établir une procédure de conciliation; Les Hautes Parties Contractantes réaffirment les engagements contractés par elles de donner une solution par des moyens pacifiques, aux controverses d'ordre international qui peuvent surgir entre elles.

Art. II.—Les Hautes Parties Contractantes, convaincues de l'utilité de la coopération et de la consultation stipulées dans la Convention pour le Maintien, la Préservation et le Rétablissement de la Paix, signée entre elles le 23 décembre 1936, conviennent qu'en toutes questions qui affectent la paix sur le continent, la consultation et la coopération susmentionnées auront pour objet de faciliter, par l'offre amicale de leurs bons offices, et de leur médiation l'accomplissement par les Républiques Américaines, des engagements existants pour un règlement pacifique, et de délibérer, en pleine reconnaissance de leur égalité juridique comme Etats souverains et indépendants et de tous leurs droits à la liberté d'action individuelle, lorsque surgira une divergence capable d'affecter leur intérêt commun ou le maintien de la paix.

Art. III.—En cas de menace de guerre, les Hautes Parties Contractantes exécuteront les dispositions contenues dans les articles I et II de la Convention pour le Maintien, la Préservation et le Rétablissement de la Paix; il est entendu que, pendant la durée de la consultation et pour une période ne dépassant pas six mois, les Parties en désaccord ne recourront pas aux hostilités et s'abstiendront de toute action militaire.

Art. IV.—Les Hautes Parties Contractantes conviennent de plus qu'en cas de difficultés entre deux ou plus d'entre elles, elles chercheront à les régler dans un esprit de respect mutuel de leurs droits respectifs, en recourant, pour cet objet, à des négociations diplomatiques ou successivement à des procédures de médiation, aux commissions d'enquête, aux commissions de conciliation, aux tribunaux d'arbitrage et aux cours de justice comme il est prévu dans les traités auxquels elles sont parties; elles conviennent également que s'il était impossible de régler ces différends par la voie diplomatique et si les Etats en désaccord ont recours aux autres procédures prévues dans le présent article, elles en informeront les autres Etats signataires et les tiendront au courant de la marche des négociations.

Ces stipulations ne concernent pas les différends déjà soumis à une procédure diplomatique ou judiciaire en vertu d'accords spéciaux.

Art. V.—Les Hautes Parties Contractantes conviennent que, dans le cas où les méthodes prévues par la présente Convention ou par des accords antérieurs n'aboutiraient pas à un règlement pacifique des différends qui peuvent s'élever entre deux ou plus d'entre elles, et que s'ouvriraient les hostilités, elles procéderont conformément aux stipulations suivantes:

a) Elles adopteront, selon les termes du Traité de Non Aggression et de Conciliation (Traité Saavedra Lamas), en leur qualité de neutres, une attitude commune et solidaire; elles se consulteront immédiatement entre elles et prendront connaissance de l'ouverture des hostilités pour déterminer, conjointement ou séparément, si les dites hostilités constituent un état de guerre afin d'appliquer les stipulations de la présente Convention.

b) Il est entendu qu'en ce qui concerne la question de savoir si les hostilités en cours constituent ou non un état de guerre, chacune des

Hautes Parties Contractantes devra prendre une prompte décision. Dans tous les cas, si les hostilités se poursuivent entre deux ou plus des Parties Contractantes ou entre deux ou plus des Etats signataires qui, à ce moment, ne seraient pas parties à cette Convention pour ne l'avoir pas ratifiée, chacune des Parties Contractantes prendra connaissance de la situation et adoptera l'attitude qui lui incombe en vertu d'autres traités multilatéraux dont elle est partie ou conformément à sa législation interne. Cet acte ne devra pas être considéré comme inamical de la part d'aucun état qu'il affecterait.

Art. VI.—Sans préjudice des principes universels sur la neutralité prévus pour le cas de guerre internationale hors d'Amérique, et des obligations contractées par les Etats américains qui seraient membres de la Société des Nations, les Hautes Parties Contractantes réaffirment leur fidélité aux principes énoncés dans les cinq Pactes visés à l'article I, et conviennent que, dans le cas d'ouverture d'hostilités ou de menace d'ouverture d'hostilités entre deux ou plus d'entre elles, elles s'efforceront immédiatement d'adopter, en leur qualité de neutres, au moyen d'une consultation, une attitude commune et solidaire dans le but de décourager ou de prévenir l'extension ou la prolongation des hostilités.

Dans ce but, et tenant compte de la diversité des cas et des circonstances, elles pourront envisager des mesures de prohibition ou de restriction concernant la vente ou l'expédition d'armes, munitions et matériel de guerre, emprunts ou autre aide financière aux Etats en conflit, selon la législation interne des Hautes Parties Contractantes, et sans préjudice de leurs obligations dérivant d'autres Traités dont elles sont ou peuvent devenir parties.

Art. VII.—Rien de ce qui est stipulé dans la présente Convention ne pourra être interprété comme affectant les droits et les obligations de celles des Hautes Parties Contractantes qui seraient en même temps membres de la Société des Nations.

Art. VIII.—La présente Convention sera ratifiée par les Hautes Parties Contractantes conformément à leurs procédures constitutionnelles. La Convention originale et les instruments de ratification seront déposés au Ministère des Affaires Etrangères de la République Argentine, qui fera part des ratifications aux autres Etats signataires. Elle entrera en vigueur lorsque onze au moins des Etats signataires auront fait le dépôt de leurs instruments de ratification.

La Convention restera indéfiniment en vigueur mais elle pourra être dénoncée par l'une quelconque des Parties Contractantes; cette dénonciation deviendra effective un an après la date de sa notification. La dénonciation sera adressée au Ministère des Affaires Etrangères de la République Argentine, qui en transmettra copie aux autres Etats signataires. Aucune dénonciation ne sera considérée valable si la Partie qui dénonce se trouve en état de guerre ou est engagée dans des hostilités sans avoir accompli les obligations stipulées dans la présente Convention.

En foi de quoi, les Plénipotentiaires précités ont signé la présente Convention, en espagnol, en anglais, en portugais et en français, et y ont apposé leurs sceaux. Fait dans la ville de Buenos Aires, Capitale de la République Argentine, le 23 Décembre 1936.

Réserve de la Délégation Argentine

1. De par l'Article VI, dans aucun cas, ne pourront être considérées comme contrebande de guerre les denrées alimentaires ou matières premières destinées aux populations civiles des pays belligérants, et il n'existera pas le devoir de prohiber les crédits destinés à l'acquisition desdites denrées ou matières premières qui auraient la destination sus-mentionnée.

En ce qui concerne la saisie des armements, chaque Nation pourra réserver son attitude face à une guerre d'agression.

Réserve de la Délégation du Paraguay

2. De par l'Article VI, dans aucun cas ne pourront être considérées comme contrebande de guerre les denrées alimentaires ou matières premières destinées aux populations civiles des pays belligérants, et il n'existera pas le devoir de prohiber les crédits destinés à l'acquisition desdites denrées ou matières premières qui auraient la destination sus-mentionnée.

En ce qui concerne la saisie des armements, chaque Nation pourra réserver son attitude face à une guerre d'agression.

Réserve de la Délégation du Salvador

3. Sous la réserve de l'idée de solidarité continentale face à l'agression étrangère.

Réserve de la Délégation de Colombie

4. La Délégation de Colombie entend, en signant cette Convention, que la phrase "en leur qualité de neutres", qui figure aux Articles V et VI, implique un nouveau concept du Droit International qui permet de distinguer l'attaquant de l'attaqué et de leur octroyer un traitement différent. En même temps, la Délégation de Colombie juge utile, afin d'assurer la pleine et effective application de ce Pacte, de consigner la définition suivante de l'agresseur:

On considérera comme agresseur l'Etat qui se rendra responsable d'un ou de plusieurs des actes suivants:

a) Dont les forces armées, de n'importe quelle arme, auront franchi indûment les frontières terrestres, maritimes ou aériennes, d'autres Etats. Lorsque la violation du territoire d'un Etat aura été effectuée par des bandes irrégulières, organisées à l'intérieur ou hors de son territoire, et qu'elles auront reçu un appui direct ou indirect d'un autre Etat, la violation sera assimilée, aux effets du présent Article, à celle effectuée par les forces régulières de l'Etat responsable de l'agression;

b) Qui sera intervenu d'une manière unilatérale ou illégale dans les affaires intérieures ou étrangères d'un autre Etat;

c) Qui se sera refusé à accomplir une sentence arbitrale ou une sentence de la justice internationale, légalement rendue.

Aucune considération d'ordre politique, militaire, économique ou d'un autre ordre, ne pourra servir d'excuse ou de justification à l'agression ici prévue.

Argentine:

CARLOS SAAVEDRA LAMAS,
ROBERTO M. ORTIZ,
MIGUEL ANGEL CÁRCANO,
JOSÉ MARÍA CANTILLO,
FELIPE A. ESPIL,
LEOPOLDO MELO,
ISIDORO RUIZ MORENO,
DANIEL ANTOKOLETZ,
CARLOS BREBBIA,
CÉSAR DÍAZ CISNEROS.

Paraguay:

MIGUEL ANGEL SOLER,
J. ISIDRO RAMÍREZ.

Honduras:

ANTONIO BERMÚDEZ M.,
JULIÁN LÓPEZ PINEDA.

Costa Rica:

MANUEL F. JIMÉNEZ,
CARLOS BRENES.

Vénézuéla:

CARACCILO PARRA PÉREZ,
GUSTAVO HERRERA,
ALBERTO ZÉREGA FOMBONA.

Pérou:

CARLOS CONCHA,
ALBERTO ULLOA,
FELIPE BARREDA LAOS,
DIÓMEDES ARIAS SCHREIBER.

Le Salvador:

MANUEL CASTRO RAMÍREZ,
MAXIMILIANO PATRICIO BRANNON.

Mexique:

FRANCISCO CASTILLO NÁJERA,
ALFONSO REYES,
RAMÓN BETETA,
JUAN MANUEL ALVAREZ DEL CASTILLO.

Brésil:

JOSÉ CARLOS DE MACEDO SOARES,
JOSÉ DE PAULA RODRIGUES ALVES,
HELIO LOBO,
HILDEBRANDO POMPEU PINTO ACCIOLY,
EDMUNDO DA LUZ PINTO,
ROBERTO CARNEIRO DE MENDONÇA,
ROSALINA COELHO LISBOA DE MILLER,
MARÍA LUIZA BITTENCOURT.

Uruguay:

PEDRO MANINI RÍOS,
 EUGENIO MARTÍNEZ THEDY,
 FELIPE FERREIRO,
 ABALCÁZAR GARCÍA,
 JULIO CÉSAR CERDEIRAS ALONSO,
 GERVASIO POSADAS BELGRANO.

Guatemala:

CARLOS SALAZAR,
 JOSÉ A. MEDRANO,
 ALFONSO CARRILLO.

Nicaragua:

LUIS MANUEL DEBAYLE,
 JOSÉ MARÍA MONCADA,
 MODESTO VALLE.

République Dominicaine:

MAX HENRÍQUEZ UREÑA,
 TULIO M. CESTERO,
 ENRIQUE JIMÉNEZ.

Colombie:

JORGE SOTO DEL CORRAL,
 MIGUEL LÓPEZ PUMAREJO,
 ROBERTO URDANETA ARBELÁEZ,
 ALBERTO LLERAS CAMARGO,
 JOSÉ IGNACIO DÍAZ GRANADOS.

Panama:

HARMODIO ARIAS M.,
 JULIO J. FÁBREGA,
 EDUARDO CHIARI.

Etats-Unis D'Amérique:

CORDELL HULL,
 SUMNER WELLES,
 ALEXANDER W. WEDDELL,
 ADOLPH A. BERLE, Jr.,
 ALEXANDER F. WHITNEY,
 CHARLES G. FENWICK,
 MICHAEL FRANCIS DOYLE,
 ELISE F. MUSSER.

Chili:

MIGUEL CRUCHAGA TOCORNAL,
 LUIS BARROS BORGÑO,
 FÉLIX NIETO DEL RÍO,
 RICARDO MONTANER BELLO.

Equateur:

HUMBERTO ALBORNOZ,
 ANTONIO PONS,
 JOSÉ GABRIEL NAVARRO,
 FRANCISCO GUARDERAS.

Bolivie:

ENRIQUE FINOT,
DAVID ALVÉSTEGUI,
CARLOS ROMERO.

Haïti:

H. PAULEUS SANNON,
CAMILLE J. LEÓN,
ELIE LESCOT,
EDMÉ MANIGAT,
PIERRE EUGÈNE DE LESPINASSE,
CLÉMENT MAGLOIRE.

Cuba:

JOSÉ MANUEL CORTINA,
RAMÓN ZAYDIN,
CARLOS MÁRQUEZ STERLING,
RAFAEL SANTOS JIMÉNEZ,
CÉSAR SALAYA,
CALIXTO WHITMARSH,
JOSÉ MANUEL CARBONELL.

AND WHEREAS the said Convention has been duly ratified on the part of the United States of America and the instrument of ratification was deposited with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Argentine Republic on the 25th day of August, 1937, subject to a declaration, made a part of such ratification, as follows:

"The United States of America holds that the reservations to this Convention do not constitute an amendment to the text, but that such reservations, interpretations, and definitions by separate governments are solely for the benefit of such respective governments and are not intended to be controlling upon the United States of America."

NOW, THEREFORE, be it known that I, Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, have caused the said Convention to be made public to the end that the same and every article and clause thereof may be observed and and fulfilled with good faith by the United States of America and the citizens thereof, subject to the declaration aforesaid.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

DONE at the city of Washington this sixteenth day of September in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and thirty-
[SEAL] seven, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and sixty-second.

FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT

By the President:

CORDELL HULL

Secretary of State.



Bolivia:

ENRIQUE FINOT,
DAVID ALVÉSTHOL,
CARLOS ROMERO.

Haiti:

H. PAULUS SANNON,
CAMILLE J. LEON,
ELIS LECOT,
EDMÉ MANIGAT,
PIERRE EUGÈNE DE LIEFFINJER,
CLÉMENT MAGLOIRE.

Cuba:

JOSÉ MANUEL CORTINA,
RAMÓN ZAYDIN,
CARLOS MÁRQUEZ STERLING,
RAFAEL SANTOS JIMÉNEZ,
CÉSAR SALAYA,
CALIXTO WEIDMANN,
JOSÉ MANUEL CARBONELL.

AND WHEREAS the said Convention has been duly ratified on the part of the United States of America and the instrument of ratification was deposited with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Argentine Republic on the 25th day of August, 1937, subject to a declaration, made a part of such ratification, as follows:

"The United States of America holds that the reservations to this Convention do not constitute an amendment to the text, but that such reservations, interpretations, and declarations by separate governments are solely for the benefit of such respective governments and are not intended to be controlling upon the United States of America."

NOW, THEREFORE, be it known that I, Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, have caused the said Convention to be made public to the end that the same and every article and clause thereof may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States of America and the citizens thereof, subject to the declaration aforesaid.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

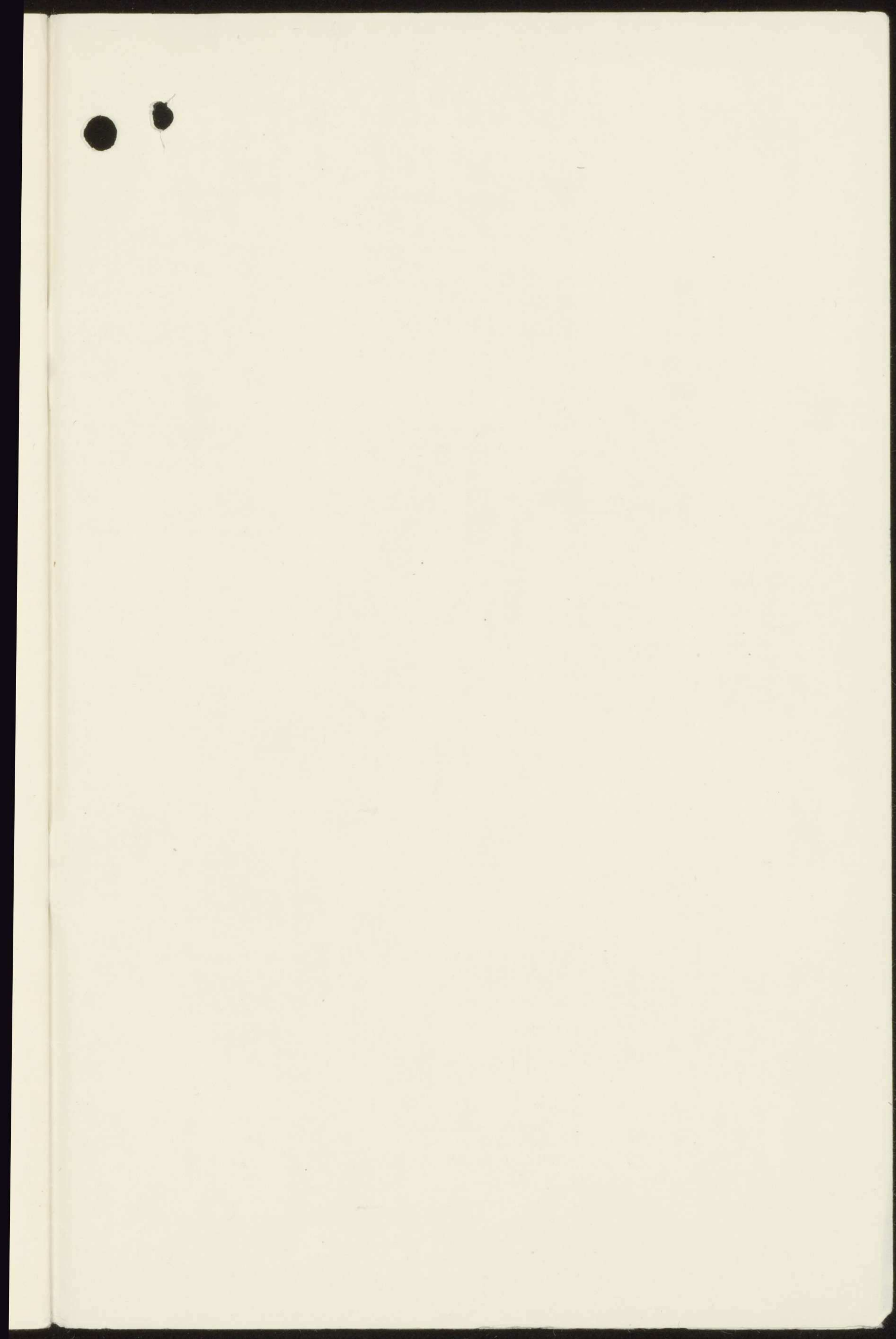
DONE at the city of Washington this sixteenth day of September in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and thirty-seven, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and sixty-second.

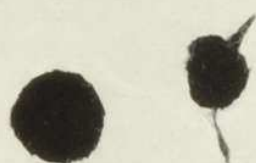
FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

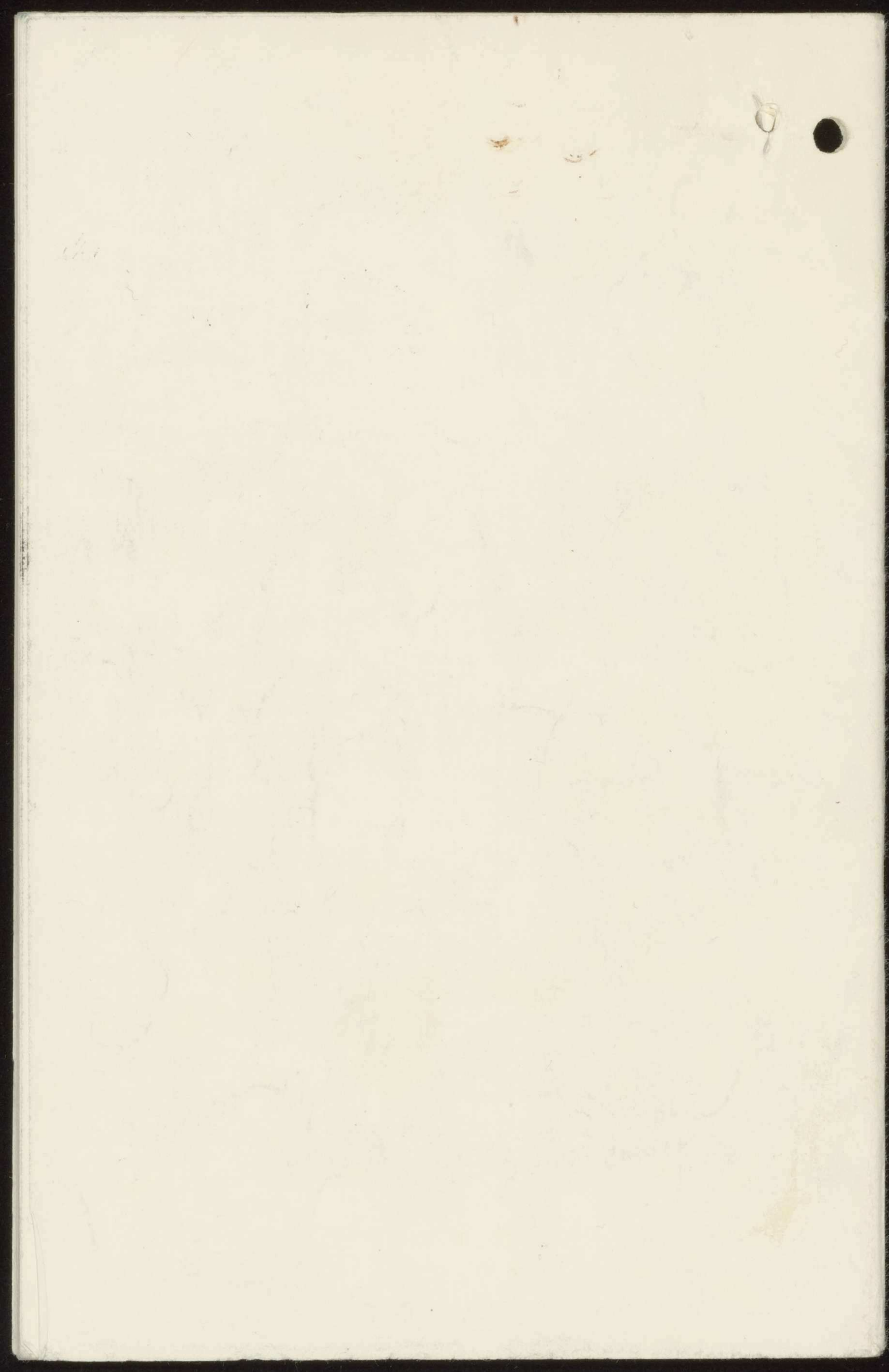
By the President:

Cordell Hull

Secretary of State.





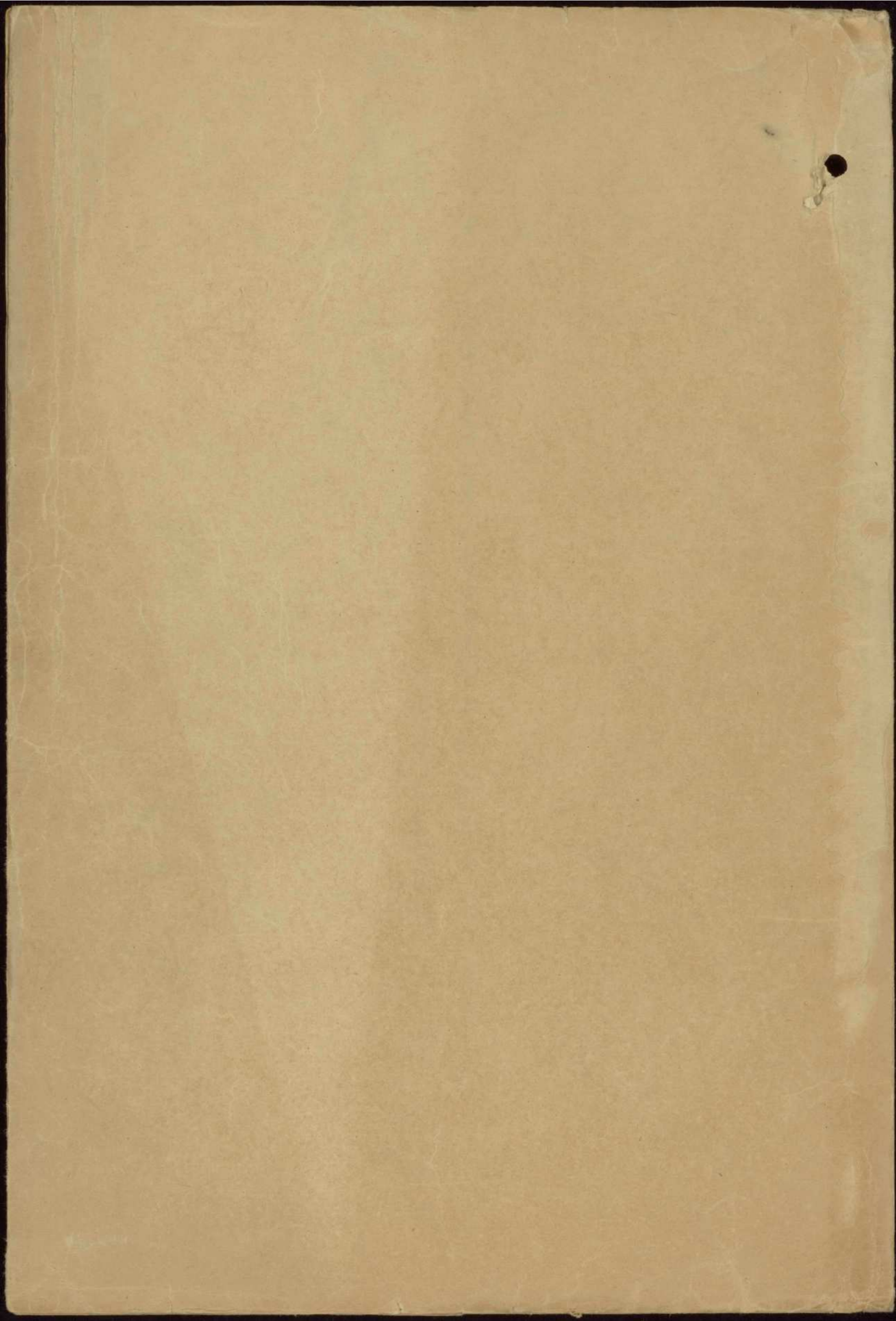


INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF
INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION.

Box 63

[illegible]

A. IX. 11



A.F.I. 11

24 AOU 1946

Dear Miss James,

Thank you very much for your letter of July 26 and for the information you kindly give us about Latin American universities.

On the other hand I am glad to inform you that an arrangement will probably be made between our Institute and UNESCO during the coming months.

Thanking you once more,

I remain,

Yours very sincerely,

Miss Concha Romero James
Division of Intellectual Cooperation
Union Panamericana
WASHINGTON 6 D.C. E.U.A.

(J.J. Mayoux)
Director:

17

17

Thank you very much for your letter of 17th inst. and for
the information you have given us. I am glad to hear that
the work is going on well. I am sure it will be a
great success. I am sure it will be a great success.
I am sure it will be a great success. I am sure it will be a
great success. I am sure it will be a great success.

L. S. ROWE

DIRECTOR GENERAL

PEDRO DE ALBA

SUBDIRECTOR

LA UNIÓN PANAMERICANA.
CREADA EN 1890. ES UNA INSTITUCIÓN
INTERNACIONAL INTEGRADA Y SOSTENIDA
POR LAS VEINTIUNA REPÚBLICAS AMERI-
CANAS Y REGIDA POR UN CONSEJO DI-
RECTIVO COMPUESTO DE UN REPRESENTAN-
TE DESIGNADO POR CADA UNO DE LOS
RESPECTIVOS GOBIERNOS. ES EL ORGA-
NISMO CENTRAL DEL SISTEMA INTER-
AMERICANO. LOS FINES QUE PERSIGUE
SON LOS DE PROMOVER LA PAZ Y LA
AMISTAD ENTRE LOS PUEBLOS AMERI-
CANOS MEDIANTE EL FOMENTO DE SUS
RELACIONES POLÍTICAS, ECONÓMICAS,
JURÍDICAS, SOCIALES Y CULTURALES.

UNIÓN PANAMERICANA



WASHINGTON 6, D. C., E. U. A.

ARGENTINA	GUATEMALA
BOLIVIA	HAITI
BRASIL	HONDURAS
COLOMBIA	MÉXICO
COSTA RICA	NICARAGUA
CUBA	PANAMÁ
CHILE	PARAGUAY
ECUADOR	PERÚ
EL SALVADOR	REPÚBLICA DOMINICANA
ESTADOS UNIDOS	URUGUAY
	VENEZUELA

16 SEP 1946 001147

July 26, 1946

rip. 24.8.46

Dear Monsieur Mayoux:

Your letter requesting a list of professors of Comparative Literature and Literary History has been referred to this office and I am delighted to have this opportunity to be of service to you.

I must explain that comparatively few Latin American universities offer special facilities for humanistic studies so that there are not many professors of university rank in the fields in which you are particularly interested. The universities having facilities for the study of the humanities are briefly described in a memorandum which I am sending to you under separate cover in the hope that it will be helpful to you. Literary History is sometimes taught in the secondary schools and so one or two of the persons mentioned on the list I am sending you teach in such institutions. Some of these, by the way, give courses equivalent to those offered in your French lycée.

In a letter just received from London this morning I learned that the preparatory commission of UNESCO is soon moving to Paris. I will be interested to learn what arrangement is to be made with the International Institute of Intellectual Cooperation.

With warm personal regards, I am

Very sincerely yours,

Concha Romero James
Concha Romero James, Chief

Division of Intellectual Cooperation

M. J. J. Mayoux, Director
International Institute of Intellectual Cooperation
2, Rue de Montpensier
Paris, France

CRJ/ma

*Franco
repondre
et comment*



18 SEP 1947 001127

July 22, 1947

Dear Mr. [Name obscured]

Your letter regarding a list of professors of Comparative Literature and History has been received. This list is being forwarded to the appropriate authorities for their consideration.

I must explain that comparatively few Latin American universities have a Department of Comparative Literature. The majority of universities in this field are concentrated in the United States and Europe. The universities in Latin America are generally more interested in the study of their own literature and history. I am sorry to hear that you are having difficulty in securing a list of professors. I am sure that you will be able to find a list of professors who are interested in the study of Latin American literature and history. I am sure that you will be able to find a list of professors who are interested in the study of Latin American literature and history.

In a letter from Mexico City, Mexico, I learned that the Department of Latin American Studies at the University of Mexico is very active in the study of Latin American literature and history. I am sure that you will be able to find a list of professors who are interested in the study of Latin American literature and history.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

Division of Latin American Studies
University of California, Berkeley

1. J. J. [Name obscured]
2. J. J. [Name obscured]
3. J. J. [Name obscured]
4. J. J. [Name obscured]

10/1/47

PROFESSORS OF COMPARATIVE LITERATURE AND LITERARY HISTORY IN LATIN AMERICA

Argentina

Raimundo Lida
Universidad de la Plata
La Plata, Rep. Argentina
José María Monner Sanz
Aguero 2079
Buenos Aires, Rep. Argentina

Arturo Giménez Pastor
Instituto de Cultura Iberoamericana
Universidad de Buenos Aires
Buenos Aires, Rep. Argentina

Roberto F. Giusti
Bartolomé Mitre 811 (5º piso)
Buenos Aires, Rep. Argentina

Ricardo Rojas
Charcas 2837
Buenos Aires, Rep. Argentina

Arturo Capdevila
Juncal 3575
Buenos Aires, Rep. Argentina

Bolivia

Roberto Prudencio
Casilla 836
La Paz, Bolivia

Brazil

Ruy Ribeiro Couto
92, rua Senador Vergueiro
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

Julio Afranio Peixoto
Rua Paysandú, 149
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

Sergio Milliet
Alameda Lorena 10
Sao Paulo, Brazil

Chile

Mariano Latorre
Instituto Pedagógico
Universidad de Chile
Casilla 10 D
Santiago, Chile

César Bunster Calderón
Avenida Los Alerces No. 2375
Santiago, Chile

Chile (cont.)

Yolando Pino
Instituto Pedagógico
Universidad de Chile
Casilla 10 D
Santiago, Chile

Colombia

Gustavo Otero Muñoz
Carrera Tercera 1875
Bogotá, Colombia

Nicolás Bayona Posada
a/c Biblioteca Nacional
Bogotá, Colombia

Costa Rica

Isaac Azofeifa
Escuela Normal
Heredia, Costa Rica

Roberto Brenes Mesén
Apartado X
San José, Costa Rica

Cuba

Raimundo Lazo
Neptuno 342
Habana, Cuba

Aurelio Boza Masvidal
Avenida Wilson 756
Vedado, Habana, Cuba

Dominican Rep.

Américo Lugo
Parque Duarte
Ciudad Trujillo, Dom. Rep.

Segundo Serrano Poncela
Avenida Imbert 45
Santiago, Dom. Rep.

Ecuador

Isaac J. Barrera
Apartado 8
Quito, Ecuador

Argentina

Beltrando Lillo
Universidad de la Plata
La Plata, Rep. Argentina
José María Gómez Carr
Buenos Aires, Rep. Argentina
Arturo Gómez Carr
Instituto de Cultura Literaria
Universidad de Buenos Aires
Buenos Aires, Rep. Argentina
Roberto T. Gómez
Bartolomé Mitre 811 (5º piso)
Buenos Aires, Rep. Argentina

Ricardo Rojas
Chacarilla 2337
Buenos Aires, Rep. Argentina
Arturo Capdevilla
Tucumán 3235
Buenos Aires, Rep. Argentina

Bolivia

Roberto Prudente
Castilla 838
La Paz, Bolivia

Brazil

Antônio Carlos
Rua Senador Vergueiro
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
Luís Antônio de
Rua Teófilo, 142
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

Sérgio Miller
Alameda Lorena 10
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

Chile

Arturo Escobar
Instituto Pedagógico
Universidad de Chile
Castilla 10 D
Santiago, Chile
Óscar Bonnett Valenzuela
Avenida Las Alamos No. 1325
Santiago, Chile

Chile (cont.)

Yolanda Pino
Instituto Pedagógico
Universidad de Chile
Castilla 10 D
Santiago, Chile

Colombia

Guillermo Otero López
Carrera Tercenta 1875
Bogotá, Colombia
Nicolás Bayona Posada
Calle República Nacional
Bogotá, Colombia

Costa Rica

Isaac Acosta
Escuela Normal
Heredia, Costa Rica
Roberto Brenes Mesén
Avenida 2
San José, Costa Rica

Cuba

Beltrando Lillo
República 54
Habana, Cuba
Amelita Rosa Martínez
Avenida Wilson 705
Habana, Cuba

Dominican Rep.

Américo Lago
Calle Duarte
Ciudad Trujillo, Dom. Rep.
Sérgio Miller
Avenida Libertad 40
Santiago, Dom. Rep.

Ecuador

Isaac J. Barro
Avenida 8
Quito, Ecuador

Ecuador (cont.)

Augusto Arias
Casilla 75
Quito, Ecuador

Aurelio Espinosa Polit
Colegio de Cotacollao
Quito, Ecuador

El Salvador

Juan Felipe Toruño
Delgado 63
San Salvador, El Salvador

Guatemala

David Vela
Apartado 148
Guatemala, Guatemala

México

Julio Jiménez Rueda
Puebla 394
México, D.F., México

Arturo Rivas Saínz
Universidad de Guadalajara
Guadalajara, Jalisco, México

Rafael Heliodoro Valle
Calle 25, No. 62
San Pedro de los Pinos
Mexico, D.F., Mexico

Francisco Monterde
Tuxpan 91
México, D.F., Mexico

Alfonso Reyes
Sevilla 30
México, D.F., Mexico

Antonio Castro Leal
Amsterdam 202
Mexico, D.F., Mexico

Nicaragua

Mariano Fiallos
Managua, Nicaragua

Panama

Enrique Ruiz Vernacci
Universidad de Panama
Panama, Panama

Octavio Méndez Pereira
Universidad de Panama
Panama, Panama

Baltazar Isaza y Calderon
Universidad de Panama
Panama, Panama

Perú

Luis Alberto Sánchez
Universidad de San Marcos
Lima, Peru

José Jiménez Borja
Universidad Católica
Lima, Peru

Alfredo Yopez Miranda
Tigre 46
Cuzco, Peru

Uruguay

Sr. Eduardo Salterain Herrera
Consejo Nacional de Enseñanza Secundaria
Canelones 2869
Montevideo, Uruguay

Ofelia S. de Benvenuto
Colombes 1319
Montevideo, Uruguay

Juan Silva Vila
Biblioteca Nacional
Montevideo, Uruguay

Venezuela

Felipe Massiani
Gradillas a Sociedad No. 10
Caracas, Venezuela

Julio Planchart
a/c Biblioteca Nacional
Caracas, Venezuela

Guatemala (cont.)

Guatemala City
Calle 15
Guatemala, Guatemala

Guatemala City
Calle 15
Guatemala, Guatemala

El Salvador

San Salvador, El Salvador
Calle 15
San Salvador, El Salvador

Guatemala

Guatemala City
Calle 15
Guatemala, Guatemala

Mexico

Mexico City
Calle 15
Mexico, D.F., Mexico

Guatemala City
Calle 15
Guatemala, Guatemala

Mexico City
Calle 15
Mexico, D.F., Mexico

Mexico City
Calle 15
Mexico, D.F., Mexico

Mexico City
Calle 15
Mexico, D.F., Mexico

Mexico City
Calle 15
Mexico, D.F., Mexico

Nicaragua

Managua, Nicaragua
Calle 15
Managua, Nicaragua

San Francisco Union
July 30, 1945

Panama

Panama City
Calle 15
Panama, Panama

Panama City
Calle 15
Panama, Panama

Panama City
Calle 15
Panama, Panama

Panama

Panama City
Calle 15
Panama, Panama

Panama City
Calle 15
Panama, Panama

Panama City
Calle 15
Panama, Panama

Uruguay

Montevideo, Uruguay
Calle 15
Montevideo, Uruguay

Montevideo, Uruguay
Calle 15
Montevideo, Uruguay

Montevideo, Uruguay
Calle 15
Montevideo, Uruguay

Montevideo, Uruguay
Calle 15
Montevideo, Uruguay

Venezuela

Caracas, Venezuela
Calle 15
Caracas, Venezuela

Caracas, Venezuela
Calle 15
Caracas, Venezuela

-2 JUIL 1946

AT. 11

Messieurs,

Nous vous serions très reconnaissants si vous pouviez nous adresser, par retour du courrier, une liste (noms et adresses) de Professeurs de Littérature comparée et d'Histoire littéraire dans les divers pays d'Amérique du Sud.

En vous remerciant d'avance, nous vous prions d'agréer, Messieurs, l'assurance de notre considération distinguée.

J.J. MAYOUX
Directeur

The PAN AMERICAN UNION,
17th street and Constitution Avenue,
WASHINGTON 6 D.C.
U.S.A.

11

L. S. ROWE

DIRECTOR GENERAL

PEDRO DE ALBA

ASSISTANT DIRECTOR

THE PAN AMERICAN UNION, FOUNDED IN 1890, IS THE INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION MAINTAINED BY THE TWENTY-ONE AMERICAN REPUBLICS TO PROMOTE PEACE AND FRIENDSHIP AMONG THEM BY FOSTERING CLOSER POLITICAL, ECONOMIC, JURIDICAL, SOCIAL AND CULTURAL RELATIONS. IT IS THE CENTRAL AGENCY OF THE INTER-AMERICAN SYSTEM, AND FUNCTIONS UNDER A GOVERNING BOARD COMPOSED OF A REPRESENTATIVE APPOINTED BY EACH GOVERNMENT.

PAN AMERICAN UNION



WASHINGTON 6, D. C., U. S. A.

January 22, 1946

ARGENTINA	GUATEMALA
BOLIVIA	HAITI
BRAZIL	HONDURAS
CHILE	MEXICO
COLOMBIA	NICARAGUA
COSTA RICA	PANAMA
CUBA	PARAGUAY
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	PERU
ECUADOR	UNITED STATES
EL SALVADOR	URUGUAY
VENEZUELA	

REMAI 1946 000852

Dear Dr. Lajti:

I was very glad indeed to receive your letter expressing interest in the work of this Division and also in the Congress of the Ministers of Education held in Panama. This assembly, as you know, approved the establishment of an Interamerican University in that country, the nucleus of which would be the National University of Panama.

Under separate cover you will have received a publication containing the minutes of the meetings and copies of all the resolutions adopted in Panama, including the one referring to the Interamerican University.

Up to the present time, the University of Panama has been inter-American in name only, for it has not yet received the active financial support from the other governments nor has it attracted students and teachers from other republics to make it truly inter-American.

By today's mail we have sent you a number of the publications that we have brought out recently, which will give you an idea of the type of work in which we have been engaged in recent years.

One of the purposes of this Division is to facilitate the direct exchange of ideas and experiences between individuals and institutions with kindred interests. This general objective covers also the exchange of students. This is the reason why we have made a special effort to collect the most complete data possible on all the institutions of higher learning in Latin America. This information will appear in ten volumes, three of which have already been issued and forwarded to you. The directories of scholarly publications which you will also receive are intended to facilitate the exchange of publications.

Another interesting project has been an exhaustive compilation of information on Latin American artists including sculptors, painters,

928000 340114M 68

printmakers etc. This information is documented by an excellent collection of photographs. You will be interested to know that this material is constantly being enlarged thanks to the generosity of the artists themselves, who seem to be most appreciative of this aspect of our work.

In the field of education, we have continued to publish the series of pamphlets on educational theory and practice, samples of which have been mailed to you.

The two most interesting undertakings of a literary nature have been two contests held in 1940 and 1942 in which hundreds of Latin American writers participated. In the first contest which was exclusively for writers of fiction, three prizes were given. The second contest culminated in the selection of a novel by two Haitian authors, the autobiography of a Honduran teacher and a book for children by a young Chilean author. The story about these contests was published in our Panorama, marked copies of which have been forwarded to you.

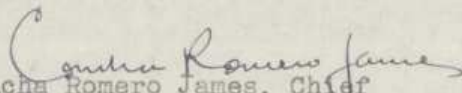
Needless to say, we have not had an easy time these years, for it has been most difficult to have the necessary personnel, but we fully appreciate our good fortune in escaping the ravages of war and are full of admiration and gratitude for our friends in Europe who have surmounted all obstacles and kept alive the ideals of cultural cooperation.

I was very happy recently to meet in London your distinguished director, Monsieur Mayoux. Kindly give him my warmest regards.

In view of the fact that Paris will be the seat of the United Nations Cultural Organization, I anticipate the pleasure of meeting you in the near future.

With all good wishes for your work, I am

Very sincerely yours,


Concha Romero James, Chief
Division of Intellectual Cooperation

Dr. Istvan Lajti
Chef de la Section Universitaire
Institut International de Cooperation Intellectuelle
2 Rue de Montpensier
Paris (1er), France

J/v

...the ... is ... by an ...
... the ... is ... in ...
... the ... is ... in ...

... the ... is ... in ...
... the ... is ... in ...

... the ... is ... in ...
... the ... is ... in ...
... the ... is ... in ...
... the ... is ... in ...
... the ... is ... in ...

... the ... is ... in ...
... the ... is ... in ...
... the ... is ... in ...
... the ... is ... in ...

... the ... is ... in ...
... the ... is ... in ...

... the ... is ... in ...
... the ... is ... in ...

... the ... is ... in ...
... the ... is ... in ...

... the ... is ... in ...
... the ... is ... in ...

... the ... is ... in ...
... the ... is ... in ...
... the ... is ... in ...
... the ... is ... in ...

PARIS

15 NOV 1945

Senora Concha Romero JAMES
Division for cultural relations
Pan-american Union
WASHINGTON D.C.
U. S. A.

Madame,

Notre Institut ayant été fermé entre Juin 1940 et mars 1945, nous n'avons aucun renseignement précis sur la première Conférence des Ministres et Directeurs de l'Éducation des Républiques américaines qui a eu lieu à Panama en octobre 1943. Nous vous serions très obligés s'il vous était possible de nous procurer les compte-rendus de cette importante réunion et plus particulièrement les documents concernant le projet d'une Université interaméricaine à Panama. Je serais désireux d'entrer en rapport avec la personne chargée d'exécuter les décisions de Panama concernant cette université. Toute indication de votre part me permettant de me documenter sur cette question me serait bien venue.

Je profite de l'occasion qui m'est ainsi offerte pour vous demander la faveur de me mettre sur la liste d'envoi de vos publications de caractère culturel, comme le Bulletin de l'Union Pan-Américaine, dont j'étais le lecteur assidu avant la guerre. Nous nous ferons un plaisir de vous envoyer en échange nos publications et notamment notre bulletin mensuel dont le premier numéro d'après-guerre vient de paraître. Je publierais d'ailleurs volontiers, dans un de nos prochains numéros, un résumé des activités déployées par la section de coopération intellectuelle de l'Union pan-américaine depuis 1940 jusqu'à ce jour.

Veuillez agréer, Madame, l'expression de mes sentiments cordialement dévoués.

(Istvan LAJTI)
Chef de la Section universitaire.

11-11-44

12 NOV 1944

11

Division for Civilian Relief
U.S. Army
Washington, D.C.

1. The Division for Civilian Relief is a part of the War Relocation Authority. It is responsible for the administration of the War Relocation Authority's Civilian Control Administration. The Division is responsible for the administration of the War Relocation Authority's Civilian Control Administration. The Division is responsible for the administration of the War Relocation Authority's Civilian Control Administration.

2. The Division is responsible for the administration of the War Relocation Authority's Civilian Control Administration. The Division is responsible for the administration of the War Relocation Authority's Civilian Control Administration. The Division is responsible for the administration of the War Relocation Authority's Civilian Control Administration.

3. The Division is responsible for the administration of the War Relocation Authority's Civilian Control Administration. The Division is responsible for the administration of the War Relocation Authority's Civilian Control Administration. The Division is responsible for the administration of the War Relocation Authority's Civilian Control Administration.

4. The Division is responsible for the administration of the War Relocation Authority's Civilian Control Administration. The Division is responsible for the administration of the War Relocation Authority's Civilian Control Administration. The Division is responsible for the administration of the War Relocation Authority's Civilian Control Administration.

Le 18 juillet 1945

A 81.11

NLT REPONSE PAYEE (25 mots 1:3 de tarif)

PANAMERICAN UNION INTELLECTUAL COOPERATION DIVISION
17TH STREET AND CONSTITUTION AVENUE WASHINGTON D.C.

