K.64.1936.

L E A G U E O F N A T I O N S

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION

INTERNATIONAL STUDIES CONFERENCE

R E P O R T

on the

ADMINISTRATIVE MEETINGS

of the

NINTH INTERNATIONAL STUDIES CONFERENCE

held in Madrid from May 27-30, 1936.

by

Professor Sir Alfred ZIMMERN

Rapporteur on Administrative Questions

July 1936.

CONTENTS

I.- INTRODUCTORY NOTE

At the invitation of the Federacion de Asociaciones Espanolas de Estudios Internacionales, the Ninth International Studies Conference was held in Madrid, from Wednesday, May 27 to Saturday, May 30, 1936.

The Conference was preceded by an informal meeting of delegates and participants on Tuesday evening, 25th May.

The Conference held ten meetings : an Inaugural Meeting, three Administrative Meetings, three Meetings on 'Peaceful Change', two meetings on the University Teaching of International Relations, and a Closing Meeting. The proceedings of the Meetings on 'Peaceful Change', and on 'The University Teaching of International Relations' will be issued separately.

In the course of the Inaugural Meeting, held on Wednesday morning, May 27, the Ninth International Studies Conference appointed a Bureau constituted as follows :-

H.E. Professor Gascon y Marin	Chairman of the Conference and Chairman of the Administrative Meetings.
Professor Maurice Bourquin	General Rapporteur.
Professor Ludwik Ehrlich	Chairman of the Meetings on the University Teaching of International Relations and President of the Central Committee of Polish Institutions of Political Science.
Professor Louis Eisenmann	Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Conference - Secretary-General of the Commission française de Coordination des Hautes Etudes Internationales.

Professor G. Ferrari dalle Spade	Centro Italiano di Alti Studi Internazionali.
Professor James T. Shotwell	Chairman of the Meetings on Peaceful Change - ex-officio Member of the American Co-ordinating Committee for International Studies.
Professor J.H.W. Verzijl	Netherlands Co-ordinating Committee for International Studies.
Professor C.K. Webster	British Co-ordinating Committee for International Studies.
Professor Sir Alfred Zimmern	Rapporteur for the University Teaching of International Relations, - Geneva Institute for International Studies.
M. Henri Bonnet	Director of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation.

The Conference also appointed a Press Committee, constituted as follows :-

Professor H.F. Angus	Canadian Institute of International Affairs.
Professor Etienne Dennery	Commission française de Coordination de Hautes Etudes internationales.
M. Vladimir Renès	Prague School of Political Science.
Professor Vladesco-Racoassa	Rumanian Social Institute.
M. Ricardo de Jaspe	Federacion de Asociaciones Espanolas de Estudios Internacionales.

II.- LIST OF DELEGATES

Chairman:

H.E. Professor Gascon y Marin

President of the Federacion de Asociaciones Espanolas de Estudios Internacionales

Delegates appointed by Members of the Conference:

NATIONAL INSTITUTIONS :

Australia : Australian Institute of International Affairs : Commonwealth Council, Sydney	MARGOT HENTZE, M.A.,- Lecturer in History, University of Sydney.
Austria: Konsularakademie, (acting as the Austrian Co-ordinating Centre), Vienna.	RICHARD KERSCHAGL,Dr.jur.,Dr. rer.pol.,- Professor at the University of Vienna and at the Konsularakademie,- Member of the State Council and of the Federal Diet.
Canada: Canadian Institute of International Affairs, Toronto.	H.F. ANGUS, B.A. (McGill University), B.A. (Oxon),- Barrister-at-Law.- Professor at the University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C., Canada.
Czechoslovakia: Svobodna Skola Politickych Nauk, (School of Political Science), (acting as the Czechoslovak Co-ordinating Centre), Prague.	VLADIMIR RENES, Secretary of the Prague School of Political Science. LEOPOLD SAUER, Dr.jur.,- Secretary of the Institute of Economic Research, Prague.
Denmark: Institutet for Historie og Samfundsøkonomie (Institute of Economics and History), Copenhagen.	CARL IVERSEN, M.A. (Harvard), Dr.polit. (Copenhagen), Lecturer at the University and the "Handelshojskole", Copenhagen.

France : Commission française de Coordination des Hautes Etudes Internationales, Paris.	LOUIS EISENMANN, Docteur en Droit, Docteur ès-Lettres.- Professor of the History and Civilization of the Slavs at the University of Paris.- Secretary General of the Commission française de Co-ordination des Hautes Etudes internationales.
Italy : Centro Italiano di Alti Studi Internazionali, Rome.	GIANNINO FERRARI DALLE SPADE, Professor at the Faculty of Law and Former Rector of the University of Padua.
Netherlands : Nederlandsch Comité voor de Coördinatie van Internationale Studien, Utrecht.	J.H.W. VERZIJL, Professor of International Law and Diplomatic History at the University of Utrecht,- Secretary of the Committee.
Poland : Centralny Komitet Polskich Instytucyj Nauk Politycznych (Central Committee of Polish Institutions of Political Science), Warsaw.	LUDWIK EHRLICH, Dr.jur., D. Litt. (Oxon),- Professor of International Law and Political Science in the Jean Kasimir University, Lwow.- Président of the Committee. WACLAW KOMARNICKI, Professor of International and Constitutional Law at the University of Wilno.
Rumania : Institutul Social Român (Rumanian Social Institute), Bucarest.	G. VLADESCO-RACOASSA, Professor of Sociology in the Faculty of Letters and Philosophy, University of Bucarest.- Director of the Rumanian Social Institute.
Spain : Federacion de Asociaciones Espanolas de Estudios Internacionales, Madrid.	ANTONIO DE LUÑA Y GARCIA, Docteur en Droit.- Professor of Public International Law in the University of Madrid.- Head of Section at the Instituto de Estudios Internacionales y Economicos, Madrid. ROMAN RIAZA, Professor at the Faculty of Law in the University of Madrid.- Secretary-general of the Federacion.

United Kingdom : British Co-ordinating Committee for International Studies, London.	C.A.W. MANNING, M.A., B.C.L., Barister-at-Law, Montague Burton Professor of International Relations in the University of London.
	MARGARET E. CLEEVE, O.B.E., Secretary, Library and Publications Department of the Royal Institute of International Affairs, London,- Secretary, British Co-ordinating Committee for International Studies, London.
United States of America : American Co-ordinating Committee for International Studies, New York.	JAMES T. SHOTWELL, Professor of History, Columbia University, New York.- Member of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.- Chairman of the American Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.- Trustee and Director, Division of Economics and History, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.
	MALCOLM W. DAVIS, Associate Director of the European Centre of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, Paris.

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTIONS :

Academy of International Law, The Hague.	E.N. van KLEFFENS, LL.D. (Leyden), Head of the Diplomatic Section, Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs.- Deputy - Secretary-General of the Academy.
	L.H.J.J. MAZEL, Secretary of the Academy.
European Centre of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace ; Division of Intercourse and Education, Paris	MALCOLM W. DAVIS (see above U.S.A.)

Geneva School of International Studies.	SIR ALFRED ZIMMERN, M.A.,- Montague Burton Professor of International Relations in the University of Oxford.- Director of the School. J. HENRY RICHARDSON, M.A., ph. D., Montague Burton Professor of Industrial Relations in the University of Leeds.- Assistant Director of the School.
Graduate Institute of International Studies, Geneva.	LUDWIG VON MISES, Dr.jur.,- Professor of Economics at the Institute and in the University of Vienna.
Institute of Pacific Relations, Honolulu.	J. VAN KAN, formerly Professor of Roman Law at the University of Leyden.- Dean of the Faculty of Law and Professor of Civil Law, Batavia.- Former Member of the Netherlands India Council.

League of Nations Organisation for Intellectual Co-operation

Secretariat of the League of Nations, Geneva.	Baron J.D. de MONTENACH,- Secretary of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation.
International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, Paris.	HENRI BONNET, Director of the Institute, F. CHALMERS WRIGHT, Ph.D. (London),B.Sc.(Econ.)- Secretary of the Conference, A. ESTABLIER, Secretary at the Institute, LEO GROSS, S.J.D. (Harvard), Dr.rer.pol., Secretary at the Institute, JIRI F. VRANEK, B.A. (Annapolis) Ph.D. (Prague), Secretary at the Institute.

M. Fernand MAURETTE, Deputy Director of the International Labour Office, Dr. Fritz BERBER of Berlin, Professor Frede CASTBERG, Member of the Norwegian Co-ordinating Committee for International Studies, Oslo, H.E. Professor Ladislas GAJZAGO, Member of the Hungarian Co-ordinating Committee for International Studies, Budapest, Professor Lopo VAZ DE SAMPAIO E MELO, of the Colonial Institute in Lisbon, M. JUNZO SATO, Japanese Delegate to several international cultural conferences, M. Sakutaro TACHI, formerly Professor at the Imperial University of Tokio, Member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration, The Hague, Associate Member of the International Law Institute, M. Kotaro TANAKA, Professor of Commercial Law in the Imperial University of Tokyo, Professor Herbert TINGSTEN, Secretary of the Swedish Co-ordinating Committee for International Studies, Stockholm, Dr. H. VOIRIER, Secretary of the Swiss Co-ordinating Committee for International Studies, Berne, and Professor Jacob S. WORM-MULLER of Oslo, had been invited by the President of the Conference in the course of the Inaugural Meeting to attend the Administrative Meetings.

Mr. Tracy B. KITTREDGE, of the Rockefeller Foundation also attended the Administrative Meetings.

III.- ORGANISATION AND ACTIVITIES OF THE INSTITUTIONS REPRESENTED IN THE CONFERENCE

The Institute's report on the organisation and activities of the Institutions represented in the Conference [1] was discussed in plenary session and in committee. The meeting endorsed the Institute's method of utilising the annual reports submitted by the Members for an analysis of their manifold activities, their organisation and their research methods. With regard to the future policy of the Conference in connection with the annual reports, the Meeting felt that those institutions which publish annual reports concerning their organisation and activities, should continue to distribute them directly to the other Members of the Conference.

Liaison between Member Institutions.-

In the course of the discussion on the Report on the Organisation and Activities of the Institutions represented in the Conference, the Institute drew the attention of the Meeting to that part of the Report which dealt with the programmes of research which had been communicated to it by some of the institutions [2]. The Conference had repeatedly emphasised the importance of developing co-operation between, and

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(1) Cf. Report on the Organisation and Activities of Members of the International Studies Conference and Note on the Institute's Liaison Work (Doct. K.58.1936. Annex B).

(2) Cf. Doct. K.58.1936. Annex B, pp. 28-31.

of co-ordinating the research activities of, the member institutions. The Conference had also requested the Institute to examine the possibilities of promoting direct liaison between the institutions. The Institute informed the Meeting of the measures which had been taken to develop a more active direct co-operation between the institutions represented in the Conference (1).

The Meeting felt that the Institute's Report on programmes of research constituted a valuable contribution to the knowledge of the research work which is being undertaken in the various centres and that it provided a useful opportunity for discussing, not only the means for avoiding duplication of effort, on the one hand, and of ensuring a more rational use of available experience and documentation, on the other hand, but also for exploring the possibilities for creating direct scientific co-operation between institutions interested in a given research subject. It was recognised that international co-operative research on a regional basis, such as had been established by the Institute in connection with the Danubian study (2), or on the basis of a common interest in a given subject, such as had been successfully established by the Institute for the study of colonial, of demographic and of raw materials and markets questions (3), represented an enrichment

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(1) Cf. Doct. K.58.1936. Annex B, pp. 40-42.

(2) Cf. Note by the Secretary Rapporteur, Mr. Major Wright, on a Meeting of Experts on Danubian Problems held in Vienna on Monday, March 30, and Thesday, March 31, 1936, K.49.1936.

(3) Cf. Note by the General Rapporteur, Prof. Maurice Bourquin, and Reports on the First Meeting of International Study Groups for Colonial Questions and Population and Migration Problems, K.38.1936; and Note by the Secretary Rapporteur, Prof. E. Dennery and Questionnaire proposed by the Meeting of Experts on Raw Materials and Markets held in Paris on Friday, the 24th and Saturday, the 25th of April, 1936, Doct. K.42.1936.

of the traditional methods of research and an experiment in investigating international affairs which was of special interest to the International Studies Conference.

Such scientific collaboration which went beyond the liaison in technical matters that had been developing for some time between the institutions represented in the Conference and which will receive increased attention in future in accordance whith the outline in the Institute's Report, could be brought about in two ways : firstly, by the Institute by keeping in close contact with all institutions ; secondly, by the institutions themselves including in their annual reports full information concerning their future research work and by suggesting the topics which they would desire to examine in collaboration with other institutions represented in the Conference.

The Meeting also felt that a convenient method for developing co-operation was the exchange of research workers for the purpose of studying the organisation and research methods, in the various centres. It had been pointed out, however, that desirable as such exchanges were, there were financial difficulties standing in the way of realising them.

IV.- TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION BETWEEN THE MEMBERS OF THE CONFERENCE

(a) Exchange of Bibliographies.-

The Institute reported [1] that as from January 1, 1937, it will be able to ensure the distribution of any bibliographical lists which may be placed at its disposal for distribution to the Members of the Conference. Further details concerning the exchange of bibliographies will be made available in due course.

The Meeting expressed its satisfaction with the new arrangement for the distribution of bibliographies proposed by the Institute and expressed its thanks for the valuable assistance rendered to Members of the Conference by the Council on Foreign Relations and the Royal Institute of International Affairs.

The Institute also informed the Meeting that it was hoping soon to arrive at an arrangement whereby a certain number of the "Monthly List of Books catalogued in the Library of the League of Nations" and the "Monthly List of Selected Articles" published by the League of Nations Library will be placed at the disposal of the Institute for distribution to the institutions represented in the Conference [2].

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(1) Cf. Notes on the Agenda of the Administrative Meetings. Addendum No. 2, Doct. K.58,1936. Annex A, pp. 1-5.

(2) The Institute is happy in informing the Members of the Conference that the arrangement referred to above has been concluded and that the two lists will be distributed regularly from June on.

The delegate of the Federacion de Asociaciones Espanolas de Estudios Internacionales suggested that each national Group should compile an annual list of publications issued in its country. He also informed the Meeting that the Federacion was undertaking the preparation of such a list for Spain and that, in due course, the list would be extended so as to include the publications of all Spanish-speaking countries.

(b) Exchange of Surplus Publications.-

The Institute reported that since the last Conference when the Royal Institute of International Affairs undertook temporarily to continue the task of distributing the lists of surplus publications until such time as the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation was in a position to undertake additional work and to assume the functions of an international centre for the co-ordination and development of a general scheme of exchanges, the Royal Institute had distributed eight lists of surplus publications available for exchange : five from the London School of Economics, one from the Los Angeles University of International Relations, one from the University of Wales, one from the Royal Institute itself.

The Institute further reported that owing to the strengthening of its International Relations and Social Sciences Service it would be in the position to undertake the work as from January 1937. The Royal Institute of International Affairs agreed to continue the distribution of the lists of surplus publications until the end of 1936, when the new scheme will become operative. Details of

the procedure to be inaugurated as from January 1, 1937, will be communicated to Members of the Conference in due course.

The Meeting approved the Institute's Report.

(c) Project for a Lexicon of Political Terms.-

The Institute reported (1) that pursuant to a decision of the Administrative Meeting of the Eight International Studies Conference all work in connection with the Lexicon of Political Terms had been suspended. The Institute submitted a tentative plan for a lexicon of political terms on a bilateral basis, i.e. a Lexicon which would be produced by two national groups working in cooperation.

The Meeting authorised the Institute to explore the possibilities for a bilateral lexicon and referred the Report for further discussion to the next meeting of the Conference's Executive Committee.

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(1) cf. Notes on the Agenda of the Administrative Meetings, Doct. K.58.1936. Annex A. Addendum No 2, pp. 5-10.

V.- CONDITIONS OF MEMBERSHIP OF THE CONFERENCE

ADOPTION OF A REVISED TEXT

The Institute submitted for adoption the revised text of the Conditions of Membership of the Conference which had been communicated to the Members of the Conference some time before the Madrid Session.

The Institute reported that the provisions of Chapter VI on 'Participation in the Work of the Conference' in the new text were a re-formulation and extension of the provisions of the second paragraph of Chapter I of the old text. They corresponded with the decisions of the Eighth International Studies Conference.

Under the provisions of § 10 (i), groups of scholars in countries having no institutions eligible for membership of the Conference may constitute themselves into National Co-ordinating Committees for International Studies. Such committees, if admitted to collaboration with the Conference, would take part in all the activities of the Conference, but they would not normally be entitled to appoint delegates to the Administrative Meetings except by special invitation. In no case, however, would such delegates be entitled to take part in the discussion of questions of membership.

Under the provisions of § 10 (ii) groups of scholars in countries having no institutions eligible for membership of the Conference may constitute themselves into ad hoc committees for the purpose (if invited) of collaborating in the

Conference's special studies and of nominating participants to attend the Conference's study meetings.

The provisions of § 10 (iii) were self-explanatory. It may be noted, however, that the new text does not reproduce the provisions of the old text whereby "the Conference ... may decide from time to time that, for exceptional reasons, individuals .... may by special invitation attend the plenary sessions of the Conference".

The admission of groups of scholars to participate in the work of the Conference under § 10 (i) of the Revised Conditions of Membership was not intended to create a second category of Members enjoying a special status. The purpose of § 10 (i) was to secure the collaboration of experts in countries which at the present moment possessed no institution eligible for membership of the Conference. It was thought that the formation of committees of scholars in various countries for the purpose of participating in the Conference's activities would stimulate the creation of institutions specially devoted to research in, or teaching of, International relations.

The admission of groups of scholars to participation in the work of the Conference was always subject to the understanding that the committees composed of persons and not of institutions would function as national co-ordinating centres only until such time as institutions specially devoted to the study of international relations were created, and that no difficulties in regard to the affiliation to the Conference would arise in the event of the subsequent creation of such institutions in the countries concerned.

The Meeting adopted the revised text of the Conditions of Membership (cf. Annex 1 to this document).

VI.- MEMBERSHIP OF THE CONFERENCE AND PARTICIPATION IN THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

The Institute reported that the information submitted by the direct Members of the Conference in Australia, Canada, Denmark, France, United Kingdom, Italy, Rumania and Spain indicate that there had been no changes in their composition or character. But the reports received from Austria, Czechoslovakia, Netherlands, New Zealand, South Africa and the United States contained statements of interest to the Meeting.

(a) Membership of the Conference.-

Austria (1).- The delegate of the Konsularakademie informed the Meeting about the re-organisation which was taking place in Austria and indicated that an Austrian Co-ordinating Committee, comprising two or three institutions, would be formed in the near future.

The Meeting heard the statement with great interest and expressed its thanks to the Konsularakademie for having taken the initiative with a view to widening the representation of the Austrian institutions in the Conference.

Czechoslovakia (1).- The delegate of the Prague School of Political Science informed the Meeting that a permanent Co-ordinating Committee for International Studies, composed, on

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(1) Cf. Notes on the Agenda of the Administrative Meetings, K.58.1936. Annex A, pp. 8-10.

the one hand, of institutions and, on the other hand, of individual members representing various Czech and German Universities and other institutions of higher education in Czechoslovakia had been formed. The delegate of the Prague School insisted that the Committee had no formal constitution and he stressed the ad hoc character of the new organisation.

The Meeting recorded with satisfaction the increased interest for collaboration in the work of the Conference among Czechoslovak institutions and scholars.

Netherlands.- The delegate of the Netherlands Co-ordinating Committee described the re-organisation which was taking place in the Netherlands Committee. He expressed the hope that the Colonial Institute would become definitely affiliated to the Netherlands Committee in the near future, and he also suggested the possibility of one or two other scientific organisations joining the Committee as Members.

The Meeting heard this statement with great interest and expressed its thanks to the delegate of the Netherlands Co-ordinating Committee for the vigorous and effective action he had taken in order to widen the representation of the Netherlands institutions and scholars in the Conference.