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE INTELLECTUAL COOPERATION RESUMED
ACTIVITIES WOULD BE GLAD KNOW PRESENT CONSTITUTION YOUR
ORGANIZATION STOP ALSO WELCOME NEWS POSITION YOUR RELATIONS
WITH AMERICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEES AND WORK CONDUCTED BY
PANAMERICAN UNION SINCE 1939 FIELD INTELLECTUAL COOPERATION
STOP ANXIOUSLY AWAITING YOUR SUGGESTIONS REGARDING JOINT
ACTIVITIES

Jean MAYOUX Director

Institut Coopération intellectuelle
2, rue de Montpensier - PARIS (1°)

11



THE

AND

THE

THE

THE

THE

THE

THE

THE

THE

THE

-7NOV 1939

A 81.11

Dear Madam,

Your letter of September 27th, addressed to M. Secretan, has reached us but unfortunately with considerable delay. He will certainly wish to reply himself but, owing to present circumstances, he has been recalled to Switzerland and is at present in Berne.

In the meantime, I cannot let this opportunity pass without expressing to you my personal thanks for your kind appreciation to the Institute's work. At the beginning of September, its line of thought was precisely the same as yours in considering that it should continue its activities and endeavour to maintain the work and international contacts entrusted to it. It also hopes that, during the war, it will be able to serve as a connecting link between the intellectual organisations of all the countries with which it coöperated in peace time and thereby contribute to the development of an enduring cultural solidarity. I agree with you that it is an urgent task to safeguard the future of spiritual values and it is a great encouragement to us to know that we can rely on the support of your institution.

Yours very sincerely

INDEXÉ A
Senora Concha ROMERO JAMES,
Chief of the Division of
Intellectual Coöperation
Pan American Union,
WASHINGTON, D.C.

U.S.A.

2 NOV 1955

18

Dear Madam,

Your letter of September 27th, addressed to M. L. Harrison, has reached us but unfortunately with considerable delay. We will certainly wish to reply himself but, owing to present circumstances, he has been required to defer and is at present in Rome.

In the meantime, I cannot let this opportunity pass without expressing to you my personal thanks for your kind appreciation of the Institute's work. At the beginning of September, a line of thought was gradually forming in your mind concerning the role of the Institute in the world and its contribution to the work and intellectual progress of the world. It is also known that, during the war, it will be able to serve as a connecting link between the intellectual organizations of all the countries with which it cooperated in peace time and thereby contribute to the development of an enduring cultural solidarity. I agree with you that it is an urgent task to safeguard the future of spiritual values and it is a great encouragement to us to know that we can rely on the support of your Institution.

Yours very sincerely

Director
Centre for the Study of
the History of
Intellectual Development
for Western Europe
S. 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000

L. S. ROWE
DIRECTOR GENERAL

PEDRO DE ALBA
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR

THE PAN AMERICAN UNION
IS THE INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION
MAINTAINED BY THE TWENTY-ONE
AMERICAN REPUBLICS FOR THE DE-
VELOPMENT OF GOOD UNDERSTANDING,
FRIENDLY INTERCOURSE, COMMERCE
AND PEACE AMONG THEM; CONTROLLED
BY A GOVERNING BOARD COMPOSED
OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE OF THE
UNITED STATES AND THE DIPLOMATIC
REPRESENTATIVES IN WASHINGTON OF
THE OTHER REPUBLICS; ADMINISTERED
BY A DIRECTOR GENERAL AND ASSIST-
ANT DIRECTOR, CHOSEN BY THIS BOARD
AND ASSISTED BY A STAFF OF INTER-
NATIONAL EXPERTS, STATISTICIANS,
EDITORS, COMPILERS, TRANSLATORS
AND LIBRARIANS.

PAN AMERICAN UNION



WASHINGTON, D. C., U. S. A.

September 27, 1939

ARGENTINA
BOLIVIA
BRAZIL
CHILE
COLOMBIA
COSTA RICA
CUBA
DOMINICAN
REPUBLIC
ECUADOR
EL SALVADOR
GUATEMALA
HAITI
HONDURAS
MEXICO
NICARAGUA
PANAMA
PARAGUAY
PERU
UNITED STATES
URUGUAY
VENEZUELA

7 NOV 1939

Dear Mr. Secrétan:

I have had the pleasure of reading in COOPERATION INTELLECTUELLE your excellent report on the Santiago conference, and once more I have thought that one of the nicest aspects of that conference was the opportunity it offered to meet you. I always regretted that it did not seem possible to arrange for a small meeting of some of us who are directly concerned with the administrative aspects of intellectual cooperation, and I hope that on another occasion we may be more fortunate.

I have a distinct feeling that you and your organization are making a splendid contribution to international understanding, and I think that more than ever before we must give the International Institute of Intellectual Cooperation our unqualified support. In times such as these, the best safeguards for spiritual values are offered by institutions like yours, and so I hope that you and your associates will not suffer materially as a result of the current conditions and that your splendid work will continue undisturbed as far as possible.

With all good wishes, I am

Cordially yours,

Concha Romero James
Concha Romero James, Chief

Division of Intellectual Cooperation

Mr. D. Secrétan
Secretary General
International Institute of
Intellectual Cooperation
Paris, France

INDEXE A

James

1932

Dear Sir,

I have the pleasure of writing to you in regard to the matter of the proposed extension of the contract for the construction of the new building for the Department of the Interior. It is my pleasure to inform you that the Department has decided to extend the contract for a period of one year, from July 1, 1932, to July 1, 1933. This extension is subject to the approval of the Board of Engineers and Architects, and the Department is now in the process of obtaining their approval. I am sure that you will be pleased to hear of this extension, as it will enable you to continue your work on the building without interruption.

I have also the pleasure of informing you that the Department has decided to award a contract for the construction of the new building to the lowest bidder. This contract will be awarded to the firm that has submitted the lowest bid, provided that the bid is acceptable to the Department. I am sure that you will be pleased to hear of this decision, as it will enable you to continue your work on the building without interruption.

Very truly yours,

Respectfully,
John D. Smith

Division of Indian Affairs
Washington, D. C.

1932
1933
1934
1935
1936
1937
1938
1939
1940
1941
1942
1943
1944
1945
1946
1947
1948
1949
1950
1951
1952
1953
1954
1955
1956
1957
1958
1959
1960
1961
1962
1963
1964
1965
1966
1967
1968
1969
1970
1971
1972
1973
1974
1975
1976
1977
1978
1979
1980
1981
1982
1983
1984
1985
1986
1987
1988
1989
1990
1991
1992
1993
1994
1995
1996
1997
1998
1999
2000
2001
2002
2003
2004
2005
2006
2007
2008
2009
2010
2011
2012
2013
2014
2015
2016
2017
2018
2019
2020
2021
2022
2023
2024
2025

A. XI. 11

PROGRAMA DE COOPERACION
INTELLECTUAL DE LA UNION PANAMERICANA.

Por Concha Romero James.
~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~

La Unión Panamericana se dedica con especial empeño a la importante tarea de crear y fortalecer los vínculos de orden espiritual entre nuestros pueblos. En términos generales, se podría decir que muchas de las actividades de la Unión Panamericana contribuyen a este fin, pero la mayor parte de esta labor de acercamiento está encomendada a la Oficina de Cooperación Intelectual y a la Biblioteca Colón. Los siguientes párrafos tienen por objeto dar una idea somera de las actividades de esta índole desarrollada en los últimos años.

1.- Oficina de Cooperación Intelectual.

Hace más de veinte años que la Unión Panamericana vió la necesidad inaplazable de impulsar, por todos los medios a su alcance, las relaciones culturales entre las repúblicas americanas. Con este fin se creó en 1917 una pequeña sección, la cual, en sus primeros años, circunscribió su esfuerzos al campo de la educación. Esta medida, que a la larga estaba destinada a tener inesperadas proyecciones, fué adoptada en cumplimiento de una resolución del Segundo Congreso Científico Panamericano (1915). He aquí algunas de las funciones que la fueron confiadas en aquella época: coleccionar información sobre el movimiento educativo en los diferentes países de América; publicar una serie de folletos sobre temas pedagógicos; cooperar con los educadores latinoamericanos interesados en uno u otro aspecto de la enseñanza en los Estados Unidos; facilitar el estudio, por parte de estudiantes y educadores norteamericanos, de todo lo relativo a la educación en la América Latina; orientar a los estudiantes latinoamericanos en los Estados Unidos. Con el objeto de allanarles a éstos últimos las dificultades con que tropezaban al tratar de revalidar sus estudios en los Estados Unidos, la Sección de Educación publicó por aquellos días una serie de informes sobre la enseñanza secundaria, normal y universitaria en cada uno de los países latinoamericano.

No tardó en quedar de manifiesto lo fructífero que es, desde el punto de vista de las relaciones interamericanas, el que se incorpore a las universidades de los Estados Unidos el mayor número posible de jóvenes latinoamericanos. Se convino en que esta necesidad de relacionar a nuestras juventudes reclamaba atención inmediata y por lo tanto se elaboró, sin mayor pérdida de tiempo, un plan de trabajos, en virtud del cual se invitó a un buen número de personas, fundaciones y universidades para que contribuyesen a la realización de este ideal mediante la concesión de becas. Más de cincuenta institutos de enseñanza superior respondieron a esta excitativa de la Unión Panamericana y hoy ofrecen facilidades especiales a estudiantes de la América Latina.

En los archivos de la Oficina de Cooperación Intelectual existen más de 1500 tarjetas en las cuales aparece un resumen de la correspondencia relativa a otros tantos estudiantes en cuyo favor ha intervenido esta institución.

Como ejemplo de la cooperación que existe entre la Unión Panamericana y otras entidades interesadas en la

INSTITUTO DE LA UNIÓN PANAMERICANA
INSTITUTO DE COOPERACIÓN

El presente documento
se refiere a la

La Unión Panamericana se dedica con especial empeño a la importante labor de crear y fortalecer las relaciones de cooperación entre nuestros pueblos. En este sentido, la Unión Panamericana realiza una labor de cooperación intelectual y cultural que ha permitido el intercambio de ideas y la difusión de la cultura panamericana. Los esfuerzos de la Unión Panamericana en este campo han sido reconocidos por la Organización de Estados Americanos y por la Organización de las Naciones Unidas.

I. - Oficina de Cooperación Intelectual

Hace más de veinte años que la Unión Panamericana vive la necesidad imperiosa de impulsar, por todos los medios a su alcance, las relaciones culturales entre los pueblos americanos. Esta labor se inició en 1917 con la creación de la Oficina de Cooperación Intelectual, que desde entonces ha venido realizando una labor constante de difusión de la cultura panamericana. La Oficina de Cooperación Intelectual ha sido reconocida por la Organización de Estados Americanos y por la Organización de las Naciones Unidas. En este sentido, la Oficina de Cooperación Intelectual ha sido reconocida por la Organización de Estados Americanos y por la Organización de las Naciones Unidas. En este sentido, la Oficina de Cooperación Intelectual ha sido reconocida por la Organización de Estados Americanos y por la Organización de las Naciones Unidas.

La labor de la Oficina de Cooperación Intelectual se centra en la difusión de la cultura panamericana. Para ello, la Oficina de Cooperación Intelectual realiza una labor constante de difusión de la cultura panamericana. La Oficina de Cooperación Intelectual ha sido reconocida por la Organización de Estados Americanos y por la Organización de las Naciones Unidas. En este sentido, la Oficina de Cooperación Intelectual ha sido reconocida por la Organización de Estados Americanos y por la Organización de las Naciones Unidas.

En los últimos años, la Oficina de Cooperación Intelectual ha realizado una labor constante de difusión de la cultura panamericana. La Oficina de Cooperación Intelectual ha sido reconocida por la Organización de Estados Americanos y por la Organización de las Naciones Unidas. En este sentido, la Oficina de Cooperación Intelectual ha sido reconocida por la Organización de Estados Americanos y por la Organización de las Naciones Unidas.

Como resultado de la cooperación que existe entre la Unión Panamericana y otras entidades interesadas en la

América Latina, es oportuno hacer constar que tanto la fundación Rockefeller como la Fundación Carnegie han recibido con invariable simpatía las sugerencias hechas por la Unión Panamericana y en varias ocasiones han otorgado becas a estudiantes recomendados por ésta. Igualmente viene al caso recordar que el interés de la Fundación Guggenheim por la América Latina tuvo su origen en una carta dirigida en 1926 por el Dirección General de la Unión Panamericana al Senador Guggenheim en la cual sugirió la conveniencia de ampliar su radio de acción mediante el ofrecimiento de becas de perfeccionamiento para profesionistas de la América Latina. La proposición fué bien recibida y en 1927 y 1928 se hicieron los estudios preliminares que dieron como resultado el establecimiento de becas de la Fundación Guggenheim, a las cuales pueden aspirar jóvenes graduados de las universidades de la Argentina, Chile, México, Cuba y Puerto Rico. La Oficina de Cooperación Intelectual tuvo la oportunidad de colaborar con las personas enviadas por la Fundación a México y a la América del Sur para efectuar los referidos estudios.

Varias otras instituciones deseosas de hacer extensiva su acción a la América Latina han recibido toda la ayuda posible de la Unión Panamericana, de acuerdo con el sistema de ésta de apoyar incondicionalmente toda obra encaminada a eliminar todos aquellos prejuicios y manifestaciones de ignorancia susceptibles de comprometer la armonía entre nuestros pueblos.

Entre las actividades a que se ha consagrado la Unión Panamericana desde los comienzos de su acción cultural figura la que tiene por fin conseguir que las instituciones de educación superior de los Estados Unidos establezcan cursos especiales para el estudio de la historia, la organización político-social y la cultura de la América Latina. Dos informes sobre tales cursos, publicados por la Oficina de Cooperación Intelectual, el uno en 1931 y el otro en 1936, despertaron considerable interés y curiosidad hasta el punto de constituir toda una revelación. La Unión Panamericana no se ha limitado a dejar pública constancia de las elevadas miras de las instituciones que han creado dichos cursos, sino que ha persistido en su propósito de instar a otros institutos de enseñanza superior a que imiten tal ejemplo. En la mayoría de los casos la sugerión ha merecido la mejor acogida.

En 1929, con el objeto de describir con mayor propiedad las múltiples funciones que gradualmente se le habían confiado a la Sección de Educación, se designó a ésta con el nuevo nombre de Oficina de Cooperación Intelectual. En la actualidad, dicha Oficina no sólo se ocupa, como en sus comienzos, de problemas de educación, sino que, además, sigue de cerca cuanto se relaciona con el movimiento cultural en América. La complejidad de sus labores se hará más comprensible si indicamos algunos de los títulos bajo los cuales se agrupa el material informativo conservado en sus archivos: arqueología (principalmente legislación sobre la conservación de monumentos y asientos arqueológicos), arte y artistas, bibliografía, congresos y conferencias, educación, letras, ejercicio de profesiones, sociedades, intercam-

bio de profesores y estudiantes, sociedades, tratados de cooperación intelectual. Algunos de estos títulos comprenden numerosas subdivisiones. Tal es el caso de Educación, con más de setenta carpetas diferentes, repletas de información sobre diversos tipos de escuelas en cada planes de estudio y diferentes fases de la teoría y práctica pedagógica. Otro tanto ocurre con Sociedades, rubro bajo el cual quedan comprendidas numerosas divisiones y subdivisiones que corresponden a toda suerte de sociedades culturales, profesionales y científicas en cada república americana, sobre las cuales se coleccionan datos relativos a sus labores, organización y publicaciones destinadas al canje.

Los títulos aludidos son como si dijésemos un índice de las funciones propias de la Oficina. Y no se crea que las informaciones contenidas en tales archivos son material muerto de escaso o ningún valor práctico, como se verá si citamos al azar unos cuantos ejemplos que demuestran lo esenciales que suelen ser dichos datos; (1) Se proyecta una expedición arqueológica a un país latinoamericano y los organizadores quieren saber a ciencia cierta si se les permitirá llevarse aquellos objetos que logren descubrir en el curso de sus excavaciones. La legislación sobre monumentos históricos y arqueológicos, coleccionada por la Oficina, resuelve el problema. (2) Los funcionarios encargados de la matrícula en una universidad no están seguros de si deben admitir a un estudiante latinoamericano a cierto curso universitario. Pues bien, mediante la consulta de los programas de estudio que se conservan en los archivos es posible determinar la preparación académica del aspirante. (3) Un médico, profesor o arquitecto desea ejercer su profesión en la ciudad de Nueva York, pongamos por caso; la Oficina está en condiciones de ponerlo al cabo de las perspectivas que pudieran presentársele y de los requisitos que es necesario cumplir. (4) Un distinguido periodista y educador está a punto de embarcarse para Sud América; la Oficina la suministra no sólo datos sobre las instituciones que más le conviene visitar, sino también cartas de presentación para periodistas prominentes, rectores de universidad, etc.

Servicios como los señalados y otros muchos que resultaría prolijo enumerar se repiten a menudo en el curso de cada año y contribuyen a poner en contacto a muchos norteamericanos con sus colegas del Sur, trátase de educadores, hombres de ciencia, artistas, escritores, etc. Idénticos servicios se prestan en el caso de latinoamericanos de paso por los Estados Unidos, siempre que deseen aprovecharse de los servicios de la Unión Panamericana.

Un número cada vez mayor de jóvenes universitarios norteamericanos se dirigen a la Oficina solicitando datos bibliográficos y otras informaciones que les son indispensables para sus ensayos y memorias de prueba. Cuando se trata de estudiantes de alguna madurez intelectual se les pone en contacto con personas que están en situación de suministrarles datos que no encontrarían jamás en biblioteca alguna. He aquí uno que otro ejemplo: un estudiante postgraduado de la Universidad de Virginia fue presentado a la familia del eminente humanista mexicano don Justo Sierra; una joven que preparaba una tesis doctoral en la

de los profesores y estudiantes, con la finalidad de proporcionarles una formación integral. Asimismo, se debe tener en cuenta la importancia de la investigación científica y tecnológica, así como la necesidad de fomentar la creatividad y el espíritu emprendedor. En este sentido, se debe promover la participación activa de los estudiantes en proyectos de investigación y en actividades de extensión social. Además, se debe fortalecer la vinculación con el sector productivo, a través de la creación de alianzas estratégicas con empresas y organismos de la sociedad civil. Finalmente, se debe garantizar la calidad de la educación, mediante la implementación de estándares de excelencia y la evaluación continua de los procesos de enseñanza y aprendizaje.

Los datos obtenidos en el estudio muestran que la mayoría de los estudiantes perciben la educación superior como una inversión que les permitirá acceder a mejores oportunidades laborales y mejorar su calidad de vida. Sin embargo, también se identificó que una parte significativa de la población no tiene acceso a la educación superior debido a factores económicos y sociales. Por lo tanto, es necesario implementar políticas públicas que permitan reducir las barreras de acceso a la educación superior, especialmente para los grupos vulnerables. Una de las estrategias más efectivas es la creación de programas de becas y subsidios para estudiantes de bajos recursos. Asimismo, se debe promover la educación a distancia y la educación flexible, que permitan a las personas continuar sus estudios sin interrumpir sus actividades laborales o familiares. Otro aspecto importante es la mejora de la infraestructura educativa, incluyendo la construcción de nuevas aulas, laboratorios y bibliotecas, así como la actualización de los recursos tecnológicos. Finalmente, se debe fortalecer la formación docente, para garantizar que los profesores cuenten con los conocimientos y habilidades necesarios para impartir una educación de calidad.

En conclusión, la educación superior es un pilar fundamental para el desarrollo de un país. Sin embargo, su acceso y calidad deben ser garantizados para todos los ciudadanos. Para lograr esto, es necesario implementar políticas integrales que aborden tanto los aspectos económicos como los sociales de la educación. La inversión en educación superior no solo beneficia a los individuos, sino que también impulsa el crecimiento económico y el progreso social de la nación. Por lo tanto, es urgente que los gobiernos y la sociedad en su conjunto trabajen juntos para superar los desafíos que enfrenta la educación superior y asegurar un futuro prometedor para todas las generaciones.

Universidad de Stanford recibió idéntica ayuda en el caso de varios chilenos, autoridades en materia de legislación social, a quienes debía consultar; a un profesor que llevaba a cabo un estudio de las Tradiciones Peruanas de Ricardo Palma se le dieron facilidades para comunicarse con los hijos del gran escritor peruano, los cuales, de más está decirlo, le prestaron la mas gustosa colaboración. Servicios de índole personal como los citados carecen, es cierto, de elementos que pudiéramos llamar sensacionales, pero sí constituyen la base más sólida de las relaciones de carácter cultural. Nada permanente puede construirse cuando falta esa cordial amistad que surge espontánea de tales contactos.

La Oficina recibe de la América Latina innumerables solicitudes provenientes de educadores, funcionarios administrativos, estudiantes que proyectan pasar algún tiempo en los Estados Unidos o estudiar en algún otro país de América; autores que necesitan informaciones sobre los más variados temas o quieren hacer llegar sus libros a personas interesadas en sus mismas especialidades; niños de edad escolar impacientes por mantener correspondencia con amiguitos desconocidos de los Estados Unidos y otras repúblicas hermanas; artistas deseosos de exponer sus obras en este país, hombres de ciencia que desean canjear publicaciones, hacer identificar nuestras botánicas o zoológicas y hasta organizar expediciones.

Con el objeto de corresponder en lo posible a tales pedidos, la Oficina se esmera en mantener relaciones personales con un gran número de personas en los más diversos sectores de la vida intelectual, de cuya competencia y generosidad se vale cada vez que surge una necesidad de esta especie. A no ser por este arbitrio, sería del todo imposible satisfacer en forma debida el número cada vez mayor de solicitudes que llegan por cada correo.

La Oficina está asimismo relacionada con las comisiones nacionales de cooperación intelectual que se han fundado en varios países y ha tenido la satisfacción de que sus actividades hayan merecido elogiosos conceptos de parte de funcionarios públicos y de ciudadanos particulares de prominencia. Algunos gobiernos han reconocido la eficacia de la Oficina hasta el punto de confiarle comisiones de responsabilidad, tales como las siguientes: El Gobierno de Venezuela le encargó en 1937 que consiguiese cinco profesores de ramos científicos para sus universidades de reciente creación; el Gobierno de México, con anterioridad a la reorganización de sus escuelas vocacionales para mujeres, solicitó material relativo a los experimentos norteamericanos en la materia; el Gobierno de Nicaragua obtuvo por intermedio de la Oficina abundante información sobre métodos de educación física. No sería posible enumerar aquí, ni siquiera fragmentariamente, las peticiones de datos o ayuda en asuntos que abarcan desde la educación preescolar hasta la ciencia de preparar peritos molineros.

El interés demostrado por la Oficina en relación

con las artes y las letras de la América Latina le ha conquistado la simpatía de numerosos escritores y artistas latinoamericanos, quienes envían con regularidad ya libros o reproducciones de sus otras plásticas. A la vez mantienen informada a la Oficina de sus actividades y expresan libremente su opinión sobre asuntos de común interés. Esta amistad con hombres y mujeres que se hacen hasta cierto punto solidarios de las labores de la Oficina, constituye el mejor estímulo. Los artistas han respondido generosamente a las solicitudes de fotografías de sus obras y de datos biográficos que se utilizan en la organización de exposiciones en escuelas, universidades, bibliotecas, etc. Tales informaciones y material gráfico resultan sumamente útiles en la divulgación del arte latinoamericano en los Estados Unidos; pero han servido también para una finalidad más alta: en varias ocasiones, la importancia de hacer en los Estados Unidos una exposición de las obras originales de ciertos artistas latinoamericanos se determinó por medio del examen de las fotografías aludidas. El Instituto Carnegie, por ejemplo, hizo uso de ellas antes de extender a la Argentina, el Brasil y Chile las invitaciones del caso para que compitieran en la Exposición Internacional Carnegie de 1935.

Como se ha indicado anteriormente, la Oficina publica periódicamente una serie de folletos sobre la teoría y metodología de la educación a título de contribución al intercambio de ideas y experiencias en tan importante esfera. Dichos cuadernos son generalmente obra de prominentes pedagogos norteamericanos, aunque de vez en cuando suelen ser de pluma europea. Hasta la fecha se han publicado 108 opúsculos de impresión en importantes revistas pedagógicas latinoamericanas. Alternando con estos folletos, que aparecen cada dos meses en español y en portugués, se edita a mimeógrafo, también en ambos idiomas, una publicación intitulada LECTURA PARA MAESTROS, la cual contiene informaciones sobre el movimiento educativo en las Américas y discute sin mayores pretensiones aquellos asuntos técnicos que hoy por hoy preocupan al gremio. LECTURA PARA MAESTROS contribuye a relacionar entre sí a los maestros que se distinguen por su labor renovadora. Un elocuente ejemplo de la forma en que ha sido recibida lo constituye una carta de un notable educador cubano, autor de cuarenta y cinco libros, quien escribió diciendo que en los muchos años que lleva de maestro y autor nadie, fuera de la isla, había hecho un sólo comentario sobre su obra.

Otras publicaciones a mimeógrafo que edita la Oficina a manera de crónica cultural de las Américas son CORREO (en español), CORREIO (en portugués) y PANORAMA (en inglés). EDUCATIONAL TRENDS IN LATIN AMERICA (TENDENCIA EDUCATIVAS EN LA AMERICA LATINA), publicación semestral, resume el movimiento escolar y pedagógico en cada una de las repúblicas y está destinada para lectores norteamericanos interesados en los problemas de educación comparada. Además de las publicaciones arriba citadas, se preparan en la Oficina, año tras año, informes especiales sobre gran variedad de temas y se traducen artículos del inglés al español y portugués. Con esto se les brinda a los lectores de habla española y portuguesa la oportunidad de imponerse de los puntos de vista de algunos pensadores norteamericanos sobre problemas de la vida intelectual.

En el terreno de la bibliografía, se preparan en la Oficina, con sus correspondientes acotaciones, listas de libros y artículos sobre arte, literatura y educación, como asimismo guías especiales de lectura para estudiantes y maestros. Entre el elemento joven norteamericano han merecido una entusiasta recepción una larga lista de libros de tema latinoamericano escritos especialmente para niños y jóvenes y otra de publicaciones relativas a la vida y costumbres en la América Latina. Tres de los miembros del personal pertenecen al cuerpo de redacción del HANDBOOK OF LATIN AMERICAN STUDIES (Manual de Estudios Latinoamericanos) publicado anualmente por la Universidad de Harvard, teniendo a su cargo las secciones de artes plásticas, educación y poesía.

Es de lamentar que, debido a un escaso presupuesto, las publicaciones aludidas hayan de editarse, (excepción hecha de los folletos sobre educación) con los modestos recursos de un mimeógrafo, ya que buena parte del material es considerado de positivo interés, a juzgar por la continuas reproducciones que de él se hacen en las mejores revistas literarias y pedagógicas de la América Latina. Algunos artículos aparecidos en los trece primeros números de CORREO, pongamos por caso, han sido reproducidos en una treintena de revistas o periódicos latinoamericanos (entre ellos, UNIVERSIDAD DE MEXICO, ATENEA, REPERTORIO AMERICANO, NOSOTRAS, JORNAL DO BRASIL, CLARIDAD, REVISTA DE LAS INDIAS, para no nombrar sino algunos de los más conocidos). Un suplemento de CORREO, que contenía la traducción del discurso pronunciado por el presidente de la Universidad de Harvard con motivo del tercer centenario de esta última, ha sido reproducido en algunas de las principales revistas universitarias y literarias de América. La introducción del primer número de EDUCATIONAL TRENDS IN LATIN AMERICA ha aparecido, a su vez, en seis diferentes revistas pedagógicas de habla inglesa (entre ellas, el BULLETIN de la Oficina Internacional de Educación de Ginebra). Otro tanto puede decirse de LECTURA PARA MAESTROS. En cuanto a los cuadernos sobre temas pedagógicos, cada uno de ellos es reproducido en numerosas revistas. El ministro de instrucción de una república Centroamericana envió, en 1936, una circular a todos los funcionarios del país recomendándoles que instaran a los maestros a su cargo a familiarizarse con el contenido de dichas monografías. PANORAMA (en inglés) es considerado como un útil elemento de trabajo por muchos profesores norteamericanos de asuntos latinoamericanos, especialmente literatura, y es leído también por innumerables personas interesadas en la cultura de los pueblos que forman la América Latina.

El personal de la Oficina consiste de dos mexicanos, un brasileño, dos norteamericanos y un chileno. Es interesante dejar constancia de que todos los miembros latinoamericanos de la Oficina han recibido preparación universitaria sistemática en lo que se refiere a la América Latina, así como también en la especialidad a que cada cual se dedica. Es de felicitarse que todos ellos se mantengan en íntimo contacto con sus respectivos países y estén vinculados con otros latinoamericanos, tanto en los Estados Unidos como en los países del sur. Esto explica el hecho de que las la-

bores de la Oficina se efectúan sobre un plano de amistad y estén en todo momento libres de las restricciones que impondrían los formalismos protocolares. De este modo queda garantizada la libre expresión del pensamiento, lo cual es de suma importancia, pues mal puede desarrollarse el intercambio cultural a menos que ambas partes obren con igual franqueza y sentido de responsabilidad. Otra positiva ventaja de este método es que la Oficina no se siente maniatada en su labor, especialmente tratándose de la obtención de facilidades para estudiantes. A todos se les juzga tomando en cuenta solamente sus merecimientos personales, actuación académica y seriedad de propósito. Otro tanto puede afirmarse con respecto a todas las personas que desean valerse de los servicios de la Oficina.

Se ha dicho que la Oficina requiere la colaboración de personas activas en todos los sectores de la vida intelectual, en todas las repúblicas americanas. Para ello se ha formado una colección de más de 4.000 fichas individuales que facilita extraordinariamente el trabajo diario. El índice mencionado comprende las siguientes categorías: antropólogos, arqueólogos, arquitectos, economistas, educadores, ingenieros, ensayistas, geógrafos, historiadores, abogados, novelistas pintores, escultores, filólogos, poetas, psicólogos, hombres de ciencia y sociólogos.

En el año 1910 se efectuó un censo
de la población en todo el país y se
determinó que la población total era de
12,000,000 habitantes. De este total
se calculó que la población de la
zona de estudio era de 1,000,000
habitantes. Este cálculo se basó en
la proporción que existía entre la
población total y la población de la
zona de estudio en el año 1910.
Este cálculo se basó en la proporción
que existía entre la población total
y la población de la zona de estudio
en el año 1910.

En el año 1920 se efectuó un censo
de la población en todo el país y se
determinó que la población total era de
15,000,000 habitantes. De este total
se calculó que la población de la
zona de estudio era de 1,500,000
habitantes. Este cálculo se basó en
la proporción que existía entre la
población total y la población de la
zona de estudio en el año 1920.
Este cálculo se basó en la proporción
que existía entre la población total
y la población de la zona de estudio
en el año 1920.

cette copie: A. N. 11

ref: A. III - 4

C O P I E

The American National Committee
405 West 117th Street,
NEW YORK

4 JANV 1938 - 81.169

December 16, 1938

Dear Monsieur Bonnet,

I am happy to send you a package of the magazine THINK which was especially prepared at the request of the American National Committee on Intellectual Co-operation for the Lima and Santiago Conferences. I am sending you copies in both English and Spanish. We are making an extensive distribution of it in Latin-America and are happy to keep in mind, in this regard, the work of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation as a whole instead of merely keeping to the single problem of relations between the American countries.

Faithfully yours,

Signed: SHOTWELL

20712

The American National Committee
405 West 117th Street,
NEW YORK

NEW YORK - 61.182

December 18, 1956

Dear Monsieur Bonnet,

I am happy to send you a package of the massive TRIN
which was especially prepared at the request of the American
National Committee on Intellectual Co-operation for the Lima and
Santiago Conferences. I am sending you copies in both English
and Spanish. We are making an extensive distribution of it in
Latin-America and are happy to keep in mind, in this regard, the
work of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation as a whole
instead of merely keeping to the single problem of relations
between the American countries.

Very truly yours,

Signed: SHOTTELL

6 DEC 1938

A XL 11

Chère Mademoiselle,

M. Secrétan souffrant me charge d'accuser réception de votre lettre du 1er décembre ainsi que du document américain qui s'y trouvait annexé.

Il vous remercie de cet envoi et vous prie de croire à ses sentiments les meilleurs.

Princesse Gabrielle RADZIWIŁŁ
Secrétariat de la Société des Nations
GENÈVE

Conf. interamer. - - -

6 DEC 1938

Chère Mademoiselle,

M. Secrétan ne pouvant pas venir à la réception
de votre lettre du 1er décembre ainsi que du document
qui s'y trouvait annexé.
Il vous remercie de cet envoi et vous prie de croire
à ses sentiments les meilleurs.

Princesse Gabrielle HADZIMIR
Secrétaire de la Société des Nations
Geneve

A 81.11

6 DEC 1938

Adresse télégraphique: NATIONS GENEVE

SOCIETE DES NATIONS

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

DANS LA REPONSE PRIERE DE RAPPELER

PLEASE QUOTE REF. NO. IN REPLY

NO. 3D/33880/33880

NO.

Genève, le 1er décembre 1938.

Cher Monsieur Secrétan,

7 DEC 1938 ~ 080.708

Répondue 6-12-38

Veuillez trouver ci-joint une petite publication contenant le texte d'engagements internationaux adoptés par la Conférence inter-américaine pour le maintien de la paix.

Croyez, Cher Monsieur Secrétan, à mes sentiments les meilleurs.

Gabrielle Radzivil

INDEXE A :

*Radzivil
conf. inter. amér.*

Monsieur D. SECRETAN
Secrétaire général de l'Institut
international de coopération intellectuelle
2, rue de Montpensier
PARIS 1er

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

SOCIÉTÉ DES NATIONS

PLEASE PRINT IN BLOCK

PLEASE PRINT IN BLOCK

NO

NO

Geneva, 10 September 1925.

Dear Mr. Secretary,

Enclosed are 10 copies of the

document which I have the

honour to forward to you.

With very kind regards to all,

I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

Yours faithfully,

Charles de Meillon

Director of the League of Nations

Charles de Meillon

SECRET

10/9/25

RECEIVED
SECRETARY GENERAL
LEAGUE OF NATIONS
10/9/25

Adresse télégraphique: NATIONS GENÈVE

SOCIÉTÉ DES NATIONS

Dans toute communication portant
sur ce sujet prière de rappeler le
No. 50/23900/23412.
et d'adresser: M. le Secrétaire général
de la Société des Nations, Genève.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

In any further communication
on this subject please quote
No.
and address to: The Secretary-
General, League of Nations, Geneva.

Genève, le 9 Mai 1937.

F DEC 1938 - 080,652

Répondue

Monsieur le Directeur,

Je vous fais tenir, à toutes fins utiles,
copie d'une note rédigée dans notre section concernant
les diverses résolutions et conventions adoptées par la
Conférence Interaméricaine de Décembre 1936, touchant la
coopération intellectuelle.

Je saisis l'occasion pour vous assurer une
fois de plus, Monsieur le Directeur, de mes sentiments
de considération distinguée

INDEXÉ A :

Montenach
Conférences interaméricaines

Monsieur H. Bonnet
Institut International
de Coopération Intellectuelle
P A R I S

le Secrétaire de l'Organisation
de Coopération Intellectuelle.

Montenach

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

SOVIET DES NATIONS

to the League of Nations
in the subject of the
the
and address to the League
League of Nations, Geneva

to the League of Nations
in the subject of the
the
and address to the League
League of Nations, Geneva

Geneva, 1922

Geneva, 1922

Je vous prie de bien vouloir

recevoir ma lettre de félicitation

pour les diverses résolutions

adoptées par la Conférence internationale

de coopération intellectuelle.

Je suis très heureux

de vous en féliciter et de vous

remercier pour votre lettre

du 15 septembre 1922.

Je suis, très respectueusement,

votre dévoué,

Robert F. Howard

International Institute of Intellectual Cooperation

Geneva

1922

M. de MONTENACH.

Une étude même sommaire de la documentation concernant la Conférence Inter-américaine pour le maintien de la paix fait ressortir la grande importance que les Etats Américains attachent à l'oeuvre de la Coopération intellectuelle. Il conviendrait d'étudier de près comment l'Organisation de Coopération intellectuelle pourrait utiliser cet intérêt pour resserrer les liens entre les Républiques américaines et la Société des Nations, et c'est une question qu'il serait utile d'examiner au cours de la réunion des Commissions Nationales de Coopération intellectuelle au mois de juillet. Les points principaux que je relève dans la documentation actuellement à notre disposition sont les suivants :

1) Convention pour la promotion des relations culturelles.

L'Organisation de coopération intellectuelle étudie depuis 1931 la question des relations universitaires internationales, dont un des aspects est les échanges universitaires. L'Institut publie une liste annuelle des Cours de vacances en Europe et depuis 1935 un Bulletin trimestriel " L'étudiant à l'Etranger ", qui donne des informations concernant les déplacements internationaux caractéristiques de la vie estudiantine moderne. Le texte de la Convention votée à la Conférence de Buenos-Ayres devrait être inséré dans ce dernier Bulletin, et une étude faite des moyens de rendre ces publications utiles aux étudiants des Républiques américaines. La collaboration avec les organisations d'étudiants tient actuellement trop peu compte des relations à établir avec les étudiants des régions non-européennes.

L'étude soumise en 1936, à la C.I.C.I., sur les accords intellectuels bilatéraux, qui doit être complétée par une étude des résultats obtenus par ces accords (ratification et application dans les différents pays) est susceptible d'intéresser les Etats qui ont signé la Convention pour la promotion des relations culturelles.

2. Convention pour l'échange de publications.

La Convention préconise un service d'échange dans les bibliothèques des Etats contractants. Il serait intéressant de signaler à ces Etats les études faites par l'Organisation de coopération intellectuelle sur l'utilisation des bibliothèques (notamment la demande faite aux bibliothécaires de dresser pour leur pays respectifs une liste des collections d'ouvrages à bon marché, et la prière aux principales bibliothèques de dresser et de publier l'état de leurs collections de reproductions de fac-similés de manuscrits). La résolution de la C.I.C.I. concernant le maintien, dans les budgets gouvernementaux, des crédits affectés aux bibliothèques (1932) pourrait être signalée.

3. Convention concernant l'orientation pacifique de l'Instruction publique.

Cette Convention est intéressante comme étant en parfaite harmonie avec les efforts de l'Organisation de Coopération intellectuelle dans le même domaine, et comme prévoyant à l'Article 3 qu'un rapport sera envoyé annuellement à l'Institut international de Coopération intellectuelle sur les mesures prises pour donner effet à la Convention.

4. Convention concernant la circulation des films ayant un caractère éducatif ou de publicité.

La Convention semble fortement inspirée par la

The first part of the document is a letter from the Secretary of the
 Board of Directors to the Board of Directors. The letter is dated
 January 1, 1900, and is addressed to the Board of Directors.
 The letter is signed by the Secretary of the Board of Directors.
 The letter is dated January 1, 1900, and is addressed to the Board of Directors.
 The letter is signed by the Secretary of the Board of Directors.

Convention adoptée en 1933 par la Société des Nations, l'Article 2 étant presque identique avec l'Article 1 de la Convention de la Société des Nations, et les autres articles rappelant les stipulations de cette Convention.

5. Convention concernant les expositions artistiques.

Il est probable que les recommandations relatives aux expositions internationales d'art, et en général les travaux de l'Office international des Musées, intéresseront les signataires de cette Convention.

Parmi les résolutions adoptées par la Conférence il y en a également un certain nombre susceptibles de resserrer les liens entre le Continent américain et la Société des Nations, par la Coopération intellectuelle.

1. Commissions nationales de Coopération intellectuelle
Résolution IX.

La Conférence recommande la création de Commissions Nationales dans le but d'entrer en contact avec l'Institut International de Coopération intellectuelle.

2. Revision des manuels scolaires - Résolution XII.

La Conférence invite les Etats signataires à adhérer au projet de déclaration de la Société des Nations concernant la revision des manuels scolaires, et rappelle la résolution Casarès.

3. La Radiodiffusion et le Désarmement Moral - Résolution XIV.

La Conférence prie les Etats signataires de signer et de mettre en pratique la Convention de la Société des Nations concernant l'emploi de la radiodiffusion dans l'intérêt de la paix. Ses considérants rappellent ceux de la Convention de la Société des Nations.

4. Protection de la Propriété Intellectuelle - Résolution XXI.

La Conférence recommande de négocier un traité à cet effet sur les bases de la résolution adoptée en décembre 1933 par la septième Conférence Internationale des Etats Américains.

5. Collection américaine ethnographique et historique - Résolution LVII.

La Conférence invite les Gouvernements des Etats américains de donner leur appui à ce plan.

Les résolutions XIII (Spectacles publics et la paix) XV (La radiodiffusion dans l'intérêt de la paix), XVI (Les Conférences Pan-américaines et le Désarmement Moral), XVIII (Echange de documents concernant l'Organisation et la réglementation de l'éducation publique), ainsi que diverses résolutions se rapportant au resserrement des liens entre les Etats Américains (Résolutions XIX, XX, XXI, XXII, XXIII) traitent de questions du ressort de la Coopération intellectuelle. Le Secrétariat et l'Institut devraient en profiter pour discuter avec les différents délégués de l'Amérique latine, qui seront à Paris, pendant le mois de la Coopération intellectuelle, les possibilités de collaboration ouvertes par l'adoption de ces résolutions.

(s) Gabrielle Radziwil

le 6 avril 1937.

DE LA SECTION DE COOPERATION INTELECTUELLE DE GENEVE CONCERNANT
LES DIVERSES RESOLUTIONS ET CONVENTIONS ADOPTEES PAR LA CONFERENCE
INTERAMERICAINE DE DECEMBRE 1936.

Une étude même sommaire de la documentation concernant la Conférence Inter-américaine pour le maintien de la paix fait ressortir la grande importance que les Etats Américains attachent à l'oeuvre de la Coopération intellectuelle. Il conviendrait d'étudier de près comment l'Organisation de Coopération intellectuelle pourrait utiliser cet intérêt pour resserrer les liens entre les Républiques américaines et la Société des Nations, et c'est une question qu'il serait utile d'examiner au cours de la réunion des Commissiona nationales de coopération intellectuelle au mois de juillet. Les points principaux que je relève dans la documentation actuellement à notre disposition sont les suivants:

1) Convention pour la promotion des relations culturelles.

L'Organisation de coopération intellectuelle étudie depuis 1931 la question des relations universitaires internationales, dont un des aspects est les échanges universitaires l'Institut publie une liste annuelle des Cours de vacances en Europe et depuis 1935 un Bulletin trimestriel "L'étudiant à l'Etranger", qui donne des informations concernant les déplacements internationaux caractéristiques de la vie estudiantine moderne. Le texte de la Convention votée à la Conférence de Buenos-Ayres devrait être inséré dans ce dernier Bulletin, et une étude faite des moyens de rendre ces publications utiles aux étudiants des Républiques américaines. La collaboration avec les organisations d'étudiants tient actuellement trop peu compte des relations à établir avec les étudiants des régions non-européennes.

L'étude soumise en 1936, à la C.I.C.I. sur les accords intellectuels bilatéraux, qui doit être complétée par une étude des résultats obtenus par ces accords (ratification et application dans

1. La Commission de l'Environnement
 2. La Commission de l'Environnement
 3. La Commission de l'Environnement

La Commission de l'Environnement a été créée en 1970, à la suite de la décision du Conseil de l'Europe, prise à la demande du Royaume-Uni, de constituer une commission chargée d'étudier les problèmes de l'environnement. Elle a pour mission de promouvoir la coopération entre les gouvernements des pays membres en matière d'environnement, de faire connaître les problèmes de l'environnement au public, de promouvoir la recherche scientifique et technique dans ce domaine, et de faire pression sur les gouvernements pour qu'ils prennent des mesures efficaces pour protéger l'environnement.

Les activités :

1) Commission de l'Environnement

La Commission de l'Environnement a été créée en 1970, à la suite de la décision du Conseil de l'Europe, prise à la demande du Royaume-Uni, de constituer une commission chargée d'étudier les problèmes de l'environnement. Elle a pour mission de promouvoir la coopération entre les gouvernements des pays membres en matière d'environnement, de faire connaître les problèmes de l'environnement au public, de promouvoir la recherche scientifique et technique dans ce domaine, et de faire pression sur les gouvernements pour qu'ils prennent des mesures efficaces pour protéger l'environnement.

les différents pays) est susceptible d'intéresser les Etats qui ont signé la Convention pour la promotion des relations culturelles.

2. Convention pour l'échange de publications.

La Convention préconise un service d'échange dans les bibliothèques des Etats contractants. Il serait intéressant de signaler à ces Etats les études faites par l'Organisation de coopération intellectuelle sur l'utilisation des bibliothèques (notamment la demande faite aux bibliothécaires de dresser pour leur pays respectifs une liste des collections d'ouvrages à bon marché, et la prière aux principales bibliothèques de dresser et de publier l'état de leurs collections de reproductions de fac-similés de manuscrits). La résolution de la C.I.C.I. concernant le maintien, dans les budgets gouvernementaux, des crédits affectés aux bibliothèques (1932) pourrait être signalée.

3. Convention concernant l'orientation pacifique de l'Instruction publique.

Cette Convention est intéressante comme étant en parfaite harmonie avec les efforts de l'Organisation de Coopération intellectuelle dans le même domaine, et comme prévoyant à l'Article 3 qu'un rapport sera envoyé annuellement à l'Institut international de Coopération intellectuelle sur les mesures prises pour donner effet à la Convention.

4. Convention concernant la circulation des films ayant un caractère éducatif ou de publicité.

La Convention semble fortement inspirée par la Convention adoptée en 1933 par la Société des Nations, l'Article 2 étant presque identique avec l'Article 1 de la Convention de la Société des Nations et les autres articles rappelant les stipulations de cette Convention.

5. Convention concernant les expositions artistiques.

Il est probable que les recommandations relatives aux expositions internationales d'art, et en général les travaux de

les dispositions (2) des articles 1 et 2 de la Convention.

Il est recommandé que les dispositions de la Convention

2. Convention pour l'abolition de l'esclavage.

La Convention pour l'abolition de l'esclavage a été

adoptée par l'Assemblée générale de l'Organisation des Nations

unies le 20 décembre 1948, sous le patronage de l'Assemblée

générale de l'Organisation des Nations unies, sous

la présidence de M. l'abbé Pierre, évêque de Metz, et

présentée par M. l'abbé Pierre, évêque de Metz, et

par M. l'abbé Pierre, évêque de Metz, et

par M. l'abbé Pierre, évêque de Metz, et

par M. l'abbé Pierre, évêque de Metz, et

par M. l'abbé Pierre, évêque de Metz, et

par M. l'abbé Pierre, évêque de Metz, et

3. Convention pour l'abolition de l'esclavage.

Article 1.

La Convention pour l'abolition de l'esclavage a été

adoptée par l'Assemblée générale de l'Organisation des Nations

unies le 20 décembre 1948, sous le patronage de l'Assemblée

générale de l'Organisation des Nations unies, sous

la présidence de M. l'abbé Pierre, évêque de Metz, et

présentée par M. l'abbé Pierre, évêque de Metz, et

4. Convention pour l'abolition de l'esclavage.

Article 1.

La Convention pour l'abolition de l'esclavage a été

adoptée par l'Assemblée générale de l'Organisation des Nations

unies le 20 décembre 1948, sous le patronage de l'Assemblée

générale de l'Organisation des Nations unies, sous

5. Convention pour l'abolition de l'esclavage.

Article 1.

La Convention pour l'abolition de l'esclavage a été

l'Office international des Musées, intéresseront les signataires de cette Convention.

Parmi les résolutions adoptées par la Conférence, il y en a également un certain nombre susceptibles de resserrer les liens entre le Continent américain et la Société des Nations, par la Coopération intellectuelle.

1. Commissions nationales de coopération intellectuelle

Resolution IX.

La Conférence recommande la création de Commissions nationales dans le but d'entrer en contact avec l'Institut international de coopération intellectuelle.

2. Revision des manuels scolaires - Resolution XII.

La Conférence invite les Etats signataires à adhérer au projet de déclaration de la Société des Nations concernant la révision des manuels scolaires, et rappelle la résolution Casarès.

3. La Radiodiffusion et le Désarmement Moral - Résolution XIV.

La Conférence prie les Etats signataires de signer et de mettre en pratique la Convention de la Société des Nations concernant l'emploi de la radiodiffusion dans l'intérêt de la paix. Ses considérants rappellent ceux de la Convention de la Société des Nations.

4. Protection de la Propriété intellectuelle - Résolution XXI.

La Conférence recommande de négocier un traité à cet effet sur les bases de la résolution adoptée en décembre 1933 par la septième Conférence internationale des Etats américains.

5. Collection américaine ethnographique et historique - Résolution LVII

La Conférence invite les Gouvernements des Etats américains de donner leur appui à ce plan.

Les résolutions XIII (Spectacles publics et la paix) XV (La radiodiffusion dans l'intérêt de la paix), XVI (Les Conférences

1. Einleitung

2. Ziele und Aufgaben

3. Organisation

4. Arbeitsweise

5. Ergebnisse

6. Schlussfolgerungen

7. Anhang

8. Literaturverzeichnis

9. Index

10. Abkürzungen

11. Tabellen

12. Diagramme

13. Formulare

14. Verzeichnis der Abbildungen

15. Verzeichnis der Tabellen

16. Verzeichnis der Diagramme

17. Verzeichnis der Formulare

18. Verzeichnis der Abbildungen

Pan-américaines et le Désarmement Moral) XVIII (Echanges de documents concernant l'Organisation et la réglementation de l'éducation publique), ainsi que diverses résolutions se rapportant aux resserrement des liens entre les Etats Américains (Résolutions XIX, XX, XXI, XXII, XXIII) traitent de questions du ressort de la Coopération intellectuelle. Le Secrétariat et l'Institut devraient en profiter pour discuter avec les différents délégués de l'Amérique latine, qui seront à Paris, pendant le mois de la Coopération intellectuelle, les possibilités de collaboration ouvertes par l'adoption de ces résolutions.

1. The Commission on the Status of Women (CSW) was established in 1946 as a subsidiary body of the United Nations. Its mandate is to promote gender equality and the empowerment of women. The CSW has been instrumental in the development of international instruments, such as the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), and in the adoption of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action in 1995. The CSW has also been a key player in the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly Goal 5, which focuses on gender equality.

2. The CSW has a long history of working on a wide range of issues, including reproductive rights, violence against women, and women's participation in decision-making. It has held numerous sessions and conferences, bringing together experts from around the world to discuss and address the challenges facing women. The CSW has also been a strong advocate for the rights of women in conflict and post-conflict situations, as well as for the rights of indigenous women.

3. The CSW has a strong network of partners, including governments, civil society organizations, and the private sector. It has been instrumental in the development of national action plans and policies on gender equality. The CSW has also been a key player in the implementation of the SDGs, particularly Goal 5, which focuses on gender equality.

4. The CSW has a strong commitment to the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of women. It has been instrumental in the development of international instruments, such as the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), and in the adoption of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action in 1995. The CSW has also been a key player in the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly Goal 5, which focuses on gender equality.



-8 DEC 1936

DS/RS

451 11

Cher Monsieur de Alba,

J'ai été particulièrement heureux de recevoir votre lettre du 23 novembre et je vous en remercie bien vivement; la nouvelle de votre nomination à l'Union panaméricaine me cause le plus grand plaisir et je vous adresse mes plus chaleureuses félicitations.

Je connais et apprécie à sa valeur le travail déjà fourni par l'Union et je souhaite, comme vous-même, que des relations régulières et fructueuses s'établissent entre nos deux Institutions pour le plus grand bien de la Coopération internationale; la collaboration que nous avons eue avec vous quand vous étiez en Europe et dont nous avons tous gardé ici le meilleur souvenir, nous apparaît comme une sûre garantie à cet égard.

Je vous fais envoyer plusieurs exemplaires du catalogue de nos publications et vous prie de vouloir bien m'indiquer celles d'entre elles que vous souhaiteriez recevoir.

Je joins à ce premier envoi quelques exemplaires de notre plan de travail pour 1937.

Pour les publications futures, je crois que le plus pratique est que je vous en fasse le service automatique.

De mon côté, je tiendrais beaucoup à recevoir les publications périodiques ou autres qu'édite l'Union panaméricaine et je vous serais très reconnaissant s'il vous était possible de les envoyer régulièrement à l'Institut.

INDENTE

Alba
Union pan-
américaine

Monsieur Pedro de Alba
Directeur de l'Institut
Union Panaméricaine
WASHINGTON D.C.

8DEC1938

Mes collaborateurs, et M. Secrétan en particulier, se joignent à moi pour vous envoyer leurs félicitations et leur cordial souvenir.

Veillez agréer, Cher Monsieur de Alba, l'assurance de mes sentiments les plus cordiaux et dévoués.

Le Directeur:

Monsieur Pedro de ALBA
Director General Interino
UNION PANAMERICANA
WASHINGTON D.C.

LA UNIÓN PANAMERICANA
ES UNA INSTITUCIÓN INTERNACIONAL
SOSTENIDA POR LAS 21 REPUBLICAS
AMERICANAS, REGIDA POR UN CONSEJO
DIRECTIVO COMPUESTO DEL SECRE-
TARIO DE ESTADO DE LOS ESTADOS
UNIDOS Y DE LOS REPRESENTANTES
DIPLOMATICOS EN WASHINGTON DE
LAS OTRAS NACIONES AMERICANAS.
LA ADMINISTRAN UN DIRECTOR
GENERAL Y UN SUBDIRECTOR, ELE-
GIDOS POR DICHO CONSEJO Y
AUXILIADOS POR UN PERSONAL DE
ESTADISTICOS, RECOPIADORES,
PERITOS MERCANTILES, TRADUCTORES,
REDACTORES, BIBLIOTECARIOS Y
ESCRIBIENTES, Y SE CONSAGRA AL
DESARROLLO DEL COMERCIO, LAS
RELACIONES AMISTOSAS Y UN MEJOR
CONOCIMIENTO MUTUO DE TODAS LAS
REPUBLICAS AMERICANAS.

UNIÓN PANAMERICANA



ARGENTINA	GUATEMALA
BOLIVIA	HAITI
BRASIL	HONDURAS
COLOMBIA	MÉXICO
COSTA RICA	NICARAGUA
CUBA	PANAMÁ
CHILE	PARAGUAY
ECUADOR	PERÚ
EL SALVADOR	REPÚBLICA DOMINICANA
ESTADOS UNIDOS	URUGUAY
	VENEZUELA

23 de noviembre de 1936.

25 NOV 1936 - 066,047

Répondre 7/12/36

Mi muy querido Monsieur Bonnet:

Me considero muy honrado al dirigirle estas letras con mis recuerdos afectuosos. Nunca olvido la acogida amplia y generosa que usted me dispensó en ese Instituto cuando estuve Comisionado en él por mi país. También tengo muy presente la labor eficaz, comprensiva y múltiple que sé tiene emprendida en los diversos departamentos de esa noble institución.

Me satisface comunicarle que he sido nombrado Subdirector de la Unión Panamericana en virtud de la propuesta que hizo a mi favor el Gobierno de México y de la benevolencia de la mayoría de los Representantes de las Repúblicas Americanas que integran el Consejo Directivo de esta institución. Aquí tenemos algunas Secciones que persiguen tendencias similares a las que ustedes propagan a través de la Sociedad de las Naciones.

Me gustaría estar en comunicación frecuente con usted y recibir las publicaciones de los diversos departamentos que tiene organizados, ya que allí podríamos encontrar material para nuestras publicaciones o para nuestra propaganda. Si tienen todavía algunos ejemplares de los folletos publicados sobre la desocupación de los intelectuales, músicos, pintores, maestros, le agradecería ordenara se me remitieran algunos, pues quiero tomar de ellos ciertos datos.

Le agradezco de antemano la atención que se sirva dispensar a estas letras y con saludos cordiales para todos sus colaboradores, me ofrezco a sus órdenes como su amigo que mucho lo distingue y aprecia.

Señor Henri Bonnet,
Director del Instituto de Cooperación
Intelectual de la Sociedad de las Naciones,
Rue de Montpensier,
Palais Royal,
París, Francia.

Pedro de Alba
Director General Interino

Alba
PanAm. v. m.

M. Bonnet
M. Castelli

M. Bonnet
alt. carta al m. p. m.
en favor de la cooperación
entre las repúblicas americanas
por el m. p. m. de la
comunidad de la P. de Alba
reunión de los

INDEXE A :



C'est un grand honneur pour moi de vous adresser cette lettre accompagnée de mon souvenir affectueux. Je n'oublie pas l'accueil si large et si généreux que vous m'avez fait à l'Institut lorsque j'étais près de lui le délégué de mon pays.

J'ai aussi présent à l'esprit le travail efficace, compréhensif et intense que votre noble institution a entreprise dans diverses branches.

Il m'est agréable de vous faire savoir que j'ai été nommé sous Directeur de l'Union pan-américaine en vertu de la proposition qu'a fait en ma faveur le Gouvernement de Mexico et de la bienveillance de la plupart des représentants des Républiques américaines qui composent le Conseil de Direction de cette Institution.

Nous possédons ici quelques sections qui poursuivent des buts semblables à ceux que vous poursuivez au sein de la Société des Nations.

Il me serait agréable d'avoir avec vous des rapports fréquents et de recevoir les publications des divers départements que vous avez organisés; elles nous fourniraient des matériaux pour nos publications et pour notre propagande.

Si vous possédez quelques exemplaires des fascicules publiés sur le Chômage des intellectuels, des musiciens, des peintres, professeurs, je vous serais très reconnaissant de bien vouloir m'en faire envoyer quelques-uns désirant y puiser certains renseignements.

Je vous remercie à l'avance de l'attention que vous voudrez bien accorder à ma lettre et avec mes salutations cordiales pour vos collaborateurs (salutations extrêmement chaleureuses)

C'est un grand honneur pour moi de vous adresser

cette lettre accompagnée de mon humble témoignage de sympathie. Je m'excuse

par l'absence de faire et de vous dire que vous n'avez rien à

l'Institut lorsque j'étais près de lui en attendant de mon pays.

Il est aussi grand à l'égard de la science et de la culture.

Comme il est et dans la vie de la nation et de la culture.

Il est aussi grand et dans la vie de la nation et de la culture.

Il est aussi grand et dans la vie de la nation et de la culture.

Il est aussi grand et dans la vie de la nation et de la culture.

Il est aussi grand et dans la vie de la nation et de la culture.

Il est aussi grand et dans la vie de la nation et de la culture.

Il est aussi grand et dans la vie de la nation et de la culture.

Il est aussi grand et dans la vie de la nation et de la culture.

Il est aussi grand et dans la vie de la nation et de la culture.

Il est aussi grand et dans la vie de la nation et de la culture.

Il est aussi grand et dans la vie de la nation et de la culture.

Il est aussi grand et dans la vie de la nation et de la culture.

Il est aussi grand et dans la vie de la nation et de la culture.

Il est aussi grand et dans la vie de la nation et de la culture.

Il est aussi grand et dans la vie de la nation et de la culture.

Il est aussi grand et dans la vie de la nation et de la culture.

Il est aussi grand et dans la vie de la nation et de la culture.

Il est aussi grand et dans la vie de la nation et de la culture.

Il est aussi grand et dans la vie de la nation et de la culture.

Il est aussi grand et dans la vie de la nation et de la culture.

Il est aussi grand et dans la vie de la nation et de la culture.

Il est aussi grand et dans la vie de la nation et de la culture.

Il est aussi grand et dans la vie de la nation et de la culture.

L. S. ROWE

DIRECTOR GENERAL

E. GIL BORGES

ASSISTANT DIRECTOR

A. 11

PAN AMERICAN UNION

IS THE INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION MAINTAINED BY THE TWENTY-ONE AMERICAN REPUBLICS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF GOOD UNDERSTANDING, FRIENDLY INTERCOURSE, COMMERCE AND PEACE AMONG THEM; CONTROLLED BY A GOVERNING BOARD COMPOSED OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE OF THE UNITED STATES AND THE DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIVES IN WASHINGTON OF THE OTHER REPUBLICS; ADMINISTERED BY A DIRECTOR GENERAL AND ASSISTANT DIRECTOR, CHOSEN BY THIS BOARD AND ASSISTED BY A STAFF OF INTERNATIONAL EXPERTS, STATISTICIANS, EDITORS, COMPILERS, TRANSLATORS AND LIBRARIANS.

PAN AMERICAN UNION



WASHINGTON, D. C., U. S. A.

January 8, 1935.

ARGENTINA	HAITI
BOLIVIA	HONDURAS
BRAZIL	MEXICO
CHILE	NICARAGUA
COLOMBIA	PANAMA
COSTA RICA	PARAGUAY
CUBA	PERU
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	SALVADOR
ECUADOR	UNITED STATES
GUATEMALA	URUGUAY
	VENEZUELA

19 JANV 1935 - 05 09
Répondre J.R.

Dear Dr. Rothbarth:

Miss Brainerd has referred to me your letter of December 19th in which you inquire whether we have yet received the English proceedings of the Committee of the Montivedeo Conference that considered the subject of history teaching. In reply I regret to say that the proceedings of that committee have not yet been received in English.

Most sincerely yours,

William Manger
William Manger,
Counselor.

Dr. Margarete Rothbarth,
International Institute of
Intellectual Cooperation,
2, Rue de Montpensier (Palais-Royal)
Paris (I), France.

WM/cr.

INDEXÉ A :

Pan American Union





19 DEC 1951

MR/KM

Axi. 11

Dear Miss Brainerd,

You were kind enough to send me some time ago a copy in Spanish of the Proceedings of the Committee at the Montevideo Conference in which the Convention regarding th History Teaching was treated. If these Proceedings have since appeared in English you would oblige me very much by sending them to me, as I have great difficulty with the Spanish text.

Thanking you very much in advance,

Believe me,

Yours sincerely,

(Dr. Margarete Rothbarth)

Miss Heloise Brainerd,
Chief of the Division of Intellectual
Co-operation of the Pan American Union,
17th Street & Constitution Avenue,
WASHINGTON, D.C.

INDEXE A:

Brainerd
Pan American
Union

My dear Sir,

Dear Sir,

You were kind enough to send me some time ago a
copy in English of the proceedings of the Committee of the
International Conference in which the Convention regarding the
History section was treated. It has been forwarded to the
proper authorities in England and will be sent to you as soon as
it is received. As I have great difficulty with the English text,
I thank you very much in advance.

Believe me,

Yours sincerely,

(Dr. Augustus John)

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES
COLLECTION OF THE
MANUSCRIPTS OF THE
HISTORICAL SOCIETY
OF THE CITY OF LONDON
LONDON, E.C. 4



19 DEC 1934

DS/RS

AXI 11

L'Institut International de coopération intellectuelle présente ses compliments les meilleurs à Monsieur L.S. ROWE, Directeur général de "Pan American Union" et le remercie de son aimable envoi des procès-verbaux des Comités 1, 2 et 3 de la Septième conférence panaméricaine.

Cette documentation présente pour l'Institut le plus vif intérêt.

Cet Institut saisit cette occasion pour renouveler à M. L.S. ROWE les assurances de sa haute considération.

Monsieur L.S. ROWE
Directeur général de "Pan American Union"
Washington D.C.

INDEXED

Rowe
Pan Amer. Union

Sub. env. à

L'1161

译区表

L. S. ROWE

DIRECTOR GENERAL

PAN AMERICAN UNION

A. VI 11
E. GIL BORGES

ASSISTANT DIRECTOR



~~19 DEC 1934~~

WASHINGTON, D. C.

13 DEC 1934 ~ 053,448

Répondue 19/12/34

L. S. Rowe takes pleasure in sending to you herewith a copy of the document containing the Minutes of the First, Second and Eighth Committees of the Seventh International Conference of American States.

As additional reports of the Conference are received the Pan American Union will be pleased to send them to you.

November 16, 1934.

INDEXÉ A :

Pan Am. Union
Rowe
Jull. sur a l'1100.

1914-1915

The American Union has been organized for the purpose of promoting the interests of the American people and of the world.

1914

The American Union has been organized for the purpose of promoting the interests of the American people and of the world.

November 12, 1914

20 OCT 1934

MR/KM

orig AFI. 11

copy HFI. 29

Dear Miss Brainerd,

I thank you very much for having sent me so quickly the documentation I wanted. The Final Act of the Seventh Pan American Conference is just the thing I needed most, and I am really very grateful to have it now. All the other documents are very useful to me too. Of course, I have difficulty with the Spanish language, but there are colleagues in the house who will help me with reading it. I only tell you this so that if a document exists in English and in Spanish you will know that I should always prefer to have the English version.

The text of the convention between Argentina and Brazil has already been published by me in "Coopération intellectuelle", Nos. 34-35, p. 644, but I am very glad that you realized at once what kind of document is of most interest to me.

I am sending you, under separate cover, "School Text-Book Revision and International Understanding"; I regret very much that you have not received it earlier. You will find that it contains very little concerning the Latin American States. I have found now some interesting documentation in an article by Raul d'Eça entitled "The Convention on the Teaching of History Signed at the Seventh Pan American Conference", published by "World Affairs", Vol. 97, No. 2, June, 1934.

If you have other news available I shall be very pleased to get it as I am publishing regularly in the Institute's Bulletin "Coopération Intellectuelle" news concerning school text-book revision and the teaching of history. I am sending you the last number of this Bulletin, where you will find specimens of the news which I publish.

Thanking you once more very much for your valuable co-operation,

I am,

Yours sincerely,

Miss Heloise Brainerd
Chief of the Division of
Intellectual Co-operation
Pan American Union
17th Street and Constitution Avenue
WASHINGTON, D.C.

(Dr. Margarete Rothbarth)

*Brainerd
Pan Amer.
Union
School Text*

74-
100-100000
Dear Sir:

I have very much enjoyed reading your letter of the 10th inst. and the accompanying material. The letter, of course, is very good and I have no doubt that it will be of great value to you. I have also been very much interested in the material which you have sent me. I have been particularly interested in the material which you have sent me regarding the "Soviet Union". I have been particularly interested in the material which you have sent me regarding the "Soviet Union". I have been particularly interested in the material which you have sent me regarding the "Soviet Union".

The text of the letter is very good and I have no doubt that it will be of great value to you. I have also been very much interested in the material which you have sent me. I have been particularly interested in the material which you have sent me regarding the "Soviet Union". I have been particularly interested in the material which you have sent me regarding the "Soviet Union". I have been particularly interested in the material which you have sent me regarding the "Soviet Union".

I am sure that you will find the material which I have sent you very interesting and of great value. I have been particularly interested in the material which you have sent me regarding the "Soviet Union". I have been particularly interested in the material which you have sent me regarding the "Soviet Union". I have been particularly interested in the material which you have sent me regarding the "Soviet Union".

I have been particularly interested in the material which you have sent me regarding the "Soviet Union". I have been particularly interested in the material which you have sent me regarding the "Soviet Union". I have been particularly interested in the material which you have sent me regarding the "Soviet Union". I have been particularly interested in the material which you have sent me regarding the "Soviet Union". I have been particularly interested in the material which you have sent me regarding the "Soviet Union".

Very truly yours,
[Signature]

Yours sincerely,

Enclosed herewith is a copy of the letter of the 10th inst. and the accompanying material. I have been particularly interested in the material which you have sent me regarding the "Soviet Union". I have been particularly interested in the material which you have sent me regarding the "Soviet Union". I have been particularly interested in the material which you have sent me regarding the "Soviet Union".

L. S. ROWE
DIRECTOR GENERAL

orig. H.F. 11
E. GIL BORGES
Asst. H.F. 29
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR

THE PAN AMERICAN UNION
IS AN INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION
MAINTAINED BY THE TWENTY-ONE
AMERICAN REPUBLICS FOR THE DE-
VELOPMENT OF GOOD UNDERSTANDING,
FRIENDLY INTERCOURSE, COMMERCE
AND PEACE AMONG THEM; CONTROLLED
BY A GOVERNING BOARD COMPOSED
OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE OF THE
UNITED STATES AND THE DIPLOMATIC
REPRESENTATIVES IN WASHINGTON OF
THE OTHER REPUBLICS; ADMINISTERED
BY A DIRECTOR GENERAL AND ASSIS-
TANT DIRECTOR, CHOSEN BY THIS BOARD
AND ASSISTED BY A STAFF OF INTER-
NATIONAL EXPERTS, STATISTICIANS,
EDITORS, COMPILERS, TRANSLATORS
AND LIBRARIANS.

PAN AMERICAN UNION



WASHINGTON, D. C., U. S. A.

October 5, 1934

ARGENTINA	HAITI
BOLIVIA	HONDURAS
BRAZIL	MEXICO
CHILE	NICARAGUA
COLOMBIA	PANAMA
COSTA RICA	PARAGUAY
CUBA	PERU
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	SALVADOR
ECUADOR	UNITED STATES
GUATEMALA	URUGUAY
	VENEZUELA

22 OCT 1934 - 152 189
Répondue 20 OCT 1934

My dear Dr. Rothbarth:

In reply to your letter of September 21,
I am very glad to send you under separate cover the
definitive edition of the Final Act of the Seventh Pan
American Conference. So far we have received the pro-
ceedings of committees 3, 4, and 9 only, and as these
do not deal with the subjects in which you are interested,
I am not sending you copies. I am, however, sending you
the issues of the "Diario de la Conferencia" in which
appears the discussion relating to bibliography and the
convention on history; we do not have these in English.
Two other documents, relating to the Inter-American Con-
ference on Bibliography, are also included.

In addition, I send a copy of our Bulletin for
January 1934, in which you will find, on page 49, the
text of the convention between Argentina and Brazil on
the revision of history and geography texts. The Decree
of June 13, published in the Brazilian "Diario Oficial",
for June 26, promulgates this convention between the two
countries.

I do not find any copy of the Institute's pub-
lication on the revision of school textbooks, which you
state was sent to me a year ago. I should like very much
to have one and would appreciate your sending me another
copy. I shall be glad to receive anything you may issue
along this line and we are happy to cooperate with you in
sending information from this end.

Sincerely yours,

Heloise Brainerd
Heloise Brainerd, Chief

Division of Intellectual Cooperation

Dr. Margarete Rothbarth
Institut International de
Coopération Intellectuelle
2, Rue de Montpensier
Paris, France

Brainerd
Shost. T. K. Brainerd
San Amador
Union

Dear Mr. [Name]



October 10, 1954

Dear Mr. [Name]:

I am in a very difficult position at the moment. I am very glad to hear that you are well and hope that you are enjoying your trip. I am very sorry to hear that you are having trouble with your car. I am sure that you will be able to get it fixed soon. I am very sorry to hear that you are having trouble with your car. I am sure that you will be able to get it fixed soon. I am very sorry to hear that you are having trouble with your car. I am sure that you will be able to get it fixed soon.

In addition, I have a copy of the [document] that I have been working on. I am sure that you will find it interesting. I am very sorry to hear that you are having trouble with your car. I am sure that you will be able to get it fixed soon. I am very sorry to hear that you are having trouble with your car. I am sure that you will be able to get it fixed soon.

I am very glad to hear that you are well and hope that you are enjoying your trip. I am very sorry to hear that you are having trouble with your car. I am sure that you will be able to get it fixed soon. I am very sorry to hear that you are having trouble with your car. I am sure that you will be able to get it fixed soon.

I am very glad to hear that you are well and hope that you are enjoying your trip. I am very sorry to hear that you are having trouble with your car. I am sure that you will be able to get it fixed soon. I am very sorry to hear that you are having trouble with your car. I am sure that you will be able to get it fixed soon.



21 SEP 1934

MR/KM

HE 11

Dear Miss Brainerd,

You would render me a very great service by procuring for me some documentation on the Seventh Pan American Conference, held at Montevideo in December 1933. I am especially interested in anything concerning the teaching of history and bibliographies. I see from the few documents which we have here that a Convention was passed on the teaching of history. I am interested just as much in the meetings at which this Convention was discussed as in the final result.

You know that I compiled the Institute's publication on the Revision of School Text-Books which I sent you a year ago. If it did not reach you please tell me and you shall have a copy at once. I am also preparing the section on the Revision of School Text-Books and the Teaching of History in the Bulletin "La Coopération Intellectuelle" for which I need this documentation very much.

On the other hand, I am just preparing an International Guide to Sources of Documentary Information. Therefore, I am very much interested in all that concerns the Montevideo resolutions I 2, II 14, III 3 and IV 5. Please do not fail to let me have all documentation concerning the future Havana meeting of the Pan American bibliographers.

May I add that I continue to be interested in everything concerning the Pan American Institute of Intellectual Co-operation.

As I don't read Spanish please let me have all this material in English.

Thanking you in advance for all your help which I appreciate very much,

I am

Yours truly,

Miss Brainerd,
Secretary,
Pan American Union,
17th Street and Constitution Avenue,
WASHINGTON, D.C.

(Dr. Margarete Rothbarth)

L. S. ROWE
DIRECTOR GENERAL

A. XI. 11
E. GIL BORGES
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR



PAN AMERICAN UNION
INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION
MAINTAINED BY THE TWENTY-ONE
AMERICAN REPUBLICS FOR THE DE-
VELOPMENT OF GOOD UNDERSTANDING,
FRIENDLY INTERCOURSE, COMMERCE
AND PEACE AMONG THEM; CONTROLLED
BY A GOVERNING BOARD COMPOSED
OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE OF THE
UNITED STATES AND THE DIPLOMATIC
REPRESENTATIVES IN WASHINGTON OF
THE OTHER REPUBLICS; ADMINISTERED
BY A DIRECTOR GENERAL AND ASSIST-
ANT DIRECTOR, CHOSEN BY THIS BOARD
AND ASSISTED BY A STAFF OF INTER-
NATIONAL EXPERTS, STATISTICIANS,
EDITORS, COMPILERS, TRANSLATORS
AND LIBRARIANS.

PAN AMERICAN UNION



WASHINGTON, D. C., U. S. A.

August 7, 1934

ARGENTINA	HAITI
BOLIVIA	HONDURAS
BRAZIL	MEXICO
CHILE	NICARAGUA
COLOMBIA	PANAMA
COSTA RICA	PARAGUAY
CUBA	PERU
DOMINICAN	SALVADOR
REPUBLIC	UNITED STATES
ECUADOR	URUGUAY
GUATEMALA	VENEZUELA

-3 SEPT 1934 - 051512

Répondre *W.*

My dear Sir:

Please accept my sincere thanks for your
letter enclosing the desired information regard-
ing the national committees for intellectual co-
operation which are at present functioning in the
Latin American countries.

With appreciation of your prompt attention
to my request, I am

Very sincerely yours,

Heloise Brainerd

Heloise Brainerd, Chief
Division of Intellectual Cooperation

INDEXE A :

Brainerd
P.A.V.

The Director General
International Institute of
Intellectual Cooperation
League of Nations
2, rue de Montpensier
Palais Royal, Paris 1

1884 - 1885

Summary

During the year 1884-1885 the
Department of the Interior has
been engaged in a series of
investigations into the
condition of the public lands.

The first of these investigations
was conducted by the
Commissioner of the General Land Office
in the month of January.

The second investigation was
conducted by the
Commissioner of the General Land Office
in the month of February.

The third investigation was
conducted by the
Commissioner of the General Land Office
in the month of March.

The fourth investigation was
conducted by the
Commissioner of the General Land Office
in the month of April.
The fifth investigation was
conducted by the
Commissioner of the General Land Office
in the month of May.



24 JUNE 1934

JH/RS

481.11

My Dear Sir,

In reply to your letter of July 3rd, 1934, I have the honour to send you herewith the addresses of the National Committees for Intellectual Co-operation established in South America. It will therefore be possible for you to apply direct to these Committees for a full list of the names and addresses of their members.

I shall at all times be pleased to furnish you with any further information you may require.

Believe me to be, dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

Mr. Heloise Brainard
Chief Division of intellectual cooperation
PAN AMERICAN UNION
WASHINGTON D.C.

Brainard
Pan Amer.
Union

L. S. ROWE

DIRECTOR GENERAL

E. GIL BORGES

ASSISTANT DIRECTOR



PAN AMERICAN UNION
THE INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION
MAINTAINED BY THE TWENTY-ONE
AMERICAN REPUBLICS FOR THE DE-
VELOPMENT OF GOOD UNDERSTANDING,
FRIENDLY INTERCOURSE, COMMERCE
AND PEACE AMONG THEM; CONTROLLED
BY A GOVERNING BOARD COMPOSED
OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE OF THE
UNITED STATES AND THE DIPLOMATIC
REPRESENTATIVES IN WASHINGTON OF
THE OTHER REPUBLICS; ADMINISTERED
BY A DIRECTOR GENERAL AND ASSIST-
ANT DIRECTOR, CHOSEN BY THIS BOARD
AND ASSISTED BY A STAFF OF INTER-
NATIONAL EXPERTS, STATISTICIANS,
EDITORS, COMPILERS, TRANSLATORS
AND LIBRARIANS.

PAN AMERICAN UNION



WASHINGTON, D. C., U. S. A.

July 3, 1934

ARGENTINA
BOLIVIA
BRAZIL
CHILE
COLOMBIA
COSTA RICA
CUBA
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
ECUADOR
GUATEMALA
HAITI
HONDURAS
MEXICO
NICARAGUA
PANAMA
PARAGUAY
PERU
SALVADOR
UNITED STATES
URUGUAY
VENEZUELA

18 JUL 1934 - 051362

Repondre 24.7.34

My dear Sir:

The Pan American Union hopes to issue in a few months a list of cultural and scientific societies in the Latin American republics. For this purpose we should appreciate very much receiving from you an up to date list of the active national committees of intellectual cooperation located in the Latin American countries, together with their addresses and if convenient a list of their membership.

We shall be glad to send you our lists when issued, and appreciate in advance the cooperation you can give us in this matter.

Sincerely yours,

Heloise Brainerd

Heloise Brainerd, Chief
Division of Intellectual Cooperation

The Director General
International Institute of
Intellectual Cooperation
2, rue de Montpensier
Palais Royal, Paris 1

INDEXÉ A :

Brainerd
Pan Am. U.
Com. nat.



Adresse télégraphique: NATIONS GENEVE

A. XI. 11

copie: A. 2. 22

SOCIETE DES NATIONS

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Dans toute communication portant sur ce sujet prière de rappeler le No.50/10887/6342..... et d'adresser: M. le Secrétaire général de la Société des Nations, Genève.

In any further communication on this subject please quote No. and address to: The Secretary-General, League of Nations, Geneva.

Genève, le 23 juin 1934.

25 JUIN 1934 ~ 050.980

Répondre

Cher Monsieur,

Au sujet de la correspondance antérieure relative aux résultats de la Conférence panaméricaine de Montevideo, j'ai manqué de répondre à la lettre que vous avez adressée en date du 8 juin à M. de Montenach. A vrai dire, les propositions faites dans votre lettre du 18 mai concernant une étude comparative n'étaient peut-être pas formulées d'une manière très claire et par conséquent il y a eu une confusion. Par ailleurs, je suis convaincue comme vous de l'utilité d'une petite étude qui mettrait en relief l'activité de l'Organisation de coopération intellectuelle par rapport aux textes adoptés à Montevideo. Toutefois, je ne vois aucune possibilité pour le Secrétariat de l'entreprendre à l'heure actuelle. Vous n'êtes pas sans savoir que le travail de la Section est fait par un personnel fortement diminué à cause d'absence ou de maladie. En outre, ne trouvez-vous pas que l'Institut, par le fait qu'il a relevé dans sa note tous les éléments intéressants de la question, serait à même de se charger du travail supplémentaire proposé.

Veuillez agréer, Cher Monsieur, l'expression de mes sentiments les meilleurs.

Arvid Hallsten. Hallén

Monsieur Daniel SECRETAN
Institut international de
coopération intellectuelle
2, rue de Montpensier
PARIS.

INDEXE A :

- Hallsten Hallén
Göteborg, Suède

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

SOOCIETE DES NATIONS

In any further communication
should be sent to the
Secretary-General, League of Nations,
Geneva, Switzerland.

Any further communication
should be sent to the
Secretary-General, League of Nations,
Geneva, Switzerland.

Geneva, 10th June 1938
25 JUN 1938 - 11.00.30

Dear Sir,

As regards the correspondence relative
to the question of the League of Nations,
I am pleased to inform you that the
League of Nations has decided to
accept the proposal of the League of Nations
to establish a League of Nations
to maintain the peace and to
prevent the outbreak of war.
The League of Nations has decided to
accept the proposal of the League of Nations
to establish a League of Nations
to maintain the peace and to
prevent the outbreak of war.
The League of Nations has decided to
accept the proposal of the League of Nations
to establish a League of Nations
to maintain the peace and to
prevent the outbreak of war.
The League of Nations has decided to
accept the proposal of the League of Nations
to establish a League of Nations
to maintain the peace and to
prevent the outbreak of war.
The League of Nations has decided to
accept the proposal of the League of Nations
to establish a League of Nations
to maintain the peace and to
prevent the outbreak of war.

Yours faithfully,
Secretary-General, League of Nations,
Geneva, Switzerland.

Secretary-General, League of Nations,
Geneva, Switzerland.
10th June 1938



-8 JUIN 1934

DS/RS

orig A 71.11
copie A 71.22

Mon Cher Ami,

Vous êtes sans doute au courant de la correspondance qui s'est échangée entre le secrétariat (Melle Kallia) et l'Institut au sujet des résultats de la conférence panaméricaine de Montevideo.

Je vous renvoie notamment aux conclusions de ma lettre du 18 mai où, d'accord avec M. Bonnet, je formulais une proposition précise, à moins d'ailleurs, ce qui est possible, que ce soit M. Bonnet qui ait signé la lettre.

Par un accusé de réception en date du 25 mai, M. Kullmann m'a fait savoir qu'il a noté "qu'à notre avis les résultats de la conférence panaméricaine de Montevideo en matière de coopération intellectuelle devraient être soumis à la C.I.C.I."

Ce n'est pas du tout ce que la lettre de l'Institut du 18 mai suggérait. Il serait sans intérêt de présenter à la Commission en juillet les résolutions de Montevideo. Ce que nous suggérons c'est que le secrétariat veuille bien procéder à une étude comparative montrant dans quel domaine la Coopération intellectuelle de la Société des Nations va plus loin que la panaméricaine; sur quels points elle demeure en deçà et enfin quelles idées ont surgi au sein de l'Union panaméricaine dont il y aurait peut-être lieu pour nous de nous inspirer.

Veuillez croire, Mon Cher Ami, à mes sentiments les meilleurs.

Monsieur J.D. de MONTENACH
Secrétariat de la Société des Nations
GENEVE

Montenach
Conférence
Panaméricaine
sonne



adresse télégraphique: NATIONS GENEVE

SOCIETE DES NATIONS

Dans toute communication portant
sur ce sujet prière de rappeler le
No. 50/10887/6342
et d'adresser: M. le Secrétaire général
de la Société des Nations, Genève.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

In any further communication
on this subject please quote
No.
and address to: The Secretary-
General, League of Nations, Geneva.

Genève, le 25 mai 1934.

Monsieur le Directeur,

25 MAI 1934 - 050 265

répondre 8/6/34

En l'absence de Mlle Kallia, je vous
remercie de la lettre du 18 mai par laquelle vous
avez transmis un mémorandum exposant les vues de
l'Institut en ce qui concerne celles des résolutions
de Montevideo qui présentent pour l'Organisation
de coopération intellectuelle un intérêt particulier.

Je n'ai pas manqué, d'une part, de
communiquer ces renseignements à M. Sweetser et,
d'autre part, de noter qu'à votre avis les résultats
de la conférence panaméricaine de Montevideo en matière
de coopération intellectuelle devraient être soumis
à la Commission internationale de coopération intel-
lectuelle.

Veillez agréer, Monsieur le Directeur,
l'assurance de ma haute considération.

INDEXÉ A :

Kullmann
Conf. Jonasson

Monsieur H. BONNET
Directeur de l'Institut international
de coopération intellectuelle
2, rue de Montpensier
PARIS.

DS/RS

orig A 7.11
copie A 7.22

18 MAI 1934

Chère Mademoiselle Kallia,

Je réponds à votre lettre du 4 mai 1934 me communiquant copie de la note transmise aux différentes sections du secrétariat au sujet des résolutions adoptées par la 7ème conférence Panaméricaine.

Vous trouverez ci-joint un memorandum qui expose la manière de voir de l'Institut en ce qui concerne celles des résolutions de Montevideo qui présentent pour l'Organisation de coopération intellectuelle un intérêt particulier.

La note ci-annexée traite donc plus spécialement:

- 1) du congrès des éducateurs;
- 2) de la question des droits intellectuels;
- 3) de l'archéologie et de l'histoire de l'art;
- 4) de la bibliographie et de la coordination des bibliothèques;
- 5) des monuments et œuvres d'art.
- 6) du congrès des recteurs, doyens et éducateurs.

Sur certains points, ainsi que vous le constaterez en parcourant le rapport de l'Institut, l'action envisagée par l'Union Panaméricaine est parallèle à la notre (archéologie et histoire de l'art); coordination des bibliothèques, bibliographie; dans d'autres cas, l'action est nettement convergente (droits intellectuels); à d'autres égards, elle est divergente (protection des monuments historiques en temps de guerre). Enfin certaines initiatives de l'Union Panaméricaine restent nettement en deçà de notre programme, alors que d'autres vont au delà.

Dans ces circonstances, il me semble que les résultats de la conférence panaméricaine de Montevideo en matière de coopération intellectuelle devraient être soumis, pour son information, à la Com-

mission

Kallia
Kallia
Conf. Pan-
américaine

internationale en juillet prochain à Genève. En même temps le mémorandum ci-annexé de l'Institut, auquel le secrétariat ajouterait ses propres observations, lui serait présenté.

Il semble, en effet, qu'il y ait pour l'Organisation de Coopération intellectuelle un réel intérêt à comparer son action avec celle de l'Union panaméricaine.

Les résultats de cette étude peuvent être doubles. Ils peuvent aboutir, dans certains cas, à une oeuvre de rapprochement dont les conventions de Berne et de La Havane affirmeront prochainement, il faut l'espérer, l'exemple; dans d'autres, ils peuvent servir de suggestion et inspirer à l'Organisation de Coopération intellectuelle une initiative à laquelle elle n'avait peut-être pas songé.

Je vous prie de croire, Chère Mademoiselle Kallia, à mes sentiments dévoués les meilleurs.

Mademoiselle HALLSTEN-KALLIA
Secrétariat de la Société des Nations

GENEVE

Suisse



11 MAI 1934

DS/RS *orig A 7, 11*
copie A 7, 22

Chère Mademoiselle Kallia,

M. Bonnet me communique votre lettre du 4 relative aux résolutions de la 7ème conférence Panaméricaine.

Je suis en train d'étudier la réponse à vous faire.

Il me serait indispensable pour cela de posséder le texte intégral de la résolution VIII "American Bibliography". Elle figure aux pages 20 à 25 du document que vous nous avez envoyé. Malheureusement les pages 21 et 22 manquent à la collection.

S'il vous était possible de me les faire parvenir par retour du courrier vous me rendriez service et hâteriez d'autant ma réponse.

Croyez, Chère Mademoiselle Kallia, à mes sentiments les meilleurs.

Mademoiselle KALLIA
Secrétariat de la Société des Nations
GENEVE

Haller
Kallia
Conf. Pan-
américaine



SOCIETE DES NATIONS

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Dans toute communication portant sur ce sujet prière de rappeler le No. et d'adresser: M. le Secrétaire général de la Société des Nations, Genève.

In any further communication on this subject please quote No. and address to: The Secretary-General, League of Nations, Geneva.

M. Sweetser
Cher Monsieur Bonnet,

Genève, le 4 mai 1934.

7 MAI 1934 - 049.870

Répondue 18 mai 1934

3 pièces jointes
18.

Ci-joint, j'ai l'honneur de vous communiquer copie d'une note qui a été transmise aux différentes Sections du Secrétariat au sujet des résolutions adoptées par la septième conférence panaméricaine. En l'absence de M. Pilotti, de M. de Montenach et de moi-même, il n'a pas été possible à notre Section de s'en occuper plus tôt.

Il nous a semblé que pour la plupart des résolutions qui nous ont été transmises, c'est l'Institut qui serait le plus qualifié pour donner les renseignements demandés, tant pour les développements qui ont déjà eu lieu, que pour ce qui est des projets d'activité ultérieure. Nous avons, par conséquent, fait à M. Sweetser une réponse provisoire. Vous serait-il possible de nous faire parvenir les renseignements qui vous paraîtraient susceptibles d'intérêt ?

INDEXÉ A :

Italy, ten Kollia
Conf. Panaméricaine

Non - cette résolution
concernant l'industrie
populaire, d'orthographe
moyenne, etc.
nos universités des
programmes d'études sur le contact des civilisations

Quant à la résolution N° 93 "Conference on Indian Life", pensez-vous qu'un rapprochement pourrait être fait entre cette initiative et les travaux de la Commission internationale des arts populaires ?

Monsieur Henri BONNET
Directeur de l'Institut international
de coopération intellectuelle
2, rue de Montpensier
PARIS.

D'autre part, si vous le jugez utile, ces résolutions pourraient aussi être étudiées afin de déterminer si quelques-unes d'entre elles pourraient être utilement portées devant la Commission internationale de coopération intellectuelle pour lui permettre de prendre connaissance d'initiatives qui sont en quelque sorte parallèles à sa propre activité. Dans ce cas, vous voudriez peut-être indiquer celles des résolutions qui vous paraîtraient intéressantes à cet égard.

Je vous serais reconnaissante de bien vouloir nous retourner en temps utile le jeu des résolutions, et je vous prie de croire, Cher Monsieur Bonnet, à mes sentiments les meilleurs.

Armi Halexter Kallin

Intelligence
(dja fait)

Bibliothèque
(Comité International)

Protection des monuments
(Office des monuments)

Protection des archives

Echanges universitaires

(D'après l'Institut)
[Centre pédagogique]

Groupes de lecture

1 d:1

1000

Geneva, April 24th, 1934.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE 7TH PAN-AMERICAN CONFERENCE
HELD AT MONTEVIDEO IN DECEMBER 1933.

Certain Sections of the Secretariat will remember cooperating in the preparation of a Report on the work of the League of Nations in its relation to the Agenda of the 7th Pan-American Conference, which the Secretary-General of the Pan-American Conference at Montevideo had requested the Secretary-General of the League to draw up for the information and use of the Conference.

This memorandum served a very useful purpose. Inter alia, one of the important Governments attending the Conference made it the basis for a careful analysis of the resolutions of the Conference, showing the action taken by the Conference on each subject mentioned in the League report. The suggestion has now been made that the Secretariat might, in its turn, for purely private use, make a similar analysis of the Conference resolutions touching upon the work of the League. Such an analysis would include any developments in respect of the various questions subsequent to the issue of the original report, and any plans or projects for future League work in connection with them.

May I therefore ask the Sections which cooperated in the preparation of the first report to give similar assistance in the preparation of the second one?*

**

It is not desired that the notes called for be very long or detailed. The principal purpose of the report would be to indicate in how far and in what way the resolutions of the Conference are now under study or about to be studied by the League.

As May will be a very busy month, and as the coming week promises to be comparatively quiet, I should be grateful if the Sections concerned would assign an official immediately to this work, so that the various data may be coordinated and submitted in the form of a general report to the Secretary-General for approval, on his return.

(Signed) P. de AZCARATE.

in French

*Note. A copy of the original Report is attached, together with the Conference resolutions concerning your Section.

** These notes should be sent in to Mr. Sweetser, who is available for consultation if desired.



*Publications
by
Panel*

ACTIVITIES OF THE
DIVISION OF INTELLECTUAL COOPERATION
OF THE
PAN AMERICAN UNION
FOR
1932-1933



ACTIVITIES OF THE
DIVISION OF INTELLECTUAL COOPERATION
1932-1933

Among the means utilized by this Division in carrying out its purpose is the promotion of the interchange of professors and students. It also arranges for the interchange between schools of publications, and of letters, albums, etc.; study tours; art exhibits; congresses; the preparation of directories of cultural and scientific associations, and the maintenance of card indexes of writers, archaeologists, historians, artists, educators, and in general all those persons who figure prominently in the intellectual life of our American nations.

Much of the work of the Division is in the field of education. In the Series on Education, which appears in the Spanish and Portuguese editions of the Bulletin of the Pan American Union, articles are presented dealing with the most significant phases of education in the American republics. The interest aroused by this series is shown by the large number of inquiries received as a result of press notices of the articles, the constant requests for back issues, and the growth of the mailing list, which increases from year to year. Two articles on educational subjects were contributed to the English Bulletin. Many inquiries are received from correspondents in all the



countries of the Union for information on specific educational topics. One of the most frequent requests is for information concerning mental and educational tests or for permission to translate certain tests into Spanish. To illustrate some of the other services rendered, it may be said that during the past year the Division secured data on curricula and courses of study in secondary schools in the United States for a Chilean official; material on the organization, curriculum and internal regulations of normal schools for an Ecuadorean educator; an extensive collection of publications on the re-education of crippled persons for a Mexican orthopedist; information regarding facilities for the study of social sciences in Latin American universities for an American engaged in research along those lines, and concise data on nursery schools in Latin American for an American educator.

To facilitate the making of contacts and the distribution of appropriate material, many educational journals and reports are read and indexed, and lists are kept of officials, prominent educators, and schools of various types.