South Africa.- According to a communication received by the Institute from the South African Institute of International Affairs, Cape Town, the establishment of branches in centres other than Cape Town had been unavoidably delayed. The Constitution and Organisation of the South African Institute was based on a system of local units to be situated in the various centres of the Union, but the existing Constitution of the

Institute had proved unworkable in consequence of the failure to establish such Units. In a further communication the South African Institute reported that it had been reconstituted on May 5, that a new constitution had been adopted, but that the Executive Council had not yet been fully made up. The South African Institute regretted that for these reasons it had been prevented from appointing delegates to the Ninth International Studies Conference but it was confident the reorganisation which had taken place would mean a full collaboration with the International Studies Conference in the future.

The Meeting took notice of the internal changes in the organisation of the South African Institute.

New Zealand.- The present Member of the Conference in New Zealand was the New Zealand Branch of the Institute of Pacific Relations. There had also been created in New Zealand a New Zealand Institute of International Affairs. It was understood that the question of associating the New Zealand Institute with the work of the Conference was under consideration.

United States of America.- The Institute reported that the Council on Foreign Relations, New York, which had hitherto acted as the American Co-ordinating Committee, had presented its resignation as a direct Member of the International Studies Conference (1) and that there had been created an American Co-ordinating Committe for International Studies under the chairmanship of Mr. Norman H. Davis. On behalf

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(1) Cf. Notes on the Agenda of the Administrative Meetings, K.58.1936. Annex A, pp. 11-14.

of the Committee, the Secretary applied to the International Studies Conference for the admission of this Committee as a Member of the Conference.

The delegate of the American Co-ordinating Committee for International Studies recalled the phases in the re-organisation of the representation of American Scholarship and institutions in the Conference and he assured the Meeting that the new Committee fulfilled all the conditions of admission to Membership of the Conference and that it proposed to continue the work instituted by the Council on Foreign Relations.

The Meeting expressed the gratitude of the Conference to the Council on Foreign Relations for the work it had accomplished in previous years.

The Chairman of the Administrative Meeting moved the admission of the new American Co-ordinating Committee for International Studies as direct Member of the International Studies Conference. The motion was carried by acclamation.

(b) Participation of Scientific Institutions not eligible for Membership of the Conference.-

(cf. § 10 (i) of the Revised Conditions of Membership)

Norway.- The delegate of the Norwegian Co-ordinating Committee for International Studies stated that there was only one institution in existence in Norway which would be eligible for membership in the Conference but that owing to administrative difficulties its affiliation to the Conference at the present moment was impracticable. Steps were being taken, however, to remove these difficulties. The newly created Co-ordinating Committee for International Studies, which included in its

membership several personalities connected with that institution, would withdraw from the Conference when the time had arrived for that institution to apply for membership of the Conference.

The Meeting expressed its thanks to the delegate of the Norwegian Co-ordinating Committee, and admitted by acclamation the Committee to participation in the work of the Conference in accordance with § 10 (i) of the Revised Conditions of Membership.

Sweden.- The Institute reported that the formation and composition of the Swedish Co-ordinating Committee for International Studies, Stockholm, had already been communicated to the Members of the Conference. There was, at the present moment, no institution in existence in Sweden corresponding to the Conditions of Membership of the Conference, but there was some hope of such an institution being created in the future.

The Meeting expressed its thanks to His Excellency Professor Osten Unden, Minister of State, Chairman of the Committee, and to Professor Tingsten, Secretary of the Committee, who have taken the initiative in forming a Committee in Sweden and admitted by acclamation the Swedish Committee to participation in the work of the Conference in accordance with § 10 (i) of the Revised Conditions of Membership.

Switzerland.- The delegate of the Swiss Co-ordinating Committee explained to the Meeting that the Swiss Co-ordinating Committee included in its membership representatives of nearly all branches of the Social Sciences and International Relations and that it would be able to participate actively in all the activities of the Conference.

The Meeting heard the statement of the delegate of the Swiss Committee with interest and, having expressed its thanks to Professor Dietrich Schindler and to M. H. Voirier for the initiative which they had taken in connection with the creation of the Swiss Committee, it admitted by acclamation the Swiss Co-ordinating Committee to participation in the work of the Conference in accordance with § 10 (i) of the Revised Conditions of Membership.

(c) Participation of 'ad hoc' Groups of Scholars and Experts in Countries where there does not exist an Institution eligible for Membership of the Conference.-
(cf. § 10 (ii) of the Revised Conditions of Membership)

Belgium.- The constituent meeting of the Belgian Group was held on May 20th, 1936, at the Institut de Sociologie Solvay, in Brussels. The Director of the Institut Solvay, Professor Georges Smets, informed the Institute that a considerable number of experts in various fields of Social Sciences and of International Relations had agreed to serve as members of the Belgian Group (1).

The Institute recalling the desire expressed by the international study group on Colonial questions in the course of its meeting held in March last, that a Belgian Group might undertake a study of colonial problems, invited Professor Smets to nominate an expert to participate in the Madrid Meetings on "Peaceful Change". However, it had been impossible

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(1) Cf. Notes on the Agenda of the Administrative Meetings, Doct. K.58.1936, pp. 14-15.

to arrange for Belgian participation in the Ninth International Studies Conference in view of the shortness of time between the constituent meeting of the Group and the opening of the session of the Conference in Madrid.

The Meeting expressed its thanks to the Director of the Institut de Sociologie Solvay for the initiative which he had taken in the foundation of a Belgian Committee and admitted by acclamation the Committee to participation in the work of the Conference in accordance with § 10 (ii) of the Revised Conditions of Membership.

Hungary.- The delegate of the Hungarian Co-ordinating Committee for International Studies stated that the members of the Committee were all scholars known for their expert knowledge of certain branches of the Social Sciences and that efforts would be made for the widening of the present membership and, if possible, also for the creation of an institution eligible for membership of the Conference.

The Meeting noted with interest the observations made by the delegate of the Hungarian Group and having expressed its thanks to Professor Count Paul Teleki for the initiative he had taken in connection with the formation of the Group, admitted by acclamation the Hungarian Committee to participation in the Conference's study on Peaceful Change, in accordance with § 10 (ii) of the Revised Conditions of Membership.

(d) Participation of Individual Scholars and Experts from Countries having no Institutions represented in or participating in the Work of the Conference.-

(Cf. § 10 (iii) of the Revised Conditions of Membership)

Bulgaria.- The Institute reported that it had secured the participation of Professor D. Michaykoff of the Institute for Economic Research at the State University in Sofia and of other Bulgarian experts in the studies undertaken by the International study group on Danubian Questions.

Germany.- In accordance with the decisions taken by the Conference's Executive Committee in January 1936, the Institute invited Dr. Fritz Berber, who had taken part in the Eighth International Studies Conference, to attend the Madrid Conference.

Japan.- In accordance with the Conference's previous decisions the Institute invited M. Sakutaro Tachi, formerly Professor in the Imperial University of Tokio, Associate Member of the International Law Institute, M. Kotaro Tanaka, Professor in the Imperial University of Tokio and M. Junzo Sato, Japanese Delegate to several international cultural Conferences, to attend the Madrid Conference. Professor Tachi stated that Japanese experts were interested in the Conference's activities and that he would take steps for the formation of a group of scholars in Japan.

Portugal.- The Institute reported that the meeting of the international study group on Colonial Questions which was held in Paris in March 1936 having expressed the desire that the co-operation of experts from Colonial Powers having no institution represented in the Conference should be secured for the study on Peaceful Change, had, acting through the

Portuguese National Committee for Intellectual Co-operation, invited Professor Lopo Vaz de Sampaio e Melo of the Colonial Institute in Lisbon to take part in the Madrid Conference.

Yugoslavia.- The Institute reported that it had secured the participation of Professor A. Yovanovitch of the Institut d'Economie Nationale at the University of Belgrade in the studies undertaken by the International study group on 'Danubian Questions'.

(e) Possibilities of Future Collaboration in various Countries.-

The Institute reported that, in accordance with the decisions taken by the Conference and its Executive Committee in the past, it was continuing its negotiations for securing the collaboration of institutions or individual scholars in the following countries : Argentine, Brazil, China, Finland, Mexico, Turkey and the U.S.S.R.

With regard to the Geneva Research Centre the delegate of the European Centre of the Carnegie Endowment stated that the Geneva Research Centre was at the disposal of Members of the Conference in procuring information on international affairs. The Geneva Research Centre was now in the position to offer facilities to members of the research staff of the institutions represented in the Conference for the purpose of enabling them to pursue their studies in Geneva and, in particular, of assisting them in the preparation of information papers. Further information was to be communicated to the Members of the Conference in due course.

VII.- CONTINUANCE IN MEMBERSHIP OF THE CONFERENCE

The Chairman of the Conference's Executive Committee made a statement on the observance of the provisions of the Conference's Conditions of Membership. Professor Eisenmann said that the reports which had been received by the Institute from the Members of the Conference on their Organisation and Activities gave rise to no comments and that all Members continued to observe strictly the rules laid down in the Conditions of Membership.

VIII.- RULES GOVERNING THE COMPOSITION OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The Institute submitted for approval the draft text of the Rules governing the Composition of the Executive Committee of the International Studies Conference.

The Meeting, seeing that the draft text was drawn up in accordance with the decisions adopted by the Eighth International Conference and that no comment had been made by Members in regard to their applications, adopted the draft text (Cf. Annex 2 to the present document).

IX.- MEMBERSHIP OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The Meeting recalled that the term of office of Professor Louis Eisenmann as Chairman of the Executive Committee was due to expire at the present session of the Conference. At the suggestion of Professor Louis Eisenmann the Meeting appointed unanimously the Chairman of the Conference, Professor Gascon y Marin, President of the Executive Committee for the year 1936-1937, i.e. until the next session of the Conference.

Professor Gascon y Marin accepted the nomination and expressed to his predecessor, Professor Louis Eisenmann, the thanks of the Conference for the valuable services which he had rendered to the Conference in the course of the years 1933-1936.

The President of the Conference moved that Professor Louis Eisenmann be appointed Honorary Chairman of the Conference's Executive Committee. The Meeting adopted the suggestion by acclamation.

X.- COLLABORATION OF CERTAIN INSTITUTIONS REPRESENTED IN THE CONFERENCE IN THE WORK UNDERTAKEN BY THE INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION ORGANISATION IN THE FIELD OF THE SOCIAL AND POLITICAL SCIENCES

The Institute informed the Meeting that national surveys of organisations working in the field of the social and political sciences were being undertaken in France, Great Britain, Italy, Japan and various other countries. The survey planned in France under the direction of Professor Bouglé would be different in scope from the survey on "The Study of International Relations in the United States", which had been published in 1934 on the initiative of Professor James T. Shotwell and a new edition of which was announced for 1937.

The Meeting was further informed about the enquiry into the problem of "Mechanisation in the Modern World" which the Institute had undertaken in collaboration with the International Labour Office. A plan of work based on the study "Man and the Machine" by MM. G. Mequet and H. Dubreuil of the International Labour Office and the study of "Economic and Social Effects of Technical Progress" by Professor Luigi de Simone had been submitted to several experts for comment.

The Institute would supply upon request further information on this enquiry to any Member of the Conference.

XI.- BROCHURE ON THE INTERNATIONAL STUDIES CONFERENCE

The Institute reported that owing to the development of the International Studies Conference it had not been practicable to complete the brochure in time for the Ninth International Studies Conference but that the draft text of the brochure would be communicated to the Members in the near future.

XII.- "COLLECTIVE SECURITY": VOLUME OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE SEVENTH AND EIGHTH INTERNATIONAL STUDIES CONFERENCE

The Institute reported that the volume of proceedings of the Seventh and Eighth International Conference had been prepared under the direction of an Editorial Board appointed by the International Studies Conference during its Eighth Session held in London from June 2 to 7, 1935. The Board was composed of the Professors Maurice Bourquin (Chairman), René Cassin and Arnold Toynbee. The English and French volumes had been published in April and May 1936 respectively.

The Meeting adopted a motion ot its President, Professor Gascon y Marin, and expressed its congratulations to the Editorial Board and to the Institute, and its thanks to the European Centre of the Carnegie Endowment (Division of Intercourse and Education) and the Rockefeller Foundation who contributed generously towards the cost of the publication.

XIII.- REPORT OF THE PIENARY SESSION ON PEACEFUL CHANGE AND PUBLICATION OF DOCUMENTATION PREPARED IN CONNECTION WITH THE STUDY OF PEACEFUL CHANGE

In the course of the discussion on the publication of the volume on "Collective Security" several members suggested that an even more ample record of the discussions at plenary sessions would be of very great value to every student of international affairs.

The Institute was requested to consider the possibility of placing complete sets of roneographed documents prepared in connection with the study of "Peaceful Change" in libraries and centres of information. The delegate of the European Centre of the Carnegie Endowment regarded this suggestion with great interest and offered to purchase sets of such documents for distribution to libraries in the United States and in other countries.

The possibility of publishing, if possible even before the 1937 Conference, certain monographs, quantitative-statistical studies and international study group reports on various aspects of the problem of "Peaceful Change" was discussed. The representative of the Rockefeller Foundation offered to examine the possibility of obtaining assistance from the Foundation for the publication of such studies. The meeting was agreed that the publication of objective works would constitute an important contribution towards a better understanding and appreciation of the difficulties impeding the peaceful solution of certain international problems and referred the matter to the Executive Committee for further discussion and decision.

XIV.- 'PEACEFUL CHANGE' : REPORT ON THE MEETINGS

HELD DURING THE NINTH INTERNATIONAL STUDIES CONFERENCE

The General Rapporteur, Professor Maurice Bourquin, read the General Plan of Study on the Problem of Peaceful Change which resulted from, and summarised briefly the observations made in the course of, the Meetings on Peaceful Change.

The Meeting adopted the General Plan of Study and decided that the final memoranda on Peaceful Change which are being undertaken in the various centres should be submitted to the Institute not later than on January 31, 1937.

The General Rapporteur's Plan of Study and a Commentary on it will be distributed to the Members of the Conference in due course.

XV.- UNIVERSITY TEACHING OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS : REPORT ON THE MEETINGS HELD DURING THE NINTH INTERNATIONAL STUDIES CONFERENCE

The Rapporteur, Professor Sir Alfred Zimmern said that the meetings upon the University Teaching of International Relations resulted in agreement upon the following points :

(1) The problem of the Methodology and organisation of the University Teaching of International Relations remains permanently on the Agenda of the International Studies Conference.

(2) A preponderant place will be reserved for it in the proceedings of the Conference every alternate year beginning with 1938.

(3) The Executive Committee of the International Studies Conference will decide the exact subject which should form the basis of these discussions.

The Rapporteur, Professor Sir Alfred Zimmern, also summarised briefly the discussions which had taken place in the course of the Meetings reserved for the University Teaching of International Relations. These will be communicated to the Members in due course.

The report was adopted.

XVI.- DATE, PLACE AND AGENDA OF THE TENTH INTERNATIONAL STUDIES CONFERENCE (1937)

On behalf of the Commission Française de Coordination des Hautes Etudes Internationales, Professor Louis Eisenmann invited the Conference to hold the next session in Paris.

The invitation was accepted by acclamation :

The Conference will probably be held from June 28 to July 3, 1937, but the final decision as to the exact date was reserved for the Executive Committee's decision.

The decision concerning the Agenda of the Tenth International Studies Conference was referred to the next meeting of the Executive Committee.

NEW TEXT

CONDITIONS OF MEMBERSHIP

I. AUTHORITY OF THE CONFERENCE

§1. All decisions regarding

(i) the general conditions of Membership of the Conference

(ii) any special conditions applicable to the admission of new members

(iii) any conditions for the participation in exceptional circumstances provided for in chapter VI, and

(iv) the interpretation and application of the principles enumerated in the present statement

lie with the Administrative Meetings of the Conference.

§2. From time to time an Administrative Meeting of the Conference may delegate its authority over the questions indicated in § 1 above to the Executive Committee of the Conference and to the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation acting as the Conference's international secretariat, whose decisions, however, must subsequently be confirmed by an Administrative Meeting of the Conference.

II. MEMBERSHIP OF THE CONFERENCE

§3. (a) Subject to the provisions of §5 below, membership of the Conference is, in principle, open to any institution or group of institutions which is concerned with the scientific study or teaching of International Relations (1).

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(1) In carrying out its policy of broadening the basis of its membership and in considering applications for membership and for participation in its work, the Conference takes into account the desirability of avoiding any action which may involve the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation in expenditure beyond the limits of its resources or which may not meet with the full approval of all its existing Members.

(b) Individuals, governments or governmental organs are not admitted to membership of the Conference.

§4. (a) The conditions laid down in the present statement apply not only to original admission but also to continuance in membership, and the Conference may consider at any time whether a member still satisfies these conditions.

(b) The Conference expects that, for its consideration, every member will report annually on any changes in the composition and character of itself and, in the case of national co-ordinating committees or of institutions acting in that capacity, of its constituent bodies.

III. QUALIFICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP

§5. To be qualified for admission to membership of the Conference an institution or a group of institutions must satisfy the following principal conditions :

(i) It must be of a scientific character: it must work in a spirit of disinterested research; and its intellectual level must be beyond question.

(ii) It must not engage in propaganda of a political or other character and it must not engage in direct political activities.

(iii) The subjects which it teaches or studies must fall within the broad field of International Relations.

(iv) Its organisation, equipment and resources must be sufficiently developed to enable it to participate effectively in the work of the Conference.

(v) It must function, if not continuously throughout the year, at least for an appreciable period of time in each year.

IV. DIRECT MEMBERSHIP

§6. Direct membership of the Conference is confined to :

(i) Either national co-ordinating committees representing in the Conference all the qualified national institutions <u>or</u> one of the national

institutions undertaking to act for all the qualified national institutions collectively in the capacity of a national co-ordinating committee in all countries where there exist more than one qualified institution.

(ii) Single national institutions (and, in exceptional cases, national branches of international institutions)

if they are the only qualified institutions in their countries.

§7. Institutions which, by reason of the composition of their administration or their relationship with the official or unofficial institutions of the countries in which they have their seat, are international rather than national in character, participate in the work of the Conference, if admitted to membership, as direct members.[1)]

V. INDIRECT MEMBERSHIP

§8. The indirect members of the Conference are the institutions which are represented in the Conference through national co-ordinating committees or through individual national institutions acting as co-ordinating committees.

§9. Without prejudice to the authority vested in the Administrative Meetings of the Conference under the provisions of § 1 of the present statement, the Conference does not seek to exercise any rigid control over its indirect membership, i.e. over the composition of national co-ordinating committees. By criticism and recommendation, however, it endeavours to ensure the representation on these committees of

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1) Prior to the Eighth International Studies Conference, five institutions of an international character had been admitted to direct membership of the Conference. The Eighth Conference expressed the opinion, however, "that, while it desired to retain the valuable collaboration of the five international institutions which had already been admitted to membership, any further extension of this category of membership would be inopportune in view of the Conference's present tendency to emphasise the importance of its co-ordinating functions between national groups of institutions. It therefore decided to discourage the admission to membership of any further international institutions and to limit its negotiations for affiliations in the future to national institutions." (Report on the Administrative Meetings of the Eighth International Studies Conference, Doct. K.23,1935, VI (d)).

all qualified institutions and the exclusion of any institution which does not fulfill the conditions indicated in § 5 of the present statement.

VI. PARTICIPATION IN THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

§10. At the invitation of the Institute in agreement with the Executive Committee or its Chairman, and subject to such special conditions as may be laid down in each case by an Administrative Meeting of the Conference, participation in the activities and meetings of the Conference (other than Administrative Meetings) is open [1] in exceptional circumstances to :

(i) Scientific institutions or groups of institutions which are not eligible for membership of the Conference;

(ii) Ad hoc groups of scholars and experts in countries where there does not exist an institution or a group of institutions eligible for membership of the Conference;

(iii) Individual scholars and experts from countries having no institutions represented in, or participating in the work of, the Conference.

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1) See foot-note, page 3.

K.64.1936

Annexe 2

Rules governing the Composition of the Executive Committee

1. The Administrative Meeting of the International Studies Conference appoints a chairman and the members of the Executive Committee.