Although fewer persons were travelling last year, contacts were made for a number of educators visiting countries of the Union other than their own. Numerous inquiries were received from students in various Latin American republics and several in the United States who desired information as to foreign universities or professional schools suitable for their purposes, assistance in securing admission, and in a great many cases scholarship aid. A press release interpreting the new immigration regulations of the United States as they affect foreign students was prepared and sent to Hispanic American newspapers. In spite of the financial situation, a considerable number of Latin American students received scholarships of varying amounts from colleges, universities and other interested

organizations in the United States. By direction of the Governing Board, the Division conducted a preliminary investigation among state colleges and universities of the United States to see whether, as a matter of reciprocity with Latin American universities, which are open to native and foreign students on the same terms, the former would exempt Latin American students from payment of the special fee charged to students who are non-residents of the respective States. It was found that institutions almost universally require an extra fee of non-resident students, whether from other parts of the United States or from foreign countries, in order to pay for the actual cost of their instruction, and that public opinion would prevent any change in this policy during the present economic crisis. On the other hand, a number of state institutions do remit the non-resident fee or grant special scholarships to Latin Americans.

During the past year the Division received many inquiries concerning cultural aspects of life from professors in the various countries, members of the Union, university students, and members of adult study groups in the United States and in Latin America. Frequently information was desired regarding some specific writer or artist, or men eminent in other fields. More and more research scholars investigating some educational, literary, or other cultural theme and students working on term papers or theses are turning to the Division for help. Considerable assistance was rendered such persons in the way of advice and suggestions, given either in personal conferences or through correspondence, by locating source material and occasionally by reading manuscripts for the checking of data.



The card index of individuals eminent in the arts and sciences is constantly being augmented, and work is progressing on a directory of learned societies and academies which was started some time ago. The lists so far compiled are being checked in the various countries, and it is hoped to mimeograph a tentative directory during the coming year. The Division assisted in making arrangements for two exhibits of Latin American art in Washington - one of paintings by the Argentine Cesáreo Bernaldo de Quirós and the other of etchings, drypoints, and engravings by nineteen leading Argentine artists. It also cooperated with the Chicago Century of Progress Exposition in obtaining exhibits of children's art work from Latin America; found a publisher for a scholar who discovered in Italian archives some documents relating to the early history of Florida; and obtained the help of the American Federation of Arts in collecting art magazines and publications for the Argentine Museum of Fine Arts. The Division furthermore cooperated with the Argentine-American Cultural Institute by obtaining from a number of American universities scientific and other publications available for exchange with Argentine universities, and placed a Brazilian peace society in touch with similar associations in the United States.

One of the most important phases of the Division's work is that of promoting Pan American friendship through the schools. Encouragement was given last year to the study of Spanish and Portuguese in the United States as a basis for better acquaintance, and the chief of the Division attended a meeting in New York in the interest of this cause. Assistance was given to the movement for the formation of Pan American clubs, and to these, as well as to others having international friendship as their purpose, appropriate material was sent. Special memoranda prepared for the use of schools in connection with Pan American Day were widely distributed in all the American republics. Particular attention

was given to the fostering of contacts between school children in different countries. Schools in several Latin American republics were put in touch with correspondents in other American nations, the agency utilized in the United States being the National Bureau of Educational Correspondence at Nashville, Tennessee. The National Junior Red Cross Societies were urged to encourage their members in the exchange of albums containing pictures and school work. In connection with Pan American Day, on the initiative of the Pan American Union nineteen schools in Latin American republics which bear the name of the United States or of some American hero or educator, received albums especially prepared for them by as many American schools in token of their friendship.

In connection with the activities mentioned, the following special data, among other material, were secured or prepared:

Memoranda on nursery schools in Latin America; facilities for the study of social sciences in Latin American universities; and legislation pertaining to archaeological finds.

Bibliographies on: The history of Latin American universities; the youth movement in Latin America; summer courses, short courses and extension courses in American universities; the position of women in Latin America; Mexicans in the United States; the Incas, Aztecs and Mayas; Mexican, Central American and South American archaeology. (All these bibliographies were in English, except the first two, which were in Spanish and Portuguese.)



Copia para Sr. Bonnet

A. J. 1

M. L. 15

Montevideo, Diciembre 2 de 1933.

Señor Presidente:

En virtud de una amable insinuación del Gobierno Uruguayo, tuvo a bien el Señor Secretario General de la Sociedad de las Naciones, como es notorio, confiarme la misión de seguir las deliberaciones de la VII Conferencia Internacional Americana y de poner en manos de su Secretario General el memorandum que traje conmigo de Ginebra impreso en español, francés é inglés y que Vd. conoce, así como la muy grata de ponerme a la disposición de las Delegaciones para suministrar las informaciones a mi alcance sobre la obra que realiza la Sociedad de las Naciones en relación con el programa de la Conferencia.

En cumplimiento de ese cometido me cabe la honra de hacer llegar al Señor Presidente los adjuntos documentos que acabo de recibir del Instituto Internacional de Cooperación Intelectual para ser distribuidos entre las Delegaciones.

Abrigo la esperanza de que esos documentos interesarán especialmente a los Señores Delegados que integran la Sexta Comisión de la Conferencia y aprovecho esta oportunidad para ponerme a la disposición del Sr. Presidente y de los Señores Miembros de su Delegación, ofreciéndole las seguridades de mi más alta consideración.

Rxmo. Sr. Dr. Carlos Saavedra Laman.
Presidente de la Delegación Argentina
Montevideo.

EL MISMO TEXTO FUE ENVIADO A LOS DEMAS PRESIDENTES DE LAS DELEGACIONES.

Montevideo, Uruguay 2 de 1952

Señor Presidente:

En virtud de las amables invitaciones del
Gobierno Uruguayo, tengo el honor de haber aceptado General
de la localidad de las Naciones, como en materia, con-
la visita de nuestra las delegaciones de la VII Conferen-
cia Interamericana de Teología y de pasar un tiempo de 25-
trabaja general al momento de este Consejo de 1952-
que tuvieron un momento, tiempo a la vez y un 15. Consejo,
tal como se puede ver en la lista de las
Delegaciones para estudiar las informaciones a la al-
cance sobre la obra que realiza la localidad de las Nacio-
nes en relación con el programa de la Conferencia.

En cumplimiento de las invitaciones de esta localidad me voy a la hora
de hacer lugar al honor de haber aceptado las invitaciones con-
nos que como de parte de la localidad interamericana de
Gobernación Interamericana para ser el presidente de esta
Conferencia.

Después de haberme de una cosa de esta inter-
nacional especialmente a las Naciones Unidas que inter-
la lista de la de la Conferencia y especialmente esta con-
ferencia para poner a la disposición del Sr. Presidente
de las Naciones Unidas de un libro de la Conferencia
revisada de la obra de la Conferencia.

Atm. Sr. Dr. Carlos Novati Barrios.
Presidente de la Delegación Uruguaya
Montevideo.

EL MISMO TEXTO FUE ENVIADO A LOS SEÑORES PRESIDENTES DE
LAS DELEGACIONES.



Adresse télégraphique: NATIONS GENEVE

A. XI. 11
copie: A. I. 22

SOCIÉTÉ DES NATIONS

Dans toute communication portant
sur ce sujet prière de rappeler le
No.

et d'adresser: M. le Secrétaire général
de la Société des Nations, Genève.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

In any further communication
on this subject please quote
No.

and address to: The Secretary-
General, League of Nations, Geneva.

Genève, le 4 Novembre 1933.

Cher Monsieur Secrétan,

-7 NOV 1933 ~ 046,333
Répondue le 10/11/33

Je suis maintenant en mesure de répondre
à la lettre que vous avez adressée à Monsieur de
Montenach, au sujet de la prochaine Conférence pan-
américaine. Vous avez dû recevoir une lettre de Monsieur
de Montenach datée du 24 Octobre, qui demandait à l'Ins-
titut une note concernant les relations qu'il a eues
avec les pays de l'Amérique, afin d'inclure ces rensei-
gnements dans une brochure que le Secrétariat était chargé
de préparer. Jusqu'ici, nous n'avons pas eu de réponse
à cette lettre, et nous avons été obligés de préparer,
par les soins de la Section, une note concernant l'Orga-
nisation de Coopération intellectuelle, qui sera incluse
dans la brochure générale du Secrétariat. Cette brochure
est actuellement à l'impression et sera publiée en
anglais, espagnol et français.

Les points particuliers relatifs à la coopéra-
tion intellectuelle que vous avez relevés dans l'ordre du
jour de la Conférence pan-américaine, ne sont pas spécia-
lement traités dans notre compte-rendu, car notre méthode

Monsieur D. Secrétan,
Institut international de
Coopération intellectuelle,
2, rue Montpensier,
P a r i s.

INDEXÉ A :

Hallsten Hallén
Montenach
7^e Conf. pan-américaine

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

For any further information
on this subject please apply
to the
and address to: The Secretary
General, League of Nations, Geneva

SOCIÉTÉ DES NATIONS

Pour toute information
sur ce sujet, s'adresser à
M. le Secrétaire
Général, Société des Nations, Genève

1 NOV 1955 - 04 6 333

Reproduit

générale, en préparant cette brochure a été de donner un exposé de l'oeuvre de la Société des Nations en général, sans l'attacher rigoureusement aux délibérations de la Conférence pan-américaine, mais il me semble qu'il serait très utile que le représentant du Secrétariat à la Conférence, Monsieur Nogueira, puisse avoir toute documentation utile sur les quatre questions de Coopération intellectuelle figurant à l'Ordre du jour.

Je suis en mesure de lui donner des copies du projet de Convention concernant la protection des patrimoines artistiques nationaux, mais je crois qu'il serait très utile si l'Institut pouvait donner des renseignements plus détaillés au sujet des bibliothèques et archives, la coordination des Conventions de Rome et de La Havane, ainsi que les travaux de la Conférence des Directeurs de l'Enseignement supérieur.

Si vous pouviez me faire parvenir ces documents au début de la semaine prochaine, ils seraient incorporés dans le dossier que le secrétariat prépare pour l'usage de Monsieur de Nogueira.

Veillez agréer, cher Monsieur, l'assurance de mes sentiments les meilleurs.

Arvi Hellsten-Kallio

11



[Faint, illegible text, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page.]



OCIETE DES NATIONS

Dans toute communication portant sur ce sujet prière de rappeler le No. et d'adresser: M. le Secrétaire général de la Société des Nations, Genève.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

In any further communication
on this subject please quote
No.
and address to: The Secretary-
General, League of Nations, Geneva.

26 OCT 1953 ~ 046, 467

Repondre 10/11/33

Genève, le 19²⁴ Octobre 1933.

Mon cher Bonnet,

En vue de la Conférence Pan-Américaine de Montevideo, les différents services du Secrétariat ont été sollicités de préparer des notes sur les relations de la Société des Nations avec l'Amérique latine dans les différents domaines d'activité de la Société. Pour ce qui est du domaine de la Coopération intellectuelle, je ferai préparer une note à la Section, indiquant celles des personnalités de l'Amérique latine qui ont collaboré soit à la Commission, soit au Comité permanent des Lettres et des Arts, soit au Sous-Comité d'Experts. De même, je fournirai les indications que je possède sur l'organisation des Commissions nationales de l'Amérique latine. Par contre, je souhaiterais que l'Institut veuille bien me fournir une note sur toutes celles des relations entretenues avec l'Amérique latine qui l'ont été par l'entremise de l'Institut (collection ibéro-américaine, etc. etc.).

Je vous serais très reconnaissant de vouloir bien me procurer cet exposé dans le plus bref délai.

Veuillez agréer, cher ami, l'assurance de mes
sentiments les meilleurs. *M. K. K. K. K.*

Montenach

Monsieur Henri Bonnet,
Directeur de l'Institut international
de Coopération intellectuelle,
2, rue Montpensier,
P a r i s.

INDEX A

Montreux
7^e Conf. Pen. Améric.

DS/RS

A 81.11

10 NOV 1952

1
Cher Monsieur Nogueira,

Malgré les nombreuses lettres que je reçois de Genève et qui insistent beaucoup pour que je vous renseigne sur la Coopération intellectuelle, je ne me rends pas exactement compte du genre d'informations qui peuvent vous être utiles à la conférence panaméricaine de Montevideo.

En effet, vous pouvez avoir l'intention d'éviter simplement un désaccord entre les tendances qui se manifestent à Montevideo et celles qui surgissent au sein de la Coopération intellectuelle. Votre but peut être également d'assurer un certain parallélisme entre ces tendances; votre dessein est peut-être enfin d'esquisser une collaboration.

Dans l'ignorance où je suis de vos projets, je ne puis guère vous donner que des informations générales.

Vous connaissez dans ses grandes lignes le programme de la Coopération intellectuelle. Vous savez que:

1°- Nous établissons tout un réseau de relations entre les grandes administrations de caractère intellectuel: ministères de l'Instruction publique, bibliothèques nationales, archives d'Etat, musées de beaux-arts, musées de science.

2°- Nous faisons étudier par des intellectuels certains problèmes se rapportant à une organisation de plus en plus rationnelle du monde. C'est ce qu'on pourrait appeler la contribution du monde intellectuel à l'oeuvre de la Société des Nations.

3°- Nous cherchons enfin à créer par des rapports entre personnes et des échanges d'idées un état d'esprit du monde intellectuel

favorable à la Société des Nations. C'est ce qu'on pourrait appeler les fondements spirituels de la Société.

L'Amérique latine peut et elle devrait collaborer à notre oeuvre sur ces trois plans.

Vous savez que la coopération entre les divers pays et l'Organisation de coopération intellectuelle s'établit au moyen des commissions nationales. Celles-ci jouent le rôle d'intermédiaires elles sont la base nationale de notre travail. Il en existe sur le continent latino-américain en Bolivie, au Brésil, au Chili, à Cuba, au Mexique et au Salvador.

Une première remarque s'impose: le nombre de ces commissions est nettement insuffisant. Un bon travail ne se fait qu'à la condition de pouvoir compter sur des Commissions actives.

La seconde observation est celle-ci: quelques unes d'entre les Commissions qui existent ne sont pas outillées comme il faudrait. Elles doivent renfermer les grandes forces intellectuelles d'un pays et correspondre au programme international. Elles doivent donc compter au nombre de leurs membres au premier chef les représentants des ministères de l'instruction publique, les directeurs de la Bibliothèque nationale, le conservateur du musée national de beaux-arts, le conservateur du musée de science, l'administrateur général des archives, etc.

Dans le domaine de l'enseignement, nous cherchons à créer, dans chaque pays, un centre national de documentation pédagogique. Ce centre peut obtenir des autres centres des informations et il faut qu'il soit en mesure d'en fournir sur son propre pays. L'Institut va mettre, à partir de 1934, un bulletin de renseignements à la disposition de ces centres. Il ne s'en est constitué qu'un en Amérique-latine, au Chili. En Europe, il s'en est formé 26 et en plus du Bulletin d'information, l'Institut élabore un répertoire des centres existants, qui donnera le titre, l'adresse et une description détaillée de l'activité. Il serait regrettable que l'Amérique-latine

fut presque complètement absente dans ce livre.

Dans l'enseignement supérieur, la réunion annuelle des directeurs de l'enseignement supérieur est, pour le moment, à ^{l'initiative} l'Europe. Les représentants des Etats-Unis d'Amérique y siègent à titre d'observateurs.

Vous trouverez dans les N° 15 et 29/30 du bulletin mensuel "La Coopération intellectuelle", des informations sur ces deux rencontres. Il ne semble que nos travaux devraient intéresser le congrès des recteurs, doyens et éducateurs, tenu à La Havane en février 1930 et dont les résultats seront discutés à Montevideo.

Coordination administrative:

Bibliothèques:

A notre instigation, il s'est constitué des bureaux nationaux de renseignements sur les prêts et les échanges en Argentine, en Bolivie, au Brésil, au Chili, en Colombie, à Costa-Rica, à l'Equateur, à Haiti, en Honduras, au Mexique, au Nicaragua, au Paraguay, au Pérou, au Salvador, en Uruguay et au Venezuela.

Là également un centre devrait exister dans chaque pays. Dans le domaine des beaux-arts, il serait souhaitable qu'une collaboration dans le sens le plus large s'établisse entre les pays de l'Amérique du Sud et l'Office international des Musées. Cette collaboration pourrait porter aussi bien sur les questions concernant l'organisation des musées que sur l'activité de l'Office concernant la protection et la conservation des monuments historiques. Cette dernière question figure d'ailleurs à l'ordre du jour du prochain congrès pan-américain de Montevideo (chapitre VI, point 2). L'Office international des Musées serait heureux de recevoir d'une façon régulière des administrations nationales des Beaux-arts des différents pays de l'Amérique du Sud des informations et une documentation sur ces questions. En échange, il leur ferait connaître les progrès réalisés dans ces domaines dans les autres pays.

Sans vouloir entrer dans tous les détails de l'activité de l'Office dont pourraient profiter les pays de l'Amérique du Sud il nous paraît utile de signaler les initiatives se rapportant à la constitution de collections de moulages dans les villes et auprès des institutions d'enseignement qui ne possèdent pas d'œuvres originales. C'est le cas de la plupart de ces pays. L'Office serait heureux de leur faciliter la création de ces collections dont l'utilité, au point de vue éducatif est indiscutable. Pour ce qui est de la conservation des monuments historiques, on pourrait rappeler la récente décision de l'Assemblée de la Société des Nations recommandant à tous les Etats la création d'une commission internationale des monuments historiques. Il serait désirable que les pays de l'Amérique du Sud en fassent partie.

Dans le domaine des arts populaires, vous trouverez, en annexe, une note sur la Commission internationale des arts populaires dont l'Institut assure le secrétariat. La liaison est assurée par le truchement de Comités nationaux d'art populaire. Il en existe un seul en Amérique-latine, au Chili. Il semble pourtant que la question devrait intéresser un continent dont le folklore est si riche.

Pour les archives, la question d'une collaboration ne se pose pas pour le moment. Le premier volume de notre guide international des archives sera consacré à l'Europe. Le tome 2 s'étendra certainement, en revanche, au continent latino-américain.

Dans le domaine des lettres, voici quelques renseignements sur la collaboration ibéro-américaine:

a) Liste des pays qui subventionnent la collection ibéro-américaine:

Brésil, Chili, République Argentine, Venezuela, Cuba, Porto-Rico.

b) Membres du Comité de publication:

Mlle Gabriela Mistral, MM. Belaunde, Brull, Diez Canedo, Francisco Garcia, Calderon, Le Gentil, Alfonso Reyes, C. de Reynol

Ronze, Zaldumbide.

Suppléants: MM. Ventura Garcia Calderon, Manoel Ugarte,

Vinas, Torres-Bodet.

c) Liste des Ouvrages publiés

1 - Historiens Chiliens (Pages choisies par M. Carlos Pereyra.

Traduction de Georges Pillement.

2 - Le Diamant au Brésil par Joaquim Felicio dos Santos. Préface

de Alfonso Gelso. Traduction de Manoel Gahisto.

d) Liste des ouvrages à paraître:

1 - (sous presse) Bolivar (Lettres et discours). Préfaces de

MM. Salvador de Madariaga, Valenilla Lanz et Parra Perez.

Traduction de Charles Aubrun.

2 - (sous-presses) Facundo, de Sarmiento. Préface de Roberto Levil-

lier. Traduction de Marcel Bataillon, Professeur à l'Universi-
té d'Alger.

3 - O Mulato, d'Aloisio Azevedo. Traduction de Manoel Gahisto.

4 - Essais de José Martí. Préface de M. Manach. Traduction de

Francis de Miomandre.

5 - Essais de Hostos. Préface de M. Rufino Blanco Fombona. Traduc-
tion de Max Daireaux.

6 - Dom Casimiro de Machado de Assis. Traduction de Francis de

Miomandre.

e) Il existe un Comité national au Brésil. Au Chili M. Walker
Linares, représentant de la Société des Nations, s'occupe de la
Collection Ibéro-américaine.

Je n'aborde pas le domaine du droit, car je sais que
mon collègue, M. Raymond Weiss, est en rapport avec vous à ce sujet.

Au cas où le congrès constituerait une commission pour
traiter les questions de coopération intellectuelle, seriez-vous
assez aimable pour faire distribuer l'envoi que je prends la liber-
té de vous confier et qui comprend:

30 exemplaires des N° 15 et 29/30 du bulletin mensuel La Coopération
tition

Intellectuelle parce que ceux-ci renferment le compte-rendu des première et seconde réunion des directeurs de l'enseignement supérieur, 30 exemplaires de chacun des volumes parus dans la collection ibéro-américaine, 50 exemplaires (dont 30 en français et 20 en anglais) de notre publication l'Année 1932 de la Coopération intellectuelle.

M. Bonnet vous remercie vivement par avance pour tout ce que vous voudrez bien faire en faveur de la Coopération intellectuelle et j'y joins, moi aussi, l'expression de ma sincère gratitude.

Je suis heureux de vous savoir rétabli et m'excuse de n'avoir pas pris de vos nouvelles à Genève pendant l'Assemblée.

Si je me suis abstenu, c'était dans l'idée de ne pas vous fatiguer.

Bon séjour à Montevideo et croyez, Cher Monsieur Nogueira à mes sentiments cordiaux et dévoués.

(D. Secrétan)
Secrétaire de l'Institut

Monsieur Julian NOGUEIRA

Convencione 1462

de MONTEVIDEO

Uruguay

NOTE

2 novembre 1933

Il serait souhaitable qu'une collaboration dans le sens le plus large s'établisse entre les pays de l'Amérique du Sud et l'Office international des Musées. Cette collaboration pourrait porter aussi bien sur les questions concernant l'organisation des musées que sur l'activité de l'Office concernant la protection et la conservation des monuments historiques. Cette dernière question figure d'ailleurs à l'ordre du jour du prochain congrès pan-américain de Montevideo (chapitre VI, point 2). ~~Par~~ L'Office international des Musées serait heureux de recevoir d'une façon régulière des administrations nationales des Beaux-arts des différents pays de l'Amérique du Sud des informations et une documentation sur ces questions. En échange, il leur ferait connaître les progrès réalisés dans ces domaines dans les autres pays.

Sans vouloir entrer dans tous les détails de l'activité de l'Office dont pourraient profiter les pays de l'Amérique du Sud, il nous paraît utile de signaler les initiatives se rapportant à la constitution de collections de moulages dans les villes et auprès des institutions d'enseignement qui ne possèdent pas d'oeuvres originales. C'est le cas de la plupart de ces pays. L'Office serait heureux de leur faciliter la création de ces collections dont l'utilité, au point de vue éducatif est indiscutable. Pour ce qui est de la conservation des monuments historiques, on pourrait rappeler la récente décision de l'Assemblée de la S.d.N. recommandant à tous les Etats la création d'une commission internationale des monuments historiques. Il serait désirable que les pays de l'Amérique du Sud en fassent partie.

M.Secretan

Voici la réponse à votre note sur
la Collection Ibero-Américaine.

a) liste des pays qui subventionnent la
collection:

Brésil, Chili, République Argentine,
Venezuela, Cuba, Porto Rico.

b) Membres du Comité de Publication:

Mlle Gabriela Mistral,

MM. Belaunde, Brull, Diez Canedo,
Francisco Garcia Calderon, Le Gentil,
Alfonso Reyes, G. de Reynold, Ronze,
Zaldumbide.

Suppléants: MM. Ventura Garcia Calderon,
Manoel Ugarte, Vinas, Torres-Bodet.

c) Liste des Ouvrages publiés:

I-Historiens Chiliens (Pages choisies
par M. Carlos Pereyra. Traduction de Georges
Pillement.

2-Le Diamant au Brésil par Joaquim Feli-
cio dos Santos. Préface de Alfonso Celso.
Traduction de Manoel Gahisto.

... ./.



d) Liste des Ouvrages à paraître:

1-sous presse) Bolívar (Lettres et discours). Préfaces de MM. Salvador de Madariaga, Valenilla Lanz et Parra Perez. Traduction de Charles Aubrun.

2-sous presse) Facundo, de Sarmiento. Préface de Roberto Levillier. Traduction de Marcel Bataillon, Professeur à l'Université d'Alger.

3-O Mulato d'Aloisio Azevedo. Traduction de Manoel Gahisto.

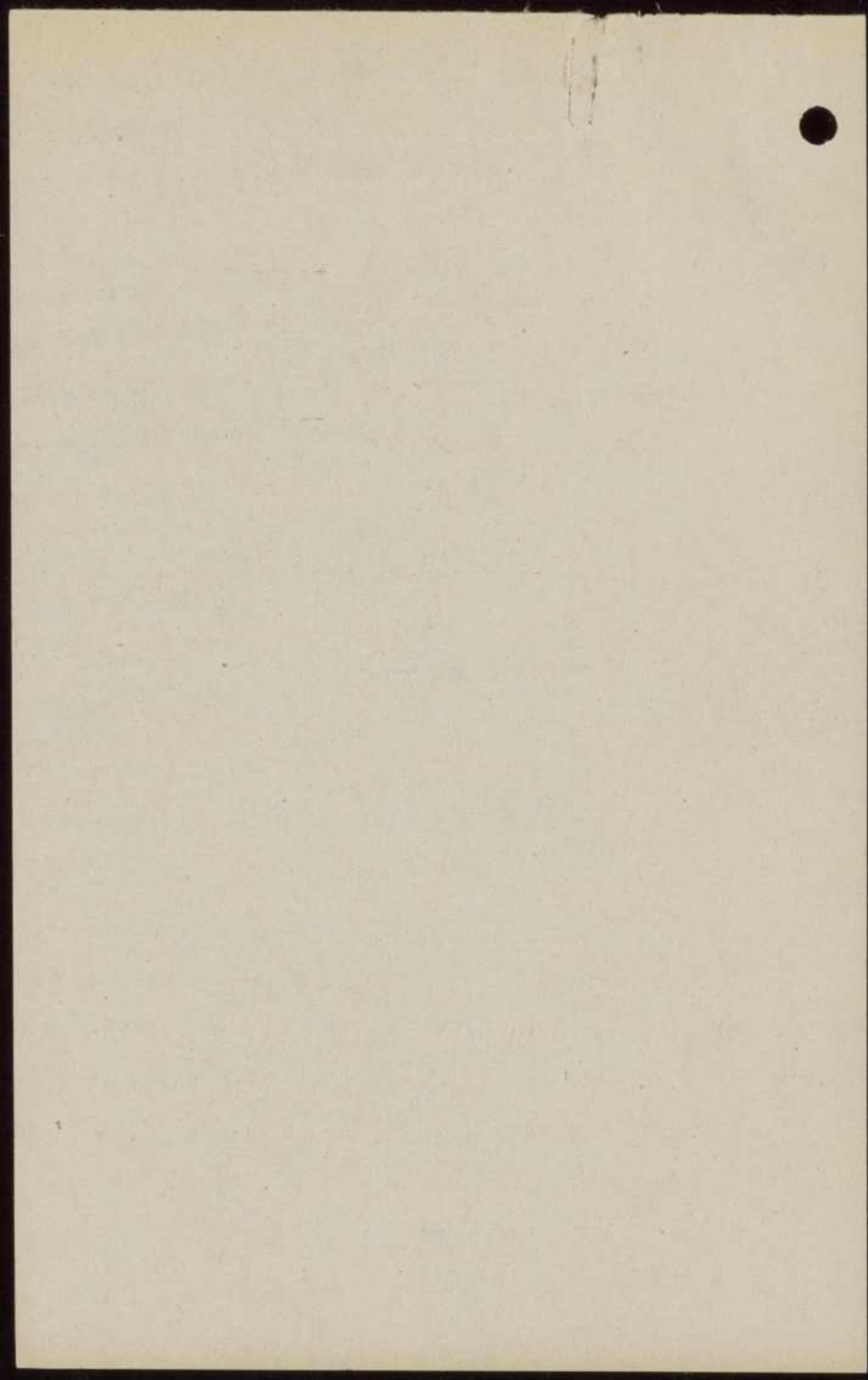
4- Essais de José Martí. Préface de M. Manach. Traduction de Francis de Miomandre.

5-Essais de Hostos. Préface de M. Rufino Blanco Fombona. Traduction de Max Daireaux.

6-Dom Casmurro de Machado de Assis. Traduction de Francis de Miomandre.

- e) Il existe un Comité National au Brésil. Au Chili M. Walker Linares, représentant de la S.D.N. s'occupe de la Collection Ibero-Américaine.

(D. Braga)



COMMISSION INTERNATIONALE DES ARTS POPULAIRES

La Commission internationale des arts populaires fut créée en automne 1928 comme suite au premier Congrès international d'art populaire, tenu à Prague à cette époque. Son but est l'étude, la défense et l'encouragement des arts populaires dans tous les pays.

La C.I.A.P. se compose de membres actifs et correspondants. Les membres actifs sont les délégués des nations représentées au congrès de Prague. La Commission choisit dans son sein un Bureau qui, présidé actuellement par le Dr. Otto Lehmann, comprend huit membres et un représentant de la C.I.C.I. Le Secrétaire général est M. Richard Dupierreux.

La C.I.A.P. a constitué, dans 28 pays, des Comités nationaux qui réalisent sur le plan national, le travail qu'elle poursuit elle-même sur le plan international.

La C.I.A.P. a tenu, jusqu'à ce jour, à côté des sessions plénières réservées à ses membres, deux congrès ouverts à tous les spécialistes, celui de Prague en 1928 et celui d'Anvers-Bruxelles en 1930.

Les actes et documents du Congrès de Prague ont été publiés dans un ouvrage richement illustré, en deux volumes, par les soins de l'Institut international de coopération intellectuelle.

Au cours de la session plénière de Rome en 1929, la C.I.A.P. s'attacha surtout à étudier "la danse", le chant et la musique populaires dans leurs rapports avec la vie sociale".

En 1932 la C.I.A.P. a collaboré, par l'intermédiaire de ses Comités nationaux, à l'établissement d'un rapport sur l'utilisation des arts populaires pour les loisirs ouvriers, qui fut dressé par l'I.I.C.I. sur la demande du Bureau international du Travail.

En collaboration avec la C.I.A.P. l'Institut poursuit actuellement une enquête sur la musique et la chanson populaires,

COMMISSION INTERNATIONALE DES ARTS POPULAIRES

La Commission internationale des arts populaires fut
créée en décembre 1955 comme suite au premier Congrès international
des arts populaires, tenu à Prague à cette époque. Son but est l'étude
la diffusion et l'amélioration des arts populaires dans tous les
pays.

La C.I.A.P. se compose de membres actifs et correspondants.
Les membres actifs sont les délégués des nations représentées au
congrès de Prague. La Commission choisit dans son sein un Bureau
qui, présidé actuellement par le Dr. Otto Lehmann, comprend huit
membres et un représentant de la C.I.U. Le Secrétaire général
est M. Richard Dupireux.

La C.I.A.P. a constitué, dans 28 pays, des Comités nation-
aux qui réalisent sur le plan national, le travail qu'elle pour-
suit elle-même sur le plan international.

La C.I.A.P. a tenu, jusqu'à ce jour, 4882 des sessions
plénières réservées à ses membres, dans congrès ouverts à tous les
spécialistes, celui de Prague en 1955 et celui d'Amsterdam en
1957.

Des notes et documents du Congrès de Prague ont été pu-
bliés dans un ouvrage richement illustré, en deux volumes, par les
soins de l'Institut international de coopération intellectuelle.

Au cours de la session plénière de Rome en 1957, la C.I.A.P.
a voté une résolution à l'effet "la danse", le chant et le théâtre popu-
laires dans leurs rapports avec la vie sociale".

En 1958 la C.I.A.P. a collaboré, par l'intermédiaire de
ses Comités nationaux, à l'établissement d'un rapport sur l'activité
des arts populaires pour les loisirs culturels, qui fut adopté
par l'I.C.C.I. sur la demande du Bureau international de travail.
En collaboration avec la C.I.A.P. l'Institut de la culture
réalisera une enquête sur la danse et la chanson populaires.

destinée à préparer la création d'un Centre international de renseignements sur la musique et la chanson populaires.

En outre, une collaboration au sujet des Musées d'art populaire a été établie entre la C.I.A.P. et l'Office international des Musées.



destinée à préparer la création d'un Centre International de
Recherches sur la musique et la chanson populaires.
En outre, une collaboration au sujet des musées d'art
populaire a été établie entre la C.I.A.P. et l'Office International
des Musées.



DS/RS

orig AFJ, 11
copie A 2.22

10 NOV 1933

Chère Mademoiselle Kallia,

J'accuse réception de la lettre de M. de Montenach, à M. Bonnet en date du 24 octobre ainsi que de vos deux missives des 4 et 7 novembre, toutes communications se rapportant à la conférence panaméricaine de Montévideo.

Par ailleurs, M. Weiss m'écrit de votre part en date du 8 novembre à ce même propos.

La documentation à M. Nogueira part aujourd'hui même et puisque le représentant du secrétariat a déjà quitté Genève, je lui adresse mon exposé et les quelques publications annexes directement à Montévideo.

Veuillez agréer, Chère Mademoiselle Kallia, l'expression de mes sentiments distingués les meilleurs.

(D. Secrétan)
Secrétaire de l'Institut

Mademoiselle HALLSTEN KALLIA
Secrétariat de la Société des Nations
GENEVE
Suisse

Hallsten - Kallia
Conf. panaméricaine
Genève

us/ps

orig. 12.11.44
copie 12.11.44

10000 1944

Chère Mademoiselle Haller,

J'ai reçu réception de la lettre de M. de Montigny à M. Bonnet en date du 25 octobre ainsi que les deux annexes des 4 et 7 novembre, toutes communications se rapportant à la commission paritaire de Montigny.

Par ailleurs, M. Weiss a écrit de votre part en date du 8 novembre à ce même propos.

La documentation à M. Weiss a été envoyée par la même occasion. Puisque le représentant du secrétariat a déjà quitté Genève, je lui adresse mon exposé et les quelques publications annexes directement à Montigny.

Veuillez agréer, Chère Mademoiselle Haller, l'assurance de mes sentiments distingués les meilleurs.

(D. Secrétariat)
Secrétariat de l'Institut

Mademoiselle HALSTEN KALLIA
Secrétariat de la Société des Nations
GENÈVE
Suisse

10000 1944
orig. 12.11.44
copie 12.11.44

A. XI. 11

HOTEL CORNAVIN
GENÈVE

Téléphone 28.030

NANTERMOD, propr.



le 8 novembre 1933

10 NOV 1933 ~ 046.384

Répondu le

Sik

Mon cher Ami,

Mademoiselle Kallia, qui
a pu part avec moi à
la Commission Consultative
des travailleurs intellectuels,
m'a demandé si j'avais
des nouvelles de la préparation
du dossier de Montevideo,
vous êtes chargé de
l'élaborer.
M. Nogueira qui a

W. 74 Conf. 1933

demain fêves, je doute pu-
voir avoir le temps de
donner satisfaction au
Levite. Mais il y a
encore d'autres bateaux,
italien et français, arrivant
à Mombasida avant l'en-
trée de la Confiance et
permettant ainsi l'envoi
direct à M. Nogueira.

A ce sujet, je vous signale
que j'ai écrit ici et
envoyé à Mademoiselle Kallia
ma note spéciale sur la

droit d'auteurs. je vous en
renverrai un double à mon
retour.

J'ai eu le grand plaisir
de déjeuner hier à l'heure
et de parler de vous avec
votre frère.

A bientôt, et amicalement,

Ruein



Adresse télégraphique: NATIONS GENEVE

SOCIETE DES NATIONS

Dans toute communication portant sur ce sujet prière de rappeler le No.

et d'adresser: M. le Secrétaire général de la Société des Nations, Genève.

10 NOV 1933 - 046.383/11/33
Repondre le *Reh*

Genève, le 7 novembre 1933.

Cher Monsieur Secrétan,

Au sujet des documents à préparer en vue de la Conférence panaméricaine, je m'empresse de vous faire savoir que M. Nogueira partira de Gênes déjà le 9 novembre. Si vous n'avez pas encore expédié la documentation en question, je vous proposerais de l'envoyer directement à Montevideo à l'adresse suivante :

M. Julian NOGUEIRA, Convencion 1462, Montevideo.

Il est bien entendu que ces documents devraient avoir particulièrement trait aux questions de l'enseignement supérieur et des bibliothèques, M. Weiss m'ayant déjà donné un memorandum et d'autres documents concernant la mise en harmonie des Conventions de Berne et de La Havane.

Croyez, Cher Monsieur Secrétan, à mes sentiments les meilleurs.

INDEXE A :

Hallsten Kallén
7^e Conf. panam.

Arvid Hallsten Kallén

Monsieur Daniel SECRETAN
Secrétaire de l'Institut international
de coopération intellectuelle
2, rue de Montpensier
PARIS.

A. XI 11
copie: A. F. 22

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

In any further communication on this subject please quote

No.
and address to: The Secretary-General, League of Nations, Geneva.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

SOCIÉTÉ DES NATIONS

In any further communication
on this subject please quote
No. 12
and address to The Secretary
General, League of Nations, Geneva

When replying communication please
cite the subject matter in question as
No. 12
and address to The Secretary
General, League of Nations, Geneva

NOV 1933-01-6-383

pendant

RS/RS A.XI.11
36.541

28 NOV 1932

Chère Mademoiselle Kallia,

En date du 20 avril 1932, vous nous aviez adressé une lettre demandant quelques notes explicatives par Monsieur Buero, en vue de la septième conférence pan-américaine.

Les trois sujets que nous devions traiter étaient: la collaboration entre les bibliothèques, la réunion des directeurs de l'enseignement supérieur, enfin la question de la conservation des monuments.

Attendu que la conférence de la Havane a été ajournée à décembre 1933 au plus tôt, je crois bien faire en vous retournant les différentes notes que vous aviez jointes à votre lettre.

D'autre part, nous restons à votre entière disposition pour vous faire parvenir, en temps voulu, les renseignements que vous désirez sur les questions ci-dessus. Celles-ci doivent, en effet, être traitées, à mon avis, au dernier moment pour revêtir dans la mesure du possible un caractère vivant d'actualité; il serait donc prématuré de vous les faire tenir dès maintenant.

Veuillez agréer, Chère Mademoiselle Kallia, l'expression de mes sentiments distingués les meilleurs.

Mademoiselle HALISTEN KALLIA
Secrétariat de la Société des Nations
GENEVE

INI EX

Hallsten. Kallia

7 - Angles Per.
américaine

1911-12

1911-12

1911-12

The following is a list of the names of the persons who have been elected to the office of the President of the United States since the year 1789. The names are given in the order in which they were elected, and the year of their election is given in parentheses. The names are given in the order in which they were elected, and the year of their election is given in parentheses.

George Washington (1789)
John Adams (1797)
Thomas Jefferson (1801)
James Madison (1809)
James Monroe (1817)
John Quincy Adams (1825)
Andrew Jackson (1829)
Martin Van Buren (1837)
William Henry Harrison (1841)
Francis Pickens (1857)
Abraham Lincoln (1861)
Andrew Johnson (1865)
Ulysses S. Grant (1869)
Rutherford B. Hayes (1877)
James A. Garfield (1881)
Chester A. Arthur (1881)
Grover Cleveland (1885)
Benjamin Harrison (1889)
William McKinley (1897)
Theodore Roosevelt (1901)
William Howard Taft (1909)
Woodrow Wilson (1913)
Warren G. Harding (1921)
Calvin Coolidge (1925)
Herbert Hoover (1929)
Franklin D. Roosevelt (1933)
Dwight D. Eisenhower (1953)
John F. Kennedy (1961)
Lyndon B. Johnson (1963)
Richard M. Nixon (1969)
Jimmy Carter (1977)
Ronald Reagan (1981)
George H. W. Bush (1989)
Bill Clinton (1993)
George W. Bush (2001)
Barack Obama (2009)
Donald Trump (2017)

1911-12

1911-12

1911-12

Adresse télégraphique: NATIONS GENEVE

A. XI. 11
copie: A. I. 22



SOCIETE DES NATIONS

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

DANS LA REPONSE PRIERE DE RAPPELER

PLEASE QUOTE REF. NO. IN REPLY

NO.

NO.

Genève, le 29 novembre 1932.

Cher Monsieur Secrétan,

1 DEC 1932 040.159

Répondre S. R.

J'ai bien reçu votre lettre du 28 novembre, et je pense comme vous qu'il sera plus utile de préparer la documentation demandée pour la Conférence panaméricaine de La Havane quand la date de celle-ci aura été définitivement fixée. Nous ne manquerons pas de soulever la question en temps opportun.

Veuillez agréer, Cher Monsieur Secrétan, l'expression de mes sentiments les meilleurs.

Arvid Hallsten-Kallia

Hallsten-Kallia
Conf. panaméricaine

Monsieur D. SECRETAN
Institut international
de coopération intellectuelle
2, rue de Montpensier
PARIS 1er

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

PLEASE PRINT NAME AND ADDRESS

PLEASE PRINT NAME AND ADDRESS

NO.

NO.

NAME OF THE ORGANIZATION

ADDRESS

CITY

STATE

COUNTRY

TELEPHONE

TELETYPE

FAX

POSTAL CODE

DATE OF BIRTH

DATE OF DEATH

DATE OF MARRIAGE

DATE OF DIVORCE

DATE OF REENTRY

DATE OF DEPORTATION

DATE OF CITIZENSHIP

DATE OF RESIDENCE

DATE OF EMPLOYMENT

DATE OF UNEMPLOYMENT

DATE OF RETIREMENT

DATE OF DEATH

DATE OF BURIAL

DATE OF CREMATION

DATE OF INTERMENT

DATE OF REINTERMENT

NAME OF THE ORGANIZATION

ADDRESS

CITY

STATE

COUNTRY

TELEPHONE

TELETYPE

FAX

POSTAL CODE

DATE OF BIRTH

DATE OF DEATH

DATE OF MARRIAGE

DATE OF DIVORCE

DATE OF REENTRY

DATE OF DEPORTATION

DATE OF CITIZENSHIP

DATE OF RESIDENCE

DATE OF EMPLOYMENT

DATE OF UNEMPLOYMENT

DATE OF RETIREMENT

DATE OF DEATH

DATE OF BURIAL

DATE OF CREMATION

DATE OF INTERMENT

DATE OF REINTERMENT

Le 24 Novembre 1932.

N° 68/2.

Note pour Monsieur SECRETAN.

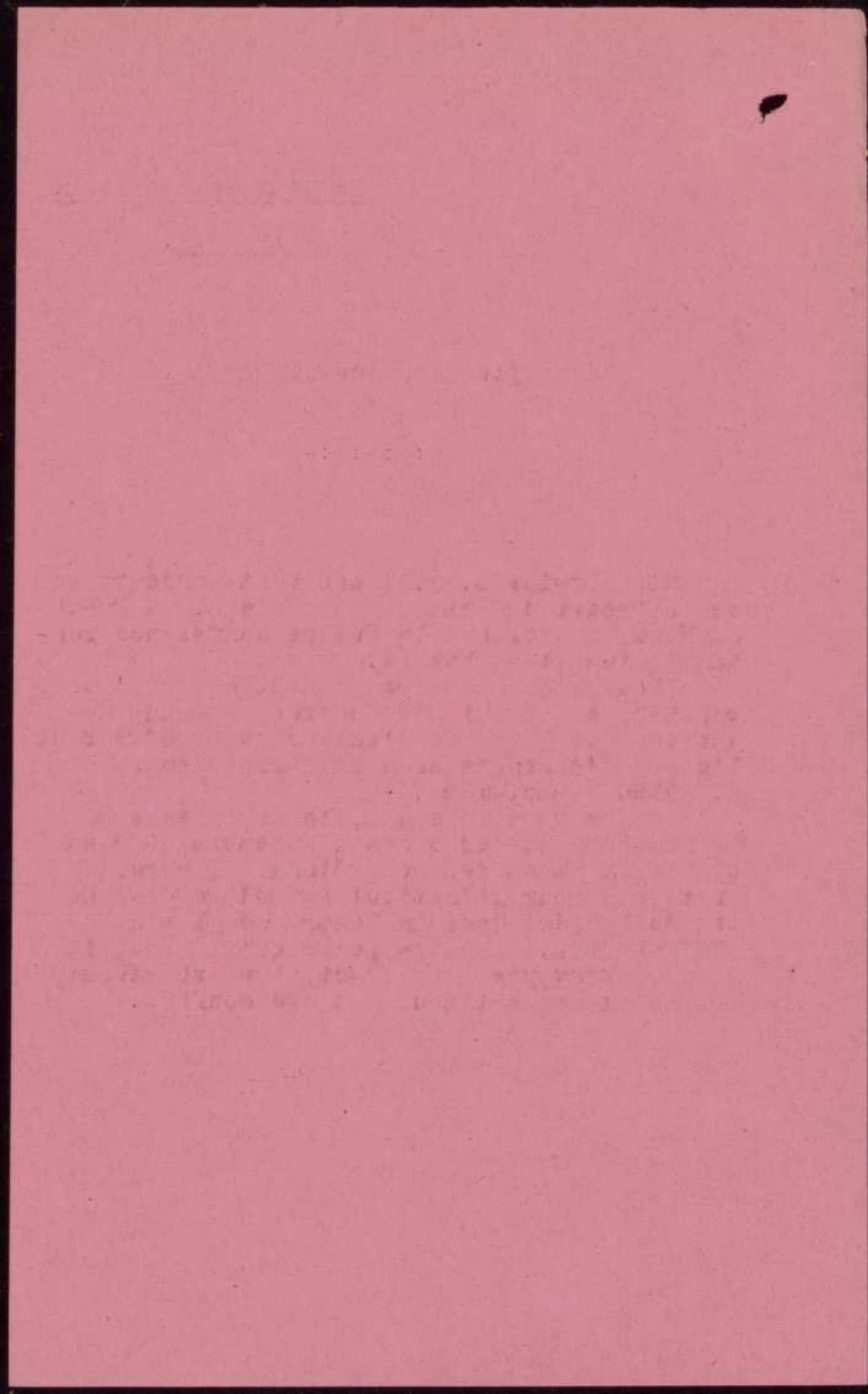
-:-:-:-

Le dossier A.XI.11 contient toujours des notes reçues en communication de M. de MONTENACH, et concernant la future conférence pan-américaine de La Havane.

Vous vous souvenez peut-être que j'avais répondu, en ce qui me concerne, que la convention sur le droit d'auteur avait déjà fait l'objet d'échanges de vues directs entre M. BUERO et moi-même.

Comme vous le savez, la conférence de La Havane a été ajournée à Décembre 1933 au plus tôt. Dans ces conditions, il paraît prématuré pour l'Institut de rédiger les notes envisagées dans la lettre de Mlle HALLSTEIN-KALLIA. Mais je pense qu'il y aurait lieu de renvoyer à celle-ci, pour ses dossiers, les documents qui nous ont été confiés.

Handwritten signature



A.I. 11
copie: A.I. 22

Adresse télégraphique: NATIONS GENÈVE

SOCIÉTÉ DES NATIONS

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

DANS LA RÉPONSE PRIÈRE DE RAPPELER:

PLEASE QUOTE REF. NO. IN REPLY:

No.

No.

Genève, le 20 avril 1932.

Monsieur le Directeur,

23 AVRIL 1932 - 0.36.541
Répondue 26/11/32

Vous vous rappelez qu'il a été convenu entre vous-même et M. de Montenach que l'Institut se chargerait de la préparation de quelques notes explicatives destinées à M. Buero en vue de la septième Conférence panaméricaine.

Ci-joint, j'ai l'honneur de vous remettre les différentes notes que la Section a reçues à ce sujet, ainsi que le programme de la Conférence. De la note de M. Nogueira, il paraît que M. Fernandez y Medina s'intéresse tout spécialement aux trois questions se rapportant à la coopération intellectuelle.

Je vous serais reconnaissante de vouloir bien me retourner les notes ci-jointes en même temps que les vôtres.

Veuillez agréer, Monsieur le Directeur, l'assurance de ma considération distinguée.

Indexé A :

Hallsten Kallia
7^e conférence
Panaméricaine

Astrid Hallsten-Kallia
(Mlle Hallsten-Kallia)

Monsieur H. BONNET
Directeur de l'Institut international
de coopération intellectuelle
2, rue de Montpensier
PARIS I

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

COMMITTEE OF NATIONS

TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

Monsieur de Montenach.

Le programme de la VIIe Conférence pan-américaine prévoit, aux points 21, 22 et 23, l'étude de questions se rapportant à la coopération intellectuelle. A mon avis, ces trois questions sont de nature à pouvoir être élucidées par quelques petites notes de l'Institut, qui s'est occupé plus spécialement des trois questions de collaboration entre les bibliothèques, d'une réunion des directeurs de l'enseignement supérieur et de la question de la conservation des monuments.

Si vous êtes d'accord, je pourrais donc écrire à l'Institut en lui envoyant copie des notes et remarques jointes à ce programme.

Armed Hallsten - Kallig

14 avril 1932.

~~Envisager dans ce sens mais il y aurait lieu de profiter de la présence de Bonnet ici pour examiner avec lui si nous ne pourrions pas essayer d'introduire aux questions de C. G. quelques uns de nos amis de l'Amérique latine qui participeraient à la Conférence de Montevideo -~~

Le programme de la Ville de Montréal est
celui qui a été adopté par le conseil de la Ville
et qui est en vigueur. Les questions de
la Ville de Montréal sont de nature à
être traitées par le conseil de la Ville
et sont de nature à être traitées par le
conseil de la Ville de Montréal. Les
questions de la Ville de Montréal sont de
nature à être traitées par le conseil de la
Ville de Montréal. Les questions de la
Ville de Montréal sont de nature à être
traitées par le conseil de la Ville de
Montréal. Les questions de la Ville de
Montréal sont de nature à être traitées
par le conseil de la Ville de Montréal.

14 avril 1953
Le conseil de la Ville de Montréal
a adopté le programme de la Ville de
Montréal. Le conseil de la Ville de
Montréal a adopté le programme de la
Ville de Montréal. Le conseil de la
Ville de Montréal a adopté le programme
de la Ville de Montréal. Le conseil de
la Ville de Montréal a adopté le
programme de la Ville de Montréal.

celle copie AXL.11

21 MAR 1931

orig. C. 17. 67

JH/KM

20th March

31

My dear Mr. Rowe,

Many thanks for your letter of March 9th. I was pleased to receive the documents you sent me on the Pan American Union which will be published in our Handbook of Reference Centers. I also read with great interest the details you gave me on the organisation of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau. Unfortunately, the actual edition of our handbook is not giving any reference on matters relating to health and hygiene of any country and I shall not be able to publish the information you were good enough to send me.

I particularly appreciate your kind offer to let the Pan American Union serve as reference center and I shall always be at your disposal for any question dealing with the activities of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation.

Yours very sincerely,

(H. BONNET)
Director.

Mr. L. S. ROWE,
Director General of the
Pan American Union,
WASHINGTON, D.C.

11/11/1911





acc
(Copie)

Cette copie : A. XI. 11

original : c. XVIII. 67

PAN AMERICAN UNION

March 9, 1931

WASHINGTON, D.C.

M. H. Bonnet,
I.I.I.C.
PARIS

19 Mars 1931 - 029.086

My dear M. Bonnet,

I have your letter of February 18th and, in reply, beg to say that the Pan American Union will deem it both a pleasure and a privilege to serve as reference center on such problems as fall within the province of the activities of the Union.

The draft which you enclose does not meet the present situation and I have taken the liberty of sending a revision, which, I feel, sets forth more clearly the present situation of the Pan American Union.

Whenever the Pan American Union can be of further service to you, please do not hesitate to let me know.

Very sincerely yours,

Signed : L. S. Rowe,
Director General.

P. S. I have indicated on a separate page the organization of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau, which is located in the Pan American Union and which is an international reference center for all matters relating to public health and hygiene of the countries, members of the Pan American Union.

L. S. Rowe.

21 FEB 1931

C XVIII 67

18.II.31

Dr. L.S. Rowe
Director-General
Pan American Union
Seventeenth and B Streets NW
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir,

The international Conference of Institutions for the Scientific Study of International Relations (a body which has met annually since 1928 under the auspices of the International Institute of Intellectual Cooperation) has had under consideration for some time past the question of issuing a list of organisations which are in a position to supply enquirers with information on questions of interest to the politician. In pursuance of decisions taken by this Conference the Institute will shortly publish with the support of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace a "Handbook of Reference Centres for International Affairs". This publication, which will be issued in English, French and German editions, is destined for the use of statesmen, diplomats, politicians, lawyers, university teachers, journalists, and others interested in international relations.

In addition to a number of "national" sections, each of which will contain a list of reference centres in an individual country, it is proposed to include in the Handbook an

10

10

10

10

10

The following information was obtained from the records of the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, for the year 1910. The information is given in the form of a list of the names of the persons who have been granted patents for land in the State of California, and the date of the patent. The names are given in alphabetical order, and the dates are given in chronological order. The information is given in the form of a list of the names of the persons who have been granted patents for land in the State of California, and the date of the patent. The names are given in alphabetical order, and the dates are given in chronological order.

"international" section devoted to appropriate international institutions. It has been suggested to us that your organisation might be disposed to act as reference centre on such international problems as fall within the province of your activities. I should be very grateful therefore if you would be good enough to inform me whether you would allow us to include the name of your organisation in our Handbook.

I enclose a draft of the notice on the Pan-America Union which I would propose including in the Handbook. This notice, I may add, emanates from the Council on Foreign Relations, who have been good enough to supply us with information on proposed reference centres in the United States. I should be grateful if you would kindly examine this notice and return it to me with such observations as you may care to make.

As I am anxious to put this publication in the hands of the printers without delay, I shall hope to receive a reply from you at the earliest possible date.

I am,

Yours truly,

The Director :

(H.Bonnet)

1 Enclosure



A.17-1929



Institut international
de Coopération intellectuelle

DOSSIER : A. XI. II

Lettre N° 23.284

M. M. Belune et M. Pichl

pour visa (sur la première
pelure blanche) et information.

Parti de la
Direction : le 1 avril

à 11 h. 30

Handwritten signature or initials, possibly "E" or "G", written in dark ink.



A.XI.11

H.VI.17

23.284-

A.III.4

C.XIX.2

6265
aa

3 AVR 1930

JL/MT

Monsieur J. David THOMPSON
Executive Secretary
American National Committee on
International Intellectual Co-operation.
2101 B. Street,
WASHINGTON D.C.

Dear Mr Thompson,

I duly received the text of the draft convention containing the definitive statutes of the Inter-American Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, and have noted the passage referring to the proposed co-operation with the international organisation of intellectual co-operation.

Thanking you for furnishing me with this documentation, and with kindest regards,

Yours very sincerely

Director.

Indexé A :

Thompson
Sub. Comm. Sub. of I.C.

P
H
Y

3 APR 1950

11.11
11.11
11.11
11.11
11.11

President J. F. Kennedy
Executive Order
Department of Defense
In National Defense
101.1.1
101.1.1

1. This report is the result of the study conducted by the
National Defense Research Institute of the Department of Defense,
and was prepared for the purpose of providing information to the
Department of Defense of the National Defense Research Institute.
The study was conducted by the National Defense Research Institute,
and was prepared for the purpose of providing information to the
Department of Defense of the National Defense Research Institute.

101.1.1

101.1.1

101.1.1

101.1.1

R. A. MILLIKAN
CHAIRMAN
VERNON KELLOGG
SECRETARY
JES H. BREASTED
PHEN P. DUGGAN
WYMOND FOSDICK
VIRGINIA C. GILDERSLEEVE
GEORGE E. HALE
CHARLES H. HASKINS
C. R. MANN
WESLEY C. MITCHELL
HENRY S. PRITCHETT
HERBERT PUTNAM
ELIHU ROOT
L. S. ROWE
LORADO TAFT

AMERICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE
ON
INTERNATIONAL INTELLECTUAL COOPERATION

2101 B STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C.

March 11, 1930.

Director
A. XI.11-A.III.IV/C.I. 36

24 MARS 1930 - 023 284

Répondre 3./IV. 30 g.

Dear Sir:

pieces jointes
As promised in my letter of January 16th, I am sending you herewith, an unofficial English translation of the text of the draft convention containing the definitive statutes of the Inter-American Institute of Intellectual Cooperation, adopted by the Congress of Rectors, Deans and Educators at Havana on February 23d. A translation of this may be published in "La Coopération Intellectuelle" if you wish to do so. I call attention also to the enclosed text of portions of resolutions adopted by the aforesaid Congress referring directly to cooperation with European agencies. These have only been supplied to me in the original Spanish.

An article by Miss Heloise Brainerd, chief of the Division of Intellectual Cooperation of the Pan American Union, giving an account of the Bi-centenary of the University of Havana, The Inter-American Congress of ^{Rectors} Deans and Educators, and the International Congress of Universities, is to appear in the April number of the Bulletin of the Pan American Union, which I understand is supplied currently to the Institute Library.

Very truly yours,

J. David Thompson

J. David Thompson,
Executive Secretary.

Enclosure:
Draft.

JDT/HE

Indexé A :

Thompson
C. N. américaine
Inter-American Inst.
of Int. Coop.
Inter Am. Congress of Rectors, ...
Brainerd
Pan American Union

AMERICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE
FOR
INTERNATIONAL INTELLECTUAL COOPERATION

FOR A UNITED NATIONS OF THE FUTURE

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

NEW YORK

100 EAST 42ND STREET, NEW YORK 17, N.Y.

THE AMERICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR INTERNATIONAL INTELLECTUAL COOPERATION is a non-profit organization which was organized in 1945 to promote the exchange of ideas and information among scientists, scholars, and other intellectuals of all nations. The Committee is a member of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and is active in the work of the International Council for Scientific and Cultural Cooperation (ICSC).

The Committee's primary concern is to foster a better understanding of the world and to promote peace and cooperation among all peoples. It does this by sponsoring conferences, seminars, and other educational programs. It also publishes a journal, "The American Journal of International Law," which is one of the leading authorities on international law.

For more information, write to:

AMERICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE
FOR
INTERNATIONAL INTELLECTUAL COOPERATION
100 EAST 42ND STREET, NEW YORK 17, N.Y.



Text of Portions of Resolutions adopted at the
Congress of Rectors, Deans and Educators which
Refer directly to Cooperation with European Agencies

"Que la Oficina Central Coordinadora, o la que sustituya sus funciones, procure intensificar su contacto y relaciones con el Instituto Internacional de Cooperación Intelectual de la Liga de las Naciones, inaugurado en 1926 y residente en Paris, para obtener los datos e informes sobre actividades de sus secciones, con objeto de circularlos en todos los Consejos Nacionales y facilitar el nombramiento de Comisiones investigadoras de Museos, Laboratorios o Bibliotecas europeas, estimular la asistencia a sus Congresos Científicos o Artísticos y poder contratar cursos o Conferencias con maestros especializados y expertos profesores."

"Inclusión instrumental de Europa en nuestro afanar interamericano, hasta donde no interfiera el sensato americanismo.

Como primera medida, o paso inicial, invitación a un Congreso Internacional de Rectores, Decanos y Educadores, en lugar y fecha de prudente designación, en el que se discutan los más de los proyectos aquí diseñados y se llegue a armonizaciones de conveniencia común."

Text of Portions of Resolutions adopted at the
Congress of Doctors, Dentists and Educators which
refer directly to cooperation with European agencies

"The following General Coordinators, or in the absence of

functions, promote international contact and relations with the
International de Cooperation Intellectual de la Liga de las Naciones, among

others in 1936 and residents in Paris, have obtained the following

reports activities of our members, with object of circulating in other

Commissions National and facilitating the membership of Commissions Investigative

and of the Press, Laboratories or Bibliographic services, establish in the

and the Congress Scientific or Artistic and other contact among our

associates with members specialized and expert professors."

"The International Intellectual de la Liga de las Naciones is

also, under the name of the League of Nations, the

League of Nations, the League of Nations, the League of Nations

International de la Presse, the League of Nations, the League of Nations

League of Nations, the League of Nations, the League of Nations

League of Nations, the League of Nations, the League of Nations

cette copie : A.XI.17
original : A.VII.221

C O P I E

PAN AMERICAN UNION

Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

February, 28, 1930.

I.I.C.I.
2, rue de Montpensier
Paris (1^o) France

15 mars 1930-023.093

The Director General of the Pan American Union is pleased to acknowledge with thanks the books listed below which you were kind enough to send to the Library of this Union.

Société des Nations. L'Institut International de
Coopération Intellectuelle. Janvier 1930.

PLU

SECRET

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 11-11-81 BY 1043

DATE 11-11-81 BY 1043

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11-11-81 BY 1043

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11-11-81 BY 1043

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11-11-81 BY 1043



A.II.11
N° 22068

38 31
aa
A.II.11
(orig) { A.II.4
C.XIX.2
H.VI.17

A.II.11

JM/IF - 30.1

31 JAN 1930

Monsieur J. David Thompson
Executive Secretary
American National Committee
on International Intellectual Co-operation
2101 B Street, WASHINGTON D.C.

Dear Sir,

We have noted your letter of January 16th. We shall await the final statutes of the Inter-American Institute of Intellectual Co-operation before mentioning them in our review.

We should be glad to have the agenda of the Inter-American Congress of Rectors, Deans and Educators, if you would kindly forward it when it is finally arranged.

Yours truly

For the Director:

(L. Levinson)
Head of Section
Secretary of the Institute

110676

Thompson
Inter Am. Inst. of Intell. coop.

ORIGINAL IS

 $\sqrt{11} A$

212



M. Ritt

Etes-vous d'accord avec
le dernier paragraphe de
ce projet de lettre ?

29.I.30

d'accord

P 29/-
1

Madame Komary

INSTITUT INTERNATIONAL DE COOPÉRATION INTELLECTUELLE

PROJET A TRADUIRE EN ANGLAIS

A.XI.11

N° 22068

Monsieur J. David Thompson
Executive Secretary
American National Committee
on International Intellectual Co-operation
2101 B Street, WASHINGTON D.C.

31 JAN 1930

Dear Sir,

Nous avons pris bonne note de votre lettre en date du 16 janvier. Nous attendrons d'avoir les statuts définitifs de l'Institut inter-américain de coopération intellectuelle, pour les mentionner dans notre revue.

M. Pichet {
Nous serons heureux d'avoir connaissance de l'ordre du jour de l'Inter-American Congress of Rectors, Deans and Educators, si vous voulez nous le faire parvenir lorsqu'il sera définitivement fixé.

Avec nos vifs remerciements

Yours truly

For the Director

Head of Section
Secretary of the Institute

(L. Levinson)

Dear Sir,

We have noted your letter of January 16. We shall await the final statutes of the Inter-American Institute of Intellectual Cooperation before mentioning them in our review.

We should be glad to have the agenda of the Inter-American Congress of Rectors, Deans and Educators, if you would kindly forward it when it is finally arranged.

11.11

2200

31 JAN 1930

Monseigneur J. David Thompson
Executive Secretary
American National Committee
on International Intellectual Co-operation
1101 B Street, WASHINGTON, D.C.

Dear Sir,

Vous avons pris bonne note de votre lettre en date du
10 janvier. Nous attendons d'avoir les statuts définitifs
de l'Institut inter-américain de coopération intellectuelle.
Pour les mentions dans votre lettre.
Nous sommes heureux d'avoir communiqué les statuts de
l'Institut à l'Inter-Amécan Congress of Authors, Artists and
Musicians, et vous espérons que l'Institut pourra
être officiellement créé.

Avec nos vifs hommages

Yours truly,
-or the Director

Head of Section
Secretary of the Institute

(J. Davidson)

We have noted your letter of January 10. We shall
await the final version of the statutes. We are
pleased to have communicated the statutes to the
Inter-American Congress of Authors, Artists and
Musicians, and we hope that the Institute will
be officially created.

Cette copie: A. XI. 11
original: A. VII. 5

C O P I E

Pan American Union
Washington D.C., U.S.A.

January 11, 1930

27 janv. 1930-22093

The Director General of the Pan American Union is pleased to acknowledge with thanks the books listed below which you were kind enough to send to the Library of this Union.

University Exchanges in Europe -

Musées de France -

La Propriété scientifique -

Ouvrages remarquables parus dans différents pays
au cours de l'année 1928 -

I.I.C.I.
2, rue de Montpensier
PARIS, France

Sans signature

DLW

11

January 11, 1950

For American Union
Washington D.C., U.S.A.

27 Jan. 1950-1950

The Director General of the Pan American Union is pleased
to acknowledge with thanks the books listed below which you were
kind enough to send to the Library of this Union.

University Exchanges in Europe -

London de France -

La Propriété coloniale -

Quatre-vingt-neuf ans dans différents pays
au cours de l'année 1948 -

Sans signature

I.I.U.I.
E. rue de Montgoussier
Paris, France

A. 11

R. A. MILLIKAN
CHAIRMAN
VERNON KELLOGG
SECRETARY
JAMES H. BREASTED
STEPHEN P. DUGGAN
RAYMOND FOSDICK
VIRGINIA C. GILDERSLEEVE
GEORGE E. HALE
CHARLES H. HASKINS
C. R. MANN
WESLEY C. MITCHELL
HENRY S. PRITCHETT
HERBERT PUTNAM
ELIHU ROOT
L. S. ROWE
LORADO TAFT

AMERICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE

ON

INTERNATIONAL INTELLECTUAL COOPERATION

2101 B STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C.

January 16, 1930.

J. DAVID THOMPSON
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

Copies { A. III - 4
C. XIV 2
H. VI - 17

25 JANV 1930 ~ 022.068

Director
A.XI.11-A.III.IV/C.XI.26
Répondre 21.1.30 - 94.

Dear Dr. Levinson:

In reference to your request of December 23d for permission to publish the project of organization of the Inter-American Institute of Intellectual Cooperation in "La Cooperation intellectuelle", I have consulted the Division of Intellectual Cooperation of the Pan-American Union and find that there is no objection to such publication. We think, however, that as the definitive statutes of this Institute are to be adopted by the Inter-American Congress of Rectors, Deans and Educators in the latter half of February, that it would be better for you to wait for this definitive text and not publish the one I sent you, which is merely the proposal of the Pan-American Union. I shall be glad to see that you are supplied with the text of the definitive statutes just as soon as it is available and then you can print it in the review.

The final agenda of the above mentioned congress has not yet been issued. I imagine that it will not be materially different from the provisional agenda, but will send you a copy as soon as I receive one.

Very truly yours,

David Thompson

J. David Thompson,
Executive Secretary.

Copie H

Indexé A :

Thompson
C. N. américaine
Inter American Inst of
Intell. Coop.
Pan. American Union
Inter American congress
of Rectors, Deans

Adressée à M. le
Directeur de l'I.I.C.I.

AMERICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE

INTERNATIONAL INTELLECTUAL COOPERATION

1000 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

January 10, 1934

Dear Sir:

Enclosed for you are

two copies of the

report of the American National Committee on Intellectual Cooperation, which was organized in 1921 by the American people to promote international intellectual cooperation. The report is a summary of the work of the committee during the past twelve years, and it is hoped that it will be of interest to you. The committee has been very active in promoting international intellectual cooperation, and it has been very successful in its work. It has been very successful in promoting international intellectual cooperation, and it has been very successful in its work. It has been very successful in promoting international intellectual cooperation, and it has been very successful in its work.

The committee has been very active in promoting international intellectual cooperation, and it has been very successful in its work. It has been very successful in promoting international intellectual cooperation, and it has been very successful in its work. It has been very successful in promoting international intellectual cooperation, and it has been very successful in its work.

Very truly yours,

W. L. G. (Signature)

Secretary

DRAFT OF CONVENTION ON THE INTER-AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF
INTELLECTUAL COOPERATION

Preamble.

The Rectors, Deans and Educators, official representatives of the American Republics invited to this Congress, held in Havana, Republic of Cuba; after having exchanged their respective full powers, which were found to be in good and proper form, and following the explanatory addresses and discussions which took place at the Plenary Session of February 23, 1930, submit ad referendum to their respective Governments the Convention entitled "Inter-American Institute of Intellectual Cooperation", which appears in the final act.

Organic Act of the Inter-American Institute of Intellectual Cooperation

Article I

With a view to assisting and systematizing the activities that tend to establish intellectual cooperation in the branches of science, arts and letters between the Nations of the American Continent, an "Inter-American Institute of

CHART OF CONVENTION OF THE INTER-AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF

INTELLIGENT COOPERATION

Preamble.

The factors, means and educators, official representatives of the American Republics invited to this Congress, held in Havana, Republic of Cuba; after having exchanged their respective will powers, which were found to be in good and proper form, and following the explanatory addresses and discussions which took place at the thirty session of February 25, 1930, agreed on resolutions to their respective Governments the Convention entitled "Inter-American Institute of Intellectual Cooperation", which appears in the final act.

Organic act of the Inter-American Institute of Intellectual Cooperation

Article I

With a view to assisting and systematizing the activities that tend to establish intellectual cooperation in the branches of science, arts and letters between the Nations of the American Continent, an "Inter-American Institute of

"Intellectual Cooperation" is established in close relationship with the Governing Board of the Pan American Union.

The Institute shall be composed of a National Council for Intellectual Cooperation in each of the American Republics and an Inter-American Central Council of Intellectual Cooperation. The program of work of the Institute and a report on its activities shall be presented annually to the Governing Board of the Pan American Union, and a special report shall be presented to the International Conference of American States.

Article II

The National Councils

(a) Organization. The Pan American Union shall request the Secretary or Department of Public Instruction of each of the American Republics to invite the Universities and other institutions of Higher Education, as well as the Academies, Associations, -especially those of professors and students, Institutes, Museums, Libraries and other similar organizations devoted to the furtherance of arts and letters, sciences or professions, to appoint delegates to integrate the Inter-American National Council of Intellectual Cooperation, with the purpose of collaborating with the Inter-American Central Council and with the other National Councils in the study and solution of the problems of intellectual life in the Americas.

In those countries in which there is already a Committee of International Intellectual Cooperation, this Committee may be utilized as the agency for cooperation with the Inter-American Institute of Intellectual Cooperation.

Each concurring country shall determine the form of organization of its own Council and the bodies that are to have a representative in it. This Council shall have a General Secretary for the transaction of the business, of which the former is to take cognizance.

Each Government will be requested to furnish for its National Council, unless otherwise provided for, a headquarters office with at least one paid clerk and

Intellectual Cooperation" is established in close relationship with the Governing

Board of the Pan American Union.

The Institute shall be composed of a National Council for Intellectual Cooperation in each of the American Republics and an Inter-American Central Council of Intellectual Cooperation. The program of work of the Institute and a report on its activities shall be presented annually to the Governing Board of the Pan American Union, and a special report shall be presented to the International Conference of American States.

Article II

The National Councils

(a) Organization. The Pan American Union shall request the Secretary or Department of Public Instruction of each of the American Republics to invite the Universities and other institutions of Higher Education, as well as the Academies, Associations, especially those of professors and students-Institutes, Museums, Libraries and other similar organizations devoted to the furtherance of arts and letters, sciences or professions, to appoint delegates to integrate the Inter-American National Council of Intellectual Cooperation, with the purpose of collaborating with the Inter-American Central Council and with the other National Councils in the study and solution of the problems of intellectual life in the Americas.

In those countries in which there is already a Committee of Intellectual Cooperation, this Committee may be utilized as the agency for cooperation with the Inter-American Institute of Intellectual Cooperation.

Each contracting country shall determine the form of organization of its own Council and the bodies that are to have a representative in it. This Council shall have a General Secretary for the transaction of the business, of which the former is to take cognizance.

Each Government will be requested to furnish for its National Council, unless otherwise provided for, a headquarters office with at least one paid clerk and a

necessary supplies, and as much further assistance as may be found possible, in order that the Council may carry on its work efficiently.

The National Councils shall keep the Inter-American Central Council constantly informed as their work proceeds and shall send it annually a report summarizing the result of their work.

(b) Functions. The functions of the National Councils shall be:

1. a) To formulate proposals as to problems of intellectual life that need study, or projects that may be undertaken cooperatively, and transmit these to the Inter-American Central Council; b) To ascertain the opinion of national elements on such problems or projects as may be submitted to them by the Inter-American Central Council, forming for the purpose any necessary committees.

2. a) To collect information relative to the institutions of education, science, arts and letters of their respective countries and the facilities afforded to foreign professors, students and research workers, and furnish it to the Inter-American Central Council; b) to receive and disseminate similar information regarding other countries; c) to actively promote the interchange of professors, students, research workers, special investigators and cultural missions between the American republics.

3. To promote in their respective countries the study of such subjects as shall give an understanding of the development of culture of the other nations of America.

4. To endeavor to secure the adherence of their respective countries to international agreements and programs of intellectual cooperation.

5. To encourage national institutions and associations to enter into close relations with similar organizations in other American republics, especially in accordance with any program of international action that may be worked out by the Inter-American Institute.

in necessary supplies, and as much further assistance as may be found possible, in order that the Council may carry on its work efficiently.

The National Councils shall keep the Inter-American Councils informed as to their work, progress and shall send it annually a report and, at the same time, the results of their work.

(b) Functions. The functions of the National Councils shall be:

1. a) To formulate proposals as to problems of intellectual life that need

study, or projects that may be undertaken cooperatively, and transmit these to

the Inter-American Council (Council); b) To ascertain the opinion of national

elements on such problems or projects as may be submitted to them by the Inter-

American Council (Council), for the purpose of any necessary consultation.

2. a) To collect information relative to the institutions of education,

science, arts and letters of their respective countries and the facilities

afforded to foreign professors, students and research workers, and furnish it to

the Inter-American Council (Council); b) To receive and disseminate similar infor-

mation regarding other countries; c) To actively promote the interchange of pro-

fessors, students, research workers, special investigators and cultural missions

between the American Republics.

3. To promote in their respective countries the study of such subjects as

shall give an understanding of the development of culture of the other nations

of America.

4. To endeavor to secure the achievement of their respective countries to

international agreements and programs of intellectual cooperation.

5. To encourage national institutions and associations to enter into close

relations with similar organizations in other American Republics, especially in

accordance with any program of international action that may be worked out by

the Inter-American Institutions.

6. To cooperate in carrying out such projects as may be committed to the Inter-American Institute by future International Conferences of American States.

7. In general, to act as a liaison between the intellectual elements of their respective countries and those of the other American republics.

Article III

The Inter-American Central Council

(a) Organization. The Inter-American Central Council shall be composed of the delegates designated by the National Councils, on the basis of one delegate for each National Council. It shall also have such technical and clerical staff as may be necessary. In order to utilize the connections that have already been formed by the Pan American Union along the lines of intellectual cooperation, and its library, postal and other important facilities, the Division of Intellectual Cooperation of the Union shall cooperate with the Inter-American Central Council as long as the growth of the Institute may require it.

The Inter-American Central Council shall transmit annually to the Governing Board of the Pan American Union the program of work proposed for the following year and a statement of the work accomplished during the previous year. The report and program shall also be transmitted annually to the National Councils.

(b) Functions. The functions of the Inter-American Central Council shall be:

1. a) To study proposals received from the National Councils as to problems of intellectual life that need consideration or projects that may be undertaken cooperatively, and communicate these to the Governing Board of the Pan American Union with recommendations; b) To transmit to the National Councils any project that may be approved by the Governing Board.

8. To cooperate in carrying out such projects as may be committed to the Inter-American Institute by future International Conferences of American States.

7. In general, to act as a liaison between the intellectual elements of their respective countries and those of the other American republics.

Article III

The Inter-American Central Council

(a) Organization. The Inter-American Central Council shall be composed of the delegates designated by the National Councils, on the basis of one delegate for each National Council. It shall also have such technical and clerical staff as may be necessary. In order to utilize the opportunities that have already been formed by the Pan American Union along the lines of intellectual cooperation, and its library, postal and other important facilities, the Division of Intellectual Cooperation of the Union shall cooperate with the Inter-American Central Council as long as the growth of the Institute may require it.

The Inter-American Central Council shall transmit annually to the Governing Board of the Pan American Union the program of work proposed for the following year and a statement of the work accomplished during the previous year. The report and program shall also be transmitted annually to the National Councils.

(b) Functions. The functions of the Inter-American Central Council shall

1. (a) To study proposals received from the National Councils as to problems of intellectual life that need consideration or projects that may be undertaken cooperatively, and communicate these to the Governing Board of the Pan American Union with recommendations; (b) To transmit to the National Councils any project that may be approved by the Governing Board.

2. To obtain and disseminate information relative to institutions of education, science, arts and letters in the American republics, in order to encourage closer relations between them.

3. To appoint, in cooperation with the National Councils, inter-American committees for the purpose of conducting special investigations, and to keep in touch with inter-American institutions or commissions of a cultural or scientific character, and with the International Institute of Intellectual Cooperation of the League of Nations.

4. To collaborate, by the aid of the National Councils, with the organizing committees of the Pan American Scientific Congresses in the preparation of their programs, in order that these may serve as a forum for the discussion of intellectual problems, and to organize, in connection with the scientific or other Congresses, special meetings of accredited delegates of the National Councils for the discussion of the work of the Inter-American Institute.

5. In general, to serve as a coordinating center for the work of the National Councils for Intellectual Cooperation.

2. To obtain and disseminate information relative to institutions of education, science, arts and letters in the American Republics, in order to encourage closer relations between them.

3. To appoint, in cooperation with the National Councils, Inter-American committees for the purpose of conducting special investigations, and to keep in touch with those American institutions or commissions of a cultural or scientific character, and with the International Institute of Intellectual Cooperation of the League of Nations.

4. To collaborate, by the aid of the National Councils, with the organization of the Pan American Scientific Congresses in the preparation of their programs, in order that these may serve as a forum for the discussion of intellectual problems, and to organize, in connection with the scientific or other Congresses, special meetings of accredited delegates of the National Councils for the discussion of the work of the Inter-American Institute.

5. In general, to serve as a coordinating center for the work of the National Councils for Intellectual Cooperation.

Supplementary Provisions

A. The Inter-American Institute of Intellectual Cooperation shall edit a quarterly or semiannual Pan American Bibliographic Bulletin, which shall contain a list of all publications appearing in the Americas, particularly studies on Geology, Geography, Mining, Cartography, History, Economics, Legislation and Education, in the Nations of this Continent. The bibliographic notes shall be printed in Spanish, Portuguese, English and Esperanto.

B. The period during which the Inter-American Institute of Intellectual Cooperation shall function shall be indeterminate.

C. If any of the signatory nations should deem it advisable to withdraw from this convention or should desire to introduce modifications in it, it shall signify its desire to the others, but shall not be absolved from any of its obligations until two years after the notification of withdrawal, during which time an attempt shall be made to reach an agreement.

D. For the purpose of enforcing this agreement, it is not indispensable to obtain its simultaneous ratification by all the separate nations. Any nation approving it shall communicate this fact to the contracting powers and also to the Pan American Union, which in turn shall inform the Inter-American Institute of Intellectual Cooperation. This article is made applicable to the other nations of America which, although not having been represented at this Congress, should desire to adhere to this convention. This procedure will take place through diplomatic channels.

Supplementary Provisions

- A. The Inter-American Institute of Intellectual Cooperation shall edit a quarterly or semiannual Pan American Bibliographic Bulletin, which shall contain a list of all publications appearing in the Americas, particularly studies on Geology, Geography, Mining, Cartography, History, Economics, Agriculture and Education, in the nations of this Continent. The bibliographic notes shall be printed in Spanish, Portuguese, English and separate.
- B. The period during which the Inter-American Institute of Intellectual Cooperation shall function shall be indefinite.
- C. If any of the signatory nations should deem it advisable to withdraw from this convention or should desire to introduce modifications in it, it shall signify its desire to the others, but shall not be absolved from any of its obligations until two years after the notification of withdrawal, during which time an attempt shall be made to reach an agreement.
- D. For the purpose of enforcing this agreement, it is not indispensable to obtain the simultaneous ratification of all the separate nations. Any nation approving it shall communicate this fact to the contracting powers and also to the Pan American Union, which in turn shall inform the Inter-American Institute of Intellectual Cooperation. This article is made applicable to the other nations of America which, although not having been represented at this Congress, should desire to adhere to this convention. This procedure will take place through diplomatic channels.

Note.

The city of Havana was unanimously elected as seat of the Inter-American Institute, as a tribute to her rapidly advancing culture and in recognition of her favored geographical position and her privileged situation as the meeting place of Latin and Anglo-Saxon, where these different but not opposing cultures are working out a harmonious coordination.

It was voted that future Inter-American Congresses of Rectors, Deans and Educators shall be held in turn in each of the capital cities of the American Republics, beginning with the city of Lima *in 1932*.

Notes

The city of Havana was unanimously elected as seat of the Inter-American Institute, as a tribute to her rapidly advancing culture and in recognition of her favored geographical position and her privileged situation as the meeting place of Latin and Anglo-Saxon, where these different but not opposing cultures are working out a harmonious co-existence.

It was voted that future Inter-American Congresses of Havana, Panama and elsewhere shall be held in turn in each of the capital cities of the American Republics, beginning with the city of Havana.

2648
aa

A.XI.11-A.III.11/ (V. copie 4)
(V. copie 2)
C. XIX
H. vi. 17

JM/CC - 21.12.

23 DEC 1929

Mr. J. David THOMPSON,
Executive Secretary,
American National Committee
on International Intellectual
Cooperation,
2101 B Street, WASHINGTON D.C. (U.S.A.)

Dear Mr. Thompson,

We have noted with much interest the proposed organisation of the Inter-American Institute of Intellectual Cooperation.

As you are aware, the International Institute of Intellectual Cooperation at its last session passed a resolution expressing its interest in the Pan-American movement and directing the International Institute of Intellectual Cooperation to follow its activity.

Under these circumstances, we should have been glad to be able to publish the text of the project of this proposed organisation in our review "La Coopération intellectuelle". However, as the first copy you sent to M. Inchaurre last April was confidential, I wonder whether we should be justified in making it public. I should be very much obliged to you if you would kindly let me have your opinion on this question as soon as possible.

Moreover, through your intervention, we received a provisional agenda some time ago of the "Inter-American Congress of Rectors, Deans and Educators" which will be held at Havana in February 1930. We have already announced this Congress in our Review and should be glad to print some additional information at this stage, if you could send us the final agenda,

Index:

for example.

Yours very truly,

Head of Section
Secretary of the Institute,

(Levinson)

Thompson
inter
the Am. Inst. of Intell. Coop.
Copy furnished by Levinson

Left
23.12.

Lettre à traduire en anglais.

JM/MR.- 17/12.

A.XI.11.- A.III.IV.

Monsieur J. David THOMPSON
Executive Secretary
American National Committee on international
intellectual Co-Operation,
2101 B. Street, WASHINGTON D.C. (U.S.A.)

Cher Monsieur Thompson,

Nous avons pris connaissance avec beaucoup d'intérêt du projet d'organisation de l'Institut interaméricain de Coopération intellectuelle.

Comme vous le savez, la Commission internationale de coopération intellectuelle a émis, lors de sa dernière session, un vœu montrant l'intérêt qu'elle portait au mouvement panaméricain, et chargeant l'institut international de le suivre.

Dans ces conditions nous aurions été heureux de pouvoir insérer le texte de ce projet d'organisation dans notre revue "La Coopération intellectuelle". Cependant, lorsque vous en avez envoyé un premier exemplaire à M. Luchaire, le 18 Avril dernier, c'était à titre confidentiel, et je me demande s'il conviendrait de livrer ce document ~~publique~~ au public ? Vous m'obligeriez beaucoup en me faisant connaître votre avis à cet égard, le plus tôt qu'il vous sera possible.

D'autre part nous avons reçu, par votre intermédiaire, il y a quelque temps, un ordre du jour provisoire de l'"Inter-American Congress of rectors, Deans and Educators" qui se tiendra à La Havane en Février 1930. Nous avons déjà signalé ce Congrès dans notre Revue et nous serions heureux de pouvoir, maintenant, donner quelques détails, s'il vous était possible de nous faire parvenir l'Ordre du Jour définitif, ~~si non, croyez-vous utile de publier le texte provisoire ?~~

Veuillez agréer, Cher Monsieur Thompson, etc...

Le Chef de la Section d'Information

(J. Belime)

Letter to President of the United States

March 14, 1914

Washington, D.C.

Mr. Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States
Executive Secretary
American Educational Commission on International
Education
1111 K Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. President:

I am very glad to learn that the American Educational Commission on International Education is planning to publish a book on the subject of international education.

As you are the author of the book, I am sure that it will be a valuable contribution to the study of international education. I am sure that it will be a book that will be read by many people who are interested in international education.

I am sure that the book will be a valuable contribution to the study of international education. I am sure that it will be a book that will be read by many people who are interested in international education. I am sure that the book will be a valuable contribution to the study of international education. I am sure that it will be a book that will be read by many people who are interested in international education.

I am sure that the book will be a valuable contribution to the study of international education. I am sure that it will be a book that will be read by many people who are interested in international education. I am sure that the book will be a valuable contribution to the study of international education. I am sure that it will be a book that will be read by many people who are interested in international education.

Very truly yours,
Woodrow Wilson

17. Levinson

Pas d'objection, excepté
mes 2 remarques

✓ 19/XII



Project de lettre

Inter-American?
Comparer avec l'original
~~our Inter-Am~~

Dear MR. Thompson,

We have noted with much interest the proposed organisation of the Interamerican Institute of Intellectual Cooperation.

As you are aware the I.C.I.C. at its last session passed a resolution expressing its interest in the pan-American movement and directing the I.I.I.C. to follow its activity.

Under these circumstances we should have ^{been} glad to

be able to publish the text of this proposed organisation in our review "...". However as the ^{first} copy you sent to M. Luchaire last April was confidential I wonder whether we should be justified in making it public? I should be very much obliged to you if you would kindly let me have your opinion on this question as soon as possible.

through your intervention,
moreover we received a provisional agenda some time ago of the "...." which will be held at Havana in February 1930 We have already announced this Congress in our Review and should be glad to print some additional information at this stage, if you could send us the final agenda, for example. ~~otherwise,~~

~~do you think it advisable to publish the provisional agenda?~~

Yours very truly,

~~Head of the Information Section.~~

M. Levinson.

M. Picht. pour avis.

Top of the project
P

le me semble -
que nous pourrions
bien décider cette question
d'accord
B

James M. Thompson, as have noted with interest the proposed

organization of the International Association of Agricultural

Scientists.

As you are aware the I.A.A.S. at its last session passed a

resolution expressing the interest in the anti-slavery

movement and directing the I.A.A.S. to take the necessary

steps to bring about a meeting of the I.A.A.S. in 1913

to be held in London. The text of this resolution is as follows:

"The I.A.A.S. is hereby directed to take the necessary steps to bring about a meeting of the I.A.A.S. in 1913

to be held in London. The text of this resolution is as follows:

"The I.A.A.S. is hereby directed to take the necessary steps to bring about a meeting of the I.A.A.S. in 1913

to be held in London. The text of this resolution is as follows:

"The I.A.A.S. is hereby directed to take the necessary steps to bring about a meeting of the I.A.A.S. in 1913

to be held in London. The text of this resolution is as follows:

"The I.A.A.S. is hereby directed to take the necessary steps to bring about a meeting of the I.A.A.S. in 1913

to be held in London. The text of this resolution is as follows:

"The I.A.A.S. is hereby directed to take the necessary steps to bring about a meeting of the I.A.A.S. in 1913

to be held in London. The text of this resolution is as follows:

"The I.A.A.S. is hereby directed to take the necessary steps to bring about a meeting of the I.A.A.S. in 1913

to be held in London. The text of this resolution is as follows:

Yours very truly,

James M. Thompson, Secretary.

Copie A XI 11

13 DEC 1929

orig A. V. 3.
A. XI. 11.

ML/SW-

The Director,
THE PAN AMERICAN UNION
WASHINGTON, D.C.
U.S.A.

Dear Sir,

I beg to acknowledge receipt of N° 1 of the FINE ARTS
SERIES.

I take this opportunity of assuring you once more of
the interest which these publications, as well as the Bulletin of
the Pan American Union, have for all the technical Sections of the
Institute and thank you very much for this further evidence of
sympathy with our work.

Yours very truly,

(M. LEBRUN)
Head of the Reference Service.

A.XI.11

aa

ARCHIVES

A.19 - 1929

Date : 12 Décembre 1929

REVUE

MOUSEION

SERVICE GRATUIT

~~ABONNEMENT~~

~~ABONNEMENT~~

~~SERVICE A RETAIRE~~

Adresse

Mr. Chas E. BABCOCK,

Librarian,

Pan American Union

WASHINGTON D.C.

22

11.10.11

1

11.10.11

11.10.11

11.10.11

11.10.11

11.10.11

11.10.11

2218
aa

A. XI.11.

A. III. 4.)

11 DEC 1929

ML/SW- 21.111-

Mr. J. David THOMPSON,
Executive Secretary,
American National Committee on International
Intellectual Co-operation,
2101 B Street
WASHINGTON, D.C.
U.S.A.

Dear Mr. Thompson,

I am very much obliged for your letter of November 25 in which you kindly enclosed the text of the proposed organisation of the "Inter-American Institute of Intellectual Co-operation".

As a matter of fact you did send this text to the Director last April, but the document was classified in a special file and therefore not available in the general documentation of the Institute.

Thanking you again,

Yours very truly,

(M. LEBRUN)

Head of the Reference Service.

Index
Thompson
Rev. American Nat. of Int. Coop.

11 DEC 1953

11.11.11.

11.11.11.

Mr. J. Lewis
Executive Secretary
National Council on International
Co-operation

W. H. 11.11.11.

I am very much obliged for your letter
of November 10 in which you kindly enclosed the text of the
proposed organization of the "inter-national institute of
international co-operation".

I am sorry to hear that the
text of the proposed text is not
satisfactory to you. I am sorry to hear that the
proposed text is not satisfactory to you.

Yours very truly,
J. Lewis

(J. Lewis)
Chief of the Liaison Service

11.11.11.

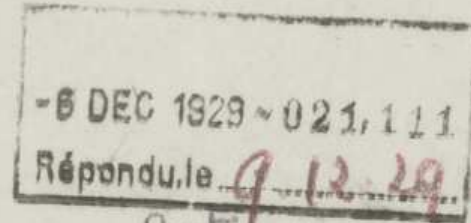
R. A. MILLIKAN
CHAIRMAN
VERNON KELLOGG
SECRETARY
JAMES H. BREASTED
STEPHEN P. DUGGAN
RAYMOND FOSDICK
VIRGINIA C. GILDERSLEEVE
GEORGE E. HALE
CHARLES H. HASKINS
C. R. MANN
WESLEY C. MITCHELL
HENRY S. PRITCHETT
HERBERT PUTNAM
ELIHU ROOT
L. S. ROWE
LORADO TAFT

AMERICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE
ON
INTERNATIONAL INTELLECTUAL COOPERATION
2101 B STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C.

A. x 1. 11 (V. A. III. 4)
J. DAVID THOMPSON
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

November 25, 1929.

Reference Service
A. III. 4



Dear M. Lebrun:

In reply to your letter of the 14th instant, I have to say that the text of the project of organization of the Inter-American Institute of Intellectual Cooperation has not been published. It is available only in roneographed form. I sent a copy to the Director of the Institute enclosed in a letter of April 18th, but in order that you may have a separate copy I am enclosing one herewith. I believe it will not be published until approved by the Inter-American Congress of Rectors, Deans and Educators to be held in Havana next year.

I may note, however, that the full text, together with other documents relating to the subject, was submitted to the C. I. C. at Geneva in July, forming a roneographed document, C. I. C. I. 210, of which you doubtless have a copy. There is a discussion of the matter in the Minutes of the 11th Session and the Plenary Committee adopted a resolution on the subject.

Very truly yours,

J. David Thompson

J. David Thompson,
Executive Secretary.

JDT/jm



Indones A.
Thompson
Pan American Institute of Intl. Coop.

celte copie A. x 1. 11

23 NOV 1929

(orig A. V. 3.)

HL/SW- 20720-

The Director General,
THE PAN AMERICAN UNION,
WASHINGTON, D.C.
U.S.A.

Dear Sir,

The International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation has much pleasure in thanking you for document C.I. 1, which you kindly sent us.

This material is very valuable for the work we are engaged in and we should be much obliged if you would kindly send us all the pamphlets issued by the Pan American Union.

Thanking you,

Yours very truly,

(M. LEBRUN)
Head of the Reference Service.

23 NOV 1953

10-11-53

10-11-53

The Director General,
The United States
Department of State,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

The information I furnished in my letter of October 1, 1953, which you
have made available in London, has been forwarded to the
British authorities.
This material is being reviewed by the British
authorities in order to determine if it is of any value
to them. All the necessary steps are being taken to
facilitate this process.

Very truly yours,

Walter D. Byrd

(S. Byrd)

Enclosed for the Director General

NOTE pour Melle ROTHBARTH

Je ne sais pas si vous avez pris connaissance de la lettre 14020 du 21 janvier 1929, classée au dossier A.XI.11.

Voyez donc dans le même dossier le texte du projet d'organisation d'un INSTITUT INTERAMERICAIN DE COOPERATION INTELLECTUELLE dont M. THOMPSON vient de m'envoyer un nouvel exemplaire.

Très cordialement.

M. R.

6/11/30

INSTITUT INTERNATIONAL DE COOPERATION INTELLECTUELLE

NOTE pour Melle ROTHBARTH

Je ne sais pas si vous avez pris connaissance de la lettre 14020 du 21 janvier 1929, classée au dossier A.XI.11.

Voyez donc dans le même dossier le texte du projet d'organisation d'un INSTITUT INTERAMERICAIN DE COOPERATION INTELLECTUELLE dont M. THOMPSON vient de m'envoyer un nouvel exemplaire.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, consisting of a stylized 'u' followed by a long horizontal stroke and a vertical stroke ending in a hook.