2. The Executive Committee is composed of eight institutions directly affiliated to the Conference. The membership of the Executive Committee may be increased by decision of the Administrative Meeting.

3. The appointment of members is made for a period of two years.

4. Each institution appointed member of the Executive Committee shall communicate to the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation the name of its representative for the period of two years. (1)

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(1) At the suggestion of the Chairman, the Eighth Meeting of the Executive Committee of the International Studies Conference held in Paris January 18, 1936, adopted an interpretation of the rules in order to facilitate the full participation of the representative of the Council on Foreign Relations, New York. In view of the fact that the usual place of meeting of the Executive Committee is not so easily accessible to the Council on Foreign Relations, it was agreed that the Council might designate its representative from time to time to ensure the greatest degree of co-operation with the Conference.

5. Representatives of institutions whose names have been duly communicated to the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation are entitled.

(a) either to name a substitute, or

(b) to give a proxy to another fellow-representative able to attend the meeting,

in the case of their being unable to attend a meeting of the Executive Committee.

6. Representatives of five members constitute a quorum.

7. Persons, not members of the Executive Committee, may, by arrangement between the chairman of the Executive Committee and the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, be invited for special reasons, to attend the meetings of the Executive Committee.

K.64.1936.

L E A G U E O F N A T I O N S

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION

INTERNATIONAL STUDIES CONFERENCE

R E P O R T

on the

ADMINISTRATIVE MEETINGS

of the

NINTH INTERNATIONAL STUDIES CONFERENCE

held in Madrid from May 27-30, 1936.

by

Professor Sir Alfred ZIMMERN

Rapporteur on Administrative Questions

July 1936.

CONTENTS

I.- INTRODUCTORY NOTE

At the invitation of the Federacion de Asociaciones Espanolas de Estudios Internacionales, the Ninth International Studies Conference was held in Madrid, from Wednesday, May 27 to Saturday, May 30, 1936.

The Conference was preceded by an informal meeting of delegates and participants on Tuesday evening, 25th May.

The Conference held ten meetings : an Inaugural Meeting, three Administrative Meetings, three Meetings on 'Peaceful Change', two meetings on the University Teaching of International Relations, and a Closing Meeting. The proceedings of the Meetings on 'Peaceful Change', and on 'The University Teaching of International Relations' will be issued separately.

In the course of the Inaugural Meeting, held on Wednesday morning, May 27, the Ninth International Studies Conference appointed a Bureau constituted as follows :-

H.E. Professor Gascon y Marin	Chairman of the Conference and Chairman of the Administrative Meetings.
Professor Maurice Bourquin	General Rapporteur.
Professor Ludwik Ehrlich	Chairman of the Meetings on the University Teaching of International Relations and President of the Central Committee of Polish Institutions of Political Science.
Professor Louis Eisenmann	Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Conference - Secretary-General of the Commission française de Coordination des Hautes Etudes Internationales.

Professor G. Ferrari dalle Spade	Centro Italiano di Alti Studi Internazionali.
Professor James T. Shotwell	Chairman of the Meetings on Peaceful Change - ex-officio Member of the American Co-ordinating Committee for International Studies.
Professor J.H.W. Verzijl	Netherlands Co-ordinating Committee for International Studies.
Professor C.K. Webster	British Co-ordinating Committee for International Studies.
Professor Sir Alfred Zimmern	Rapporteur for the University Teaching of International Relations, - Geneva Institute for International Studies.
M. Henri Bonnet	Director of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation.

The Conference also appointed a Press Committee, constituted as follows :-

Professor H.F. Angus	Canadian Institute of International Affairs.
Professor Etienne Dennery	Commission française de Coordination de Hautes Etudes internationales.
M. Vladimir Renès	Prague School of Political Science.
Professor Vladesco-Racoassa	Rumanian Social Institute.
M. Ricardo de Jaspe	Federacion de Asociaciones Espanolas de Estudios Internacionales.

II.- LIST OF DELEGATES

Chairman:

H.E. Professor Gascon y Marin

President of the Federacion de Asociaciones Espanolas de Estudios Internacionales

Delegates appointed by Members of the Conference:

NATIONAL INSTITUTIONS :

Australia : Australian Institute of International Affairs : Commonwealth Council, Sydney	MARGOT HENTZE, M.A.,- Lecturer in History, University of Sydney.
Austria: Konsularakademie, (acting as the Austrian Co-ordinating Centre), Vienna.	RICHARD KERSCHAGL,Dr.jur.,Dr. rer.pol.,- Professor at the University of Vienna and at the Konsularakademie,- Member of the State Council and of the Federal Diet.
Canada: Canadian Institute of International Affairs, Toronto.	H.F. ANGUS, B.A. (McGill University), B.A. (Oxon),- Barrister-at-Law.- Professor at the University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C., Canada.
Czechoslovakia: Svobodna Skola Politickych Nauk, (School of Political Science), (acting as the Czechoslovak Co-ordinating Centre), Prague.	VLADIMIR RENES, Secretary of the Prague School of Political Science. LEOPOLD SAUER, Dr.jur.,- Secretary of the Institute of Economic Research, Prague.
Denmark: Institutet for Historie og Samfundsøkonomie (Institute of Economics and History), Copenhagen.	CARL IVERSEN, M.A. (Harvard), Dr.polit. (Copenhagen), Lecturer at the University and the "Handelshojskole", Copenhagen.

France : Commission française de Coordination des Hautes Etudes Internationales, Paris.	LOUIS EISENMANN, Docteur en Droit, Docteur ès-Lettres.- Professor of the History and Civilization of the Slavs at the University of Paris.- Secretary General of the Commission française de Co-ordination des Hautes Etudes internationales.
Italy : Centro Italiano di Alti Studi Internazionali, Rome.	GIANNINO FERRARI DALLE SPADE, Professor at the Faculty of Law and Former Rector of the University of Padua.
Netherlands : Nederlandsch Comité voor de Coördinatie van Internationale Studien, Utrecht.	J.H.W. VERZIJL, Professor of International Law and Diplomatic History at the University of Utrecht,- Secretary of the Committee.
Poland : Centralny Komitet Polskich Instytucyj Nauk Politycznych (Central Committee of Polish Institutions of Political Science), Warsaw.	LUDWIK EHRLICH, Dr.jur., D. Litt. (Oxon),- Professor of International Law and Political Science in the Jean Kasimir University, Lwow.- Président of the Committee. WACLAW KOMARNICKI, Professor of International and Constitutional Law at the University of Wilno.
Rumania : Institutul Social Român (Rumanian Social Institute), Bucarest.	G. VLADESCO-RACOASSA, Professor of Sociology in the Faculty of Letters and Philosophy, University of Bucarest.- Director of the Rumanian Social Institute.
Spain : Federacion de Asociaciones Espanolas de Estudios Internacionales, Madrid.	ANTONIO DE LUNA Y GARCIA, Docteur en Droit.- Professor of Public International Law in the University of Madrid.- Head of Section at the Instituto de Estudios Internacionales y Economicos, Madrid. ROMAN RIAZA, Professor at the Faculty of Law in the University of Madrid.- Secretary-general of the Federacion.

United Kingdom : British Co-ordinating Committee for International Studies, London.	C.A.W. MANNING, M.A., B.C.L., Barister-at-Law, Montague Burton Professor of International Relations in the University of London.
	MARGARET E. CLEEVE, O.B.E., Secretary, Library and Publications Department of the Royal Institute of International Affairs, London,- Secretary, British Co-ordinating Committee for International Studies, London.
United States of America : American Co-ordinating Committee for International Studies, New York.	JAMES T. SHOTWELL, Professor of History, Columbia University, New York.- Member of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.- Chairman of the American Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.- Trustee and Director, Division of Economics and History, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.
	MALCOLM W. DAVIS, Associate Director of the European Centre of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, Paris.

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTIONS :

Academy of International Law, The Hague.	E.N. van KLEFFENS, LL.D. (Leyden), Head of the Diplomatic Section, Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs.- Deputy - Secretary-General of the Academy.
	L.H.J.J. MAZEL, Secretary of the Academy.
European Centre of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace : Division of Intercourse and Education, Paris	MALCOLM W. DAVIS (see above U.S.A.)

Geneva School of International Studies.	SIR ALFRED ZIMMERN, M.A.,- Montague Burton Professor of International Relations in the University of Oxford.- Director of the School. J. HENRY RICHARDSON, M.A., ph. D., Montague Burton Professor of Industrial Relations in the University of Leeds.- Assistant Director of the School.
Graduate Institute of International Studies, Geneva.	LUDWIG VON MISES, Dr.jur.,- Professor of Economics at the Institute and in the University of Vienna.
Institute of Pacific Relations, Honolulu.	J. VAN KAN, formerly Professor of Roman Law at the University of Leyden.- Dean of the Faculty of Law and Professor of Civil Law, Batavia.- Former Member of the Netherlands India Council.

League of Nations Organisation for Intellectual Co-operation

Secretariat of the League of Nations, Geneva.	Baron J.D. de MONTENACH,- Secretary of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation.
International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, Paris.	HENRI BONNET, Director of the Institute, F. CHALMERS WRIGHT, Ph.D. (London),B.Sc.(Econ.)- Secretary of the Conference, A. ESTABLIER, Secretary at the Institute, LEO GROSS, S.J.D. (Harvard), Dr.rer.pol., Secretary at the Institute, JIRI F. VRANEK, B.A. (Annapolis) Ph.D. (Prague), Secretary at the Institute.

M. Fernand MAURETTE, Deputy Director of the International Labour Office, Dr. Fritz BERBER of Berlin, Professor Frede CASTBERG, Member of the Norwegian Co-ordinating Committee for International Studies, Oslo, H.E. Professor Ladislas GAJZAGO, Member of the Hungarian Co-ordinating Committee for International Studies, Budapest, Professor Lopo VAZ DE SAMPAIO E MELO, of the Colonial Institute in Lisbon, M. JUNZO SATO, Japanese Delegate to several international cultural conferences, M. Sakutaro TACHI, formerly Professor at the Imperial University of Tokio, Member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration, The Hague, Associate Member of the International Law Institute, M. Kotaro TANAKA, Professor of Commercial Law in the Imperial University of Tokyo, Professor Herbert TINGSTEN, Secretary of the Swedish Co-ordinating Committee for International Studies, Stockholm, Dr. H. VOIRIER, Secretary of the Swiss Co-ordinating Committee for International Studies, Berne, and Professor Jacob S. WORM-MULLER of Oslo, had been invited by the President of the Conference in the course of the Inaugural Meeting to attend the Administrative Meetings.

Mr. Tracy B. KITTREDGE, of the Rockefeller Foundation also attended the Administrative Meetings.

III.- ORGANISATION AND ACTIVITIES OF THE INSTITUTIONS REPRESENTED IN THE CONFERENCE

The Institute's report on the organisation and activities of the Institutions represented in the Conference [1] was discussed in plenary session and in committee. The meeting endorsed the Institute's method of utilising the annual reports submitted by the Members for an analysis of their manifold activities, their organisation and their research methods. With regard to the future policy of the Conference in connection with the annual reports, the Meeting felt that those institutions which publish annual reports concerning their organisation and activities, should continue to distribute them directly to the other Members of the Conference.

Liaison between Member Institutions.-

In the course of the discussion on the Report on the Organisation and Activities of the Institutions represented in the Conference, the Institute drew the attention of the Meeting to that part of the Report which dealt with the programmes of research which had been communicated to it by some of the institutions [2]. The Conference had repeatedly emphasised the importance of developing co-operation between, and

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(1) Cf. Report on the Organisation and Activities of Members of the International Studies Conference and Note on the Institute's Liaison Work (Doct. K.58.1936. Annex B).

(2) Cf. Doct. K.58.1936. Annex B, pp. 28-31.

of co-ordinating the research activities of, the member institutions. The Conference had also requested the Institute to examine the possibilities of promoting direct liaison between the institutions. The Institute informed the Meeting of the measures which had been taken to develop a more active direct co-operation between the institutions represented in the Conference (1).

The Meeting felt that the Institute's Report on programmes of research constituted a valuable contribution to the knowledge of the research work which is being undertaken in the various centres and that it provided a useful opportunity for discussing, not only the means for avoiding duplication of effort, on the one hand, and of ensuring a more rational use of available experience and documentation, on the other hand, but also for exploring the possibilities for creating direct scientific co-operation between institutions interested in a given research subject. It was recognised that international co-operative research on a regional basis, such as had been established by the Institute in connection with the Danubian study (2), or on the basis of a common interest in a given subject, such as had been successfully established by the Institute for the study of colonial, of demographic and of raw materials and markets questions (3), represented an enrichment

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(1) Cf. Doct. K.58.1936. Annex B, pp. 40-42.

(2) Cf. Note by the Secretary Rapporteur, Mr. Major Wright, on a Meeting of Experts on Danubian Problems held in Vienna on Monday, March 30, and Thesday, March 31, 1936, K.49.1936.

(3) Cf. Note by the General Rapporteur, Prof. Maurice Bourquin, and Reports on the First Meeting of International Study Groups for Colonial Questions and Population and Migration Problems, K.38.1936; and Note by the Secretary Rapporteur, Prof. E. Dennery and Questionnaire proposed by the Meeting of Experts on Raw Materials and Markets held in Paris on Friday, the 24th and Saturday, the 25th of April, 1936, Doct. K.42.1936.

of the traditional methods of research and an experiment in investigating international affairs which was of special interest to the International Studies Conference.

Such scientific collaboration which went beyond the liaison in technical matters that had been developing for some time between the institutions represented in the Conference and which will receive increased attention in future in accordance whith the outline in the Institute's Report, could be brought about in two ways : firstly, by the Institute by keeping in close contact with all institutions ; secondly, by the institutions themselves including in their annual reports full information concerning their future research work and by suggesting the topics which they would desire to examine in collaboration with other institutions represented in the Conference.

The Meeting also felt that a convenient method for developing co-operation was the exchange of research workers for the purpose of studying the organisation and research methods, in the various centres. It had been pointed out, however, that desirable as such exchanges were, there were financial difficulties standing in the way of realising them.

IV.- TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION BETWEEN THE MEMBERS OF THE CONFERENCE

(a) Exchange of Bibliographies.-

The Institute reported [1] that as from January 1, 1937, it will be able to ensure the distribution of any bibliographical lists which may be placed at its disposal for distribution to the Members of the Conference. Further details concerning the exchange of bibliographies will be made available in due course.

The Meeting expressed its satisfaction with the new arrangement for the distribution of bibliographies proposed by the Institute and expressed its thanks for the valuable assistance rendered to Members of the Conference by the Council on Foreign Relations and the Royal Institute of International Affairs.

The Institute also informed the Meeting that it was hoping soon to arrive at an arrangement whereby a certain number of the "Monthly List of Books catalogued in the Library of the League of Nations" and the "Monthly List of Selected Articles" published by the League of Nations Library will be placed at the disposal of the Institute for distribution to the institutions represented in the Conference [2].

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(1) Cf. Notes on the Agenda of the Administrative Meetings. Addendum No. 2, Doct. K.58,1936. Annex A, pp. 1-5.

(2) The Institute is happy in informing the Members of the Conference that the arrangement referred to above has been concluded and that the two lists will be distributed regularly from June on.

The delegate of the Federacion de Asociaciones Espanolas de Estudios Internacionales suggested that each national Group should compile an annual list of publications issued in its country. He also informed the Meeting that the Federacion was undertaking the preparation of such a list for Spain and that, in due course, the list would be extended so as to include the publications of all Spanish-speaking countries.

(b) Exchange of Surplus Publications.-

The Institute reported that since the last Conference when the Royal Institute of International Affairs undertook temporarily to continue the task of distributing the lists of surplus publications until such time as the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation was in a position to undertake additional work and to assume the functions of an international centre for the co-ordination and development of a general scheme of exchanges, the Royal Institute had distributed eight lists of surplus publications available for exchange : five from the London School of Economics, one from the Los Angeles University of International Relations, one from the University of Wales, one from the Royal Institute itself.

The Institute further reported that owing to the strengthening of its International Relations and Social Sciences Service it would be in the position to undertake the work as from January 1937. The Royal Institute of International Affairs agreed to continue the distribution of the lists of surplus publications until the end of 1936, when the new scheme will become operative. Details of

the procedure to be inaugurated as from January 1, 1937, will be communicated to Members of the Conference in due course.

The Meeting approved the Institute's Report.

(c) Project for a Lexicon of Political Terms.-

The Institute reported (1) that pursuant to a decision of the Administrative Meeting of the Eight International Studies Conference all work in connection with the Lexicon of Political Terms had been suspended. The Institute submitted a tentative plan for a lexicon of political terms on a bilateral basis, i.e. a Lexicon which would be produced by two national groups working in cooperation.

The Meeting authorised the Institute to explore the possibilities for a bilateral lexicon and referred the Report for further discussion to the next meeting of the Conference's Executive Committee.

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(1) cf. Notes on the Agenda of the Administrative Meetings, Doct. K.58.1936. Annex A. Addendum No 2, pp. 5-10.

V.- CONDITIONS OF MEMBERSHIP OF THE CONFERENCE

ADOPTION OF A REVISED TEXT

The Institute submitted for adoption the revised text of the Conditions of Membership of the Conference which had been communicated to the Members of the Conference some time before the Madrid Session.

The Institute reported that the provisions of Chapter VI on 'Participation in the Work of the Conference' in the new text were a re-formulation and extension of the provisions of the second paragraph of Chapter I of the old text. They corresponded with the decisions of the Eighth International Studies Conference.

Under the provisions of § 10 (i), groups of scholars in countries having no institutions eligible for membership of the Conference may constitute themselves into National Co-ordinating Committees for International Studies. Such committees, if admitted to collaboration with the Conference, would take part in all the activities of the Conference, but they would not normally be entitled to appoint delegates to the Administrative Meetings except by special invitation. In no case, however, would such delegates be entitled to take part in the discussion of questions of membership.

Under the provisions of § 10 (ii) groups of scholars in countries having no institutions eligible for membership of the Conference may constitute themselves into ad hoc committees for the purpose (if invited) of collaborating in the

Conference's special studies and of nominating participants to attend the Conference's study meetings.

The provisions of § 10 (iii) were self-explanatory. It may be noted, however, that the new text does not reproduce the provisions of the old text whereby "the Conference ... may decide from time to time that, for exceptional reasons, individuals .... may by special invitation attend the plenary sessions of the Conference".

The admission of groups of scholars to participate in the work of the Conference under § 10 (i) of the Revised Conditions of Membership was not intended to create a second category of Members enjoying a special status. The purpose of § 10 (i) was to secure the collaboration of experts in countries which at the present moment possessed no institution eligible for membership of the Conference. It was thought that the formation of committees of scholars in various countries for the purpose of participating in the Conference's activities would stimulate the creation of institutions specially devoted to research in, or teaching of, International relations.

The admission of groups of scholars to participation in the work of the Conference was always subject to the understanding that the committees composed of persons and not of institutions would function as national co-ordinating centres only until such time as institutions specially devoted to the study of international relations were created, and that no difficulties in regard to the affiliation to the Conference would arise in the event of the subsequent creation of such institutions in the countries concerned.

The Meeting adopted the revised text of the Conditions of Membership (cf. Annex 1 to this document).

VI.- MEMBERSHIP OF THE CONFERENCE AND PARTICIPATION IN THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

The Institute reported that the information submitted by the direct Members of the Conference in Australia, Canada, Denmark, France, United Kingdom, Italy, Rumania and Spain indicate that there had been no changes in their composition or character. But the reports received from Austria, Czechoslovakia, Netherlands, New Zealand, South Africa and the United States contained statements of interest to the Meeting.

(a) Membership of the Conference.-

Austria (1).- The delegate of the Konsularakademie informed the Meeting about the re-organisation which was taking place in Austria and indicated that an Austrian Co-ordinating Committee, comprising two or three institutions, would be formed in the near future.

The Meeting heard the statement with great interest and expressed its thanks to the Konsularakademie for having taken the initiative with a view to widening the representation of the Austrian institutions in the Conference.

Czechoslovakia (1).- The delegate of the Prague School of Political Science informed the Meeting that a permanent Co-ordinating Committee for International Studies, composed, on

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(1) Cf. Notes on the Agenda of the Administrative Meetings, K.58.1936. Annex A, pp. 8-10.

the one hand, of institutions and, on the other hand, of individual members representing various Czech and German Universities and other institutions of higher education in Czechoslovakia had been formed. The delegate of the Prague School insisted that the Committee had no formal constitution and he stressed the ad hoc character of the new organisation.

The Meeting recorded with satisfaction the increased interest for collaboration in the work of the Conference among Czechoslovak institutions and scholars.

Netherlands.- The delegate of the Netherlands Co-ordinating Committee described the re-organisation which was taking place in the Netherlands Committee. He expressed the hope that the Colonial Institute would become definitely affiliated to the Netherlands Committee in the near future, and he also suggested the possibility of one or two other scientific organisations joining the Committee as Members.

The Meeting heard this statement with great interest and expressed its thanks to the delegate of the Netherlands Co-ordinating Committee for the vigorous and effective action he had taken in order to widen the representation of the Netherlands institutions and scholars in the Conference.

South Africa.- According to a communication received by the Institute from the South African Institute of International Affairs, Cape Town, the establishment of branches in centres other than Cape Town had been unavoidably delayed. The Constitution and Organisation of the South African Institute was based on a system of local units to be situated in the various centres of the Union, but the existing Constitution of the

Institute had proved unworkable in consequence of the failure to establish such Units. In a further communication the South African Institute reported that it had been reconstituted on May 5, that a new constitution had been adopted, but that the Executive Council had not yet been fully made up. The South African Institute regretted that for these reasons it had been prevented from appointing delegates to the Ninth International Studies Conference but it was confident the reorganisation which had taken place would mean a full collaboration with the International Studies Conference in the future.

The Meeting took notice of the internal changes in the organisation of the South African Institute.

New Zealand.- The present Member of the Conference in New Zealand was the New Zealand Branch of the Institute of Pacific Relations. There had also been created in New Zealand a New Zealand Institute of International Affairs. It was understood that the question of associating the New Zealand Institute with the work of the Conference was under consideration.

United States of America.- The Institute reported that the Council on Foreign Relations, New York, which had hitherto acted as the American Co-ordinating Committee, had presented its resignation as a direct Member of the International Studies Conference (1) and that there had been created an American Co-ordinating Committe for International Studies under the chairmanship of Mr. Norman H. Davis. On behalf

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(1) Cf. Notes on the Agenda of the Administrative Meetings, K.58.1936. Annex A, pp. 11-14.

of the Committee, the Secretary applied to the International Studies Conference for the admission of this Committee as a Member of the Conference.

The delegate of the American Co-ordinating Committee for International Studies recalled the phases in the re-organisation of the representation of American Scholarship and institutions in the Conference and he assured the Meeting that the new Committee fulfilled all the conditions of admission to Membership of the Conference and that it proposed to continue the work instituted by the Council on Foreign Relations.

The Meeting expressed the gratitude of the Conference to the Council on Foreign Relations for the work it had accomplished in previous years.

The Chairman of the Administrative Meeting moved the admission of the new American Co-ordinating Committee for International Studies as direct Member of the International Studies Conference. The motion was carried by acclamation.

(b) Participation of Scientific Institutions not eligible for Membership of the Conference.-

(cf. § 10 (i) of the Revised Conditions of Membership)

Norway.- The delegate of the Norwegian Co-ordinating Committee for International Studies stated that there was only one institution in existence in Norway which would be eligible for membership in the Conference but that owing to administrative difficulties its affiliation to the Conference at the present moment was impracticable. Steps were being taken, however, to remove these difficulties. The newly created Co-ordinating Committee for International Studies, which included in its

membership several personalities connected with that institution, would withdraw from the Conference when the time had arrived for that institution to apply for membership of the Conference.

The Meeting expressed its thanks to the delegate of the Norwegian Co-ordinating Committee, and admitted by acclamation the Committee to participation in the work of the Conference in accordance with § 10 (i) of the Revised Conditions of Membership.

Sweden.- The Institute reported that the formation and composition of the Swedish Co-ordinating Committee for International Studies, Stockholm, had already been communicated to the Members of the Conference. There was, at the present moment, no institution in existence in Sweden corresponding to the Conditions of Membership of the Conference, but there was some hope of such an institution being created in the future.

The Meeting expressed its thanks to His Excellency Professor Osten Unden, Minister of State, Chairman of the Committee, and to Professor Tingsten, Secretary of the Committee, who have taken the initiative in forming a Committee in Sweden and admitted by acclamation the Swedish Committee to participation in the work of the Conference in accordance with § 10 (i) of the Revised Conditions of Membership.

Switzerland.- The delegate of the Swiss Co-ordinating Committee explained to the Meeting that the Swiss Co-ordinating Committee included in its membership representatives of nearly all branches of the Social Sciences and International Relations and that it would be able to participate actively in all the activities of the Conference.

The Meeting heard the statement of the delegate of the Swiss Committee with interest and, having expressed its thanks to Professor Dietrich Schindler and to M. H. Voirier for the initiative which they had taken in connection with the creation of the Swiss Committee, it admitted by acclamation the Swiss Co-ordinating Committee to participation in the work of the Conference in accordance with § 10 (i) of the Revised Conditions of Membership.

(c) Participation of 'ad hoc' Groups of Scholars and Experts in Countries where there does not exist an Institution eligible for Membership of the Conference.-
(cf. § 10 (ii) of the Revised Conditions of Membership)

Belgium.- The constituent meeting of the Belgian Group was held on May 20th, 1936, at the Institut de Sociologie Solvay, in Brussels. The Director of the Institut Solvay, Professor Georges Smets, informed the Institute that a considerable number of experts in various fields of Social Sciences and of International Relations had agreed to serve as members of the Belgian Group (1).

The Institute recalling the desire expressed by the international study group on Colonial questions in the course of its meeting held in March last, that a Belgian Group might undertake a study of colonial problems, invited Professor Smets to nominate an expert to participate in the Madrid Meetings on "Peaceful Change". However, it had been impossible

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(1) Cf. Notes on the Agenda of the Administrative Meetings, Doct. K.58.1936, pp. 14-15.

to arrange for Belgian participation in the Ninth International Studies Conference in view of the shortness of time between the constituent meeting of the Group and the opening of the session of the Conference in Madrid.

The Meeting expressed its thanks to the Director of the Institut de Sociologie Solvay for the initiative which he had taken in the foundation of a Belgian Committee and admitted by acclamation the Committee to participation in the work of the Conference in accordance with § 10 (ii) of the Revised Conditions of Membership.

Hungary.- The delegate of the Hungarian Co-ordinating Committee for International Studies stated that the members of the Committee were all scholars known for their expert knowledge of certain branches of the Social Sciences and that efforts would be made for the widening of the present membership and, if possible, also for the creation of an institution eligible for membership of the Conference.

The Meeting noted with interest the observations made by the delegate of the Hungarian Group and having expressed its thanks to Professor Count Paul Teleki for the initiative he had taken in connection with the formation of the Group, admitted by acclamation the Hungarian Committee to participation in the Conference's study on Peaceful Change, in accordance with § 10 (ii) of the Revised Conditions of Membership.

(d) Participation of Individual Scholars and Experts from Countries having no Institutions represented in or participating in the Work of the Conference.-

(Cf. § 10 (iii) of the Revised Conditions of Membership)

Bulgaria.- The Institute reported that it had secured the participation of Professor D. Michaykoff of the Institute for Economic Research at the State University in Sofia and of other Bulgarian experts in the studies undertaken by the International study group on Danubian Questions.

Germany.- In accordance with the decisions taken by the Conference's Executive Committee in January 1936, the Institute invited Dr. Fritz Berber, who had taken part in the Eighth International Studies Conference, to attend the Madrid Conference.

Japan.- In accordance with the Conference's previous decisions the Institute invited M. Sakutaro Tachi, formerly Professor in the Imperial University of Tokio, Associate Member of the International Law Institute, M. Kotaro Tanaka, Professor in the Imperial University of Tokio and M. Junzo Sato, Japanese Delegate to several international cultural Conferences, to attend the Madrid Conference. Professor Tachi stated that Japanese experts were interested in the Conference's activities and that he would take steps for the formation of a group of scholars in Japan.

Portugal.- The Institute reported that the meeting of the international study group on Colonial Questions which was held in Paris in March 1936 having expressed the desire that the co-operation of experts from Colonial Powers having no institution represented in the Conference should be secured for the study on Peaceful Change, had, acting through the

Portuguese National Committee for Intellectual Co-operation, invited Professor Lopo Vaz de Sampaio e Melo of the Colonial Institute in Lisbon to take part in the Madrid Conference.

Yugoslavia.- The Institute reported that it had secured the participation of Professor A. Yovanovitch of the Institut d'Economie Nationale at the University of Belgrade in the studies undertaken by the International study group on 'Danubian Questions'.

(e) Possibilities of Future Collaboration in various Countries.-

The Institute reported that, in accordance with the decisions taken by the Conference and its Executive Committee in the past, it was continuing its negotiations for securing the collaboration of institutions or individual scholars in the following countries : Argentine, Brazil, China, Finland, Mexico, Turkey and the U.S.S.R.

With regard to the Geneva Research Centre the delegate of the European Centre of the Carnegie Endowment stated that the Geneva Research Centre was at the disposal of Members of the Conference in procuring information on international affairs. The Geneva Research Centre was now in the position to offer facilities to members of the research staff of the institutions represented in the Conference for the purpose of enabling them to pursue their studies in Geneva and, in particular, of assisting them in the preparation of information papers. Further information was to be communicated to the Members of the Conference in due course.

VII.- CONTINUANCE IN MEMBERSHIP OF THE CONFERENCE

The Chairman of the Conference's Executive Committee made a statement on the observance of the provisions of the Conference's Conditions of Membership. Professor Eisenmann said that the reports which had been received by the Institute from the Members of the Conference on their Organisation and Activities gave rise to no comments and that all Members continued to observe strictly the rules laid down in the Conditions of Membership.

VIII.- RULES GOVERNING THE COMPOSITION OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The Institute submitted for approval the draft text of the Rules governing the Composition of the Executive Committee of the International Studies Conference.

The Meeting, seeing that the draft text was drawn up in accordance with the decisions adopted by the Eighth International Conference and that no comment had been made by Members in regard to their applications, adopted the draft text (Cf. Annex 2 to the present document).

IX.- MEMBERSHIP OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The Meeting recalled that the term of office of Professor Louis Eisenmann as Chairman of the Executive Committee was due to expire at the present session of the Conference. At the suggestion of Professor Louis Eisenmann the Meeting appointed unanimously the Chairman of the Conference, Professor Gascon y Marin, President of the Executive Committee for the year 1936-1937, i.e. until the next session of the Conference.

Professor Gascon y Marin accepted the nomination and expressed to his predecessor, Professor Louis Eisenmann, the thanks of the Conference for the valuable services which he had rendered to the Conference in the course of the years 1933-1936.

The President of the Conference moved that Professor Louis Eisenmann be appointed Honorary Chairman of the Conference's Executive Committee. The Meeting adopted the suggestion by acclamation.

X.- COLLABORATION OF CERTAIN INSTITUTIONS REPRESENTED IN THE CONFERENCE IN THE WORK UNDERTAKEN BY THE INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION ORGANISATION IN THE FIELD OF THE SOCIAL AND POLITICAL SCIENCES

The Institute informed the Meeting that national surveys of organisations working in the field of the social and political sciences were being undertaken in France, Great Britain, Italy, Japan and various other countries. The survey planned in France under the direction of Professor Bouglé would be different in scope from the survey on "The Study of International Relations in the United States", which had been published in 1934 on the initiative of Professor James T. Shotwell and a new edition of which was announced for 1937.

The Meeting was further informed about the enquiry into the problem of "Mechanisation in the Modern World" which the Institute had undertaken in collaboration with the International Labour Office. A plan of work based on the study "Man and the Machine" by MM. G. Mequet and H. Dubreuil of the International Labour Office and the study of "Economic and Social Effects of Technical Progress" by Professor Luigi de Simone had been submitted to several experts for comment.

The Institute would supply upon request further information on this enquiry to any Member of the Conference.

XI.- BROCHURE ON THE INTERNATIONAL STUDIES CONFERENCE

The Institute reported that owing to the development of the International Studies Conference it had not been practicable to complete the brochure in time for the Ninth International Studies Conference but that the draft text of the brochure would be communicated to the Members in the near future.

XII.- "COLLECTIVE SECURITY": VOLUME OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE SEVENTH AND EIGHTH INTERNATIONAL STUDIES CONFERENCE

The Institute reported that the volume of proceedings of the Seventh and Eighth International Conference had been prepared under the direction of an Editorial Board appointed by the International Studies Conference during its Eighth Session held in London from June 2 to 7, 1935. The Board was composed of the Professors Maurice Bourquin (Chairman), René Cassin and Arnold Toynbee. The English and French volumes had been published in April and May 1936 respectively.

The Meeting adopted a motion ot its President, Professor Gascon y Marin, and expressed its congratulations to the Editorial Board and to the Institute, and its thanks to the European Centre of the Carnegie Endowment (Division of Intercourse and Education) and the Rockefeller Foundation who contributed generously towards the cost of the publication.

XIII.- REPORT OF THE PLENARY SESSION ON PEACEFUL CHANGE AND PUBLICATION OF DOCUMENTATION PREPARED IN CONNECTION WITH THE STUDY OF PEACEFUL CHANGE

In the course of the discussion on the publication of the volume on "Collective Security" several members suggested that an even more ample record of the discussions at plenary sessions would be of very great value to every student of international affairs.

The Institute was requested to consider the possibility of placing complete sets of roneographed documents prepared in connection with the study of "Peaceful Change" in libraries and centres of information. The delegate of the European Centre of the Carnegie Endowment regarded this suggestion with great interest and offered to purchase sets of such documents for distribution to libraries in the United States and in other countries.

The possibility of publishing, if possible even before the 1937 Conference, certain monographs, quantitative-statistical studies and international study group reports on various aspects of the problem of "Peaceful Change" was discussed. The representative of the Rockefeller Foundation offered to examine the possibility of obtaining assistance from the Foundation for the publication of such studies. The meeting was agreed that the publication of objective works would constitute an important contribution towards a better understanding and appreciation of the difficulties impeding the peaceful solution of certain international problems and referred the matter to the Executive Committee for further discussion and decision.

XIV.- 'PEACEFUL CHANGE' : REPORT ON THE MEETINGS

HELD DURING THE NINTH INTERNATIONAL STUDIES CONFERENCE

The General Rapporteur, Professor Maurice Bourquin, read the General Plan of Study on the Problem of Peaceful Change which resulted from, and summarised briefly the observations made in the course of, the Meetings on Peaceful Change.

The Meeting adopted the General Plan of Study and decided that the final memoranda on Peaceful Change which are being undertaken in the various centres should be submitted to the Institute not later than on January 31, 1937.

The General Rapporteur's Plan of Study and a Commentary on it will be distributed to the Members of the Conference in due course.

XV.- UNIVERSITY TEACHING OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS : REPORT ON THE MEETINGS HELD DURING THE NINTH INTERNATIONAL STUDIES CONFERENCE

The Rapporteur, Professor Sir Alfred Zimmern said that the meetings upon the University Teaching of International Relations resulted in agreement upon the following points :

(1) The problem of the Methodology and organisation of the University Teaching of International Relations remains permanently on the Agenda of the International Studies Conference.

(2) A preponderant place will be reserved for it in the proceedings of the Conference every alternate year beginning with 1938.

(3) The Executive Committee of the International Studies Conference will decide the exact subject which should form the basis of these discussions.

The Rapporteur, Professor Sir Alfred Zimmern, also summarised briefly the discussions which had taken place in the course of the Meetings reserved for the University Teaching of International Relations. These will be communicated to the Members in due course.

The report was adopted.

XVI.- DATE, PLACE AND AGENDA OF THE TENTH INTERNATIONAL STUDIES CONFERENCE (1937)

On behalf of the Commission Française de Coordination des Hautes Etudes Internationales, Professor Louis Eisenmann invited the Conference to hold the next session in Paris.

The invitation was accepted by acclamation :

The Conference will probably be held from June 28 to July 3, 1937, but the final decision as to the exact date was reserved for the Executive Committee's decision.

The decision concerning the Agenda of the Tenth International Studies Conference was referred to the next meeting of the Executive Committee.

NEW TEXT

CONDITIONS OF MEMBERSHIP

I. AUTHORITY OF THE CONFERENCE

§1. All decisions regarding

(i) the general conditions of Membership of the Conference

(ii) any special conditions applicable to the admission of new members

(iii) any conditions for the participation in exceptional circumstances provided for in chapter VI, and

(iv) the interpretation and application of the principles enumerated in the present statement

lie with the Administrative Meetings of the Conference.

§2. From time to time an Administrative Meeting of the Conference may delegate its authority over the questions indicated in § 1 above to the Executive Committee of the Conference and to the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation acting as the Conference's international secretariat, whose decisions, however, must subsequently be confirmed by an Administrative Meeting of the Conference.

II. MEMBERSHIP OF THE CONFERENCE

§3. (a) Subject to the provisions of §5 below, membership of the Conference is, in principle, open to any institution or group of institutions which is concerned with the scientific study or teaching of International Relations (1).

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(1) In carrying out its policy of broadening the basis of its membership and in considering applications for membership and for participation in its work, the Conference takes into account the desirability of avoiding any action which may involve the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation in expenditure beyond the limits of its resources or which may not meet with the full approval of all its existing Members.

(b) Individuals, governments or governmental organs are not admitted to membership of the Conference.

§4. (a) The conditions laid down in the present statement apply not only to original admission but also to continuance in membership, and the Conference may consider at any time whether a member still satisfies these conditions.

(b) The Conference expects that, for its consideration, every member will report annually on any changes in the composition and character of itself and, in the case of national co-ordinating committees or of institutions acting in that capacity, of its constituent bodies.

III. QUALIFICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP

§5. To be qualified for admission to membership of the Conference an institution or a group of institutions must satisfy the following principal conditions :

(i) It must be of a scientific character: it must work in a spirit of disinterested research; and its intellectual level must be beyond question.

(ii) It must not engage in propaganda of a political or other character and it must not engage in direct political activities.

(iii) The subjects which it teaches or studies must fall within the broad field of International Relations.

(iv) Its organisation, equipment and resources must be sufficiently developed to enable it to participate effectively in the work of the Conference.

(v) It must function, if not continuously throughout the year, at least for an appreciable period of time in each year.

IV. DIRECT MEMBERSHIP

§6. Direct membership of the Conference is confined to :

(i) Either national co-ordinating committees representing in the Conference all the qualified national institutions <u>or</u> one of the national

institutions undertaking to act for all the qualified national institutions collectively in the capacity of a national co-ordinating committee in all countries where there exist more than one qualified institution.

(ii) Single national institutions (and, in exceptional cases, national branches of international institutions)

if they are the only qualified institutions in their countries.

§7. Institutions which, by reason of the composition of their administration or their relationship with the official or unofficial institutions of the countries in which they have their seat, are international rather than national in character, participate in the work of the Conference, if admitted to membership, as direct members.[1]

V. INDIRECT MEMBERSHIP

§8. The indirect members of the Conference are the institutions which are represented in the Conference through national co-ordinating committees or through individual national institutions acting as co-ordinating committees.

§9. Without prejudice to the authority vested in the Administrative Meetings of the Conference under the provisions of § 1 of the present statement, the Conference does not seek to exercise any rigid control over its indirect membership, i.e. over the composition of national co-ordinating committees. By criticism and recommendation, however, it endeavours to ensure the representation on these committees of

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1) Prior to the Eighth International Studies Conference, five institutions of an international character had been admitted to direct membership of the Conference. The Eighth Conference expressed the opinion, however, "that, while it desired to retain the valuable collaboration of the five international institutions which had already been admitted to membership, any further extension of this category of membership would be inopportune in view of the Conference's present tendency to emphasise the importance of its co-ordinating functions between national groups of institutions. It therefore decided to discourage the admission to membership of any further international institutions and to limit its negotiations for affiliations in the future to national institutions." (Report on the Administrative Meetings of the Eighth International Studies Conference, Doct. K.23,1935, VI (d)).

all qualified institutions and the exclusion of any institution which does not fulfill the conditions indicated in § 5 of the present statement.