INSTITUT INTERNATIONAL DE COOPÉRATION INTELLECTUELLE

DOSSIER :

A. XI. 11.

FICHE DE RENVOI

CROSS REFERENCE

Voir dossier principal : A. V. 3

Lettre N° : 20 720

Date : (20. XI. 29)

Signataire : Pan American Union

envie un livre (document le télécom. Corp. 1) à
M. le directeur.

bn



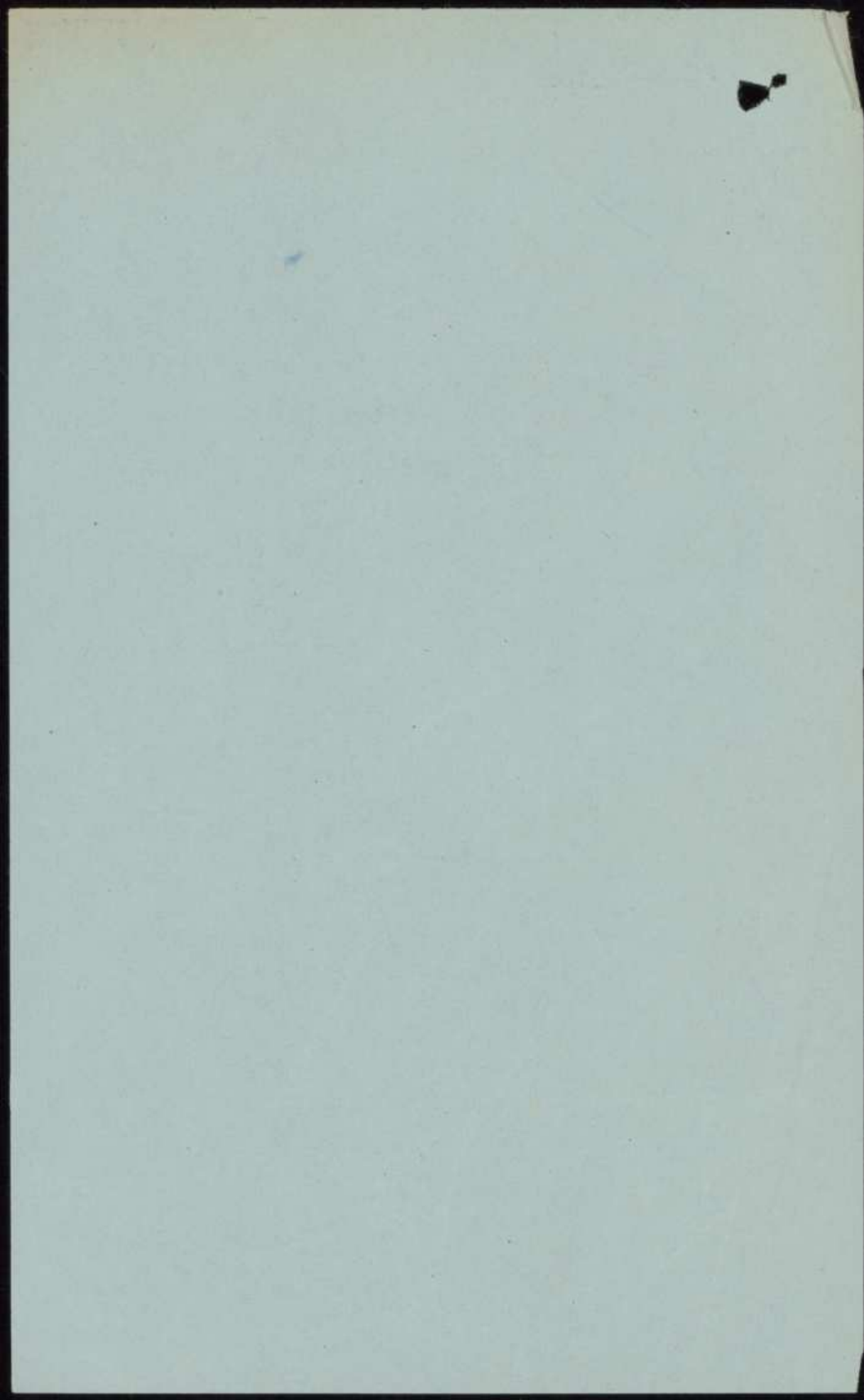
M. ZIMMERN

23 Mai 1929

Prière de nous communiquer un des
deux exemplaires du statut de l'Insti-
tut inter-américain dont il est ques-
tion dans la lettre de Miss BRAINERD
du 25 avril dernier.

Le Directeur,





à M. Zimmer - 1 -

Cher Monsieur,

Me référant de nouveau à votre lettre du 12
février relative aux statistiques des étudiants latino-américains
en Europe, je me demande si l'Institut a les chiffres des
étudiants latino-américains qui font des études aux univer-
sités et aux collèges de France. L'ambassade des États-Unis,
à laquelle nous avons écrit, nous donna les chiffres concer-
nant l'immatriculation à l'université de Paris, mais elle
n'était pas en état de nous procurer les données relatives
aux autres institutions en France.

En-enclos j'ai l'honneur de vous envoyer deux
copies du projet d'organisation de l'Institut Inter-Américain de
Coopération Intellectuelle et l'ordre du jour du prochain Congrès
Inter-Américain des Présidents, des Doyens et des Educateurs, qui
a été approuvé ^{le 3 avril} par le conseil des dirigeants de l'Union Pan-Américaine.
Comme Dr. Thompson, secrétaire du Comité National des États-Unis,
a posé la question quant à cela si d'après ce projet il y aurait
un conflit entre les conseils nationaux de coopération intellectuelle
et les comités nationaux de l'Institut, je désire ajouter qu'il
est notre intention définitive que le même conseil, comité

The first of the series of letters
written by the author to the
editor of the Journal of the
Royal Society of Medicine
in 1891, was published in the
January issue of the Journal
of that year. It was entitled
"On the Pathology of the
Lungs" and was a contribution
to the knowledge of the
diseases of the respiratory
organs. The author, who was
at that time a resident
physician in the General
Hospital, London, had been
engaged for some years in
the study of the diseases of
the lungs, and his paper was
the result of a long and
careful investigation of the
subject. It was a valuable
contribution to the knowledge
of the pathology of the lungs,
and was well received by the
medical community. It was
reprinted in the Journal of the
Royal Society of Medicine in
1892, and was also published
in the Journal of the
Royal Society of Medicine in
1893. It was a valuable
contribution to the knowledge
of the pathology of the lungs,
and was well received by the
medical community. It was
reprinted in the Journal of the
Royal Society of Medicine in
1892, and was also published
in the Journal of the
Royal Society of Medicine in
1893.

ou tout autre intermédiaire qui sera possiblement établi dans chaque pays doit servir à tous les intérêts intellectuels, tant Pan-Américains que plus largement internationale. Pour rendre ce point clair un amendement à cet effet sera probablement introduit au Congrès de Havane. Nous avons le désir ardent que l'Institut Inter-Américain, au cas qu'il sera établi, devrait collaborer avec l'Institut International de Paris dans l'harmonie et la coopération les plus tenaces.

Agreez, cher Monsieur, l'expression de mes sentiments distingués.

Heloise Brainerd,
Chef de Division de la Coopération Intellectuelle.



DOSSIER :

A. x 1. 11

FICHE DE RENVOI

CROSS REFERENCE

Voir dossier principal :

C. 1. 17

Lettre N° :

22.5.29.

Date :

98 16

Signataire : Braniard (Pan-American Union)

Remercions brochure et de cartes
envoyées le 24.4.



L. S. ROWE

DIRECTOR GENERAL

4. X 1. 11
E. GIL BORGES

ASSISTANT DIRECTOR

THE PAN AMERICAN UNION
IS THE INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION
MAINTAINED BY THE TWENTY-ONE
AMERICAN REPUBLICS FOR THE DE-
VELOPMENT OF GOOD UNDERSTANDING,
FRIENDLY INTERCOURSE, COMMERCE
AND PEACE AMONG THEM; CONTROLLED
BY A GOVERNING BOARD COMPOSED
OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE OF THE
UNITED STATES AND THE DIPLOMATIC
REPRESENTATIVES IN WASHINGTON OF
THE OTHER REPUBLICS; ADMINISTERED
BY A DIRECTOR GENERAL AND ASSIST-
ANT DIRECTOR, CHOSEN BY THIS BOARD
AND ASSISTED BY A STAFF OF INTER-
NATIONAL EXPERTS, STATISTICIANS,
EDITORS, COMPILERS, TRANSLATORS
AND LIBRARIANS.

Requies
PAN AMERICAN UNION



WASHINGTON, D. C., U. S. A.

April 25, 1929

ARGENTINA	HAITI
BOLIVIA	HONDURAS
BRAZIL	MEXICO
CHILE	NICARAGUA
COLOMBIA	PANAMA
COSTA RICA	PARAGUAY
CUBA	PERU
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	SALVADOR
ECUADOR	UNITED STATES
GUATEMALA	URUGUAY
	VENEZUELA

13 MAI 1929 - 016.844

Répondre

My dear Dr. Zimmern:

*English of
the official
national*

Again referring to your letter of February 12 rela-
tive to statistics for Latin American students in Europe, I
am wondering whether the Institute has figures for Latin
American students in French universities and colleges. The
American Embassy, to which we wrote, secured figures for the
matriculation at the University of Paris, but so far has been
unable to secure data for other institutions in France.

Herewith I beg to send you two copies of the project
of organization for the Inter-American Institute of Intellec-
tual Cooperation and the agenda for the forthcoming Inter-
American Congress of Presidents, Deans and Educators, which
were approved by the Governing Board of the Pan American Union
on April 3. Since Dr. Thompson, Secretary of the American
National Committee, has raised the question as to whether
there might be any conflict between the national councils of
intellectual cooperation under this plan and the national com-
mittees of the Institute, I wish to add that it is definitely
our intention that the same council, committee, or any other
agency that may be established in each country, shall serve all
intellectual interests, both Pan-American and more broadly
international. In order to make this point clear, an amendment
to this effect will probably be introduced at the Havana Congress.
It is our earnest desire that the Inter-American Institute, if
established, may work in the closest harmony and cooperation with
the International Institute at Paris.

Sincerely yours,

Dr. Alfred Zimmern, Director
International Institute of
Intellectual Cooperation
League of Nations
Paris, France

Heloise Brainerd
(Miss) Heloise Brainerd, Chief
Division of Intellectual Cooperation



Pour traduction.

A. XI. 11

aa

Z.V. 29

Monsieur David THOMPSON
Secrétaire Exécutif de
la Commission Nationale Américaine.

Cher Monsieur Thompson,

J'ai lu avec grand intérêt votre lettre confidentielle du 18 avril. Je m'étais fait tenir au courant en détails des conférences de la Havane en ce qui concerne l'Institut Inter-américain de Coopération Intellectuelle et j'ai eu à ce sujet, des entretiens et des correspondances avec diverses personnalités.

Je vois avec beaucoup de plaisir que vous estimez nécessaire une collaboration étroite entre cette organisation américaine et l'organisation de Coopération Intellectuelle. Je vous remercie d'avoir attiré sur ce sujet l'attention du Directeur de l'Union Panaméricaine, ainsi que le Chef de la Division de l'Education dans cette union. Il est certainement désirable que les Comités de Coopération Intellectuelle dans les différents pays d'Amérique soient appliqués à la fois aux rapports avec notre organisation et avec l'organisation Panaméricaine.

J'entretiendrai de cette question la Commission de Coopération Intellectuelle en juillet prochain et je pense que je serai autorisé à entretenir avec la nouvelle organisation panaméricaine les relations les plus cordiales et les plus pratiques.

.....

LE DIRECTEUR

...the ... of ...
...the ... of ...
...the ... of ...

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

...the ... of ...
...the ... of ...
...the ... of ...
...the ... of ...
...the ... of ...



...the ... of ...
...the ... of ...
...the ... of ...
...the ... of ...
...the ... of ...
...the ... of ...
...the ... of ...
...the ... of ...
...the ... of ...
...the ... of ...



...the ... of ...
...the ... of ...
...the ... of ...
...the ... of ...
...the ... of ...



7. V. 29

A. XI. 11

Copie

A III 4

g g h d
aa

ND/GW.

-8 MAY 1929

Mr. J. David THOMPSON,
Executive Secretary,
American National Committee on Inter-
national Intellectual Cooperation,
2101 B Street,
WASHINGTON, D.C.

Dear Mr. Thompson,

I have read your confidential letter of April 18th with the greatest interest. I made a point of following in the deliberations at Havana with especial care where they touched on the inter-American institute of Intellectual Co-operation, and have since discussed the subject, by word and by letter, with a number of persons.

I am very pleased to learn that you consider close co-operation to be necessary between this American body and the general organisation of Intellectual Co-operation, and must thank you for having brought the matter to the notice of the Director of the Pan-American Union and the Head of the Division of Education of that Union. It is certainly desirable that the Committees on Intellectual Co-operation in the different American countries should be in close touch both with our own and with the Pan-American organisation.

I will bring this matter before the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation in July next, and have no doubt that I shall be authorised to establish the most cordial and effective relations with the new Pan-American body.

Believe me,
Yours very truly,

Director.

INDEX A

1 Thompson
2 Pan-American Union
3 Pan-Am. Inst. of
Intel. Cooperation

$$H_1 \times A$$

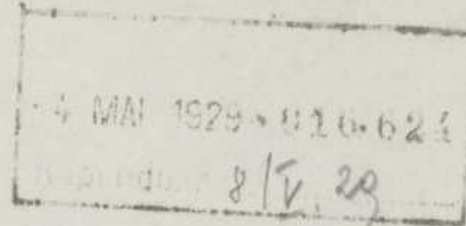
R. A. MILLIKAN
CHAIRMAN
VERNON KELLOGG
SECRETARY
JAMES H. BREASTED
STEPHEN P. DUGGAN
RAYMOND WICK
VIRGINIA C. WILDERSLLEEVE
GEORGE E. HALE
CHARLES H. HASKINS
C. R. MANN
WESLEY C. MITCHELL
HENRY S. PRITCHETT
HERBERT PUTNAM
ELIHU ROOT
L. S. ROWE
LORADO TAFT

AMERICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE
ON
INTERNATIONAL INTELLECTUAL COOPERATION
2101 B STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C.

J. DAVID THOMPSON
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

April 25, 1929.

To the Director,
International Institute of
Intellectual Cooperation,
Paris.



Dear M. Luchaire:

price found

To supplement the text of the project of organization of the Inter-American Institute of Intellectual Cooperation, which I sent you last mail, I am enclosing herewith a copy of a letter received yesterday from Dr. L. S. Rowe, Director General of the Pan American Union, which shows that my representations regarding relations of the project with the Intellectual Cooperation Organization of the League of Nations have brought a result which seems likely to prove satisfactory.

Very truly yours,

J. David Thompson

J. David Thompson,
Executive Secretary.

JDT/jm

Enclosure

LSH

INDEX A :

*Thompson
C. H. A. H. R.
Pan Amer. Union*

Cette copie pour
C O P I E

A.

N° 16747

A X I 11

—
Pan American Union
—

original C. I 17

copie { A X I 11

" { A V 3

Washington, April 24 1929

My dear Picht,

At the suggestion of Dr. J. David Thompson, Executive Secretary of the American National Committee on International Intellectual Co-operation, I am sending you some of our recent educational pamphlets, and shall be glad to send you others in the future.

Very truly yours

Signé: Helois Brainerd

Chief Division of
Intellectual Co-operation

Dr. Werner Picht
International Institute of
Intellectual Co-operation
Paris, France



RECEIVED
JUN 11 1964

1964

COPY

PAN-AMERICAN UNION

original A XI 11
Washington, D. C. *copy A III 4*

April 23, 1929.

My dear Dr. Thompson:

In reference to your letter of April 12 and to the conversation between yourself and Miss Brainerd regarding the Inter-American Institute of Intellectual Cooperation, as the latter has explained to you, it is our desire that the national council, committee, or any other agency that may be established in a given country shall serve all the interests of intellectual relations, European or Pan-American.

In order that this may be clear, in accordance with your suggestion we have drafted an additional statement which can be introduced in the form of an amendment by the American delegates to the Congress of University Presidents.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) L. S. ROWE,

Director General

Dr. J. David Thompson,
American National Committee on
International Intellectual Cooperation,
2101 B Street, Washington, D. C.

THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

Washington, D.C., April 22, 1942

Dear Mr. Thompson:

It is a pleasure to hear from you.

In reply to your letter of April 18 and to the

conversation between yourself and Miss Smith regarding the International

League of Women, I am glad to hear that you are

interested in the League of Women, and that you are

interested in the League of Women, and that you are

interested in the League of Women, and that you are

interested in the League of Women, and that you are

interested in the League of Women, and that you are

interested in the League of Women, and that you are

Sincerely,

Elizabeth Taylor

(Signed) E. T. Taylor

Elizabeth Taylor

Mr. L. David Thompson
American National Committee on
International Labor Education
2101 P Street, Washington, D.C.

R. A. MILLIKAN
CHAIRMAN
VERNON KELLOGG
SECRETARY
JAMES H. BREASTED
STEPHEN P. DUGGAN
RAYMOND FOSDICK
VIRGINIA C. GILDERSLEEVE
GEORGE E. HALE
CHARLES H. HASKINS
C. R. MANN
WESLEY C. MITCHELL
HENRY S. PRITCHETT
HERBERT PUTNAM
ELIHU ROOT
L. S. ROWE
LORADO TAFT

AMERICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE

ON

INTERNATIONAL INTELLECTUAL COOPERATION

2101 B STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C.

J. DAVID THOMPSON
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

April 18, 1929.

Confidential

To the Director,
International Institute of Intellectual
Cooperation,
Paris.

Dear M. Luchaire:

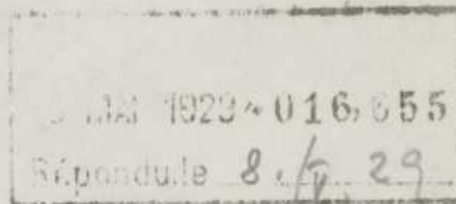
You will recall that in January, 1928, the Sixth Conference of American States at Havana adopted a resolution to create an Inter-American Institute of Intellectual Cooperation and instructed the Pan American Union to prepare the project of organization for presentation to a Pan American Conference of Presidents and Deans of Universities which is to be held at Havana in February, 1930. The final draft has now been completed and a copy furnished to this office. You will, I believe, receive one direct from the Pan American Union, but I am also enclosing a copy to make sure that the text reaches you.

In its present form, it seemed to me that there was a likelihood of confusion between the National Councils of Intellectual Cooperation proposed in this draft and the few existing National Committees of Intellectual Cooperation which are part of the C. I. C. organization. I have accordingly brought the matter to the attention of the Director General and of the Assistant Director of the Pan American Union as well as of the Chief of its Educational Division, by personal conference with a view to some amendment that would remove this possibility of confusion. They have agreed that it would be desirable to make it plain that the existing National Committees of Intellectual Cooperation in the Pan American area could be utilized for the Inter-American Institute and that any new National Councils or Committees which may be organized should operate as part of the Intellectual Cooperation Organization of the League of Nations as well as of the Inter-American Institute of Intellectual Cooperation. This seems to me a satisfactory solution. However, as the enclosed draft has already been sent to the various governments concerned, as well as to the Government of Cuba which is calling the Conference next February, any change will have to take the form of an amendment offered when this congress convenes. We can doubtless arrange to have the United States delegates submit it for consideration.

The American National Committee is not meeting this month as there is not sufficient business requiring their attention to warrant calling the members together now. We expect, however, to hold a meeting early in the fall, after the American representatives return from Geneva. At that time I propose to bring up the matter for discussion by our Committee. In the meantime, I shall be glad if you will study the project of organization and send me any suggestions with regard to the

INDEXED A

- 1) Thompson.
- 2) C. I. C. American
- 3) Pan Amer. Inst. of Int. C.
- 4) Conference Pan American



AMERICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE
ON
INTERNATIONAL INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION

1015 N. WASHINGTON STREET

NEW YORK, N. Y.

January 1, 1941

Dear Sir:

Enclosed

is the report of the
Committee on the
International
Intellectual
Co-operation
for the year
1940.

Very truly yours,

Enclosed is the report of the Committee on the International Intellectual Co-operation for the year 1940. The report is a summary of the work of the Committee during the year, and is intended to be a guide to the work of the Committee in the future. The report is divided into two parts: the first part is a summary of the work of the Committee during the year, and the second part is a summary of the work of the Committee in the future. The report is intended to be a guide to the work of the Committee in the future.

The report is a summary of the work of the Committee during the year, and is intended to be a guide to the work of the Committee in the future. The report is divided into two parts: the first part is a summary of the work of the Committee during the year, and the second part is a summary of the work of the Committee in the future. The report is intended to be a guide to the work of the Committee in the future.

The report is a summary of the work of the Committee during the year, and is intended to be a guide to the work of the Committee in the future. The report is divided into two parts: the first part is a summary of the work of the Committee during the year, and the second part is a summary of the work of the Committee in the future. The report is intended to be a guide to the work of the Committee in the future.

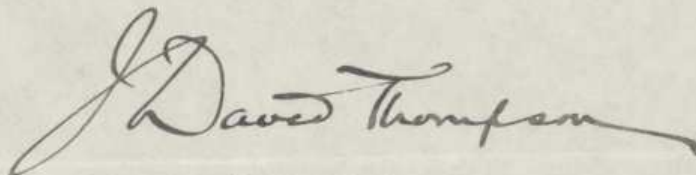
To the Director - - - - - 2.

proposed amendment that may seem to you desirable. I have written to Professor Gilbert Murray and Mr. Oprescu, suggesting that it may be a subject that should be considered by the Plenary Committee at Geneva in July. I think also that it affords an opportunity for the Secretariat to make another effort with Latin American governments for the establishment of National Committees of Intellectual Cooperation which might be utilized for both the International and Inter-American organizations, and I have suggested this to Mr. Oprescu. It occurs to me that you might discuss the subject with the National Delegates to the Institute from Latin American Countries with a view to getting them to use their influence with their respective governments to have National Committees established in those countries which have not taken this step.

I think it is very important that this inter-American development should be received with the utmost cordiality by the Intellectual Cooperation Organization of the League of Nations and that it should be considered a regional grouping of intellectual cooperation agencies which at the same time should be encouraged to form part of the whole international activity in this field. That is the policy I am pursuing with regard to the matter and I hope that you will feel the same way about it, for the Latin American States are attempting to realize in the Western Hemisphere an agency analogous to the Institute under your direction.

I have not yet submitted the matter in any form to the American National Committee so that you must consider that this letter represents at present only my personal views.

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "J. David Thompson". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long, sweeping underline that extends to the right.

J. David Thompson,
Executive Secretary.

JDT/jm



[Faint, illegible text, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page.]

[Faint, illegible text, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page.]

INTER-AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF INTELLECTUAL COOPERATION

Project of Organization

Article I

With a view to assisting and systematizing the activities that tend to establish intellectual cooperation in the branches of science, arts, and letters between the nations of the American continent, an "Inter-American Institute of Intellectual Cooperation" is established, under the direction of the Governing Board of the Pan American Union.

The Institute shall be composed of a National Council for Intellectual Cooperation in each of the American republics and a central coordinating Office of Intellectual Cooperation. The program of work of the Institute and a report on its activities shall be submitted annually for approval to the Governing Board of the Pan American Union, and a special report shall be submitted to the International Conference of American States.

Article II.

The National Councils.

(a) Organization.- The Secretary of Public Instruction or corresponding official in each of the American republics is requested to invite the universities and other institutions of higher education, academies, associations, institutes, museums, libraries and similar bodies devoted to the advancement of the arts, letters, sciences or professions to appoint delegates who shall form a National Council for Intellectual Cooperation, in order to collaborate with the central Office and with other National Councils in formulating and solving problems of intellectual life in the Americas.

INSTITUTE FOR THE STUDY OF THE HISTORY OF SCIENCE

Statement of Organization

Article I

With a view to establishing and maintaining the activities that tend to
establish intellectual cooperation in the branches of science, arts, and letters
between the peoples of the American continent, an "Inter-American Institute of
Intellectual Cooperation" is established, under the direction of a governing
Board of the Pan American Union.

The Institute shall be composed of a National Council for Intellectual
Cooperation in each of the American Republics and a central coordinating Office
of Intellectual Cooperation. The project of work of the Institute and a report
on its activities shall be submitted annually for approval to the governing
Board of the Pan American Union, and a special report shall be submitted to the
Inter-American Conference of American States.

Article II.

The National Councils.

(a) The National Council for Intellectual Cooperation in each Republic shall
officially represent the Republic in the activities of the Institute. It shall
also and other institutions of higher education, scientific, educational, literary,
artistic, musical, libraries and similar bodies devoted to the advancement of the
arts, letters, sciences or professions to support and develop the work of the
National Council for Intellectual Cooperation, in order to collaborate with the
central Office and with other National Councils in formulating and carrying
out the program of intellectual cooperation in the Americas.

The form of organization of the Councils shall be determined by each country for itself. Each Council shall, however, have an Executive Secretary to transact business. Each Government will be requested to furnish for its National Council, unless otherwise provided for, a headquarters office with at least one paid clerk and necessary supplies, and as much further assistance as may be found possible, in order that the Council may carry on its work efficiently.

The National Councils shall keep the central Office constantly informed of their activities and shall send it annually a resumé of the same.

(b) Functions.- The functions of the National Councils shall be:

1. a) To formulate proposals as to problems of intellectual life that need study, or projects that may be undertaken cooperatively, and transmit these to the central Office; b) to ascertain the opinion of national intellectual elements on such problems or projects as may be submitted to them by the central Office, forming for the purpose any necessary committees.

2. a) To collect information relative to the institutions of education, science, arts and letters of their respective countries and the facilities afforded to foreign professors, students, and research workers, and furnish it to the central Office of other National Councils; b) to receive and disseminate similar information regarding other countries; c) to actively promote the interchange of professors, students, research workers, special investigators, and cultural missions between the American republics.

3. To promote in the schools and universities of their respective countries the study of such subjects as shall give an understanding of the development and culture of the other nations of America.

The form of organization of the Council shall be determined by each country for itself. Each Council shall, however, have an Executive Secretary to prepare business. Each Government will be requested to furnish for the National Council, unless otherwise provided for, a permanent office with at least one paid clerk and necessary supplies, and at such further assistance as may be found to be needed, in order that the Council may carry on its work efficiently.

The National Council shall keep the Central Office constantly informed of their activities and shall send it annually a summary of the work.

(b) Functions. - The functions of the National Council shall be:

1. (a) To formulate proposals as to programs of intellectual life

that need study, or projects that may be undertaken cooperatively, and transmit

them to the Central Office; (b) to ascertain the opinion of national bodies

responsible in such matters on projects as may be referred to them

by the Central Office, for the purpose of necessary consultation.

2. (a) To collect information relative to the activities of

educational, scientific, literary and artistic institutions, departments and the

facilities afforded to foreign professors, students, and research workers,

and transmit the same to the Central Office; (b) to receive

and disseminate similar information regarding other countries; (c) to actively

promote the interchange of professors, students, research workers, scientific

investigators, and cultural relations between the American Republics.

3. To promote in the schools and universities of these Republics

courses in the study of each subject as shall give an understanding of the

development and culture of the other nations of America.

4. To endeavor to secure the adherence of their respective countries to international agreements and programs of intellectual cooperation.

5. To encourage national institutions and associations to enter into close relations with similar organizations in other American republics, especially in accordance with any program of international action that may be worked out by the Inter-American Institute.

6. To cooperate in carrying out such projects as may be committed to the Inter-American Institute by future International Conferences of American States.

7. In general, to act as a liaison between the intellectual elements of their respective countries and those of the other American republics.

Article III

The central coordinating Office.

(a) Organization.- The Office of Intellectual Cooperation shall have a Chief, assisted by a technical and clerical staff. In order to utilize the connections that have already been formed by the Pan American Union along the lines of intellectual cooperation, and its library, postal and other important facilities, the Division of Intellectual Cooperation of the Union shall serve as the central coordinating Office of the Institute until such time as the growth of the Institute may demand greater facilities.

The central Office shall submit annually to the Governing Board of the Pan American Union, for approval, a report on the activities of the Institute and the program of work proposed for the following year. The

report and program as approved shall be transmitted annually to the National Councils.

(b) Functions.- The functions of the central Office shall be:

1. a) To study proposals received from the National Councils as to problems of intellectual life that need consideration or projects that may be undertaken cooperatively, and submit these to the Governing Board of the Pan American Union, with recommendations; b) to transmit to the National Councils any project that may be approved by the Governing Board.

2. To obtain and disseminate information relative to institutions of education, science, arts and letters in the American republics, in order to encourage closer relations between them.

3. To appoint, in cooperation with the National Councils, inter-American committees for the purpose of conducting special investigations, and to keep in touch with inter-American institutions or commissions of a cultural or scientific character, and with the International Institute of Intellectual Cooperation of the League of Nations.

4. To collaborate, by the aid of the National Councils, with the organizing committees of the Pan American Scientific Congresses in the preparation of their programs, in order that these may serve as a forum for the discussion of intellectual problems, and to organize, in connection with the Scientific, or other Congresses, special meetings of accredited delegates of the National Councils for the discussion of the work of the Inter-American Institute.

5. In general, to serve as a coordinating center for the work of the National Councils for Intellectual Cooperation.

which may be a good deal of trouble to the

National Council.

(a) The National Council shall be

(b) The National Council shall be

as to the National Council, it is not

to be a part of the National Council,

to be a part of the National Council,

National Council, it is not a part of the

to be a part of the National Council,

to be a part of the National Council,

to be a part of the National Council,

to be a part of the National Council,

to be a part of the National Council,

to be a part of the National Council,

to be a part of the National Council,

to be a part of the National Council,

to be a part of the National Council,

to be a part of the National Council,

to be a part of the National Council,

to be a part of the National Council,

to be a part of the National Council,

to be a part of the National Council,

to be a part of the National Council,

to be a part of the National Council,

to be a part of the National Council,

TENTATIVE AGENDA

of the

INTER-AMERICAN CONGRESS OF RECTORS, DEANS AND EDUCATORS

To be held at Havana, Cuba, in February, 1930.

- I. Project of organization of Inter-American Institute of Intellectual Cooperation
- II. Plans for intellectual cooperation
 - a. Interchange of professors
 - b. Interchange of students. Special consideration of the equivalence of studies and the method of validating degrees and other credentials.
 - c. Interchange of research workers and cultural missions.
 - d. Promotion in the schools and universities of studies tending to develop mutual understanding -- languages, literature, history, geography, etc.
 - e. Cooperation among scientific, professional and cultural bodies and the formation of specialized inter-American associations, for the purpose of working out international projects.



THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
DIVISION OF THE PHYSICAL SCIENCES

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE
PROGRESS OF THE PHYSICAL SCIENCES

FOR THE YEAR 1954-1955

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

1955

NOTE pour Monsieur BELIME

Je vous ai fait envoyer le projet
d'organisation d'un INSTITUT INTERAMERICAIN
DE COOPERATION INTELLECTUELLE.

Vous auriez, je crois, intérêt à examiner le dossier A.XI.11, où vous trouverez des pièces relatives au dernier Congrès de La Havane, ainsi que le 1er ordre du jour du prochain congrès qui aura lieu, en février 1930.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, consisting of a stylized 'u' followed by a large, sweeping 'f' that extends to the right.

INSTITUT INTERNATIONAL DE COOPERATION INTELLECTUELLE

NOTE pour Monsieur BELIME

Je vous ai fait envoyer le projet
d'organisation d'un INSTITUT INTERAMERICAIN
DE COOPERATION INTELLECTUELLE.

Vous auriez, je crois, intérêt à examiner le dossier A.XI.11, où vous trouverez des pièces relatives au dernier Congrès de La Havane, ainsi que le 1er ordre du jour du prochain congrès qui aura lieu, en février 1930.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, consisting of a stylized 'u' followed by a long horizontal stroke and a vertical stroke ending in a hook.

INSTITUT INTERNATIONAL DE COOPÉRATION INTELLECTUELLE

DOSSIER :

A. x 1. 11

FICHE DE RENVOI

CROSS REFERENCE

Voir dossier principal :

A. V 11. 5

Lettre N° :

16 632

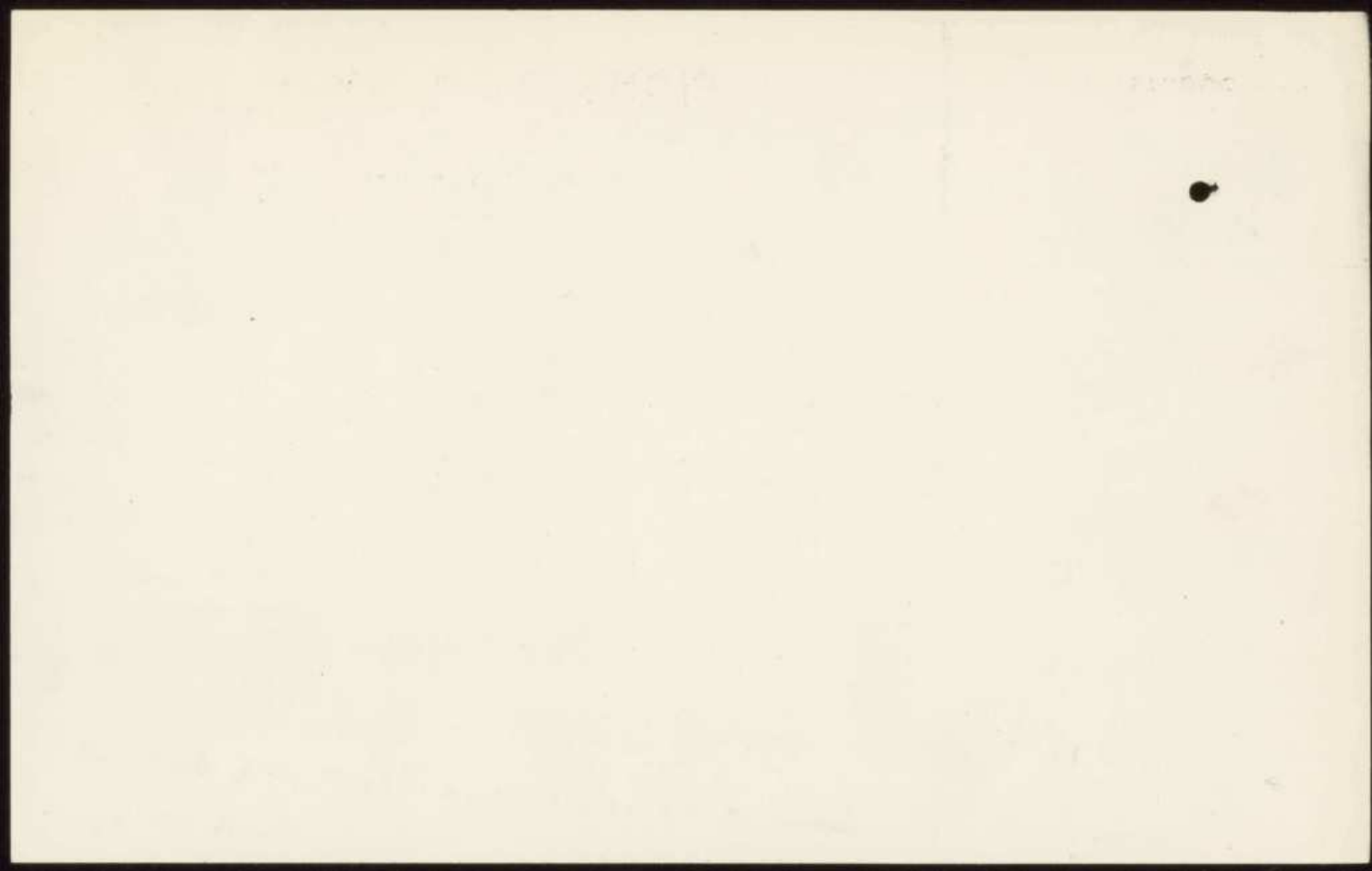
Date :

19. 4. 29

Signataire :

Pan- American Union

Demander compléter sa collection de nos publications.



celte COPIE et pour A. x 1. 11

PAN AMERICAN UNION

Washington March, 13, 1929

D.IV.28

.....
! 25 mars 1929 - 015.675 !
.....

My dear Mr. van Steenwijk:

I am in receipt of your letter of February 23, and beg to say that the Pan American Union has not yet received the resolutions adopted at the First Pan American Medical Congress, which met at Habana from December 29th, 1928, to January 2nd, 1929. When published, the conclusions of the Conference will probably be distributed from Havana and the Pan American Union will have only its file copies. I would therefore suggest that you address the Director, Pan American Trade Mark Office, Department of State, Habana, Dr. Tirso Mesa, who may be in position to send you copies.

The date for the Sixth Pan American Child Welfare Congress which is scheduled to meet at Lima, has not yet been fixed by the Government of Peru, nor has the programme of the Conference been prepared. When this becomes available, I will be most happy to send you a copy.

Most sincerely yours;

41X 14

WASHINGTON, D.C.

Washington, D.C., 15, 1953

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover - 015.575

My dear Mr. Hoover:

I am in receipt of your letter of January 15, and
am glad to hear that the American Union has not yet revealed
the resolutions adopted at the first Pan American Medical
Congress, which met at Havana from December 22nd, 1952, to
January 2nd, 1953. When published, the resolutions of the
conference will probably be distributed from Havana and the
Pan American Union will have only the title copies. I would
therefore suggest that you address the Director, Pan American
Union, and Office, Department of State, Havana, D.R. First
class, who may be in position to send you copies.

The fact that the first Pan American Child Welfare
Congress which is scheduled to meet at Lima, Peru, has not yet
been fixed by the Government of Peru, nor has the program
of the conference been prepared. When this becomes availa-
ble, I will be most happy to send you a copy.

Very sincerely yours,

LA BIBLIOGRAPHIE COMME AIDE A L'ENTENTE INTERNATIONALE,

par Adelaïde R. HASSE,

Brookings School Library, Washington, D.C.

Parmi les résolutions adoptées à la 6ème Conférence internationale des Etats américains, qui a eu lieu à La Havane, du 16 au 20 janvier 1928, il y en a une qui, par ce qu'elle signifie et par ce qu'elle implique doit inspirer de l'enthousiasme et du respect à tous ceux pour lesquels les questions de civilisation sont d'une extrême importance. La 12ème résolution pourvoit à la constitution d'un comité technique d'experts en bibliographie, qui devra être réuni par le Conseil de Direction de la Pan American Union (Union Pan-américaine). Ni plus, ni moins : mais cela implique une acceptation généreuse du grand principe de la coopération intellectuelle parmi les nations. C'est un geste unique pour le Nouveau Monde qui, malgré son nom, représente d'anciennes civilisations, magnifiques même dans leurs débris. La coopération intellectuelle prévue dans la résolution en question, ne présuppose pas seulement l'existence de monuments, de l'esprit, du génie humain, mais encore une appréciation au point de vue de la civilisation de ces monuments légués par une génération ou par un peuple à une autre génération ou à un autre peuple.

C'est dans ces monuments que l'âme des nations s'est révélée, soit qu'il s'agisse de souvenirs fixés sur la toile par le pinceau du peintre, soit que l'artiste ait matérialisé son inspiration dans le marbre extrait de la terre ou ^{l'air} traduite par des Sons harmonieux, soit encore que le littérateur ait orné sa pensée de la beauté et de la majesté du langage écrit.

L'idée de la coopération intellectuelle parmi les nations modernes est associée au souvenir d'Alexandre von Humboldt qui, le

100

101

102

103

104

105

106

107

108

109

110

111

112

113

114

115

116

117

118

119

120

121

122

123

124

125

126

127

128

129

130

premier, a eu l'idée d'étudier les ressources des Etats de l'Amérique latine. Ecrivant au Duc de Sussex, en avril 1836, quand celui-ci était président de la "Royal Society", Humboldt proposait une coopération internationale pour arriver à la connaissance du magnétisme terrestre. Dans le 3e volume (1830/37, p.412-428) des "Résumés de communications" (Abstract of Papers) de la "Royal Society of London", cette lettre est citée comme "inaugurant la conspiration scientifique des nations". Depuis cette époque, le monde s'est habitué à l'idée de la coopération internationale. Des congrès pour les sciences, l'histoire, l'archéologie, le droit, le travail, l'économie politique, etc.. ont lieu continuellement et offrent aux nations qui y prennent part l'occasion de se mieux comprendre.

Ce n'est qu'en 1900 qu'une réunion internationale s'occupa des livres. Celle année-là, un Congrès international des bibliothécaires eut lieu à Paris, du 20 au 23 août. Après dix ans, la Commission permanente des Congrès internationaux des Archivistes et des Bibliothécaires se réunit à Bruxelles. Les actes de cette Commission, publiés en 1912, forment un volume de plus de 800 pages. Le plus récent de ces Congrès internationaux de Bibliographie et de Documentation a eu lieu en 1927. Les travaux des années 1900 et 1910, et des années suivantes furent surtout consacrés à la méthodologie des bibliothèques.

Dans la période d'après-guerre, la Société des Nations a fondé un Institut de Coopération intellectuelle, qui a son siège à Paris, dans des locaux fournis par le Gouvernement français. Depuis 1926, l'Institut publie un Bulletin bibliographique de Documentation internationale contemporaine. Vers le commencement de l'année 1928, le Bulletin des Relations scientifiques de l'Institut, volume 2, n° 1, annonçait "une grande entreprise de

coopération intellectuelle, le projet d'annuaire international de bibliographie historique." En résumant l'activité bibliographique internationale, il ne faut pas oublier l'Institut de Bibliographie de Bruxelles, qui, bien qu'il soit en ce moment inactif, a déjà accompli un travail considérable, surtout à propos du Catalogue international de Littérature scientifique, entreprise du plus haut intérêt, dont nous déplorons l'abandon.

Les bibliographies nationales ont de beaucoup précédé les entreprises bibliographiques internationales. La France publiait déjà, avant la guerre, dans la "Bibliographie de la France", revue qui paraît toutes les semaines, depuis 1810, une liste courante de livres, de cartes géographiques, de musique de production française. L'Angleterre donne, dans la "Publishers' Circular", publiée toutes les semaines, depuis 1837, une liste imposante de productions intellectuelles. L'Italie a le "Bollettino delle Pubblicazioni Italiane ricevute per diritto di Stampa", publication d'abord bi-mensuelle et depuis peu mensuelle, remontant à l'année 1886. En Belgique, nous trouvons la "Bibliographie de Belgique", revue mensuelle, actuellement dans sa 44e année de publication; et en Hollande, la "Nederlandsche Bibliographie", revue mensuelle qui est dans sa 72e année d'existence. L'Allemagne publie un "Wöchentliches Verzeichniss aller neuen Erscheinungen im Felde der Literatur" qui, avec les compilations rétroactives précédentes, permet de remonter jusqu'en 1797 pour les productions littéraires allemandes. La Hongrie a déjà à son actif une longue série de numéros de la Revue Bibliographique Hongroise. Les Etats-Unis publient depuis 1891 un "Catalogue of Copyright Entries". Parmi les Nations européennes d'après-guerre, la Tchécoslovaquie est au premier rang pour sa liste périodique des œuvres littéraires de son peuple. Toutes ces publications bibliographiques sont l'œuvre ou des

gouvernements respectifs ou des associations de libraires , et les longues séries ininterrompues de ces publications prouvent leur utilité.

Les index des oeuvres littéraires périodiques d'un pays sont extrêmement intéressante pour les lettrés, parce qu'ils leur permettent d'entrer en contact plus intime avec l'activité intellectuelle d'un peuple. Pour éviter toute confusion, il est utile d'expliquer que ces index sont distincts des index périodiques comme l'"Index Medicus" qui comprend la littérature médicale du monde entier , ou des publications comme la "World List of Periodicals", récemment publiée en Angleterre. Les index périodiques en question concernent les publications périodiques d'un seul pays, et il est évident qu'ils reproduisent l'ensemble de l'activité littéraire d'un peuple d'une manière plus intime, nous l'avons déjà dit, qu'une documentation se rapportant aux livres. Parmi ces index périodiques, nous mentionnerons le "Dansk Tidsskrift Index" qui est maintenant dans sa 14e année; le "Norsk Tidsskrift Index" (9e année) et la "Bibliographie der deutschen Zeitschriften Litteratur", dont 58 volumes ont déjà paru.

Une nouvelle phase de la bibliographie nationale vient d'être inaugurée par le Gouvernement du Mexique. C'est là un exemple inattendu et très intéressant de l'exploitation de la principale industrie d'un pays par l'intermédiaire de la bibliographie. La "Bibliografía del Petróleo en México", publiée en 1927 par le "Departamento del Petróleo de la Secretaria de Industria, Comercio y Trabajo" du Mexique est un petit in-octavo de 169 pages, élégamment imprimé, et portant le n° 8 des "Monografías Bibliográficas Mexicanas". Le travail, remarquable en lui-même, acquiert une importance particulière pour le bibliographe du fait que la préface



reconnaît officiellement la coopération de la bibliographie et de la principale industrie du Mexique. Un exemple antérieur de bibliographie d'un genre nouveau, qui provient aussi du Mexique, peut ou plutôt doit, car on le néglige souvent, être rapporté ici. Il s'agit de l'analyse chronologique faisant partie de la "Memoria de Hacienda" de 1870, et s'appliquant non seulement au contenu des comptes rendus financiers, mais encore à celui des rapports de tous les services fédéraux, présentés pour chaque année fiscale, depuis la première année de l'indépendance jusqu'en 1870. Chacun de ces exemples de bibliographie mexicaine : celui de l'exploitation industrielle et celui de l'histoire administrative, mérite d'être suivi, non seulement dans le pays où il a pris naissance, mais encore dans les autres pays.

Voilà donc quelques-uns des aspects de la bibliographie. La question embarrassante de sa véritable utilité et de ses justes limites, n'est pas encore tranchée, et on ne sait surtout pas encore si on peut admettre que la bibliographie soit autre chose qu'une simple description des propriétés physiques des livres ! La chose peut faire l'objet de discussions académiques, si on accorde seulement à la bibliographie la valeur d'un arrangement méthodique. Mais si on la regarde comme l'écho de toutes les manifestations du génie humain, qu'il s'agisse des arts, du droit ou de la science des humanistes, la discussion ne doit pas même être admise. Considérée sous ce dernier point de vue, la bibliographie est supérieure à toute controverse et peut dire avec autant de fierté que le grand poète latin :

Exegi monumentum aere perennius
Regalique situ pyramidum altius,
Quod non imber edax, non aquilo impotens
Possit diruere, aut innumerabilis
Annorum series, et fuga temporum.

Horace - (Conclusion
du troisième livre des Odes.