VI. PARTICIPATION IN THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

§10. At the invitation of the Institute in agreement with the Executive Committee or its Chairman, and subject to such special conditions as may be laid down in each case by an Administrative Meeting of the Conference, participation in the activities and meetings of the Conference (other than Administrative Meetings) is open [1] in exceptional circumstances to :

(i) Scientific institutions or groups of institutions which are not eligible for membership of the Conference;

(ii) Ad hoc groups of scholars and experts in countries where there does not exist an institution or a group of institutions eligible for membership of the Conference;

(iii) Individual scholars and experts from countries having no institutions represented in, or participating in the work of, the Conference.

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1) See foot-note, page 3.

K.64.1936

S O C I E T E D E S N A T I O N S

INSTITUT INTERNATIONAL DE COOPERATION INTELLECTUELLE

CONFERENCE PERMANENTE DES HAUTES ETUDES INTERNATIONALES

R A P P O R T

sur les

REUNIONS ADMINISTRATIVES

de la

IXème CONFERENCE DES HAUTES ETUDES INTERNATIONALES

tenue à Madrid, du 27 au 30 mai 1936

par

SIR ALFRED ZIMMERN

Rapporteur pour les Questions Administratives

Juillet 1936.

I.- NOTE INTRODUCTIVE

Sur l'invitation de la Federacion de Asociaciones Espanolas de Estudios Internacionales, la IXème Conférence des Hautes Etudes Internationales s'est tenue à Madrid, du Mercredi 27 mai, au Samedi 30 mai, 1936. Une réunion préliminaire des délégués et des participants s'était tenue la veille, le Mardi 25 mai.

Dix séances eurent lieu au cours de la Conférence : une séance d'ouverture, trois réunions administratives, trois séances sur le Problème des Changements pacifiques, deux séances sur l'Enseignement universitaire des Relations internationales et une séance de clôture. Les comptes rendus des séances consacrées au Problème des Changements pacifiques et à l'Enseignement universitaire des Relations internationales feront l'objet d'une publication séparée.

Au cours de la séance d'ouverture, qui se tint le Mercredi matin, 27 mai, la IXème Conférence des Hautes Etudes internationales désigna son bureau, composé comme suit :

Son Exc. M. Gascon y Marin	Président de la Conférence et des réunions administratives.
M. Maurice Bourquin	Rapporteur-général pour le Problème des Changements pacifiques.
M. Ludwik Ehrlich	Président des séances sur l'Enseignement universitaire des Relations internationales, Président du Comité central des Institutions polonaises des Sciences politiques.

M. Louis Eisenmann	Président du Comité exécutif de la Conférence - Secrétaire général de la Commission française des Hautes Etudes internationales.
M. G. Ferrari dalle Spade	Centro Italiano di Alti Studi Internazionali.
M. James T. Shotwell	Président des Séances sur le Problème des Changements pacifiques, Membre ex-officio de la Commission américaine de Coordination des Hautes Etudes internationales.
M. J.H.W. Verzijl	Commission néerlandaise de Coordination des Hautes Etudes internationales.
M. C.K. Webster	Commission britannique de Coordination des Hautes Etudes internationales.
Sir Alfred Zimmern	Rapporteur pour l'Enseignement universitaire des Relations internationales, - Directeur du Bureau d'Etudes internationales de Genève.
M. Henri Bonnet	Directeur de l'Institut international de Coopération intellectuelle.

La Conférence désigna également un Comité de Presse, composé comme suit :

M. H.F. Angus	Institut canadien des Affaires internationales.
M. Etienne Dennery	Commission française de Coordination des Hautes,Etudes internationales.
M. Vladimir Renès	Ecole libre des Sciences politiques de Prague.
M. Vladesco-Racoassa	Institut social roumain.
M. Ricardo de Jaspe	Federacion de Asociaciones Espanolas de Estudios internacionales.

TABLE DES MATIERES

II.- LISTE DES DELEGUES

Président:

Son Exc. M. Gascon y Marin

Président de la Federacion de Asociaciones Espanolas de Estudios Internacionales

Délégués désignés par les Membres de la Conférence:

INSTITUTIONS NATIONALES :

AUSTRALIE : Australian Institute of International Affairs : Commonwealth Council, Sydney.	MARGOT HENTZE, Chargée de Cours d'Histoire à l'Université de Sydney.
AUTRICHE :Konsularakademie (faisant fonction de Centre autrichien de Coordination), Vienne.	RICHARD KERSCHAGL, Professeur à l'Université de Vienne et à la Konsularakademie, Membre du Conseil d'Etat de la Diète fédérale.
CANADA: Canadian Institute of International Affairs, Toronto.	H.F. ANGUS, Professeur à l'Université de Colombie britannique, Vancouver, Canada.
DANEMARK : Institut d'Histoire et des Sciences économiques, Copenhague.	CARL IVERSEN, Chargé de cours à l'Université et à la "Handelshojskole", Copenhague.
ESPAGNE : Federacion de Asociaciones Espanolas de Estudios internacionales, Madrid.	ANTONIO DE LUNA Y GARCIA, Professeur de Droit international public à l'Université de Madrid et à l'Institut des Etudes économiques internationales, ROMAN RIAZA, Professeur à la Faculté de Droit de l'Université de Madrid, Secrétaire-général de la Federacion.

ETATS-UNIS D'AMERIQUE : Commission américaine de Coordination de Hautes Etudes internationales, New-York.	JAMES T. SHOTWELL, Professeur d'Histoire à Columbia University New-York, Membre de la Commission internationale de Coopération intellectuelle, Président de la Commission américaine de Coordination des Hautes Etudes internationales, Directeur de la Section d'Histoire et d'Economie politique de la Dotation Carnegie pour la Paix internationale.
	MALCOLM W. DAVIS, Directeur-adjoint du Centre européen de la Dotation Carnegie pour la Paix internationale, Paris.
FRANCE : Commission française de Coordination des Hautes Etudes Internationales, Paris.	LOUIS EISENMANN, Professeur d'Histoire et de Civilisation des Slaves à l'Université de Paris, Secrétaire-général de la Commission française de Coordination des Hautes Etudes internationales.
ITALIE : Centro Italiano di Alti Studi Internazionali, Rome.	GIANNINO FERRARI DALLE SPADE, Professeur à la Faculté de Droit et ancien Recteur de l'Université de Padoue.
PAYS-BAS : Commission néerlandaise de Coordination des Hautes Etudes internationales, Utrecht.	J.H.W. VERZIJL, Professeur de Droit international et d'Histoire diplomatique à l'Université d'Utrecht, Secrétaire de la Commission.
POLOGNE : Comité central des Institutions polonaises de Sciences politiques, Varsovie.	LUDWIK EHRLICH, Professeur de Droit international et de Sciences politiques à l'Université Jean Casimir de Lwow.
	WACLAW KOMARNICKI, Professeur de Droit international et constitutionnel à l'Université de Vilno.
ROUMANIE : Institut social roumain, Bucarest.	G. VLADESCO-RACOASSA, Professeur de Sociologie à la Faculté des Lettres et de Philosophie à l'Université de Bucarest, Directeur de l'Institut social roumain.

ROYAUME-UNI : Commission britannique de Coordination des Hautes Etudes internationales, Londres.	C.A.W. MANNING, Professeur de Relations internationales à l'Université de Londres. MARGARET E. CLEEVE, Secrétaire au Royal Institute of International Affairs, de Londres, Secrétaire de la Commission britannique de Coordination des Hautes Etudes internationales.
TCHECOSLOVAQUIE : Ecole libre des Sciences politiques de Prague (faisant fonction de Centre tchécoslovaque de Coordination)	VLADIMIR RENES, Secrétaire de l'Ecole libre des Sciences politiques de Prague. LEOPOLD SAUER, Secrétaire de l'Institut de Recherches économiques de Prague.

INSTITUTIONS INTERNATIONALES :

Académie de Droit international de La Haye.	E.N. van KLEFFENS, Directeur de la Section diplomatique du Ministère des Affaires étrangères des Pays-Bas, Secrétaire général adjoint de l'Académie. L.H.J.J. MAZEL, Secrétaire de l'Académie.
Centre européen de la Dotation Carnegie pour la Paix internationale , Paris.	MALCOLM W. DAVIS, Directeur-adjoint du Centre européen de la Dotation Carnegie pour la Paix internationale, Paris.
Bureau d'Etudes internationales de Genève.	SIR ALFRED ZIMMERN, Professeur de Relations internationales à l'Université d'Oxford, Directeur du Bureau. J.H. RICHARDSON, Professeur de Relations industrielles à l'Université de Leeds, Directeur-adjoint du Bureau.
Institut universitaire des Relations internationales, Genève.	LUDWIG VON MISES, Professeur d'Economie politique à l'Institut universitaire et à l'Université de Vienne.

Institute of Pacific Relations, Honolulu.	J. VAN KAN, ancien Professeur de Droit romain à l'Université de Leyde, Doyen de la Faculté de Droit et Professeur de Droit civil à Batavia, ancien Membre du Conseil des Indes Néerlandaises.

Organisation de Coopération intellectuelle

de la Société des Nations

Secrétariat de la Société des Nations, Genève.	M. J.D. de MONTENACH, Secrétaire de l'Organisation de Coopération intellectuelle.
Institut international de Coopération intellectuelle, Paris.	HENRI BONNET, Directeur de l'Institut, F. CHALMERS WRIGHT, Secrétaire de la Conférence, A. ESTABLIER, Secrétaire à l'Institut, LEO GROSS, Secrétaire à l'Institut, JIRI F. VRANEK, Secrétaire à l'Institut.

MM. Fernand MAURETTE, Sous-Directeur du Bureau international du Travail; Fritz BERBER, de Berlin, Frede CASTBERG, de la Commission norvégienne de Coordination des Hautes Etudes internationales, Oslo; Ladislas GAJZAGO, de la Commission hongroise de Coordination des Hautes Etudes internationales, Budapest; Lopo VAZ DE SAMPAIO E MELO, de l'Institut colonial de Lisbonne; Junzo SATO, ancien Secrétaire de la Commission nationale japonaise de Coopération intellectuelle; Sakutaro TACHI, Professeur à l'Université impériale de Tokio, Membre de l'Académie impériale du Japon, Membre associé de l'Institut de Droit international

Kotaro TANAKA, Professeur de Droit commercial à l'Université impériale de Tokio; Herbert TINGSTEN, Secrétaire de la Commission suédoise de Coordination des Hautes Etudes internationales, Stockholm; H. VOIRIER, Secrétaire de la Commission suisse de Coordination des Hautes Etudes internationales, Berne; Jacob WORM-MULLER, d'Oslo, furent invités par le Président de la Conférence, au cours de la Séance d'Ouverture, à assister aux réunions administratives.

M. Tracy B. KITTREDGE, de la Fondation Rockefeller, était également présent à ces réunions.

III.- ORGANISATION ET ACTIVITE DES INSTITUTIONS REPRESENTEES A LA CONFERENCE

Le rapport de l'Institut sur l'organisation et l'activité des Institutions représentées à la Conférence (1) fut discuté en séance plénière et en commission. La réunion approuva l'utilisation, par l'Institut, des rapports annuels présentés par les Membres en vue d'une analyse de leurs multiples activités, de leur organisation et de leurs méthodes de recherches. En ce qui concerne l'attitude future de la Conférence à l'égard des rapports annuels, la réunion estima que les Institutions qui publient chaque année un rapport sur leur organisation et leur activité, devraient continuer à les distribuer directement aux autres membres de la Conférence.

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(1) Cf. Rapport sur l'Organisation et les Activités des Membres de la Conférence permanente des Hautes Etudes internationale et Note sur le travail de liaison effectué par l'Institut (Doct. K.58.1936. Annex B).

Liaison entre les Institutions membres.-

Au cours de la discussion du rapport sur l'Organisation et les activités des Institutions représentées à la Conférence, l'Institut attira l'attention de la réunion sur la partie du rapport concernant les programmes de recherche qui lui avaient été communiqués par certaines Institutions.(1) La Conférence avait à plusieurs reprises souligné l'importance du développement de la collaboration entre Institutions membres et de la coordination de leurs recherches. La Conférence avait également chargé l'Institut d'examiner la possibilité d'établir et de développer une liaison directe entre les Institutions. L'Institut fit connaître à la réunion les mesures prises en ce sens (2).

La réunion fut d'avis que le rapport de l'Institut sur les programmes de recherches apportait une importante contribution à la connaissance des travaux de recherches entrepris dans les divers centres d'études et qu'il fournissait l'occasion de discuter, non seulement les moyens d'éviter les doubles emplois d'une part, et d'assurer une utilisation plus rationnelle de la documentation et de l'expérience accumulées jusqu'à maintenant, dautre part, mais également d'étudier la possibilité de créer une collaboration scientifique directe entre les Institutions s'intéressant à un sujet de recherche déterminé. La réunion reconnut que la recherche internationale collective sur une base régionale, comme celle dont l'Institut avait

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(1) Cf. Doct. K.58.1936. Annexe B, pp. 28-31.

(2) Cf. Doct. K.58.1936. Annexe B, pp. 41-43.

pris l'initiative à propos de l'étude Danubienne [1], ou à raison d'un intérêt commun pour un sujet déterminé, telle que la collaboration réalisée avec succès par l'Institut pour l'étude des questions coloniales, démographiques, marchés et matières premières [2], représentait un enrichissement des méthodes de recherches traditionnelles et une expérience d'un intérêt particulier pour la Conférence permanente des Hautes Etudes internationales.

Une collaboration scientifique de cette nature allait au delà de la liaison technique qui s'était développée depuis quelque temps entre les Institutions représentées à la Conférence et qui bénéficierait à l'avenir d'une attention particulière, conformément au programme esquissé dans le rapport de l'Institut; cette collaboration pouvait s'établir de deux façons : en premier lieu, par l'intermédiaire de l'Institut, se tenant en contact étroit avec toutes les Institutions ; en second lieu, par les Institutions elles-mêmes, donnant dans leurs rapports annuels des renseignements détaillés sur leurs futurs travaux de recherches et indiquant les sujets qu'elles désireraient examiner en collaboration avec les autres institutions représentées à la Conférence.

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(1) Cf. Note du Secrétaire-Rapporteur, M. Major Wright, relative à une réunion d'Experts sur les Problèmes danubiens, tenue à Vienne les 30 et 31 mars 1936 (Doc. K.49.1936).

(2) Cf. Note du Rapporteur-Général, M. Maurice Bourquin, et rapports sur la 1ère réunion des Groupes d'études internationaux pour les questions coloniales et les problèmes de population et de migration (Doc. K.38.1936); et note du Secrétaire-Rapporteur, M. Etienne Dennery et questionnaire sur les Matières premières et Marchés proposé par les Experts réunis à Paris, les 24 et 25 avril 1936 (Doc. K.42.1936).

La réunion se montra également en faveur de la méthode consistant à procéder à des échanges destinés à permettre l'étude de l'organisation et des méthodes de recherche dans les divers centres. On fit observer cependant que, bien que ces échanges fussent hautement désirables, il y avait des difficultés financières qui faisaient obstacle à leur réalisation.

IV.- COOPERATION TECHNIQUE ENTRE LES MEMBRES DE LA CONFERENCE

(a) Echange de Bibliographies.-

L'Institut annonça (1) qu'à partir du 1er janvier 1937, il serait en mesure d'assurer la distribution de toute liste bibliographique qui serait mise à sa disposition pour distribution aux Membres de la Conférence. Des informations complémentaires, relatives à cet échange, seront fournies prochainement.

La réunion exprima sa satisfaction des nouvelles dispositions en vue de la distribution des bibliographies proposées par l'Institut et remercia le Council on Foreign Relations et le Royal Institute of International Affairs des services importants qu'ils avaient rendus aux Membres de la Conférence.

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(1) Cf. Note sur l'Ordre du Jour des Réunions administratives. Addendum N° 2, Doc. K.58.1936, Annexe A, pp. 1-5.

L'Institut fit également connaître à la réunion qu'il espérait prochainement obtenir de la Bibliothèque de la Société des Nations qu'elle plaçât à la disposition de l'Institut, pour distribution aux Institutions représentées à la Conférence, un certain nombre d'exemplaires de la "Liste mensuelle d'ouvrages catalogués à la Bibliothèque de la Société des Nations" et de la "Liste mensuelle d'Articles sélectionnés".(1)

Le délégué de la Federacion de Asociaciones Espanolas de Estudios Internacionales proposa què chaque groupe national élaborât une liste annuelle des publications parues dans son pays. Il annonça également à la réunion que la Federacion préparait une liste de cette nature pour l'Espagne et que cette liste serait progressivement élargie jusqu'à inclure les publications de tous les pays de langue espagnole.

(b) Echange de Doubles de Publications.-

L'Institut fit savoir que depuis la dernière Conférence, où le Royal Institute of International Affairs consentit à continuer provisoirement à distribuer les listes de doubles de publications jusqu'au moment où l'Institut international de Coopération intellectuelle se trouverait en mesure d'assumer la nouvelle tâche de Centre international pour la Coordination et le développement d'un plan général d'échanges, le Royal Institute avait distribué huit listes

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(1) L'Institut est heureux de faire connaître aux membres de la Conférence que ces pourparlers ont abouti et que les deux listes seront régulièrement distribuées à partir du mois de juin 1936.

de doubles de publications prêts à être échangés; cinq de la London School of Economics, une de l'Université des Relations internationales de Los Angeles, une de l'Université du Pays de Galles, et une du Royal Institute of International Affairs.

L'Institut fit, de plus, connaître qu'en raison du renforcement de son Service de Relations internationales et de Sciences sociales, il se trouverait en mesure de se charger de cette distribution à partir du mois de janvier 1937. Le Royal Institute of International Affairs accepta de poursuivre la distribution des listes de doubles de publications jusqu'à la fin de 1936, époque à laquelle le nouveau plan entrera en vigueur. Les détails de la procédure applicable à partir du 1er janvier 1937 seront communiqués aux Membres de la Conférence ultérieurement.

La Réunion approuva le rapport de l'Institut.

(c) Projet d'un Lexique de Termes politiques.-

L'Institut rappela (1) que conformément à une décision de la réunion administrative de la VIIIe Conférence des Hautes Etudes internationales, tous travaux relatifs au Lexique de Termes politiques avaient été suspendus. L'Institut présenta un projet de plan prévoyant l'élaboration d'un Lexique de termes politiques sur une base bilatérale, c'est-à-dire par le moyen de deux groupes nationaux travaillant en collaboration.

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(1) Cf. Notes sur l'Ordre du Jour des reunions administratives, Doc. K.58.1936. Annexe A. Addendum N° 2, pp. 5-10.

La réunion autorisa l'Institut à examiner les possibilités d'élaborer un Lexique bilatéral et décida de faire figurer le rapport de l'Institut à l'Ordre du Jour de la prochaine réunion du Comité exécutif de la Conférence.

V.- CONDITIONS D'ADMISSION A LA QUALITE DE MEMBRE DE LA CONFERENCE ADOPTION D'UN NOUVEAU TEXTE

L'Institut soumit à l'approbation de la Conférence le texte amendé des Conditions d'Admission qui avait été communiqué aux Membres de la Conférence quelque temps avant la Session de Madrid.

L'Institut signala que les dispositions du Chapitre VI sur la "Participation aux travaux de la Conférence" (nouveau texte) reproduisaient en les élargissant les dispositions du § 2 du Chapitre I (ancien texte). Elles répondaient aux décisions de la VIIIe Conférence des Hautes Etudes internationales.

En vertu des dispositions du § 10 (1), des groupes de savants appartenant à des pays où il n'existe pas d'institutions éligibles à la qualité de Membres de la Conférence, peuvent se constituer en Commissions nationales de Coordination des Hautes Etudes Internationales. Si elles sont admises à collaborer à la Conférence, ces Commissions peuvent prendre part à toutes les activités de la Conférence, mais n'auront pas normalement le droit de désigner des délégués aux réunions administratives, si ce n'est sur

invitation spéciale. En aucun cas, cependant, ces délégués ne pourraient prendre part à la discussion de questions touchant l'admission à la qualité de Membre.