PERFECT



PERFECT



6090-2
ao

12 FEB 1929

A/XI/11

AZ/K.14466

Dr/ Heloise Brainerd
Pan American Union
WASHINGTON D.C.

Dear Dr. Brainerd,

On returning from a trip in Central Europe I find your letter of January 22 and I am extremely glad that Mr. Coleman has put you in touch with us.

I have at once taken up the question of Latin-American students. As I expected, the statistics for which you ask are not available. Not only has no attempt been made for Europe as a whole but enquiries into the number of foreign students in individual countries, such as that made by Dr. Schairer for Germany, throw practically no light on the subject of Latin-American students. The subject, in fact, is one that is in urgent need of study, both from the point of view of the existing facilities and of the intellectual and general results brought about by the contacts already established. It seems to me precisely the kind of task that an Inter-American Institute of intellectual co-operation might well undertake.

Your more general question is more difficult to answer and I look forward to discussing it in person with Dr. Leo S. Rowe on his forthcoming trip to Europe. Broadly speaking I think it can be said that the result of the seven years experience of the League Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and the three years experience of this Institute is that the best work is done not in attempting to solve questions directly, but by bringing into existence on an international basis appropriate bodies of specialists who will then themselves work out solutions. Nearly all the questions we have had to deal with (e.g. copyright, equivalence of degrees, translation, co-ordination of libraries, education in international affairs, to take only some examples drawn from very various fields) have proved

H

on examination to be much more complex than they appeared at first sight. We have now in regular working order a series of international conferences between qualified persons in most of these fields and these meetings have by general consent been extremely helpful.

Apart from this suggestion of method I hardly like to offer you any positive advice since everything depends on the scope of your projected activities. I am certain that if we remain in constant contact, there are a very large number of matters in which you in your own field and we in our wider sphere can be mutually useful.

With all good wishes,

Believe me,

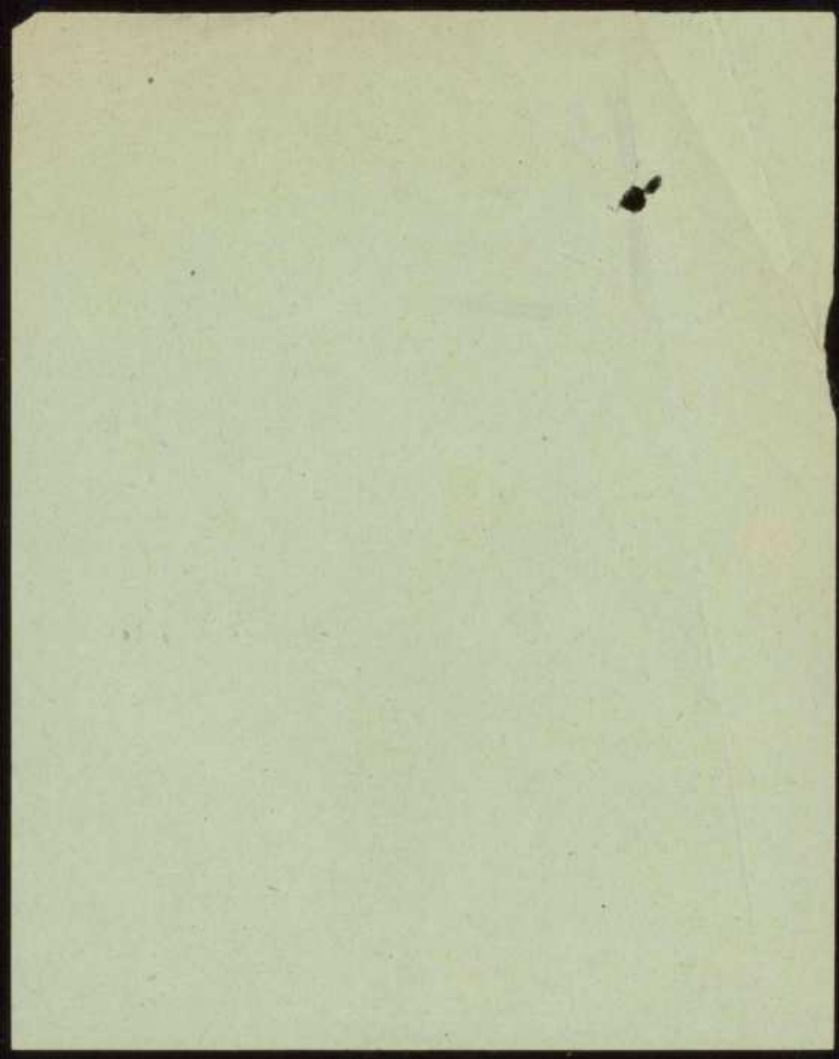
Yours sincerely,

Alfred A. Zimmerman

17. Zimmer

The statistics published
by Dr. Schairer do not help,
but indicate the difficulty
of the matter, as even for
Germany he was unable
in some cases to give the
numbers for Latin America.
I am of your opinion that
it is for the Pan American
Union to clear up this
question

D 7/11



A. XII. II

THE PAN AMERICAN UNION
IS THE INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION
MAINTAINED BY THE TWENTY-ONE
AMERICAN REPUBLICS FOR THE DE-
VELOPMENT OF GOOD UNDERSTANDING,
FRIENDLY INTERCOURSE, COMMERCE
AND PEACE AMONG THEM; CONTROLLED
BY A GOVERNING BOARD COMPOSED
OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE OF THE
UNITED STATES AND THE DIPLOMATIC
REPRESENTATIVES IN WASHINGTON OF
THE OTHER REPUBLICS; ADMINISTERED
BY A DIRECTOR GENERAL AND ASSIS-
TANT DIRECTOR, CHOSEN BY THIS BOARD
AND ASSISTED BY A STAFF OF INTER-
NATIONAL EXPERTS, STATISTICIANS,
EDITORS, COMPILERS, TRANSLATORS
AND LIBRARIANS.

PAN AMERICAN UNION



WASHINGTON, D. C., U. S. A.

9 FEB 1929 - 014,466

Repondula

January 22, 1929.

ARGENTINA	HAITI
BOLIVIA	HONDURAS
BRAZIL	MEXICO
CHILE	NICARAGUA
COLOMBIA	PANAMA
COSTA RICA	PARAGUAY
CUBA	PERU
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	SALVADOR
ECUADOR	UNITED STATES
GUATEMALA	URUGUAY
VENEZUELA	

My dear Dr. Zimmern:

In connection with the development of plans for the organiza-
tion of an Inter-American Institute of Intellectual Cooperation, as
directed by the Sixth International Conference of American States,
I am writing to you at the suggestion of Mr. Lawrence Vail Coleman,
Director of the American Association of Museums, to ask what you con-
sider the most fruitful activities of the Paris Institute. There
are many lines of work that a regional Institute such as is proposed
could take up, but as it will doubtless be limited in funds and per-
sonnel, we are anxious that it shall undertake only those that prom-
ise most, and hence desire to take advantage of your experience.

Another point on which I would like information is with regard
to students from Latin-American countries who are studying in Europe;
(a) such statistics as may be available as to numbers, and if these
are incomplete, the estimate of any well-informed person; and (b),
the extent to which such Latin American students receive financial
aid from either European governments, universities or international
organizations. What I am interested to know is, how much is being
done to attract these students to European centers, and by what agen-
cies.

The information as to Latin American students I should like to
have within the next three or four weeks, if possible, and hence am
going to ask that you will be so kind as to send me very soon whatever
you can in reply to my questions, following it up later with addition-
al data if you have it to send.

Please be assured that I am ready to reciprocate in any way that
I can. We feel that if the Inter-American Institute is created, it
will work in entire harmony and cooperation with that in Paris, and
that the two organizations can be mutually helpful.

Index

Pan American Union

Sincerely yours,

Dr. Alfred Zimmern
Sub-Director, International Institute
of Intellectual Cooperation
2, rue de Montpensier, Palais Royale
Paris, 1, France.

Heloise Brainerd
Heloise Brainerd
Chief, Division of Education



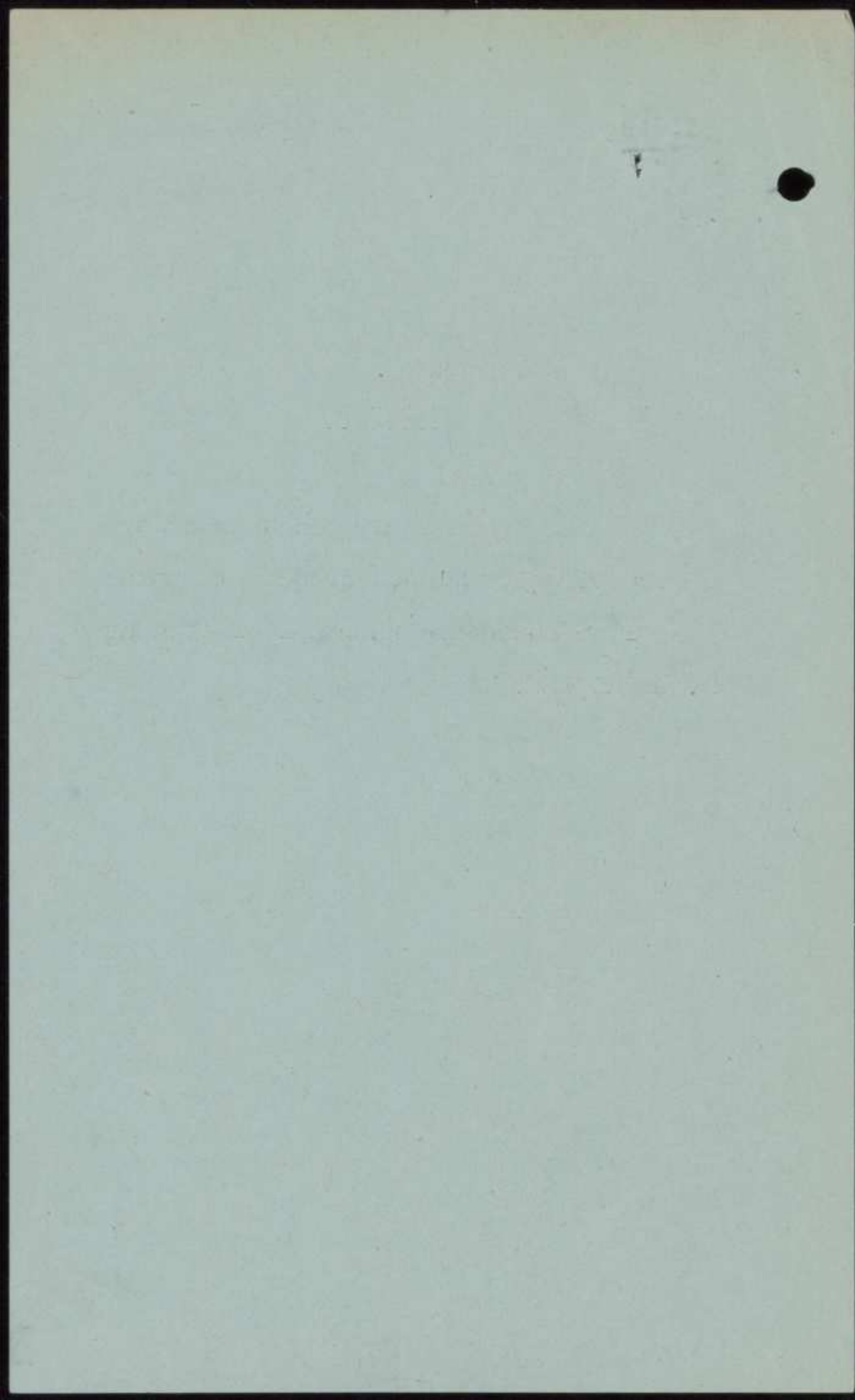
A. I. 19

urgent

NOTE pour M. LEBRUN

Je vous serais reconnaissant
de vouloir bien m'envoyer des éléments
pour la réponse à donner à la lettre de
M. RODRIGUEZ.

du



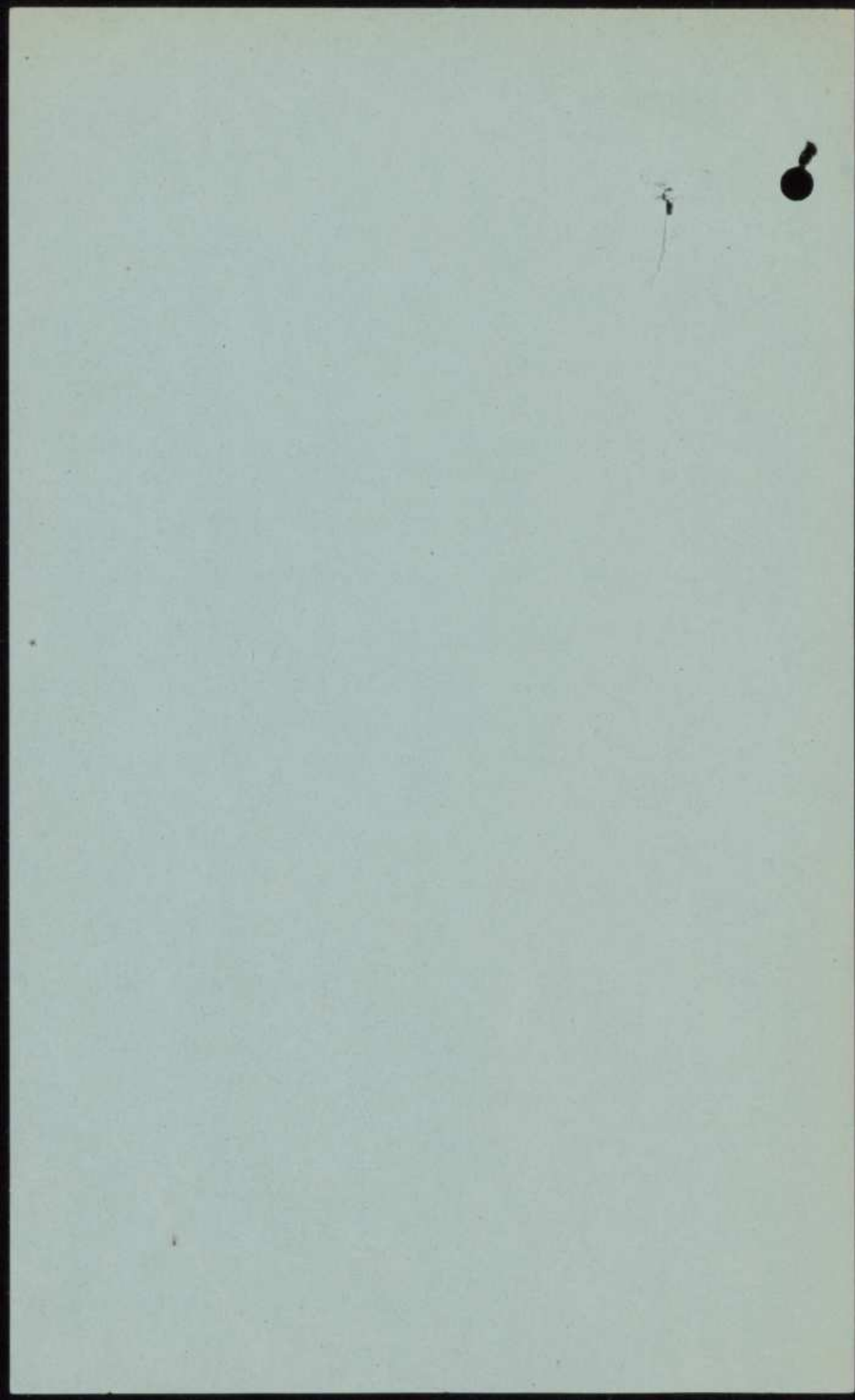
A. I. 19

urgent

NOTE pour M. PICHT

Je vous serais reconnaissant
de vouloir bien m'envoyer des éléments
pour la réponse à donner à la lettre
de M. RODRIGUEZ.

P L L

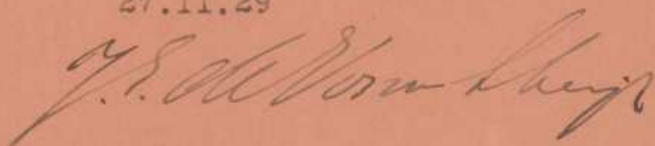


Note pour M. LEVINSON

Je pense que l'Union Pan-américaine a tout avantage à connaître notre activité bibliographique, notamment sur le terrain des Sciences économiques et sur celui des Bibliothèques. Nous avons toujours informé les organes intéressés de l'Amérique latine mais les réponses ont été en général peu nombreuses.

En ce qui concerne la Coordination des Bibliothèques, nous nous sommes adressés à toutes les Bibliothèques nationales de l'Amérique latine, en leur envoyant la brochure de ce nom. Il serait intéressant pour nous de savoir quelles personnalités du monde des Bibliothécaires de l'Amérique latine se trouve en Europe, afin de faciliter la liaison avec ces milieux.

27.II.29



INSTITUT INTERNATIONAL DE COOPERATION INTELLECTUELLE

LL/SW- 15.2.1929.

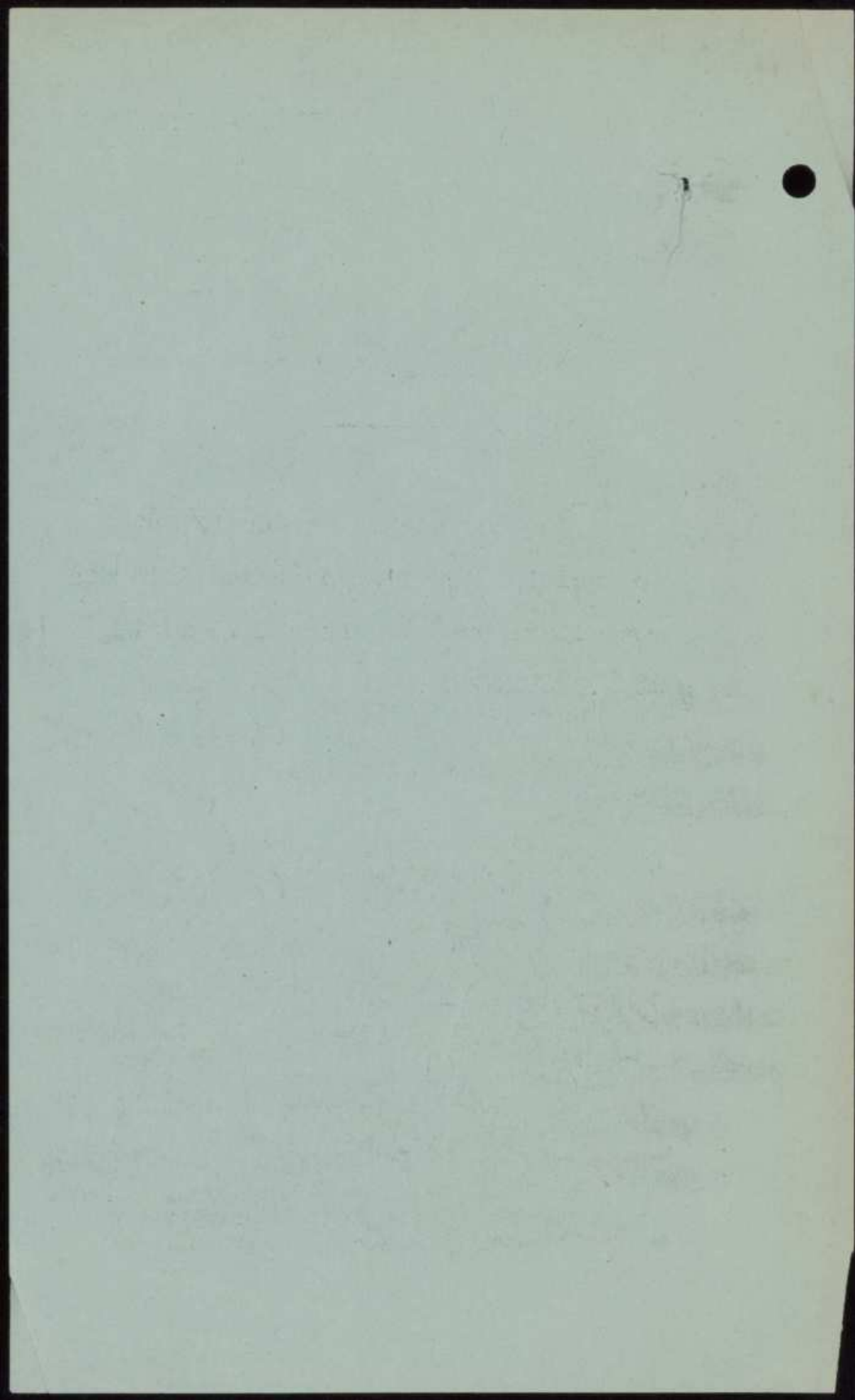
A. I. 19

urgent

NOTE pour M. de VOS van STEENWIJK

Je vous serais reconnaissant
de vouloir bien m'envoyer des éléments
pour la réponse à donner à la lettre
de M. RODRIGUEZ.

P 11



N°124

Le 2 mars 1929.

A.I.19

NOTE POUR M. LEVINSON

En réponse à votre note du 15 février, je vous signale qu'il y a, à mon avis, un point important à signaler à M. Rodriguez comme ayant permis à l'Institut d'apporter un concours utile à l'Union Pan Américaine : c'est la reconnaissance internationale du droit moral de l'auteur sur les œuvres littéraires ou artistiques.

Vous vous souvenez qu'à la veille du congrès de La Havane, le Service juridique avait, à la demande de la Direction, fourni au principal délégué brésilien - M. Reis si je ne me trompe - une documentation sur le programme que nous comptons soumettre à la conférence diplomatique de Rome. Sur l'intervention de ce même délégué, la conférence

pan américaine a introduit, dans l'ancienne convention de Buenos Aires, un article 13bis consacrant le droit moral. Les procès-verbaux de la Commission compétente de la conférence pan-américaine qui vous ont été communiqués, comme vous vous en souvenez par M. Zaldumbide établissent que M. Rels s'est appuyé, pour faire triompher le droit moral, sur les études entreprises par l'Institut. J'ai fait une discrète allusion à ce fait dans une note du petit article que j'ai donné au premier numéro de la Revue (page 20, note 1).

20

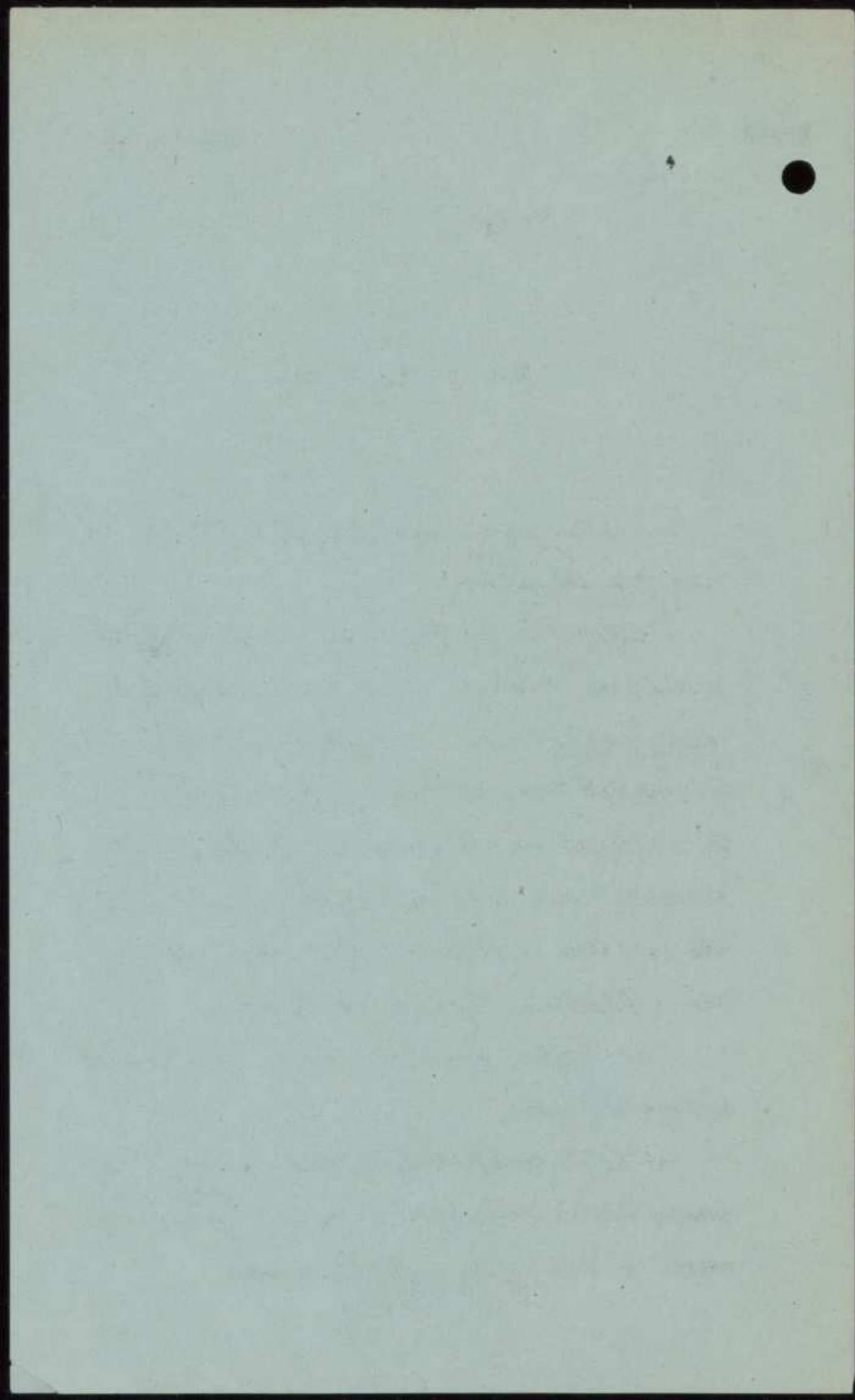
A. I. 19

urgent

NOTE pour M. WEISS

Je vous serais reconnaissant
de vouloir bien m'envoyer des éléments
pour la réponse à donner à la lettre de
M. RODRIGUEZ.

D/L



Nº 177.

Monsieur LEVINSON.

— 2 —

Je m'excuse de vous répondre en retard,
mais j'ai été malade.

Je ne vois pas, strictement parlant, que le travail de l'Institut international ait profité directement à l'Union pan-américaine. D'autre part, on pourrait dire que tout le travail de l'Institut international a profité dans une certaine mesure à une meilleure connaissance et à une amélioration des relations intellectuelles des Etats américains; donc également à l'Union pan-américaine.

En ce qui concerne ma Section, je me permets
de vous signaler:

1/ la liste des Ouvrages remarquables, à laquelle beaucoup d'Etats américains ont ~~envoyé~~^{apporté} leur contribution; et plus particulièrement:

2/ la collection de culture ibéro-américaine.

Vous avez, sur l'un et l'autre point, des détails
suffisants pour répondre à MM. RODRIGUEZ.

W

A-XI. 11

A. I. 19

LL/SW- 15.2.1929.

urgent

NOTE pour MM.

PREZZOLINI

LEBRUN

de VOS van STEENWIJK

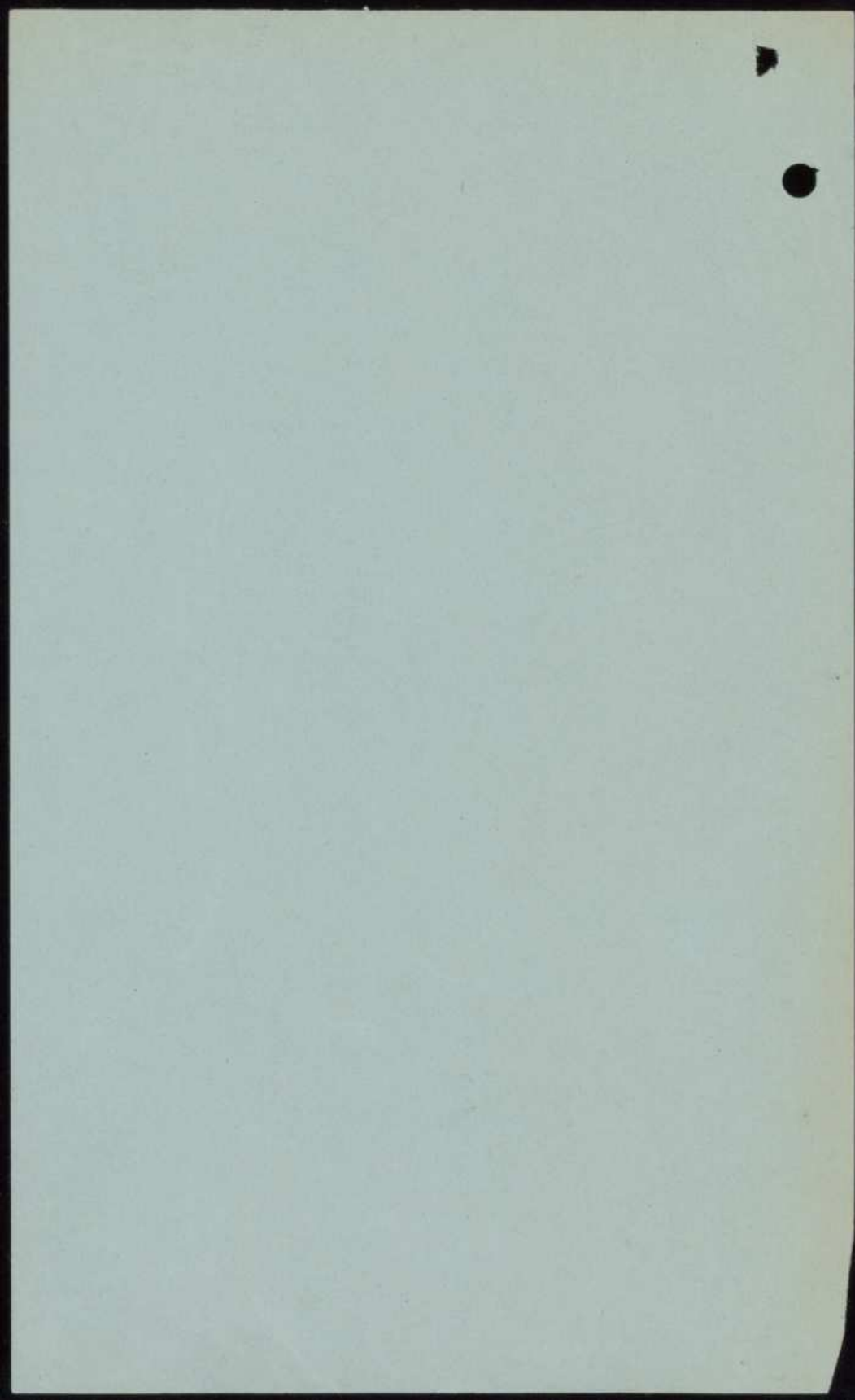
MERCIER

WEISS

et PICT

Je vous serais reconnaissant
de vouloir bien m'envoyer des éléments
pour la réponse à donner à la lettre
de M. RODRIGUEZ.

PLL



A.XI.11
copie A/I/19.

LL/HP.

8 février 1929.

Monsieur le Directeur,

N'y aurait-il pas lieu de demander
aux différentes sections intéressées, des
éléments pour donner une réponse substan-
tielle à M. Rodriguez au sujet de cette
"Pan-american Union" ? (Coopération intel-
lectuelle).

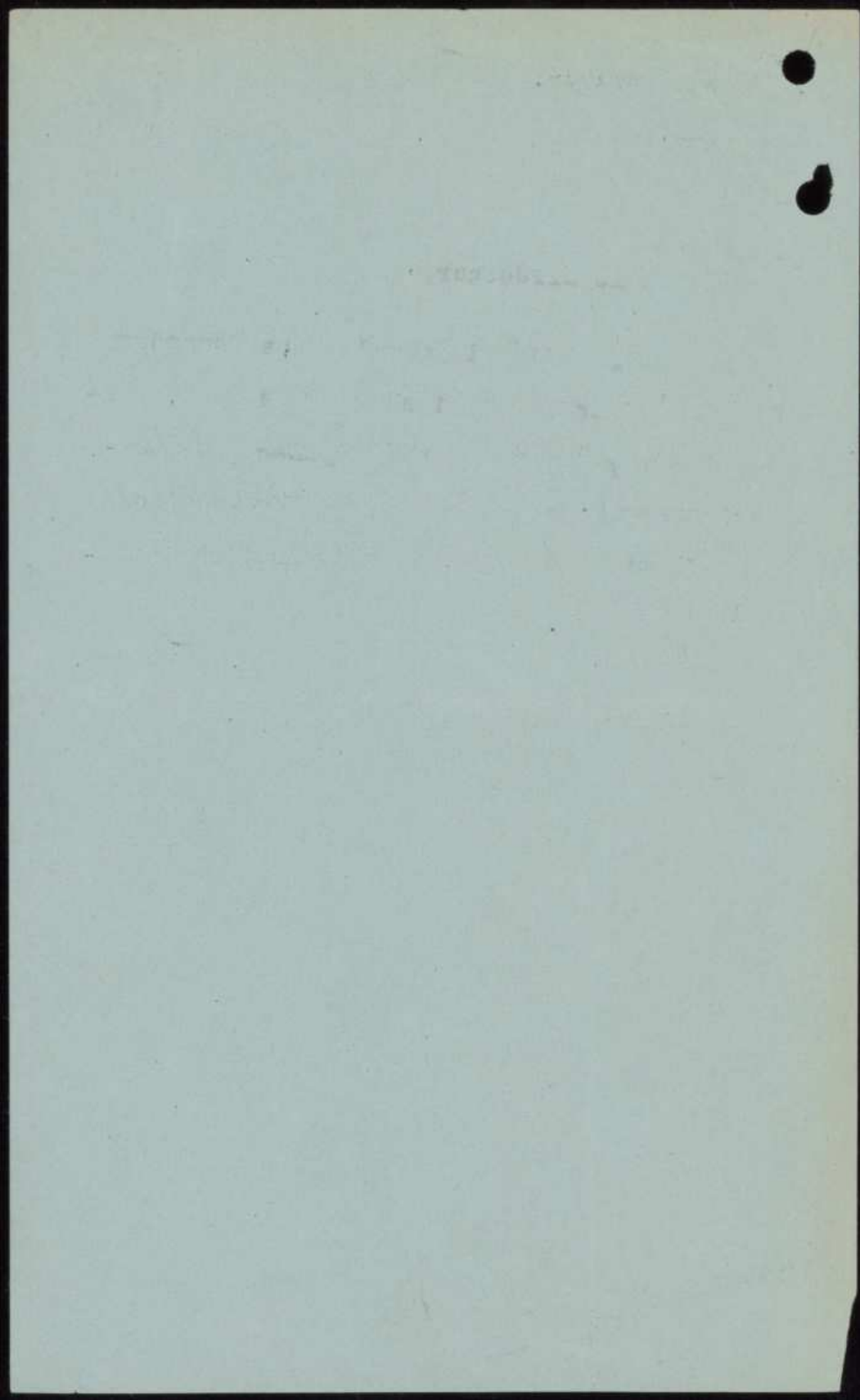
DLL

Dr. Levinson.

D'accord.

ll.

8. II. 29



SOCIÉTÉ DES NATIONS

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

DANS LA RÉPONSE PRIÈRE DE RAPPELER

PLEASE QUOTE REF. NO. IN REPLY

NO.

NO.

23 JANV 1929 014,020

Répondre

Genève, le 21 janvier 1929.

Cher Monsieur,

Je m'excuse de vous déranger au sujet d'une question qui intéresse indirectement la Société des Nations et l'Institut de Coopération intellectuelle. Je pense que vous serez à même de me fournir des renseignements utiles en l'occurrence, et je vous en remercie d'avance.

Je m'occupe en ce moment de préparer un mémorandum au sujet des différentes questions traitées par la Société des Nations et dont l'Union Panaméricaine tire avantage. J'ai trouvé, à ce sujet, des renseignements tout à fait intéressants, qui prouvent bien clairement que l'Union Panaméricaine a une dette vis à vis de la Société des Nations. Pour ce qui a trait aux questions de coopération intellectuelle, il y a peut-être dans votre Institut quelqu'un qui suit de près l'œuvre de coopération intellectuelle effectuée par l'Union Panaméricaine, et je vous serais très obligé de bien vouloir demander à cette personne, - si vous n'y voyez pas d'inconvénient - de me dire s'il y a des points qui, ayant été traités par l'Institut de Coopération Intellectuelle, ont profité à l'Union Panaméricaine.

Afin de guider cette personne dans son travail, je vous remets ci-joint les résolutions adoptées par la VIIe conférence panaméricaine, intéressant la Coopération intellectuelle.

Avec mes remerciements réitérés, je vous prie d'agréer, Cher Monsieur Luchaire, l'assurance de ma considération la plus distinguée.

Liaison avec l'Amérique latine.

Monsieur Luchaire,
Directeur de l'Institut
de Coopération Intellectuelle
Paris.

Indexé A.

Rodriguez
Société des Nations
Pan-American Union

3201734-956 274 13

Section de Coopération intellectuelle.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTÉES PAR LA VI^e CONFERENCE
INTERNATIONALE AMERICAINE.

	Acte final de la Conférence.	
	<u>ang.</u> <u>pages.</u>	<u>fre.</u>
That the countries, members of the Pan American Union, establish diplomatic and consular schools or institutes, in order that the greatest possible uniformity may be reached in the legislation on the studies and requisites for entry into the Foreign Service.	112	111
Recommending the establishment in the Inter-American Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, to promote the interchange of professors and students, the establishment of special chairs on the history, geography, literature, sociology, hygiene and law of the American States, and the establishment of the University City in the countries of America: the Pan American Union to formulate the bases of organization of the Institute, which will be submitted to a Congress of Rectors, Deans and Educators to be called by the Pan American Union.	129-30	128-129
That the American countries, in their courses of primary instruction, incorporate courses on the rudiments of finances and of political and social economy.	130-31	129

C, D.D., F

CONVENTION ADOPTÉE PAR LA VI^e CONFERENCE
INTERNATIONALE AMERICAINE.

Convention on the Revision of the Copyright Convention of Buenos-Aires of 1910.	123-128	122-127
---	---------	---------

E

1900-1901

1901-1902

1902-1903

1903-1904

1904-1905

1905-1906

1906-1907

1907-1908

1908-1909

1909-1910

1910-1911

1911-1912

1912-1913

1913-1914

1914-1915

1915-1916

1916-1917

1917-1918

1918-1919

1919-1920

1920-1921

1921-1922

1922-1923

1923-1924

1924-1925

1925-1926

1926-1927

1927-1928

1928-1929

1929-1930

1930-1931

1931-1932

1932-1933

1933-1934

1934-1935

1935-1936

1936-1937

1937-1938

1938-1939

1939-1940

1940-1941

Acte final de
la Conférence.

ang. fr.
pages.

Creating the Pan American Institute of Geography and History, to serve as a centre of co-ordination and dissemination of reports on the geography and history of the American Republics; the Institute to be composed of delegations appointed by each of the States, and to be established in the capital city of the American Republics designated by the Pan American Union. National Committees of the Institute shall be established in each of the respective countries.

7,8 7,8

Recommending a meeting of a technical commission of bibliographic experts at the time and place designated by the Governing Board of the Pan American Union, the Board also to be entrusted with the preparation of the program and with carrying into effect the conclusions of the commission.

12,13 11,12

Recommending a Pan American Pedagogical Conference, to be held at the time and place determined by the Pan American Union, in which representatives of normal schools and institutions of higher learning should participate, the representatives being appointed by the respective governments.

13 12

Recommending that the next Pan American Congress of Journalists consider the quality of news transmitted between the American Republics; the appointment of news correspondents acquainted with the history, language, legislation and customs of the countries to which they are accredited; frequent visits of journalists to various American countries, the establishment of schools of journalism; and the protection of property rights in articles and photographs published in the newspapers.

6,7 6

That the American Governments take measures against the production or exhibition of motion picture films that may offend the public sentiment of any American country.

129 126-128

That the States, members of the Pan American Union, facilitate the circulation of magazines, reports and other publications through the mail.

123 122

Adresse télégraphique: NATIONS GENÈVE.

SOCIÉTÉ DES NATIONS

GENÈVE

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Le 18 Juin 1928.

DANS LA RÉPONSE PRIÈRE DE RAPPELER

PLEASE QUOTE REF. NO. IN REPLY

NO.

NO.

21 JUIN 1928 009844

Mon cher ami,

Le Document concernant le Congrès Pan-Américain, auquel je faisais allusion dans ma dernière lettre, est des plus importants. Les Américains désirent copier en tout l'activité de la Commission de Coopération intellectuelle et d'ici deux ans ils veulent créer un Institut inter-américain de Coopération intellectuelle. Veuillez donc prendre connaissance de ce Rapport aussitôt que possible.

Veuillez croire, cher ami, à mes sentiments les meilleurs.

Le Secrétaire de la Commission
de Coopération intellectuelle,



Indexé A :

Guesen
Pan-American Union
P.-A. L. H. E. of I. C.

M. Luchaire,
Institut International
de Coopération intellectuelle,
Paris.

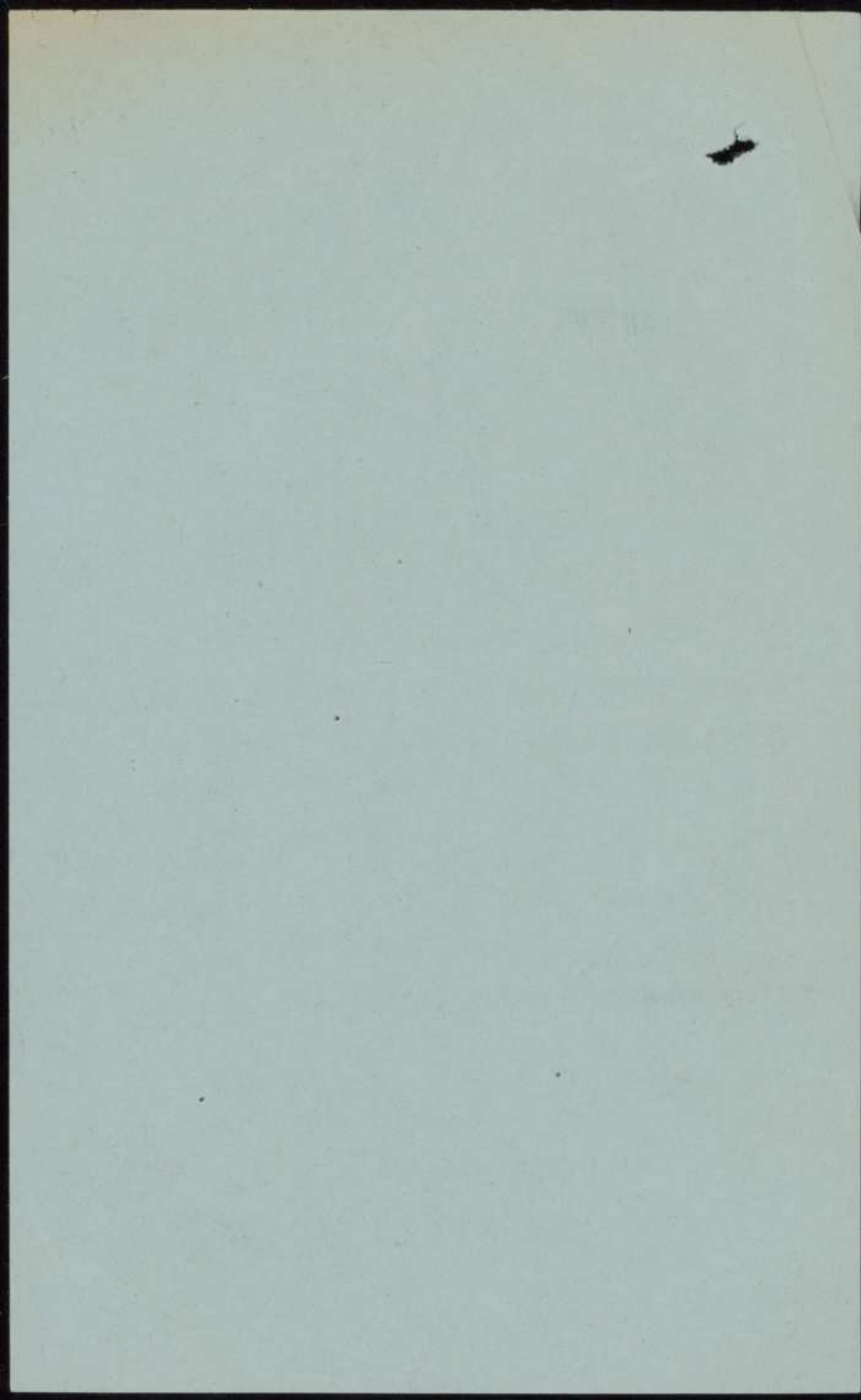
15 juin 1928

Note pour M.LEVINSON

Voulez-vous prendre connaissance de cet échange de lettres avec M.OPRESCU sur la Conférence pan-américaine et me procurer le plus vite possible le rapport en question. Je pense que la rue Vernet devrait le posséder, sinon quelque légation sud-américaine nous le donnera probablement.

Le Directeur:

HL



10 988
aa

A.XI.44

16 JUN 1943

15 juin

8

JL/PM

Mon cher ami,

Vous avez attiré mon attention sur le Rapport du Directeur général de l'Union pan-américaine, concernant les conventions et les résolutions adoptées à la dernière conférence de La Havane. Nous ne possédons pas ce document. J'ai été renseigné sur ce qui s'est passé à La Havane par différentes communications entre autre par M. THOMPSON. Mais je prendrai connaissance le plus tôt possible du rapport que vous me signalez.

Veuillez agréer, mon cher ami, l'assurance de mes sentiments tout dévoués.

Le Directeur:

M. U. S. I.
Pan American
Union

Indexe

1. Monsieur OPRESCU
Secrétaire de la Commission
de Coopération Intellectuelle
GENEVE

2. Pan. America Union

SOCIÉTÉ DES NATIONS

GENÈVE

A-71 11.
LEAGUE OF NATIONS

12 Juin 1928.

14 JUIN 1928 009663

Cher ami,

Je me permets d'attirer votre attention sur le Rapport du Directeur général de l'Union panaméricaine concernant les Conventions et les résolutions adoptées à la dernière Conférence panaméricaine. Il y a, aux pages 6, 9, 10 et 11 des résolutions qui vous intéressent de très près. Entr'autres, je me permets d'attirer tout particulièrement votre attention sur celle qui indique les démarches faites en vue de la création d'un Institut interaméricain de Coopération intellectuelle.

Veuillez agréer, Cher ami, l'assurance de mes sentiments tout dévoués.