En vertu des dispositions du § 10 (2) des groupes de savants appartenant à des pays où il n'existe pas d'Institutions éligibles à la qualité de Membre de la Conférence peuvent se constituer en Commissions ad hoc, en vue de collaborer, sur invitation, à certaines études entreprises par la Conférence et désigner des participants aux Séances d'études de la Conférence.

Les dispositions du § 10 (3) ne donnent lieu à aucune difficulté. Il convient de noter, cependant, que le nouveau texte ne reproduit pas les dispositions de l'ancien texte aux termes desquelles "la Conférence .... peut, le cas échéant, décider que, pour des raisons exceptionnelles, des personnalités pourront, à titre individuel, ... assister sur invitation spéciale à une réunion plénière de la Conférence".

L'admission de groupes de savants à la participation de travaux de la Conférence, en vertu du § 10 (1) du nouveau texte des Conditions d'Admission, n'était pas destinée à créer une seconde catégorie de Membres bénéficiant d'un statut particulier. Le but du § 10 (1) était d'obtenir la collaboration d'experts dans des pays qui, à l'heure actuelle, ne possèdent pas d'Institution éligible à la qualité de Membre de la Conférence. On estima que la formation de Commissions de savants, dans divers pays, en vue de participer aux activités de la Conférence, stimulerait la création d'Institutions consacrées spécialement à l'étude ou à l'enseignement des Relations internationales.

L'admission de groupes de savants à la participation aux travaux de la Conférence était consentie à la condition que les Commissions composées de personnes et non d'institutions ne fonctionneraient comme Centres nationaux de Coordination que jusqu'au moment où seraient créées des Institutions spécialement consacrées à l'etude des relations internationales, et qu'aucune difficulté relative à leur affiliation à la Conférence ne se produirait dans le cas de la création de telles Institutions dans les pays intéressés.

La réunion adopta le nouveau texte des Conditions d'admission (Cf. Annexe 1 au présent document).

VI.- COMPOSITION DE LA CONFERENCE ET PARTICIPATION AUX TRAVAUX DE LA CONFERENCE

L'Institut signala que les renseignements présentés par les Membres directs de la Conférence en Australie, au Canada, au Danemark, en Espagne, en France, en Italie, en Roumanie et au Royaume-Uni indiquaient qu'aucun changement n'était intervenu dans leur composition ou dans leur caractère; au contraire, les rapports présentés par les groupes américain, autrichien, néerlandais, tchécoslovaque, de l'Afrique du Sud et de la Nouvelle-Zélande contenaient un certain nombre d'informations intéressant la Réunion.

(a) Composition de la Conférence.-

Afrique du Sud.- Le South African Institute of International Affairs avait fait connaître que l'établissement de branches dans des centres autres que Le Cap n'avait pu être réalisé jusqu'à présent. La constitution et l'organisation du South African Institute étaient basées sur un système de noyaux régionaux situés dans les divers centres de l'Union Sud-africaine, mais la constitution actuelle de l'Institute s'était révélée peu pratique en raison de la difficulté qu'il y avait à établir de tels noyaux. Dans une communication ultérieure, le South African Institute annonça qu'il avait été reconstitué le 5 mai 1936, qu'un nouveau Statut avait été adopté, mais que le Conseil exécutif n'avait pas encore été entièrement désigné. Le South African Institute regrettait de n'avoir pu, pour cette raison, nommer de délégué à la Conférence des Hautes Etudes internationales, mais il exprimait la conviction que la réorganisation qui venait de se produire entraînerait pour l'avenir une étroite collaboration avec la Conférence.

La Réunion prit acte des transformations intérieures survenues dans l'organisation du South African Institute.

Autriche (1).- Le Délégué de la Konsularakademie mitla réunion au courant de la réorganisation à la suite de laquelle une Commission autrichienne de Coordination, englobant deux ou trois Institutions, serait prochainement constituée.

La Réunion prit un grand intérêt à cet exposé et remercia la Konsularakademie d'avoir pris l'initiative

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(1) Cf. Notes sur l'Ordre du Jour des Réunions administratives, K.58.1936. Annexe A, pp. 8.

d'élargir la représentation des Institutions autrichiennes à la Conférence.

Etats-Unis d'Amérique.- L'Institut exposa que le Council on Foreign Relations de New York, qui avait rempli les fonctions, jusqu'alors, de Commission américaine de Coordination, avait donné sa démission de Membre direct de la Conférence (1) et qu'une Commission américaine de Coordination des Hautes Etudes internationales s'était créée, sous la Présidence de M. Norman H. Davis. Au nom de cette Commission, le Secrétaire sollicita son admission à la qualité de Membre direct de la Conférence.

Le Délégué de la Commission américaine rappela les phases de la réorganisation de la représentation des Institutions et de la science américaines à la Conférence et il assura à la Réunion que la nouvelle Commission remplissait toutes les Conditions d'admission à la qualité de Membre et qu'elle se proposait de poursuivre l'oeuvre entreprise par le Council on Foreign Relations.

La Réunion exprima sa gratitude à l'égard du Council on Foreign Relations pour l'oeuvre accomplie pendant les années précédentes.

Le Président de la Réunion administrative proposa l'admission de la nouvelle Commission américaine de Coordination des Hautes Etudes internationales à la qualité de Membre direct de la Conférence permanente des Hautes Etudes internationales. Cette motion fut adoptée par acclamation.

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(1) Cf. Notes sur l'Ordre du Jour des Réunions administratives, K.58.1936, Annexe A, pp. 9 et suiv.

Nouvelle-Zélande.- Le Membre actuel de la Conférence en Nouvelle-Zélande était la branche néo-zélandaise de l'Institute of Pacific Relations. Il venait également de se créer, en Nouvelle-Zélande, le New Zealand Institute of International Affairs. Il apparaissait que la possibilité d'associer cet Institut aux travaux de la Conférence était envisagée.

Pays-Bas.- Le Délégué de la Commission néerlandaise de Coordination décrivit la réorganisation en cours dans son Institution. Il exprima l'espoir que l'Institut colonial d'Amsterdam serait prochainement affilié de façon définitive à la Commission néerlandaise, ét il fit entrevoir également la possibilité de l'adjonction d'une ou deux organisations scientifiques qui deviendraient membres de la Commission.

La Réunion se montra vivement intéressée par cet exposé et remercia le Délégué de la Commission néerlandaise pour son action énergique et efficace en vue d'élargir la représentation des Institutions et des savants des Pays-Bas à la Conférence.

Tchécoslovaquie (1).- Le Délégué de l'Ecole libre des Sciences politiques de Prague annonça à la Réunion la constitution d'une Commission permanente de Coordination des Hautes Etudes internationales, composée, d'une part, d'Institutions, et d'autre part, de personnalités représentant diverses Universités tchécoslovaques et allemandes, ainsi que d'autres Institutions d'enseignement supérieur. Le Délégué de l'Ecole de Prague souligna que la Commission n'avait pas de constitution officielle et qu'elle revêtait le caractère d'une

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(1) Cf. Notes sur l'Ordre du Jour des Réunions administratives, K.58.1936. Annexe A, p. 14.

organisation ad hoc.

La Réunion enregistra avec satisfaction cette preuve de l'intérêt accru des Institutions et des savants tchécoslovaques pour les travaux de la Conférence.

(b) Participation d'Institutions scientifiques non éligibles à la qualité de Membre de la Conférence.-

(Cf. § 10 (1) du nouveau texte des Conditions d'admission).

Norvège.- Le Délegué de la Commission norvégienne de Coordination des Hautes Etudes internationales indiqua qu'il y avait seulement une Institution en Norvège qui pourrait être éligible à la qualité de Membre de la Conférence, mais qu'en raison de difficultés d'ordre administratif son affiliation à la Conférence semblait, pour l'instant, irréalisable. On s'efforçait cependant de remédier à ces difficultés. La Commission de Coordination nouvellement créée, qui comprenait parmi ses Membres diverses personnalités appartenant à cette Institution, se retirerait de la Conférence dès qu'elle serait en mesure de solliciter son admission à la qualité de Membre.

La Réunion remercia le Délégué de la Commission norvégienne de Coordination, et admit la Commission, par acclamation, à participer aux travaux de la Conférence, en vertu du § 10 (1) des nouvelles Conditions d'admission.

Suède.- L'Institut rappela que la formation et la composition de la Commission suédoise de Coordination des Hautes Etudes Internationales, Stockholm, avaient déjà été communiquées aux Membres de la Conference. Il n'y avait, pour

l'instant, pas d'Institution en Suède, qui satisfit aux conditions d'admission à la Conférence, mais on entretenait l'espoir qu'une telle Institution put être créée prochainement.

La Réunion remercia S.E. M. Unden, Ministre d'Etat, Président de la Commission, et M. Tingsten, Secrétaire de la Commission, qui avaient pris l'initiative de former une Commission suédoise, et admit la Commission suédoise, par acclamation, à participer aux travaux de la Conférence en vertu du § 10 (i) des nouvelles Conditions d'admission.

Suisse.- Le Délégué de la Commission suisse de Coordination indiqua à la Réunion que la Commission suisse de Coordination comprenait, parmi ses Membres, des représentants de presque toutes les branches de sciences sociales et des relations internationales et qu'elle serait en mesure de participer efficacement à toutes les activités de la Conférence.

La Réunion prit un grand intérêt à l'exposé du Délégué de la Commission suisse, remercia MM. Schindler et Voirier de l'initiative qu'ils avaient prise en créant la nouvelle Commission suisse, et admit la Commission suisse, par acclamation, à participer aux travaux de la Conférence, en vertu du § 10 (i) des nouvelles conditions d'admission.

(c) Participation de groupes de savants et d'experts constitués 'ad hoc' dans les pays où il n'existe pas d'Institution ou groupe d'Institutions éligible à la qualité de Membre de la Conférence.-

(cf. § 10 (2) des nouvelles Conditions d'admission)

Belgique.- La Réunion inaugurale du Groupe belge se tint

le 20 mai 1936 à l'Institut de Sociologie Solvay, à Bruxelles. Le Directeur de l'Institut Solvay, M. Georges Smets, fit connaître à l'Institut qu'un nombre considérable d'Experts, en diverses branches des sciences sociales et des relations internationales, avaient consenti à faire partie du Groupe belge.(1)

L'Institut, se souvenant du désir exprimé par le Groupe d'études international pour les Questions coloniales, au cours de sa réunion du mois de mars, qu'un Groupe belge pût entreprendre une étude des problèmes coloniaux, invita M. Smets à désigner un expert qui participerait aux réunions de Madrid sur le Problème des Changements pacifiques. Cependant, il n'avait pas été possible d'obtenir la participation belge à la IXe Conférence des Hautes Etudes Internationales en raison du peu de temps séparant la réunion inaugurale du Groupe de l'ouverture de la session de la Conférence de Madrid.

La Réunion remercia le Directeur de l'Institut de Sociologie Solvay pour l'initiative qu'il avait prise en créant une Commission belge et admit cette Commission, par acclamation, à participer aux travaux de la Conférence en vertu du § 10 (2) des nouvelles conditions d'admission.

Hongrie.- Le Délégué de la Commission hongroise de Coordination des Hautes Etudes internationales indiqua que les Membres de la Commission étaient tous des savants réputés pour leurs connaissances de certaines branches des sciences sociales et que la Commission s'efforcerait d'élargir sa

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(1) Cf. Notes sur l'Ordre du Jour des Réunions administratives, K.58.1936. Annexe A, p. 15.

composition actuelle, et si possible, de créer une Institution éligible à la qualité de Membre de la Conférence.

La Réunion prit acte avec intérêt des observations du Délégué du Groupe hongrois, remercia S.E. M. Téléki pour l'initiative qu'il avait prise en créant ce Groupe, et admit la Commission hongroise, par acclamation, à participer à l'étude du Problème des Changements pacifiques, en vertu du § 10 (2) des nouvelles Conditions d'admission.

(d) Participation des Experts et Savants des pays qui ne possèdent aucune Institution représentée à la Conférence ou participant à ses travaux.-
(Cf. § 10 (3) des nouvelles Conditions d'admission)

Bulgarie.- L'Institut annonça qu'il avait obtenu la participation de M. D. Michaykoff, de l'Institut des Recherches économiques de l'Université de Sofia, ainsi que d'autres Experts bulgares, aux études entreprises par le Groupe d'études international pour les Questions danubiennes.

Allemagne.- Conformément aux décisions du Comité exécutif de la Conférence (janvier 1936), l'Institut invita M. Fritz Berber, qui avait pris part à la VIIIe Conférence des Hautes Etudes internationales, à participer à la Conférence de Madrid.

Japon.- Conformément aux décisions antérieures de la Conférence, L'Institut invita MM. Sakutaro Tachi, Professeur à l'Université impériale de Tokio, Membre associé de l'Institut de Droit international; Kotaro Tanaka, Professeur à l'Université impériale de Tokio, et Junzo Sato, ancien Secrétaire

de la Commission japonaise de Coopération intellectuelle, à participer à la Conférence de Madrid. M. Tachi déclara que les Experts japonais s'intéressaient aux activités de la Conférence et annonça qu'il s'efforcerait de constituer un Groupe d'Experts au Japon.

Portugal.- L'Institut indiqua qu'à la suite de la réunion du Groupe d'Etudes international pour les Questions coloniales, où l'on avait exprimé le désir d'obtenir la collaboration d'experts de puissances coloniales n'ayant pas d'Institution représentée à la Conférence, pour l'étude du Problème des Changements pacifiques, il avait, par l'intermédiaire de la Commission nationale portugaise de Coopération intellectuelle, invité M. Lopo Vaz de Sampaio e Melo, de l'Institut colonial de Lisbonne, à participer à la Conférence de Madrid.

Yougoslavie.- L'Institut annonça qu'il avait obtenu la participation de M. A. Yovanovitch, de l'Institut d'Economie nationale de l'Université de Belgrade, aux études entreprises par le Groupe d'études international pour les Questions danubiennes.

(e) Possibilités d'une collaboration future dans divers pays.-

L'Institut annonça que, conformément aux décisions antérieures de la Conférence et de son Comité exécutif, il poursuivait des négociations en vue d'obtenir la collaboration d'Institutions ou de savants dans les pays suivants : Argentine, Brésil, Chine, Finlande, Mexique, Turquie et U.R.S.S.

En ce qui concerne le Centre de Recherches de Genève, le Délégué du Centre européen de la Dotation Carnegie déclara que le Centre de Genève se tenait à la disposition des Membres de la Conférence pour tout renseignement concernant les affaires internationales. Le Centre de Genève se trouvait désormais en mesure d'offrir certaines facilités aux Membres du personnel des Institutions représentées à la Conférence s'occupant de travaux de recherches, en vue de leur permettre de poursuivre leurs études à Genève, et notamment de les assister dans la préparation de documents d'information. Des renseignements supplémentaires seront communiqués ultérieurement aux Membres de la Conférence.

VII.- MAINTIEN DE LA QUALITE DE MEMBRE DE LA CONFERENCE

Le Président du Comité exécutif de la Conférence fit une déclaration sur le respect des dispositions des Conditions d'admission à la qualité de Membre de la Conférence. M. Eisenmann annonca que les rapports adressés à l'Institut par les Membres de la Conference sur leur organisation et leur activité, ne donnaient lieu à aucune observation et que tous les Membres continuaient à appliquer strictement les règles fixées par les Conditions d'Admission.

VIII.- REGLES DETERMINANT LA COMPOSITION DU COMITE EXECUTIF

L'Institut présenta à l'approbation des Membres de la Conférence un projet de texte relatif aux règles déterminant la Composition du Comité exécutif.

La Réunion, constatant que le projet de texte s'inspirait des décisions adoptées par la VIIIe Conférence des Hautes Etudes internationales, et qu'aucun Membre n'avait élevé de critiques quant à leur application, adopta le projet de texte (Cf. Annexe 2 au présent document).

IX.- COMPOSITION DU COMITE EXECUTIF .

Le mandat du Président du Comité exécutif venant à expiration, la Réunion, sur la proposition de M. Louis Eisenmann, désigna à l'unanimité le Président de la Conférence, M. Gascon y Marin, comme Président du Comité exécutif pour l'année 1936-1937, c'est-à-dire jusqu'à la prochaine session de la Conférence.

M. Gascon y Marin accepta cette nomination et exprima à son prédécesseur, M. Louis Eisenmann, les remerciements de la Conférence pour les services précieux qu'il avait rendus à la Conférence, de 1933 à 1936.

Le Président de la Conférence proposa que M. Louis Eisenmann fût nommé Président honoraire du Comité exécutif de la Conférence. Cette proposition fut adoptée par acclamation.

X.- COLLABORATION DE CERTAINES INSTITUTIONS REPRESENTEES A LA CONFERENCE AUX TRAVAUX ENTREPRIS PAR L'ORGANISATION DE COOPERATION INTELLECTUELLE DANS LE DOMAINE DES SCIENCES SOCIALES ET POLITIQUES

L'Institut annonça à la Réunion que des répertoires nationaux des organisations travaillant dans le domaine des Sciences sociales et politiques étaient en voie de préparation en France, en Grande-Bretagne, en Italie, au Japon et dans divers autres pays. Le Répertoire a l'etude en France, sous la direction du Professeur Bouglé, couvrira un domaine quelque peu différent de "l'étude des Relations internationales aux Etats-Unis" publiée en 1934 sur l'iniative du Professeur James T. Shotwell et dont une nouvelle édition est annoncée pour 1937.

La réunion fut également tenue au courant de l'enquête sur le problème du"Machinisme dans le Monde Moderne" que l'Institut avait entrepris en collaboration avec le Bureau international du Travail. Un programme de travail basé sur l'étude "L'homme devant la Machine" de MM. Mequet et Dubreuil, du Bureau international du Travail, et sur l'étude de M. Luigi de Simone : "Effets économiques et sociaux du progrès technique", a été soumis pour commentaire a plusieurs experts. L'Institut déclara qu'il se tenait prêt a fournir sur demande tous renseignements complémentaires au sujet de cette enquête aux Membres de la Conférence.

XI. - BROCHURE SUR LA CONFERENCE PERMANENTE DES HAUTES ETUDES INTERNATIONALES

L'Institut déclara qu'en raison du développement de la Conférence des Hautes Etudes internationales, il ne lui avait pas été possible d'achever la préparation de la brochure avant la session de Madrid, mais que le projet de texte en serait très prochainement communiqué aux Membres de la Conférence.

XII. -"LA SECURITE COLLECTIVE" RECUEIL DES ACTES DES VIIe ET VIIIe CONFERENCES DES HAUTES ETUDES INTERNATIONALES

L'Institut annonça que le volume préparé sous la direction d'un Comité de rédaction désigné par la Conférence de Londres et composé de MM. Maurice Bourquin (Président), René Cassin et Arnold Toynbee, avait été publié dans l'édition française au mois d'avril et dans l'édition anglaise au mois de mai 1936.

La réunion adopta la motion de son Président, M. Gascon y Marin, félicita le Comité de rédaction et l'Institut, et remercia le Centre européen de la Dotation Carnegie et la Fondation Rockefeller qui avaient généreusement contribué aux frais de publication du volume.

XIII. - COMPTE REND DU DE LA CONFERENCE GENERALE SUR LE PROBLEME DES CHANGEMENTS PACIFIQUES ET PUBLICATION DE LA DOCUMENTATION PREPAREE POUR L'ETUDE DE CE PROBLEME

Dans le courant de la discussion sur la publication

du volume sur la Sécurité Collective, plusieurs Membres émirent l'opinion qu'un compte rendu encore plus complet des débats des sessions plènières présenterait une très grande valeur pour tous ceux qui étudient les Affaires internationales.

L'Institut fut prié d'examiner la possibilité de placer des séries complètes de documents ronéographiés préparées a l'occasion de l'étude du problème des Changements pacifiques, dans les Bibliothèques et Centres d'informations. Le délégué du Centre européen de la Dotation Carnegie trouva cette suggestion for intéressante et offrit d'acheter de tels documents en vue de les distribuer aux Bibliothèques américaines et d'autres pays.

On discuta également la possibilité de publier, si possible dès avant la Conférence de 1937, certaines monographies, des études statistiques et les rapports des groupes d'étude internationaux sur les divers aspects du problème. Le représentant de la Fondation Rockefeller offrit d'examiner la possibilité d'obtenir l'aide de la Fondation pour la publication de telles études. La réunion convint de l'intérêt que présenterait la publication de travaux objectifs en vue d'une meilleure compréhension des difficultés qui font obstacle à la solution pacifique de certains problèmes internationaux. La question fut renvoyée au Comité Exécutif pour discussion et décision.

XIV. - LE PROBLEME DES CHANGEMENTS PACIFIQUES : COMPTE RENDU DES SEANCES DE LA IXe CONFERENCE DES HAUTES ETUDES INTERNATIONALES

Le Rapporteur-Général, M. Maurice Bourquin, donna lecture du plan général d'étude sur le Problème des Changements pacifiques, rédigé a la suite des Séances d'études, et resuma brièvement les débats qui avaient eu lieu.

La Réunion adopta le plan général d'étude et décida que les mémoires définitifs sur le Problème des Changements pacifiques entrepris par les divers groupes devraient être soumis à l'Institut le 31 janvier 1937 au plus tard.

Le plan d'étude du Rapporteur Général, accompagné d'un Commentaire, sera distribué aux Membres de la Conférence ultérieurement.

XV.- ENSEIGNEMENT UNIVERSITAIRE DES RELATIONS INTERNATIONALES : COMPTE RENDU DES SEANCES DE LA IXème CONFERENCE DES HAUTES ETUDES INTERNATIONALES

Le Rapporteur, Sir Alfred Zimmern, déclara que les séances sur l'Enseignement universitaire des Relations internationales avaient abouti à un accord sur les points suivants :

(1) Le problème de la méthodologie et de l'Organisation de l'Enseignement universitaire des Relations internationales figurera de façon permanente a l'ordre du jour de la Conférence des Hautes Etudes internationales.

(2) Une place prépondérante lui sera réservée dans les débats de la Conférence tous les deux ans à partir de 1938.

(3) Le Comité exécutif de la Conférence déterminera le sujet exact qui formera la base de ses discussions.

Le Rapporteur, Sir Alfred Zimmern, résuma brièvement les débats dont un compte rendu sera communiqué ultérieurement aux Membres de la Conférence.

Son rapport fut adopté.

XVI.- DATE, LIEU DE REUNION & ORDRE DU JOUR DE LA Xe CONFERENCE DES HAUTES ETUDES INTERNATIONALES (1937)

Au nom de la Commission française de Coordination des Hautes Etudes Internationales, M. Louis Eisenmann invita la Conférence à tenir sa prochaine session à Paris.

Cette invitation fut acceptée par acclamation.

La Conférence se tiendra probablement du 28 juin au 3 juillet 1937; la décision finale ne sera prise toutefois que par le Comité exécutif. Celui-ci décidera également de l'ordre du jour de la Xe Conférence.

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Annexe 1.

CONDITIONS D'ADMISSION

I. Pouvoirs de la Conférence

1. Les réunions administratives de la Conférence ont seules compétence pour décider des questions suivantes :

(1) Conditions générales d'admission a la Conférence.

(2) Conditions particulières d'admission de nouveaux membres.

(3) Conditions des participations exceptionnelles prévues au chapitre VI ci-dessous.

(4) Interprétation et application des principes énumérés dans le présent document.

2. Une réunion administrative peut, le cas échéant, déléguer ses pouvoirs sur les points énumérés au § 1 ci-dessus au Comité exécutif de la Conférence et a l'Institut international de Coopération intellectuelle, en sa qualité de secrétariat international de la Conférence, sous réserve de la ratification par une réunion administrative ultérieure des décisions prises en vertu de cette délégation.

II. Membres de la Conférence

3. (a) Sous réserve des dispositions du § 5 ci-dessous, peut être membre de la Conférence, en principe, toute institution ou groupe d'institutions s'occupant de l'enseignement

ou de l'étude scientifique des relations internationales.[1]

(b) La Conférence n'admet ni membres à titre individuel, ni représentants de gouvernements ou d'organisation gouvernementales.

4. (a) Tout membre de la Conférence doit, une fois admis, continuer a satisfaire aux conditions d'admission, et la Conférence peut a tout moment vérifier s'il y a satisfait.

(b) A cet effet, chaque membre soumet a la Conférence, pour examen, un rapport annuel sur les changements survenus dans sa composition et dans son caractère, et -pour les commissions nationales de coordination ou institutions assimilées - dans la composition et le caractère de leurs organismes constituants.

III. Conditions d'admission

5. Pour être admis a la Conférence, toute institution ou tout groupe d'institutions doit remplir les conditions principales suivantes :

(1) Présenter un caractère scientifique; travailler dans un esprit de recherche désintéressé; se maintenir a un niveau intellectuel indiscutablement élevé.

(2) Ne se livrer a aucune propagande politique ou autre et ne pas s'engager dans l'action politique.

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(1) Dans l'application de ce principe, il sera tenu compte de la nécessité de ne pas entraîner l'Institut international de Cooperation intellectuelle dans des dépenses qui excèdent les limites de ses ressources et de ne prendre aucune mesure qui ne serait pas pleinement approuvée par les Membres de la Conférence.

(3) Avoir pour objet d'enseignement ou d'étude les relations internationales, au sens large du mot.

(4) Posséder une organisation, des moyens de travail et des ressources financières qui leur permettent de participer d'une manière effective aux travaux de la Conférence.

(5) Fonctionner, sinon en permanence, du moins pendant une assez grande partie de l'année.

IV. Membres directs

6. Peuvent seuls être membres directs de la Conférence :

(1) Dans tous les pays où il existe plusieurs institutions remplissant les conditions requises, soit les commissions nationales de coordination représentant au sein de la Conférence toutes les institutions nationales qualifiées, soit l'une de ces institutions, qui se charge de jouer le rôle de commission nationale de coordination.

(2) Dans tous les pays où il n'existe qu'une institution qualifiée remplissant les conditions requises, cette institution (exceptionnellement la branche nationale d'une institution internationale).

7. Les institutions auxquelles la composition de leurs organes administratifs, ou la nature de leurs relations avec les institutions publiques ou privées du pays où elles ont leur siège, confèrent un caractère international plutôt que national participent en qualité de membres directs aux travaux de la Conférence lorsqu'elles ont été admises dans

celle-ci. (1)

V. Membres indirects

8. Sont membres indirects de la Conférence les institutions qui y sont représentées par l'intermédiaire d'une commission nationale de coordination ou d'institutions nationales en exerçant les fonctions.

9. Sans préjudice des pouvoirs, reconnus à ses réunions administratives par le § 1 ci-dessus, la Conférence ne cherche pas à exercer un contrôle rigide sur ses membres indirects, c'est-à-dire sur la composition des Commissions nationales de coordination. Elle s'efforce cependant, par voie d'observations et de recommandations, d'assurer dans ces commissions la représentation de toutes les institutions qualifiées et l'exclusion de toutes celles qui ne satisfont pas aux conditions du § 5 ci-dessus.

VI. Participation aux travaux de la Conference

10. Sous reserve des conditions speciales que peut fixer dans

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(1) Avant la VIIIe Conférence des Hautes Etudes internationales, cinq institutions revêtant la caractère international ont été admises a la qualite de membres directs de la Conférence. La VIIIe Conférence exprima toutefois l'avis "qu'il était désirable de conserver la précieuse collaboration des cinq institutions internationales déja admises en qualité de membres, mais que toute extension ultérieure de cette catégorie de membres serait inopportune en raison de la tendance que manifestait presentement la Conférence à souligner l'importance de ses fonctions de coordination entre les groupes nationaux d'institutions. En conséquence, la Conference décida qu'il convenait de décourager toute autre institution internationale qui pourrait demander a être admise en qualité de membre et de se limiter, a l'avenir, aux négociations en vue de l'affiliation des institutions nationales". (Rapport sur les séances administratives de la VIIIe Conférence des Hautes Etudes internationales, K.23.1935, VI (d)).

chaque cas particulier une réunion administrative de la Conférence, sont admis exceptionnellement, sur invitation décidée d'accord entre le Comité exécutif ou son président et l'Institut, a participer aux activités et réunions de celle-ci, a l'exception des réunions administratives :(1)

(1) Les institutions ou groupes d'institutions scientifiques non éligibles a la qualité de membres de la Conférence.

(2) Les groupes de savants et d'experts constitués ad hoc dans les pays où il n'existe pas d'institution ou groupe d'institutions éligibles a la qualité de membre de la Conférence.

(3) Des experts et savants de pays qui ne possèdent aucune institution représentée a la Conférence ou participant a ses travaux.

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(1) Voir note (1), page 2.

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Annexe 2.

REGLES DETERMINANT LA COMPOSITION DU COMITE EXECUTIF

1.- Le Président et les membres du Comité exécutif sont désignés par la Réunion administrative de la Conférence des Hautes Etudes internationales.

2.- Le Comité exécutif se compose de huit institutions directement affiliées à la Conférence. Le nombre des membres du Comité exécutif peut être accru par décision d'une Réunion administrative.

3.- Les membres sont nommés pour une période de deux ans.

4.- Chaque institution désignée comme membre du Comité exécutif communiquera à l'Institut international de Coopération intellectuelle le nom de son représentant pour cette période de deux ans (1).

5.- Les représentants d'institutions dont les noms ont été dûment communiqués à l'Institut international de Coopération intellectuelle, au cas où ils ne se trouvent pas en mesure d'assister à une réunion du Comité exécutif, sont en droit

(a) de désigner un remplaçant,

ou (b) de donner une procuration à un autre représentant

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(1) Sur la proposition de son Président, le Comité exécutif de la Conférence permanente des Hautes Etudes internationales, au cours de sa VIIIe réunion, tenue à Paris, le 18 Janvier 1936, décida d'interpréter ces règles de manière à faciliter la pleine participation du représentant du Council on on Foreign Relations, New York. Le lieu de réunion habituel du Comité exécutif n'étant pas, pour le Council on Foreign Relations, d'un accès facile, il fut convenu que le Council pourrait déléguer de temps à autre un représentant, de façon à collaborer avec la Conférence le plus étroitement possible.

parmi leur collègues qui assistent à la réunion.

6.- Le quorum est constitué par cinq membres représentés.

7.- Pourront être invitées, à titre exceptionnel, d'accord entre le Président du Comité exécutif et l'Institut international de Coopération intellectuelle, à assister aux réunions du Comité exécutif, certaines personnes, non membres du Comité exécutif.

K.64.1936

S O C I E T E D E S N A T I O N S

INSTITUT INTERNATIONAL DE COOPERATION INTELLECTUELLE

CONFERENCE PERMANENTE DES HAUTES ETUDES INTERNATIONALES

R A P P O R T

sur les

REUNIONS ADMINISTRATIVES

de la

IXème CONFERENCE DES HAUTES ETUDES INTERNATIONALES

tenue à Madrid, du 27 au 30 mai 1936

par

SIR ALFRED ZIMMERN

Rapporteur pour les Questions Administratives

Juillet 1936.

I.- NOTE INTRODUCTIVE

Sur l'invitation de la Federacion de Asociaciones Espanolas de Estudios Internacionales, la IXème Conférence des Hautes Etudes Internationales s'est tenue à Madrid, du Mercredi 27 mai, au Samedi 30 mai, 1936. Une réunion préliminaire des délégués et des participants s'était tenue la veille, le Mardi 25 mai.

Dix séances eurent lieu au cours de la Conférence : une séance d'ouverture, trois réunions administratives, trois séances sur le Problème des Changements pacifiques, deux séances sur l'Enseignement universitaire des Relations internationales et une séance de clôture. Les comptes rendus des séances consacrées au Problème des Changements pacifiques et à l'Enseignement universitaire des Relations internationales feront l'objet d'une publication séparée.

Au cours de la séance d'ouverture, qui se tint le Mercredi matin, 27 mai, la IXème Conférence des Hautes Etudes internationales désigna son bureau, composé comme suit :

Son Exc. M. Gascon y Marin	Président de la Conférence et des réunions administratives.
M. Maurice Bourquin	Rapporteur-général pour le Problème des Changements pacifiques.
M. Ludwik Ehrlich	Président des séances sur l'Enseignement universitaire des Relations internationales, Président du Comité central des Institutions polonaises des Sciences politiques.

M. Louis Eisenmann	Président du Comité exécutif de la Conférence - Secrétaire général de la Commission française des Hautes Etudes internationales.
M. G. Ferrari dalle Spade	Centro Italiano di Alti Studi Internazionali.
M. James T. Shotwell	Président des Séances sur le Problème des Changements pacifiques, Membre ex-officio de la Commission américaine de Coordination des Hautes Etudes internationales.
M. J.H.W. Verzijl	Commission néerlandaise de Coordination des Hautes Etudes internationales.
M. C.K. Webster	Commission britannique de Coordination des Hautes Etudes internationales.
Sir Alfred Zimmern	Rapporteur pour l'Enseignement universitaire des Relations internationales, - Directeur du Bureau d'Etudes internationales de Genève.
M. Henri Bonnet	Directeur de l'Institut international de Coopération intellectuelle.

La Conférence désigna également un Comité de Presse, composé comme suit :

M. H.F. Angus	Institut canadien des Affaires internationales.
M. Etienne Dennery	Commission française de Coordination des Hautes Etudes internationales.
M. Vladimir Renès	Ecole libre des Sciences politiques de Prague.
M. Vladesco-Racoassa	Institut social roumain.
M. Ricardo de Jaspe	Federacion de Asociaciones Espanolas de Estudios internacionales.

TABLE DES MATIERES

II.- LISTE DES DELEGUES

Président:

Son Exc. M. Gascon y Marin

Président de la Federacion de Asociaciones Espanolas de Estudios Internacionales

Délégués désignés par les Membres de la Conférence:

INSTITUTIONS NATIONALES :

AUSTRALIE : Australian Institute of International Affairs : Commonwealth Council, Sydney.	MARGOT HENTZE, Chargée de Cours d'Histoire à l'Université de Sydney.
AUTRICHE :Konsularakademie (faisant fonction de Centre autrichien de Coordination), Vienne.	RICHARD KERSCHAGL, Professeur à l'Université de Vienne et à la Konsularakademie, Membre du Conseil d'Etat de la Diète fédérale.
CANADA: Canadian Institute of International Affairs, Toronto.	H.F. ANGUS, Professeur à l'Université de Colombie britannique, Vancouver, Canada.
DANEMARK : Institut d'Histoire et des Sciences économiques, Copenhague.	CARL IVERSEN, Chargé de cours à l'Université et à la "Handelshojskole", Copenhague.
ESPAGNE : Federacion de Asociaciones Espanolas de Estudios internacionales, Madrid.	ANTONIO DE LUNA Y GARCIA, Professeur de Droit international public à l'Université de Madrid et à l'Institut des Etudes économiques internationales, ROMAN RIAZA, Professeur à la Faculté de Droit de l'Université de Madrid, Secrétaire-général de la Federacion.

ETATS-UNIS D'AMERIQUE : Commission américaine de Coordination de Hautes Etudes internationales, New-York.	JAMES T. SHOTWELL, Professeur d'Histoire à Columbia University New-York, Membre de la Commission internationale de Coopération intellectuelle, Président de la Commission américaine de Coordination des Hautes Etudes internationales, Directeur de la Section d'Histoire et d'Economie politique de la Dotation Carnegie pour la Paix internationale. MALCOLM W. DAVIS, Directeur-adjoint du Centre européen de la Dotation Carnegie pour la Paix internationale, Paris.
FRANCE : Commission française de Coordination des Hautes Etudes Internationales, Paris.	LOUIS EISENMANN, Professeur d'Histoire et de Civilisation des Slaves à l'Université de Paris, Secrétaire-général de la Commission française de Coordination des Hautes Etudes internationales.
ITALIE : Centro Italiano di Alti Studi Internazionali, Rome.	GIANNINO FERRARI DALLE SPADE, Professeur à la Faculté de Droit et ancien Recteur de l'Université de Padoue.
PAYS-BAS : Commission néerlandaise de Coordination des Hautes Etudes internationales, Utrecht.	J.H.W. VERZIJL, Professeur de Droit international et d'Histoire diplomatique à l'Université d'Utrecht, Secrétaire de la Commission.
POLOGNE : Comité central des Institutions polonaises de Sciences politiques, Varsovie.	LUDWIK EHRLICH, Professeur de Droit international et de Sciences politiques à l'Université Jean Casimir de Lwow. WACLAW KOMARNICKI, Professeur de Droit international et constitutionnel à l'Université de Vilno.
ROUMANIE : Institut social roumain, Bucarest.	G. VLADESCO-RACOASSA, Professeur de Sociologie à la Faculté des Lettres et de Philosophie à l'Université de Bucarest, Directeur de l'Institut social roumain.

ROYAUME-UNI : Commission britannique de Coordination des Hautes Etudes internationales, Londres.	C.A.W. MANNING, Professeur de Relations internationales à l'Université de Londres. MARGARET E. CLEEVE, Secrétaire au Royal Institute of International Affairs, de Londres, Secrétaire de la Commission britannique de Coordination des Hautes Etudes internationales.
TCHECOSLOVAQUIE : Ecole libre des Sciences politiques de Prague (faisant fonction de Centre tchécoslovaque de Coordination)	VLADIMIR RENES, Secrétaire de l'Ecole libre des Sciences politiques de Prague. LEOPOLD SAUER, Secrétaire de l'Institut de Recherches économiques de Prague.

INSTITUTIONS INTERNATIONALES :

Académie de Droit international de La Haye.	E.N. van KLEFFENS, Directeur de la Section diplomatique du Ministère des Affaires étrangères des Pays-Bas, Secrétaire général adjoint de l'Académie. L.H.J.J. MAZEL, Secrétaire de l'Académie.
Centre européen de la Dotation Carnegie pour la Paix internationale , Paris.	MALCOLM W. DAVIS, Directeur-adjoint du Centre européen de la Dotation Carnegie pour la Paix internationale, Paris.
Bureau d'Etudes internationales de Genève.	SIR ALFRED ZIMMERN, Professeur de Relations internationales à l'Université d'Oxford, Directeur du Bureau. J.H. RICHARDSON, Professeur de Relations industrielles à l'Université de Leeds, Directeur-adjoint du Bureau.
Institut universitaire des Relations internationales, Genève.	LUDWIG VON MISES, Professeur d'Economie politique à l'Institut universitaire et à l'Université de Vienne.

Institute of Pacific Relations, Honolulu.	J. VAN KAN, ancien Professeur de Droit romain à l'Université de Leyde, Doyen de la Faculté de Droit et Professeur de Droit civil à Batavia, ancien Membre du Conseil des Indes Néerlandaises.

Organisation de Coopération intellectuelle

de la Société des Nations

Secrétariat de la Société des Nations, Genève.	M. J.D. de MONTENACH, Secrétaire de l'Organisation de Coopération intellectuelle.
Institut international de Coopération intellectuelle, Paris.	HENRI BONNET, Directeur de l'Institut, F. CHALMERS WRIGHT, Secrétaire de la Conférence, A. ESTABLIER, Secrétaire à l'Institut, LEO GROSS, Secrétaire à l'Institut, JIRI F. VRANEK, Secrétaire à l'Institut.