Le Secrétaire de la Commission
de Coopération intellectuelle,



M. Luchaire,
Paris.

Indexé A.

Opresu
Pan-American Union

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

FOREST SERVICE

WASHINGTON, D. C.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF FOREST SERVICE

WASHINGTON, D. C.

TO THE CHIEF OF FOREST SERVICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

FROM THE CHIEF OF FOREST SERVICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

SUBJECT: [Illegible]

DATE: [Illegible]

RE: [Illegible]

REFERENCE: [Illegible]

1. [Illegible]

2. [Illegible]

3. [Illegible]

4. [Illegible]

5. [Illegible]

6. [Illegible]

7. [Illegible]

8. [Illegible]

9. [Illegible]

10. [Illegible]

11. [Illegible]

12. [Illegible]

13. [Illegible]

14. [Illegible]

15. [Illegible]

16. [Illegible]

17. [Illegible]

18. [Illegible]

19. [Illegible]

20. [Illegible]

L. S. ROWE
DIRECTOR GENERAL

A x 1.11
H VI. 9

E. GIL BORGES
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR

THE PAN AMERICAN UNION
IS THE INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION
MAINTAINED BY THE TWENTY-ONE
AMERICAN REPUBLICS FOR THE DE-
VELOPMENT OF GOOD UNDERSTANDING,
FRIENDLY INTERCOURSE, COMMERCE
AND PEACE AMONG THEM; CONTROLLED
BY A GOVERNING BOARD COMPOSED
OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE OF THE
UNITED STATES AND THE DIPLOMATIC
REPRESENTATIVES IN WASHINGTON OF
THE OTHER REPUBLICS; ADMINISTERED
BY A DIRECTOR GENERAL AND ASSIST-
ANT DIRECTOR, CHOSEN BY THIS BOARD
AND ASSISTED BY A STAFF OF INTER-
NATIONAL EXPERTS, STATISTICIANS,
EDITORS, COMPILERS, TRANSLATORS
AND LIBRARIANS.

PAN AMERICAN UNION



WASHINGTON, D. C., U. S. A.

ARGENTINA	HAITI
BOLIVIA	HONDURAS
BRAZIL	MEXICO
CHILE	NICARAGUA
COLOMBIA	PANAMA
COSTA RICA	PARAGUAY
CUBA	PERU
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	SALVADOR
ECUADOR	UNITED STATES
GUATEMALA	URUGUAY
	VENEZUELA

28 AVR 1928 008789

April 13, 1928

My dear Mr. Tisseau,

I want to thank you for your
very great kindness in sending to this
Union copies of the Bulletin for Scientific
Relations; Bulletins of the Information Service;
and Bibliographical Bulletins on International
affairs, which have been received with your letter
of March 24,

Very truly yours,

Chas. E. Babcock

Chas. E. Babcock
Librarian.

Mr. Paul Tisseau,
Head of Central Services,
International Institute of Intellectual Cooperation,
2, Rue de Montpensier (Palais Royal)
Paris (1),
France.

Index

Babcock (Chas.)
Pan American Union

8h67
aa

A.XI.II

24 MAR 1928

Dear Sir,

In reply to your request, I beg to state that I am forwarding under separate cover, the numbers of the Institute Publications which have not hitherto reached you:

- 1) Bulletin for Scientific Relations
- 2) Bulletins of the Information Section
- 3) Bibliographical bulletins of International Affairs.

The University Relations Bulletin was sent to you on March 14th. We regret that it is not possible to send you the first number of the Scientific Relations Bulletin, which is now out of stock.

Yours truly

Head of Central Services

(Paul Tisseau)

Indexe A

1. Mr. Chas.E. Babcock
Librarian
2. Pan American Union
WASHINGTON.D.C. (U.S.A.)

Pour le Directeur et par autorisation

10

8701 RAMP S

A. XI, 11

ae

20 Mars 1928

Mademoiselle Dumont envoyés le 20-3-28

Veuillez préparer un envoi des bulletins suivants:

1. Bulletin des Relations Scientifiques
N° 3 et 4 (ci-joints)
 2. Bulletins Bibliographiques de documentation internationale contemporaine.
Nos 1 à 25 (ci-joints)
 3. Bulletins de la Section d'Information
Nos. 6, 9, 10 et 11 et ceux parus depuis
le No. 13 (à joindre)
- à l'adresse suivante: ~~Pan American Union~~

Mr. L.S. ROWE
Director General
Pan American Union
WASHINGTON, D.C.

Le Chef des Services
Administratifs
W. B. ...

INSTITUT INTERNATIONAL DE COOPÉRATION INTELLECTUELLE



THE

THE

(181-181)

THE

(181-181)

THE

THE

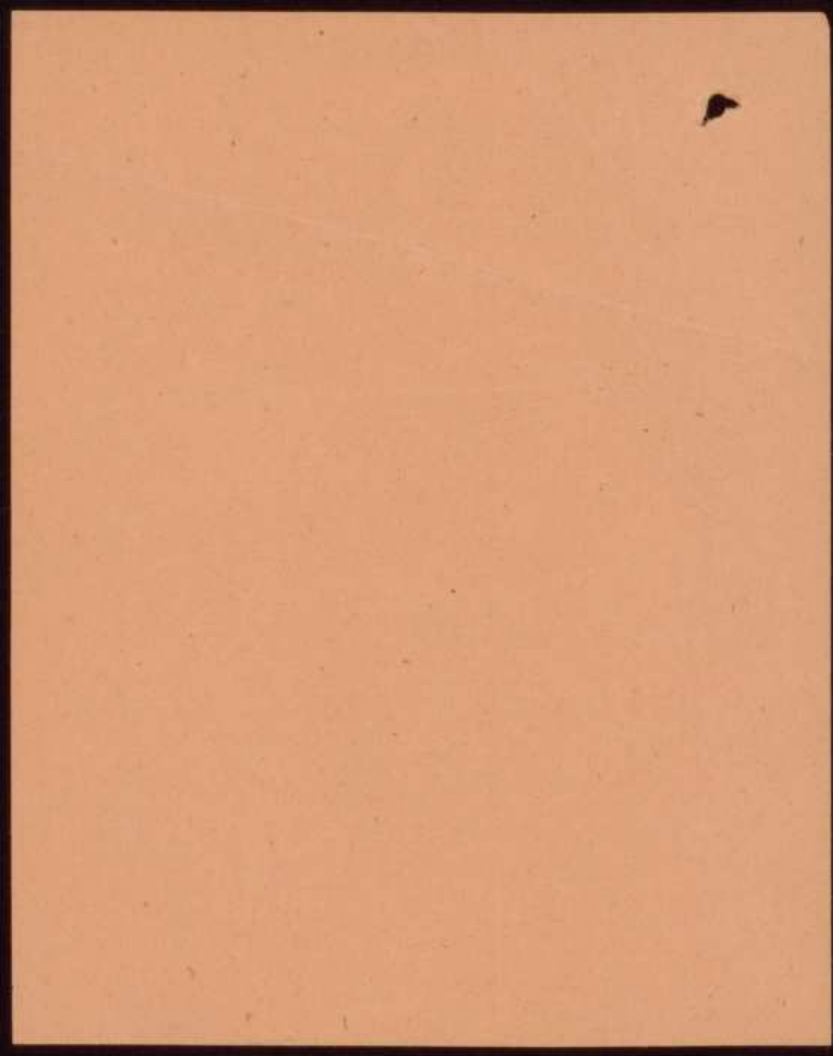
M. du Pellet, -

N^o 1 exp. mise

J'ai ajouté la Pan
Am. Union à

Notre liste d'exp.

DS



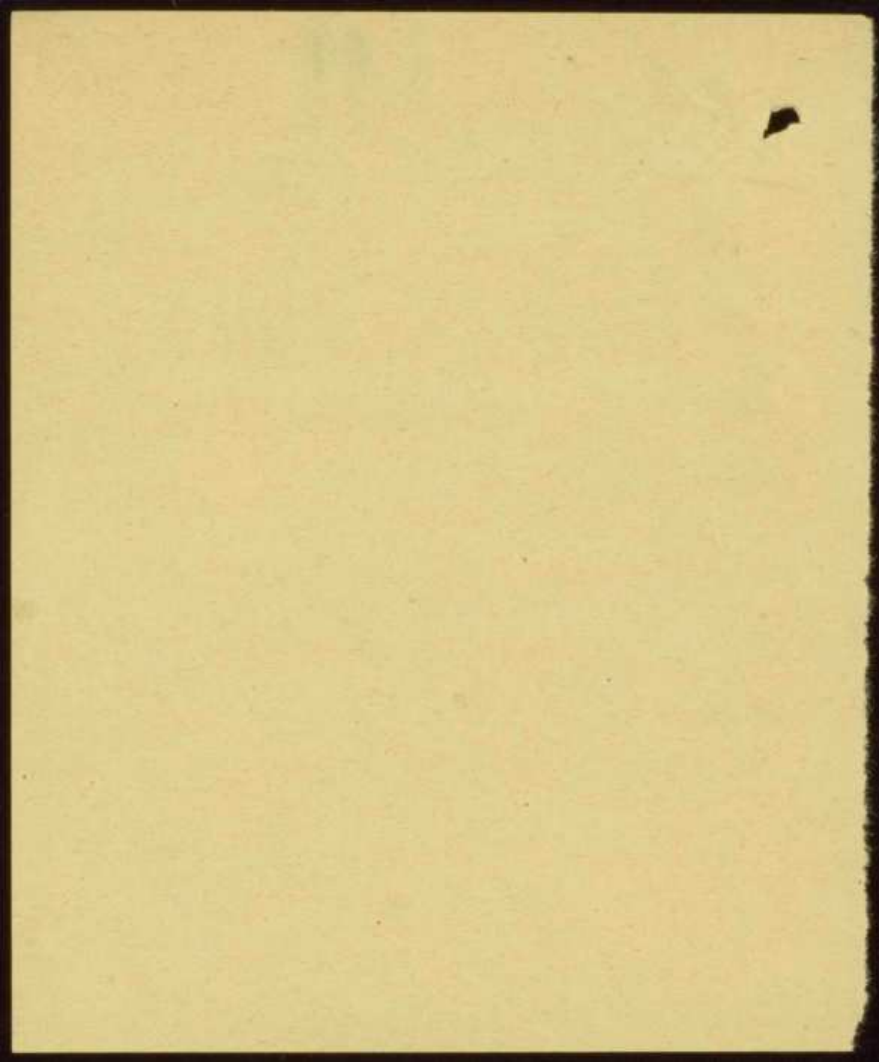
M. Y. Lera

Ce joint un jeu complet
du Bulletin Bibliogr. pour la
Bibliothèque de la Paix
Amér. Union.

J'ai noté l'adresse pour
que l'envoi des Bulletins
leur soit fait réguliè-
rement.

V. Chuteau.

19. III. 18.



Mlle Léia

M. Prezzolini est d'accord
de faire envoyer les
Bulletins relatifs de
notre Section. Mlle Dumont
pourra les joindre aux
autres.

Faire passer dans les
autres Sections pour
le Bull. Bibliographique,
Mlle Chester.

13. III. 18

L. Léia

Lettre de la
Pan American Union (dossiers
A-XI. 11.



L. S. ROWE
DIRECTOR GENERAL

E. GIL BORGES
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR

THE PAN AMERICAN UNION
IS THE INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION
MAINTAINED BY THE TWENTY-ONE
AMERICAN REPUBLICS FOR THE DE-
VELOPMENT OF GOOD UNDERSTANDING,
FRIENDLY INTERCOURSE, COMMERCE
AND PEACE AMONG THEM; CONTROLLED
BY A GOVERNING BOARD COMPOSED
OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE OF THE
UNITED STATES AND THE DIPLOMATIC
REPRESENTATIVES IN WASHINGTON OF
THE OTHER REPUBLICS; ADMINISTERED
BY A DIRECTOR GENERAL AND ASSIST-
ANT DIRECTOR, CHOSEN BY THIS BOARD
AND ASSISTED BY A STAFF OF INTER-
NATIONAL EXPERTS, STATISTICIANS,
EDITORS, COMPILERS, TRANSLATORS
AND LIBRARIANS.

PAN AMERICAN UNION



WASHINGTON, D. C., U. S. A.

ARGENTINA	HAITI
BOLIVIA	HONDURAS
BRAZIL	MEXICO
CHILE	NICARAGUA
COLOMBIA	PANAMA
COSTA RICA	PARAGUAY
CUBA	PERU
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	SALVADOR
ECUADOR	UNITED STATES
GUATEMALA	URUGUAY
	VENEZUELA

February 28, 1928

10 MAR 1928 007765

My dear Mr. Prezzolini,

In checking the publications of the
International Institute of Intellectual Cooperation
which we have received in the Library of this Union
I am surprised to find that we lack practically all
your pamphlet material and many of the numbers of
your periodicals.

If you will be good enough to send us
your pamphlets and also the issues of the magazines
listed as follows I assure you the kindness will be
greatly appreciated:

We lack:

Bulletin of the International University Information
Office. Missing Number 1 of the Second year,
and all after number 6, November, 1925, which
is the last we have received.

Bulletin for Scientific Relations. Missing number 1
of the First year and all after May, 1927, which
is the last we have received.

Bulletin of the Information Section.

Missing numbers 6, 9, 10, 11, and all after
number 13, which is the last received.

Bibliographical Bulletin on International Affairs.

We have never received any copies of this Bulletin

Your assistance in completing our very
broken sets of your publications will be most
acceptable.

Very truly yours,

Chas. E. Babcock

Chas. E. Babcock
Librarian.

Mr. G. Prezzolini,
Head of Information and Reference Section,
International Institute of Intellectual
Cooperation,
2, Rue de Montpensier,
Paris (1er), France.

Indexé A
Pan-Am. Union
Babcock

Full uniswag 14-3-28
GP

1870

1870
1871
1872
1873
1874
1875
1876
1877
1878
1879
1880
1881
1882
1883
1884
1885
1886
1887
1888
1889
1890
1891
1892
1893
1894
1895
1896
1897
1898
1899
1900



L. S. ROWE
DIRECTOR GENERAL

E. Gil Borges
~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR

THE PAN AMERICAN UNION
IS THE INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION
MAINTAINED BY THE TWENTY-ONE
AMERICAN REPUBLICS FOR THE DE-
VELOPMENT OF GOOD UNDERSTANDING,
FRIENDLY INTERCOURSE, COMMERCE
AND PEACE AMONG THEM; CONTROLLED
BY A GOVERNING BOARD COMPOSED
OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE OF THE
UNITED STATES AND THE DIPLOMATIC
REPRESENTATIVES IN WASHINGTON OF
THE OTHER REPUBLICS; ADMINISTERED
BY A DIRECTOR GENERAL AND ASSIST-
ANT DIRECTOR, CHOSEN BY THIS BOARD
AND ASSISTED BY A STAFF OF INTER-
NATIONAL EXPERTS, STATISTICIANS,
EDITORS, COMPILERS, TRANSLATORS
AND LIBRARIANS.

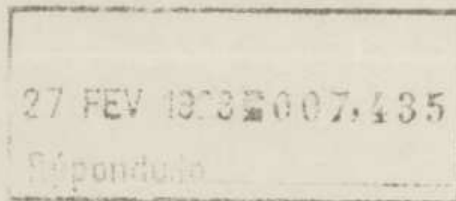
PAN AMERICAN UNION



WASHINGTON, D. C., U. S. A.

February 11, 1928.

ARGENTINA	HAITI
BOLIVIA	HONDURAS
BRAZIL	MEXICO
CHILE	NICARAGUA
COLOMBIA	PANAMA
COSTA RICA	PARAGUAY
CUBA	PERU
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	SALVADOR
ECUADOR	UNITED STATES
GUATEMALA	URUGUAY
	VENEZUELA



~~A. X. I. II.~~
A. X. I. II.

The Director General of the Pan American Union
presents his compliments and acknowledges with
thanks the receipt of your gift to the Columbus
Memorial Library, the library of this organization.

The International Institute of Intellectual
Cooperation, 1927.

Indexé A :

Pan-Am. Union
Columbus Memorial Library
Rosl. L.S.



6950
aa

A. XI. 11.

VC/CR.7.II.

-8 FEB 1928

Mr. L.S. ROWE,
Director General,
Pan American Union,
WASHINGTON, D.C.,
U.S.A.

Dear Sir,

I beg to acknowledge your letter of January 6th, and thank you for your kind offer to present a set of your publications to the International Institute. We shall be very glad to have this interesting material for our Library where it will be much appreciated.

I have selected some pamphlets from the list of publications previously issued by the Pan American Union which interest us specially and which I hope you will be also able to send at the same time, (see enclosed list).

We very much appreciate your great courtesy in making this generous offer.

Yours very truly,

(G. PREZZOLINI)
Head of the Information and Reference Section.

Indexe A :

Rowe
Pan American Union

101

AZ

8 FEB 1958

Mr. J. E. ...
Director General,
The American ...
Washington, D.C.
U.S.A.

Dear Sir,

I beg to acknowledge your letter of January 28th, and thank you for your kind offer to send a set of your publications to the International Institute. We shall be very glad to have this interesting material for our library, where it will be much appreciated.

I have referred your suggestion that the list of publications previously listed by the American Institute be included in your list, and which I hope you will be able to send at the same time, see enclosed list.

It will be very much appreciated your great courtesy in sending this set of books.

Yours very truly,

(S. ...)
Head of the Information and Reference Section.

Index

100

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-374301) (P)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-100000) (P)

SUBJECT: [Illegible]

Reference is made to New York airtel dated 1/11/61, captioned as above, and to Bureau airtel dated 1/11/61, captioned as above.

Enclosed for the Bureau are two copies of a letterhead memorandum (LHM) dated 1/11/61, captioned as above, and one copy of a letterhead memorandum (LHM) dated 1/11/61, captioned as above.

The LHM dated 1/11/61, captioned as above, is being furnished to the Bureau for its information.

The LHM dated 1/11/61, captioned as above, is being furnished to the Bureau for its information.

The LHM dated 1/11/61, captioned as above, is being furnished to the Bureau for its information.

The LHM dated 1/11/61, captioned as above, is being furnished to the Bureau for its information.

The LHM dated 1/11/61, captioned as above, is being furnished to the Bureau for its information.

The LHM dated 1/11/61, captioned as above, is being furnished to the Bureau for its information.

The LHM dated 1/11/61, captioned as above, is being furnished to the Bureau for its information.

The LHM dated 1/11/61, captioned as above, is being furnished to the Bureau for its information.

The LHM dated 1/11/61, captioned as above, is being furnished to the Bureau for its information.

The LHM dated 1/11/61, captioned as above, is being furnished to the Bureau for its information.

The LHM dated 1/11/61, captioned as above, is being furnished to the Bureau for its information.

The LHM dated 1/11/61, captioned as above, is being furnished to the Bureau for its information.

The LHM dated 1/11/61, captioned as above, is being furnished to the Bureau for its information.

The LHM dated 1/11/61, captioned as above, is being furnished to the Bureau for its information.

The LHM dated 1/11/61, captioned as above, is being furnished to the Bureau for its information.

The LHM dated 1/11/61, captioned as above, is being furnished to the Bureau for its information.

The LHM dated 1/11/61, captioned as above, is being furnished to the Bureau for its information.

The LHM dated 1/11/61, captioned as above, is being furnished to the Bureau for its information.

The LHM dated 1/11/61, captioned as above, is being furnished to the Bureau for its information.

The LHM dated 1/11/61, captioned as above, is being furnished to the Bureau for its information.

The LHM dated 1/11/61, captioned as above, is being furnished to the Bureau for its information.

The LHM dated 1/11/61, captioned as above, is being furnished to the Bureau for its information.

The LHM dated 1/11/61, captioned as above, is being furnished to the Bureau for its information.

The LHM dated 1/11/61, captioned as above, is being furnished to the Bureau for its information.

The LHM dated 1/11/61, captioned as above, is being furnished to the Bureau for its information.

The LHM dated 1/11/61, captioned as above, is being furnished to the Bureau for its information.

The LHM dated 1/11/61, captioned as above, is being furnished to the Bureau for its information.

The LHM dated 1/11/61, captioned as above, is being furnished to the Bureau for its information.

The LHM dated 1/11/61, captioned as above, is being furnished to the Bureau for its information.

The LHM dated 1/11/61, captioned as above, is being furnished to the Bureau for its information.

L. S. ROWE
DIRECTOR GENERAL

E. GIL BORGES
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR

THE PAN AMERICAN UNION
IS AN INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION
MAINTAINED BY THE TWENTY-ONE
AMERICAN REPUBLICS FOR THE DE-
VELOPMENT OF GOOD UNDERSTANDING,
FRIENDLY INTERCOURSE, COMMERCE
AND PEACE AMONG THEM; CONTROLLED
BY A GOVERNING BOARD COMPOSED
OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE OF THE
UNITED STATES AND THE DIPLOMATIC
REPRESENTATIVES IN WASHINGTON OF
THE OTHER REPUBLICS; ADMINISTERED
BY A DIRECTOR GENERAL AND ASSIST-
ANT DIRECTOR, CHOSEN BY THIS BOARD
AND ASSISTED BY A STAFF OF INTER-
NATIONAL EXPERTS, STATISTICIANS,
EDITORS, COMPILERS, TRANSLATORS
AND LIBRARIANS.

PAN AMERICAN UNION



WASHINGTON, D. C., U. S. A.

January 6, 1928.

ARGENTINA
BOLIVIA
BRAZIL
CHILE
COLOMBIA
COSTA RICA
CUBA
DOMINICAN
ECUADOR
GUATEMALA
HAITI
HONDURAS
MEXICO
NICARAGUA
PANAMA
PARAGUAY
PERU
REPUBLIC
SALVADOR
UNITED STATES
URUGUAY
VENEZUELA

30 JANV 1928 2000 883
Répondre 8. II. 28

My dear Mr. Luchaire:

In an effort to give a wider distribution to the publications issued by the Pan American Union we have decided to offer to a limited number of outstanding libraries and institutions interested in foreign affairs a depository set of all future material which we print.

The name of the International Institute of Intellectual Cooperation has been suggested as one of the institutes sufficiently interested in Pan American matters to justify us in offering to send it this depository collection. Before adding your name to the list we will appreciate receiving some expression that the publications will be welcomed.

It is impracticable to attempt to supply each institute with copies of publications heretofore issued but that you may gain some idea of their extent and what may reasonably be expected in the future I am inclosing for your information a list of publications which we have had for distribution. You will observe that the Bulletin of the Pan American Union, the publication best known, is only a part of the material we distribute in the cause of Panamericanism.

Very truly yours,

L. S. Rowe
L. S. Rowe,
Director General.

Mr. Julien Luchaire, Director
International Institute of Intellectual Cooperation,
Palais Royal,
Paris, (2) France.

Indexe A.

Rowe
Pan American Union



TO THE HONORABLE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY
WASHINGTON, D. C.

100

Liste des publications
de
Pan American Union
- 6

Biblioth. n°

Ac.

2/30

THE JOURNAL OF THE

THE JOURNAL OF THE
THE JOURNAL OF THE
THE JOURNAL OF THE
THE JOURNAL OF THE

A/XI/11.

3/I/28.

N o t e pour M. de VOS van STEENWICK,

"

"

~~M.~~

~~DUPINCHOUX,~~

*pris note
R. G. G. G.*

"

"

~~M.~~

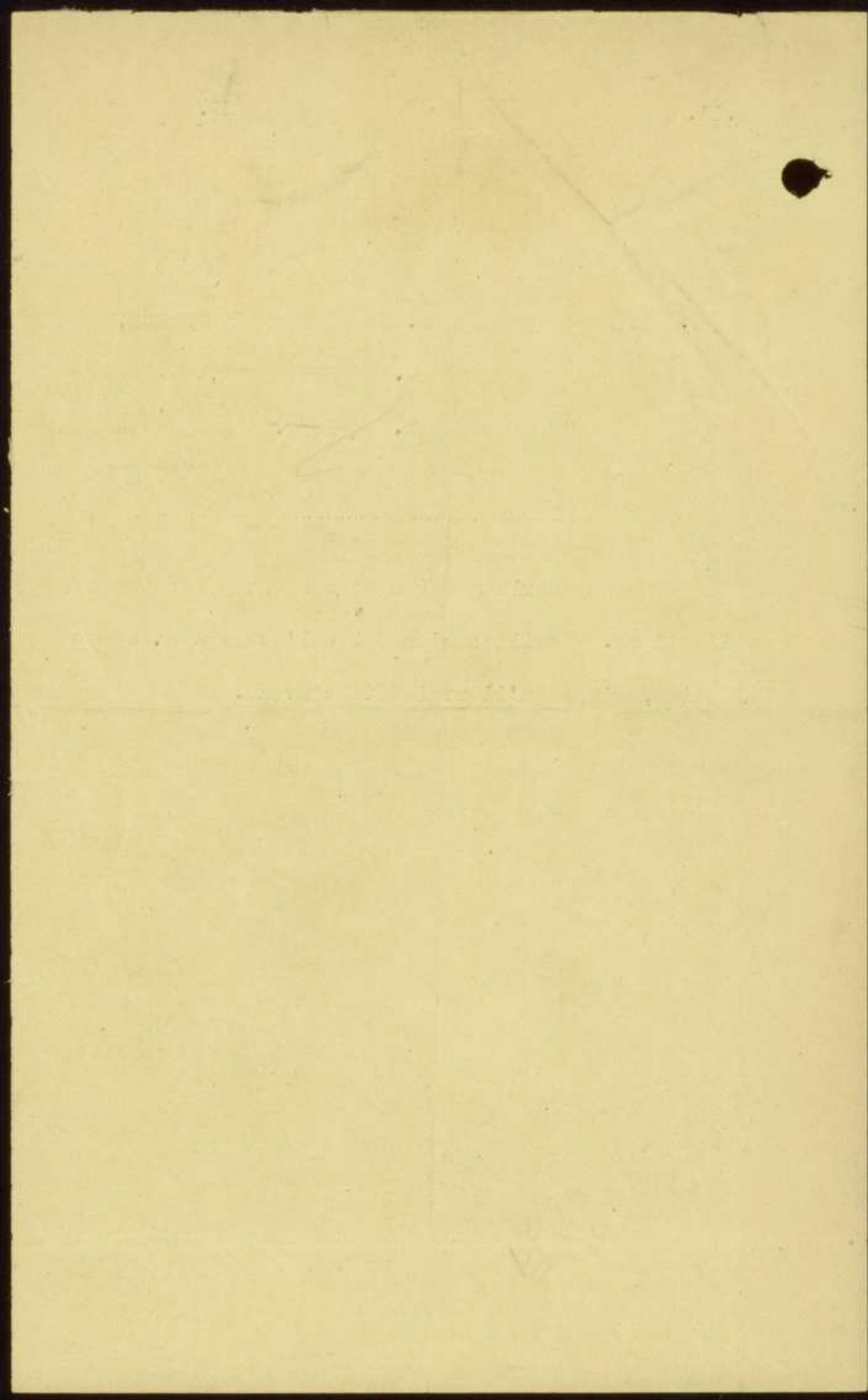
~~PICHT.~~

*recus Bulletin
Universitaire Fil.*

La Pan-American Union nous a envoyé toutes ses publications. Veuillez bien faire l'échange avec vos Bulletins, ainsi qu'il avait été convenu.

SP

vu et pris note M. de Vos



L. S. ROWE
DIRECTOR GENERAL

E. GIL BORGES
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR

THE PAN AMERICAN UNION
IS THE INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION
MAINTAINED BY THE TWENTY-ONE
AMERICAN REPUBLICS FOR THE DE-
VELOPMENT OF GOOD UNDERSTANDING,
FRIENDLY INTERCOURSE, COMMERCE
AND PEACE AMONG THEM; CONTROLLED
BY A GOVERNING BOARD COMPOSED
OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE OF THE
UNITED STATES AND THE DIPLOMATIC
REPRESENTATIVES IN WASHINGTON OF
THE OTHER REPUBLICS; ADMINISTERED
BY A DIRECTOR GENERAL AND ASSIS-
TANT DIRECTOR, CHOSEN BY THIS BOARD
AND ASSISTED BY A STAFF OF INTER-
NATIONAL EXPERTS, STATISTICIANS,
EDITORS, COMPILERS, TRANSLATORS
AND LIBRARIANS.

PAN AMERICAN UNION



WASHINGTON, D. C., U. S. A.

ARGENTINA	HAITI
BOLIVIA	HONDURAS
BRAZIL	MEXICO
CHILE	NICARAGUA
COLOMBIA	PANAMA
COSTA RICA	PARAGUAY
CUBA	PERU
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	SALVADOR
ECUADOR	UNITED STATES
GUATEMALA	URUGUAY

December 13, 1927

24 DEC 1927 006-275


Répondre

My dear Mr. Prezzolini,

In response to your letter of December 1, it is with much pleasure that I accede to your request to enter into an exchange arrangement whereby we will receive the publications of your Institute.

Under separate cover I am sending a collection of our publications and will give instructions to have your institute listed to receive future publications.

Very truly yours,


L. S. Rowe
Director General

Mr. G. Prezzolini,
Director of the Information and Reference Section,
Institut International de Coopération Intellectuelle,
2, rue de Montpensier,
Paris (1er), France.

Indexé A :

- 1) Rowe
- 2) Pan American Union
- 3) échange de publications

11



5



Pro 8-12-19

6736
aa

11
A.I. XI-25

-1 DEC 1927

VC/GD.29.XI.

Dear Sir,

We have been much interested by the various publications of the Pan American Union which we have received from time to time, and would be glad if you would arrange to send us regularly all the Pan American Union publications as they appear in exchange for the publications of the International Institute.

Yours very truly,

(G. PREZZOLINI)
Head of the Information and Reference
Section.

Indexe A:
1. L.S. ROWE, Esq.
Director General
2. The Pan American Union,
WASHINGTON D.C.
U.S.A.

HL

1 DEC 1937

X152

NOV 1937

NOV 1937

to have been much interested in the various exhibitions
of the various nations which we have received from time to
time, and would be glad to see some of them
especially the various nations which we have
received in exchange for the exhibition of the International
Exposition.

Indice

Indice

Head of the International and
Exposition

Indice A

Indice A
Indice A
Indice A

A. XI. 11

FICHE DE RENVOI

(Cross reference)

Dossier

[A. III . 4] lettre du 3.X.27

au sujet de la

"(Sixth) Int. Conf. of the
American States

L. S. ROWE
DIRECTOR GENERAL

A. XI. 11

E. GIL BORGES
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR

THE PAN AMERICAN UNION
IS THE INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION
MAINTAINED BY THE TWENTY-ONE
AMERICAN REPUBLICS FOR THE DE-
VELOPMENT OF GOOD UNDERSTANDING,
FRIENDLY INTERCOURSE, COMMERCE
AND PEACE AMONG THEM; CONTROLLED
BY A GOVERNING BOARD COMPOSED
OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE OF THE
UNITED STATES AND THE DIPLOMATIC
REPRESENTATIVES IN WASHINGTON OF
THE OTHER REPUBLICS; ADMINISTERED
BY A DIRECTOR GENERAL AND ASSIST-
ANT DIRECTOR, CHOSEN BY THIS BOARD
AND ASSISTED BY A STAFF OF INTER-
NATIONAL EXPERTS, STATISTICIANS,
EDITORS, COMPILERS, TRANSLATORS
AND LIBRARIANS.

PAN AMERICAN UNION

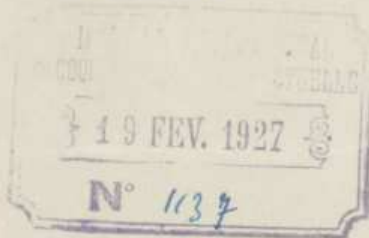


WASHINGTON, D. C., U. S. A.

ARGENTINA	HAITI
BOLIVIA	HONDURAS
BRAZIL	MEXICO
CHILE	NICARAGUA
COLOMBIA	PANAMA
COSTA RICA	PARAGUAY
CUBA	PERU
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	SALVADOR
ECUADOR	UNITED STATES
GUATEMALA	URUGUAY
	VENEZUELA

February 5, 1927

H A. III. 20



Dear Sir:

never repair

I wish to express my sincere thanks for
your kind letter of January 13, ~~A~~ III. 20, and
for the copy of Bulletin No. 2 of the Information
Section, giving the list of National Committees of
Intellectual Cooperation. This will be very helpful
to us.

Very sincerely yours,

L. S. Rowe
L. S. Rowe
Director General

The Director
Information Section
International Institute of
Intellectual Cooperation
2, Rue de Montpensier
Paris, France

CH

UL

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

1900

1900

1900

1900

1900

1900

1900

1900

1900

1900

1900

1900

1900

1900

1900

1900

1900

1900

1900

1900

1900

1900

1900

1900

1900

1900

1900

1900

1900

1900

1900

1900

1900

1900

1900

1900

1900

1900

1900

1900

1900

1900

1900

1900

1900

1900

1900

1900

1900

1900

1900

1900

1900

1900

1900

1900

1900

1900

1900

1900

B- III. 20

A 41- 11

13 JAN 1927

Mr L.S. ROWE
Director general
of the PAN AMERICAN UNION
WASHINGTON

Dear Sir,

With reference to your letter of the 21st December,
we are sending you under separate cover, n° 2 of the Information
Section Bulletin, where you will find the list of the National
Committees of intellectual Co-operation which have been already
formed (Page 9). The Latin-American Committees have been
underlined.

Yours very truly,

Head of the Information Section.

9/2

13 JAN 1977

11 11 A

Mr. L. B. ...
Director ...
of the ...
...

Dear Sir,

With reference to your letter of the 21st December,
we are sending you under separate cover, 2 of the information
section ... which you will find the list of the ...
... of intellectual ... which have been already
... (Page 2). The ... have been
...

Yours very truly,

Head of the Information Section

PERFECT

L. S. ROWE

DIRECTOR GENERAL

E. GIL BORGES

ASSISTANT DIRECTOR

THE PAN AMERICAN UNION
IS THE INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION
MAINTAINED BY THE TWENTY-ONE
AMERICAN REPUBLICS FOR THE DE-
VELOPMENT OF GOOD UNDERSTANDING,
FRIENDLY INTERCOURSE, COMMERCE
AND PEACE AMONG THEM; CONTROLLED
BY A GOVERNING BOARD COMPOSED
OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE OF THE
UNITED STATES AND THE DIPLOMATIC
REPRESENTATIVES IN WASHINGTON OF
THE OTHER REPUBLICS; ADMINISTERED
BY A DIRECTOR GENERAL AND ASSIST-
ANT DIRECTOR, CHOSEN BY THIS BOARD
AND ASSISTED BY A STAFF OF INTER-
NATIONAL EXPERTS, STATISTICIANS,
EDITORS, COMPILERS, TRANSLATORS
AND LIBRARIANS.

PAN AMERICAN UNION



WASHINGTON, D. C., U. S. A.

December 21, 1926

ARGENTINA HAITI
BOLIVIA HONDURAS
BRAZIL MEXICO
CHILE NICARAGUA
COLOMBIA PANAMA
COSTA RICA PARAGUAY
CUBA PERU
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC SALVADOR
ECUADOR UNITED STATES
GUATEMALA URUGUAY
VENEZUELA




Dear Sir:

It would be very helpful to the Pan
American Union to receive lists showing the mem-
bership of the national committees for intellec-
tual cooperation in each of the Latin American
countries in which these exist. I therefore beg
to ask that, if possible, you will favor me with
this information.

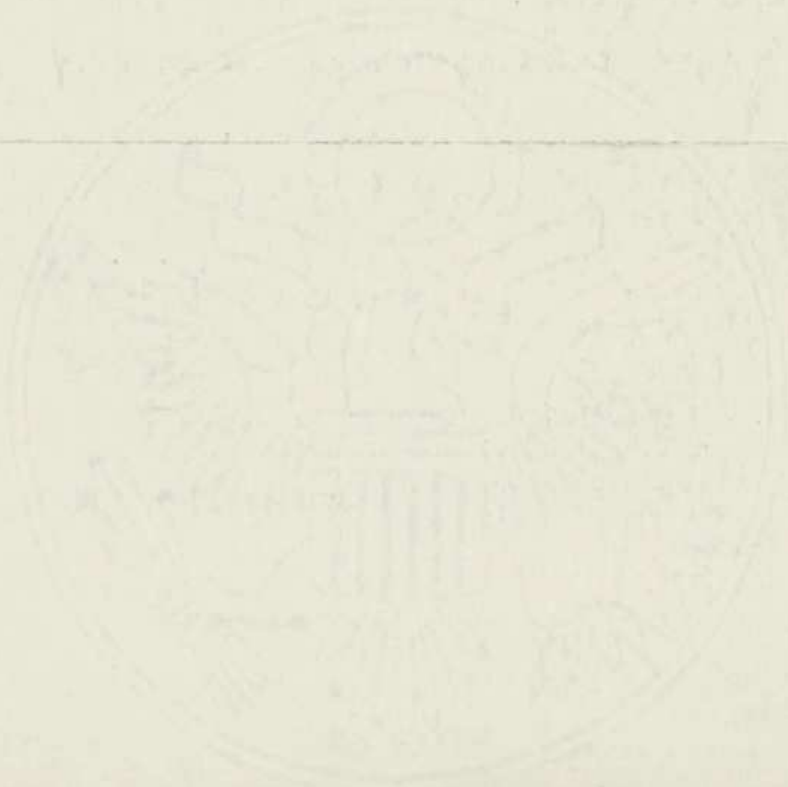
Thanking you in advance, I am, Sir,

Very truly yours,


L. S. Rowe
Director General

M. Jules Luchaire, Director
International Institute of
Intellectual Cooperation
Palais Royal, Paris
France

CH



aaJ

A. X. 10

30 Mars

6

Monsieur le Président,

Je suis extrêmement flatté de l'aimable invitation que vous m'adressez dans votre lettre du 8 de ce mois et j'aurais été très heureux de l'accepter si les circonstances s'y étaient prêtées. Malheureusement, j'ai dû, à mon grand regret, avvertir le Président de la Dotation Carnegie qu'il me serait impossible de me rendre aux Etats-Unis dans le courant du mois de mai à cause d'un considérable et inattendu surcroît d'occupations qui m'est survenu précisément pour ce même mois. L'institution nouvelle que j'ai l'honneur de diriger réclame une attention de tous les instants, particulièrement dans cette première année.

J'aurais été vivement honoré de pouvoir prendre part aux travaux de votre Académie dont je connais la valeur et j'espère que l'occasion m'en sera donnée une autre année.

Je vous prie d'agréer, Monsieur le Président, l'assurance de ma haute considération.

Le Directeur:

Monsieur L.S. ROWE
Président de l'American Academy of
Political & Social Science,
Philadelphie



A.VI.10

American Academy of Political & Social Science

L. S. ROOSEVELT, PRESIDENT
J. P. LICHENBERGER, SECRETARY
CHARLES J. RHODES, TREASURER

Philadelphia, Pa.

Box 4060

VICE-PRESIDENTS
ERNEST MINOR PATTERSON
HERBERT C. HOOVER
CHARLES E. MERRIAM

March 8, 1926. VS aa

My dear Mr. Luchaire:

Dr. Lindsay, President of the Academy of Political and Social Science in the City of New York, has informed me of your approaching visit to the United States, and with his full knowledge and consent I am writing to you to invite you to attend the opening session of the American Academy of Political and Social Science to be held in Philadelphia on the morning of Friday, May 14th. The Annual Meeting of the Academy will be devoted to "America's Relation to the European Situation".

On Friday morning, May 14th, the topic will be "The Present Situation in France and Germany". We are most anxious to have you speak informally on the present situation in France and I hasten to assure you that nothing in the nature of a formal address will be expected. In fact, as there will be a number of speakers an informal contribution of twenty minutes will fully meet the requirements of the occasion. The session will be held at the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel in Philadelphia at one o'clock on the morning of Friday, May 14th, and Dr. Lindsay informs me that this will fit in with the general plans which he has made.

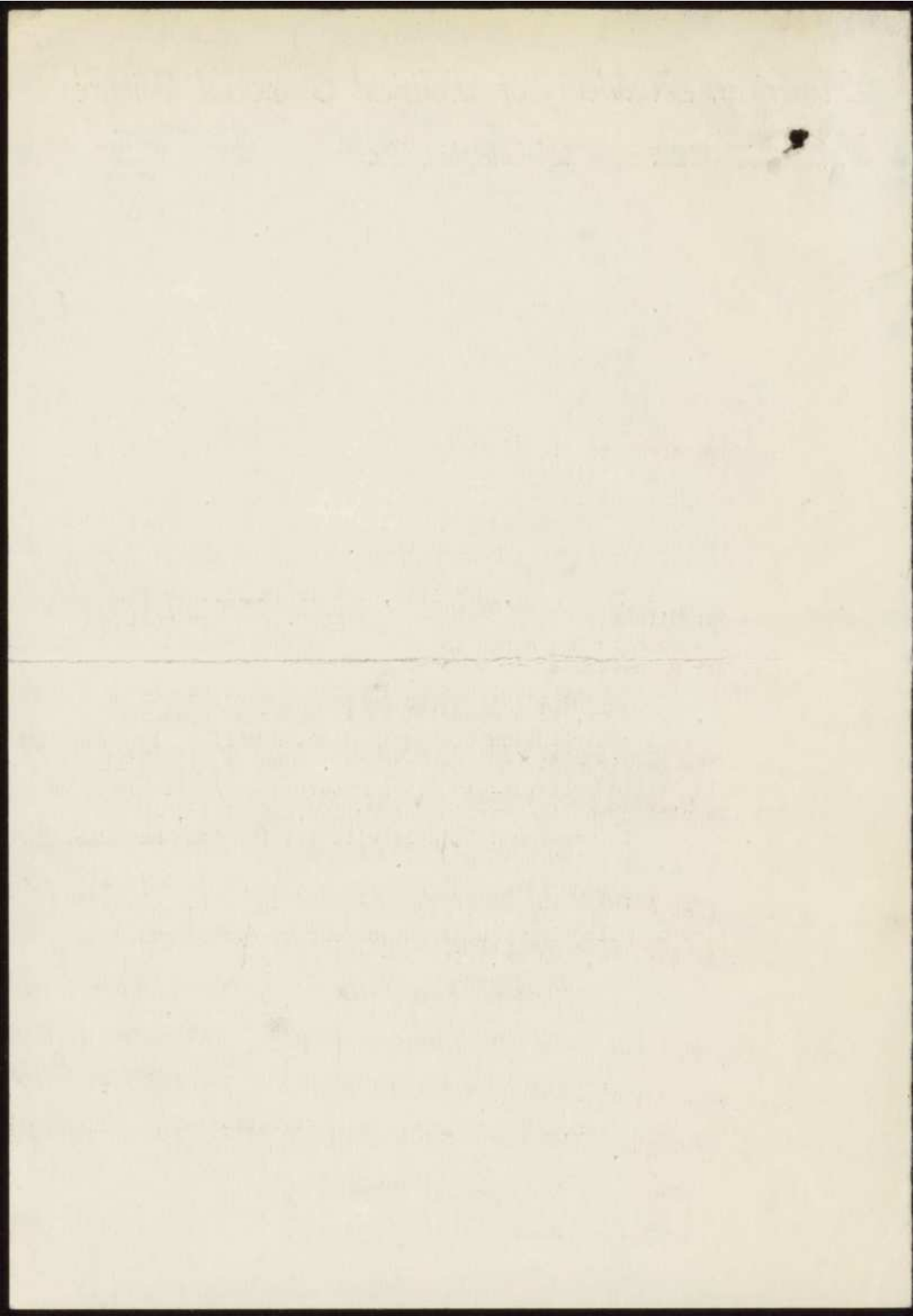
I hope therefore that we may look forward to the pleasure of welcoming you as one of our guests of honor at this session, and am, with cordial regards

Most sincerely yours,

L. S. Roosevelt

President

Monsieur Julien Luchaire,
8 rue Quatrefages,
Paris, France.



27 Novembre

5

My dear Mr Director,

I have the pleasure of acknowledging your letter of November 10. In reply, I am sending you several documents which bear directly on the nature and work of the Institute.

The official League minutes which treat of the Institute are unfortunately rather cumbersome to handle. We are preparing a redaction of them, and we shall send it you when it is finished.

In the meanwhile, I am asking Professor Zimmern, one of our chiefs of Section, who is now in America, to put himself in touch with you, if he visits Washington.

I need hardly say that the desire which you express to keep in touch with our programm is a desire wholly mutual. I know very well the effective work of the Union in the Americas. It is my hope that the Institute may prove to be of use to you in that work.

Very sincerely yours,

Mr L.S.Rawe
Pan American Union
WASHINGTON, D.C.
Etats-Unis

27 November

My dear Mr. Director,

I have the pleasure of acknowledging your letter of November 10. In reply, I am sending you several documents which bear directly on the nature and work of the Institute. The official papers mention which treat of the Institute are unfortunately rather cumbersome to handle, we are preparing a reduction of them, and we shall send it you when it is finished. In the meanwhile, I am asking Professor Zimmerman, one of our chiefs of section, who is now in America, to put himself in touch with you, if he visits Washington. I need hardly say that the desire which you express to keep in touch with our program is a desire wholly mutual. I know very well the effective work of the Union in the Americas. It is my hope that the Institute may prove to be of use to you in that

Very

Very sincerely yours,

Mr. L. S. Brown
Pan American Union
WASHINGTON, D. C.
State-Union

27 Novembre

5

Dear Mr Zimmern,

I have received from the Director of the Pan American Union, the enclosed letter.

I wonder if it would be possible for you, to call upon Mr Rawe, when you visit Washington.

I have written him, enclosing some of our documents and announcing a possible call from you.

With best wishes for your American trip

Sincerely ,

M r- A.E. Zimmern
Hotel Vanderbelt
NEW-YORK N.Y.
ETATS-UNIS

27 November

Dear Mr. [Name],

I have received from the Director of the Pan American
 Union, the enclosed letter.
 I wonder if it would be possible for you, to call
 upon Mr. [Name], when you visit Washington.
 I have written him, enclosing some of our documents
 and requesting a possible call from you.
 With best wishes for your American trip
 Sincerely,

W. F. [Name]
 Hotel [Name]
 NEW YORK, N.Y.
 ETATS-UNIS



THE DIRECTOR GENERAL
PAN AMERICAN UNION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

November 10, 1925.

My dear Mr. Director:

I have read with great interest the general plan of organization of the Institut Internationale de Cooperation Intellectuelle.

I would greatly appreciate it if you will send to me any publications or other material relating to the Institut. As you may know the Pan American Union has devoted itself to the development of closer intellectual ties between the nations of the American continent and I am very anxious, therefore, to keep in close touch with any work that may be undertaken by the Institut.

Very sincerely yours,

Monsieur Julien Luchaire,
Institut Internationale
de Cooperation Intellectuelle,
Palais Royal,
Paris, France.

I