MM. Fernand MAURETTE, Sous-Directeur du Bureau international du Travail; Fritz BERBER, de Berlin, Frede CASTBERG, de la Commission norvégienne de Coordination des Hautes Etudes internationales, Oslo; Ladislas GAJZAGO, de la Commission hongroise de Coordination des Hautes Etudes internationales, Budapest; Lopo VAZ DE SAMPAIO E MELO, de l'Institut colonial de Lisbonne; Junzo SATO, ancien Secrétaire de la Commission nationale japonaise de Coopération intellectuelle; Sakutaro TACHI, Professeur à l'Université impériale de Tokio, Membre de l'Académie impériale du Japon, Membre associé de l'Institut de Droit international

Kotaro TANAKA, Professeur de Droit commercial à l'Université impériale de Tokio; Herbert TINGSTEN, Secrétaire de la Commission suédoise de Coordination des Hautes Etudes internationales, Stockholm; H. VOIRIER, Secrétaire de la Commission suisse de Coordination des Hautes Etudes internationales, Berne; Jacob WORM-MULLER, d'Oslo, furent invités par le Président de la Conférence, au cours de la Séance d'Ouverture, à assister aux réunions administratives.

M. Tracy B. KITTREDGE, de la Fondation Rockefeller, était également présent à ces réunions.

III.- ORGANISATION ET ACTIVITE DES INSTITUTIONS REPRESENTEES A LA CONFERENCE

Le rapport de l'Institut sur l'organisation et l'activité des Institutions représentées à la Conférence (1) fut discuté en séance plénière et en commission. La réunion approuva l'utilisation, par l'Institut, des rapports annuels présentés par les Membres en vue d'une analyse de leurs multiples activités, de leur organisation et de leurs méthodes de recherches. En ce qui concerne l'attitude future de la Conférence à l'égard des rapports annuels, la réunion estima que les Institutions qui publient chaque année un rapport sur leur organisation et leur activité, devraient continuer à les distribuer directement aux autres membres de la Conférence.

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(1) Cf. Rapport sur l'Organisation et les Activités des Membres de la Conférence permanente des Hautes Etudes internationale et Note sur le travail de liaison effectué par l'Institut (Doct. K.58.1936. Annex B).

Liaison entre les Institutions membres.-

Au cours de la discussion du rapport sur l'Organisation et les activités des Institutions représentées à la Conférence, l'Institut attira l'attention de la réunion sur la partie du rapport concernant les programmes de recherche qui lui avaient été communiqués par certaines Institutions. (1) La Conférence avait à plusieurs reprises souligné l'importance du développement de la collaboration entre Institutions membres et de la coordination de leurs recherches. La Conférence avait egalement chargé l'Institut d'examiner la possibilité d'établir et de developper une liaison directe entre les Institutions. L'Institut fit connaître à la réunion les mesures prises en ce sens (2).

La réunion fut d'avis que le rapport de l'Institut sur les programmes de recherches apportait une importante contribution à la connaissance des travaux de recherches entrepris dans les divers centres d'études et qu'il fournissait l'occasion de discuter, non seulement les moyens d'éviter les doubles emplois d'une part, et d'assurer une utilisation plus rationnelle de la documentation et de l'expérience accumulées jusqu'à maintenant, dautre part, mais également d'étudier la possibilité de créer une collaboration scientifique directe entre les Institutions s'intéressant à un sujet de recherche déterminé. La réunion reconnut que la recherche internationale collective sur une base régionale, comme celle dont l'Institut avait

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(1) Cf. Doct. K.58.1936. Annexe B, pp. 28-31.

(2) Cf. Doct. K.58.1936. Annexe B, pp. 41-43.

pris l'initiative à propos de l'étude Danubienne [1], ou à raison d'un intérêt commun pour un sujet déterminé, telle que la collaboration réalisée avec succès par l'Institut pour l'étude des questions coloniales, démographiques, marchés et matières premières [2], représentait un enrichissement des méthodes de recherches traditionnelles et une expérience d'un intérêt particulier pour la Conférence permanente des Hautes Etudes internationales.

Une collaboration scientifique de cette nature allait au delà de la liaison technique qui s'était développée depuis quelque temps entre les Institutions représentées à la Conférence et qui bénéficierait à l'avenir d'une attention particulière, conformément au programme esquissé dans le rapport de l'Institut; cette collaboration pouvait s'établir de deux façons : en premier lieu, par l'intermédiaire de l'Institut, se tenant en contact étroit avec toutes les Institutions ; en second lieu, par les Institutions elles-mêmes, donnant dans leurs rapports annuels des renseignements détaillés sur leurs futurs travaux de recherches et indiquant les sujets qu'elles désireraient examiner en collaboration avec les autres institutions représentées à la Conférence.

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(1) Cf. Note du Secrétaire-Rapporteur, M. Major Wright, relative à une réunion d'Experts sur les Problèmes danubiens, tenue à Vienne les 30 et 31 mars 1936 (Doc. K.49.1936).

(2) Cf. Note du Rapporteur-Général, M. Maurice Bourquin, et rapports sur la 1ère réunion des Groupes d'études internationaux pour les questions coloniales et les problèmes de population et de migration (Doc. K.38.1936); et note du Secrétaire-Rapporteur, M. Etienne Dennery et questionnaire sur les Matières premières et Marchés proposé par les Experts réunis à Paris, les 24 et 25 avril 1936 (Doc. K.42.1936).

La réunion se montra également en faveur de la méthode consistant à procéder à des échanges destinés à permettre l'étude de l'organisation et des méthodes de recherche dans les divers centres. On fit observer cependant que, bien que ces échanges fussent hautement désirables, il y avait des difficultés financières qui faisaient obstacle à leur réalisation.

IV.- COOPERATION TECHNIQUE ENTRE LES MEMBRES DE LA CONFERENCE

(a) Echange de Bibliographies.-

L'Institut annonça (1) qu'à partir du 1er janvier 1937, il serait en mesure d'assurer la distribution de toute liste bibliographique qui serait mise à sa disposition pour distribution aux Membres de la Conférence. Des informations complémentaires, relatives à cet échange, seront fournies prochainement.

La réunion exprima sa satisfaction des nouvelles dispositions en vue de la distribution des bibliographies proposées par l'Institut et remercia le Council on Foreign Relations et le Royal Institute of International Affairs des services importants qu'ils avaient rendus aux Membres de la Conférence.

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(1) Cf. Note sur l'Ordre du Jour des Réunions administratives. Addendum N° 2, Doc. K.58.1936, Annexe A; pp. 1-5.

L'Institut fit également connaître à la réunion qu'il espérait prochainement obtenir de la Bibliothèque de la Société des Nations qu'elle plaçât à la disposition de l'Institut, pour distribution aux Institutions représentées à la Conférence, un certain nombre d'exemplaires de la "Liste mensuelle d'ouvrages catalogués à la Bibliothèque de la Société des Nations" et de la "Liste mensuelle d'Articles sélectionnés".(1)

Le délégué de la Federacion de Asociaciones Espanolas de Estudios Internacionales proposa que chaque groupe national élaborât une liste annuelle des publications parues dans son pays. Il annonça également à la réunion que la Federacion préparait une liste de cette nature pour l'Espagne et que cette liste serait progressivement élargie jusqu'à inclure les publications de tous les pays de langue espagnole.

(b) Echange de Doubles de Publications.-

L'Institut fit savoir que depuis la dernière Conférence, où le Royal Institute of International Affairs consentit à continuer provisoirement à distribuer les listes de doubles de publications jusqu'au moment où l'Institut international de Coopération intellectuelle se trouverait en mesure d'assumer la nouvelle tâche de Centre international pour la Coordination et le développement d'un plan général d'échanges, le Royal Institute avait distribué huit listes

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(1) L'Institut est heureux de faire connaître aux membres de la Conférence que ces pourparlers ont abouti et que les deux listes seront régulièrement distribuées à partir du mois de juin 1936.

de doubles de publications prêts à être échangés; cinq de la London School of Economics, une de l'Université des Relations internationales de Los Angeles, une de l'Université du Pays de Galles, et une du Royal Institute of International Affairs.

L'Institut fit, de plus, connaître qu'en raison du renforcement de son Service de Relations internationales et de Sciences sociales, il se trouverait en mesure de se charger de cette distribution à partir du mois de janvier 1937. Le Royal Institute of International Affairs accepta de poursuivre la distribution des listes de doubles de publications jusqu'à la fin de 1936, époque à laquelle le nouveau plan entrera en vigueur. Les détails de la procédure applicable à partir du 1er janvier 1937 seront communiqués aux Membres de la Conférence ultérieurement.

La Réunion approuva le rapport de l'Institut.

(c) Projet d'un Lexique de Termes politiques.-

L'Institut rappela (1) que conformément à une décision de la réunion administrative de la VIIIe Conférence des Hautes Etudes internationales, tous travaux relatifs au Lexique de Termes politiques avaient été suspendus. L'Institut présenta un projet de plan prévoyant l'élaboration d'un Lexique de termes politiques sur une base bilatérale, c'est-à-dire par le moyen de deux groupes nationaux travaillant en collaboration.

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(1) Cf. Notes sur l'Ordre du Jour des réunions administratives, Doc. K.58.1936. Annexe A. Addendum N° 2, pp. 5-10.

La réunion autorisa l'Institut à examiner les possibilités d'élaborer un Lexique bilatéral et décida de faire figurer le rapport de l'Institut à l'Ordre du Jour de la prochaine réunion du Comité exécutif de la Conférence.

V.- CONDITIONS D'ADMISSION A LA QUALITE DE MEMBRE DE LA CONFERENCE ADOPTION D'UN NOUVEAU TEXTE

L'Institut soumit à l'approbation de la Conférence le texte amendé des Conditions d'Admission qui avait été communiqué aux Membres de la Conférence quelque temps avant la Session de Madrid.

L'Institut signala que les dispositions du Chapitre VI sur la "Participation aux travaux de la Conférence" (nouveau texte) reproduisaient en les élargissant les dispositions du § 2 du Chapitre I (ancien texte). Elles répondaient aux décisions de la VIIIe Conférence des Hautes Etudes internationales.

En vertu des dispositions du § 10 (1), des groupes de savants appartenant à des pays où il n'existe pas d'institutions éligibles à la qualité de Membres de la Conférence, peuvent se constituer en Commissions nationales de Coordination des Hautes Etudes Internationales. Si elles sont admises à collaborer à la Conférence, ces Commissions peuvent prendre part à toutes les activités de la Conférence, mais n'auront pas normalement le droit de désigner des délégués aux réunions administratives, si ce n'est sur

invitation spéciale. En aucun cas, cependant, ces délégués ne pourraient prendre part à la discussion de questions touchant l'admission à la qualité de Membre.

En vertu des dispositions du § 10 (2) des groupes de savants appartenant à des pays où il n'existe pas d'Institutions éligibles à la qualité de Membre de la Conférence peuvent se constituer en Commissions ad hoc, en vue de collaborer, sur invitation, à certaines études entreprises par la Conférence et désigner des participants aux Séances d'études de la Conférence.

Les dispositions du § 10 (3) ne donnent lieu à aucune difficulté. Il convient de noter, cependant, que le nouveau texte ne reproduit pas les dispositions de l'ancien texte aux termes desquelles "la Conférence ... peut, le cas échéant, décider que, pour des raisons exceptionnelles, des personnalités pourront, à titre individuel, ... assister sur invitation spéciale à une réunion plénière de la Conférence".

L'admission de groupes de savants à la participation de travaux de la Conférence, en vertu du § 10 (1) du nouveau texte des Conditions d'Admission, n'était pas destinée à créer une seconde catégorie de Membres bénéficiant d'un statut particulier. Le but du § 10 (1) était d'obtenir la collaboration d'experts dans des pays qui, à l'heure actuelle, ne possèdent pas d'Institution éligible à la qualité de Membre de la Conférence. On estima que la formation de Commissions de savants, dans divers pays, en vue de participer aux activités de la Conférence, stimulerait la création d'Institutions consacrées spécialement à l'étude ou à l'enseignement des Relations internationales.

L'admission de groupes de savants à la participation aux travaux de la Conférence était consentie à la condition que les Commissions composées de personnes et non d'institutions ne fonctionneraient comme Centres nationaux de Coordination que jusqu'au moment où seraient créées des Institutions spécialement consacrées à l'etude des relations internationales, et qu'aucune difficulté relative à leur affiliation à la Conférence ne se produirait dans le cas de la création de telles Institutions dans les pays intéressés.

La réunion adopta le nouveau texte des Conditions d'admission (Cf. Annexe 1 au présent document).

VI.- COMPOSITION DE LA CONFERENCE ET PARTICIPATION AUX TRAVAUX DE LA CONFERENCE

L'Institut signala que les renseignements présentés par les Membres directs de la Conférence en Australie, au Canada, au Danemark, en Espagne, en France, en Italie, en Roumanie et au Royaume-Uni indiquaient qu'aucun changement n'était intervenu dans leur composition ou dans leur caractère; au contraire, les rapports présentés par les groupes américain, autrichien, néerlandais, tchécoslovaque, de l'Afrique du Sud et de la Nouvelle-Zélande contenaient un certain nombre d'informations intéressant la Réunion.

(a) Composition de la Conférence.-

Afrique du Sud.- Le South African Institute of International Affairs avait fait connaître que l'établissement de branches dans des centres autres que Le Cap n'avait pu être réalisé jusqu'à présent. La constitution et l'organisation du South African Institute étaient basées sur un système de noyaux régionaux situés dans les divers centres de l'Union Sud-africaine, mais la constitution actuelle de l'Institute s'était révélée peu pratique en raison de la difficulté qu'il y avait à établir de tels noyaux. Dans une communication ultérieure, le South African Institute annonça qu'il avait été reconstitué le 5 mai 1936, qu'un nouveau Statut avait été adopté, mais que le Conseil exécutif n'avait pas encore été entièrement désigné. Le South African Institute regrettait de n'avoir pu, pour cette raison, nommer de délégué à la Conférence des Hautes Etudes internationales, mais il exprimait la conviction que la réorganisation qui venait de se produire entraînerait pour l'avenir une étroite collaboration avec la Conférence.

La Réunion prit acte des transformations intérieures survenues dans l'organisation du South African Institute.

Autriche (1).- Le Délégué de la Konsularakademie mitla réunion au courant de la réorganisation à la suite de laquelle une Commission autrichienne de Coordination, englobant deux ou trois Institutions, serait prochainement constituée.

La Réunion prit un grand intérêt à cet exposé et remercia la Konsularakademie d'avoir pris l'initiative

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(1) Cf. Notes sur l'Ordre du Jour des Réunions administratives, K.58.1936. Annexe A, pp. 8.

d'élargir la représentation des Institutions autrichiennes à la Conférence.

Etats-Unis d'Amérique.- L'Institut exposa que le Council on Foreign Relations de New York, qui avait rempli les fonctions, jusqu'alors, de Commission américaine de Coordination, avait donné sa démission de Membre direct de la Conférence (1) et qu'une Commission américaine de Coordination des Hautes Etudes internationales s'était créée, sous la Présidence de M. Norman H. Davis. Au nom de cette Commission, le Secrétaire sollicita son admission à la qualité de Membre direct de la Conférence.

Le Délégué de la Commission américaine rappela les phases de la réorganisation de la représentation des Institutions et de la science américaines à la Conférence et il assura à la Réunion que la nouvelle Commission remplissait toutes les Conditions d'admission à la qualité de Membre et qu'elle se proposait de poursuivre l'oeuvre entreprise par le Council on Foreign Relations.

La Réunion exprima sa gratitude à l'égard du Council on Foreign Relations pour l'oeuvre accomplie pendant les années précédentes.

Le Président de la Réunion administrative proposa l'admission de la nouvelle Commission américaine de Coordination des Hautes Etudes internationales à la qualité de Membre direct de la Conférence permanente des Hautes Etudes internationales. Cette motion fut adoptée par acclamation.

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(1) Cf. Notes sur l'Ordre du Jour des Réunions administratives, K.58.1936, Annexe A, pp. 9 et suiv.

Nouvelle-Zélande.- Le Membre actuel de la Conférence en Nouvelle-Zélande était la branche néo-zélandaise de l'Institute of Pacific Relations. Il venait également de se créer, en Nouvelle-Zélande, le New Zealand Institute of International Affairs. Il apparaissait que la possibilité d'associer cet Institut aux travaux de la Conférence était envisagée.

Pays-Bas.- Le Délégué de la Commission néerlandaise de Coordination décrivit la réorganisation en cours dans son Institution. Il exprima l'espoir que l'Institut colonial d'Amsterdam serait prochainement affilié de façon définitive à la Commission néerlandaise, et il fit entrevoir également la possibilité de l'adjonction d'une ou deux organisations scientifiques qui deviendraient membres de la Commission.

La Réunion se montra vivement intéressée par cet exposé et remercia le Délégué de la Commission néerlandaise pour son action énergique et efficace en vue d'élargir la représentation des Institutions et des savants des Pays-Bas à la Conférence.

Tchécoslovaquie (1).- Le Délégué de l'Ecole libre des Sciences politiques de Prague annonça à la Réunion la constitution d'une Commission permanente de Coordination des Hautes Etudes internationales, composée, d'une part, d'Institutions, et d'autre part, de personnalités représentant diverses Universités tchécoslovaques et allemandes, ainsi que d'autres Institutions d'enseignement supérieur. Le Délégué de l'Ecole de Prague souligna que la Commission n'avait pas de constitution officielle et qu'elle revêtait le caractère d'une

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(1) Cf. Notes sur l'Ordre du Jour des Réunions administratives, K.58.1936. Annexe A, p. 14.

organisation ad hoc.

La Réunion enregistra avec satisfaction cette preuve de l'intérêt accru des Institutions et des savants tchécoslovaques pour les travaux de la Conférence.

(b) Participation d'Institutions scientifiques non éligibles à la qualité de Membre de la Conférence.-

(Cf. § 10 (1) du nouveau texte des Conditions d'admission).

Norvège.- Le Délegué de la Commission norvégienne de Coordination des Hautes Etudes internationales indiqua qu'il y avait seulement une Institution en Norvège qui pourrait être éligible à la qualité de Membre de la Conférence, mais qu'en raison de difficultés d'ordre administratif son affiliation à la Conférence semblait, pour l'instant, irréalisable. On s'efforçait cependant de remédier à ces difficultés. La Commission de Coordination nouvellement créée, qui comprenait parmi ses Membres diverses personnalités appartenant à cette Institution, se retirerait de la Conférence dès qu'elle serait en mesure de solliciter son admission à la qualité de Membre.

La Réunion remercia le Délégué de la Commission norvégienne de Coordination, et admit la Commission, par acclamation, à participer aux travaux de la Conférence, en vertu du § 10 (1) des nouvelles Conditions d'admission.

Suède.- L'Institut rappela que la formation et la composition de la Commission suédoise de Coordination des Hautes Etudes Internationales, Stockholm, avaient déjà été communiquées aux Membres de la Conference. Il n'y avait, pour

l'instant, pas d'Institution en Suède, qui satisfit aux conditions d'admission à la Conférence, mais on entretenait l'espoir qu'une telle Institution put être créée prochainement.

La Réunion remercia S.E. M. Unden, Ministre d'Etat, Président de la Commission, et M. Tingsten, Secrétaire de la Commission, qui avaient pris l'initiative de former une Commission suédoise, et admit la Commission suédoise, par acclamation, à participer aux travaux de la Conférence en vertu du § 10 (i) des nouvelles Conditions d'admission.

Suisse.- Le Délégué de la Commission suisse de Coordination indiqua à la Réunion que la Commission suisse de Coordination comprenait, parmi ses Membres, des représentants de presque toutes les branches de sciences sociales et des relations internationales et qu'elle serait en mesure de participer efficacement à toutes les activités de la Conférence.

La Réunion prit un grand intérêt à l'exposé du Délégué de la Commission suisse, remercia MM. Schindler et Voirier de l'initiative qu'ils avaient prise en créant la nouvelle Commission suisse, et admit la Commission suisse, par acclamation, à participer aux travaux de la Conférence, en vertu du § 10 (i) des nouvelles conditions d'admission.

(c) Participation de groupes de savants et d'experts constitués 'ad hoc' dans les pays où il n'existe pas d'Institution ou groupe d'Institutions éligible à la qualité de Membre de la Conférence.-

(cf. § 10 (2) des nouvelles Conditions d'admission)

Belgique.- La Réunion inaugurale du Groupe belge se tint

le 20 mai 1936 à l'Institut de Sociologie Solvay, à Bruxelles. Le Directeur de l'Institut Solvay, M. Georges Smets, fit connaître à l'Institut qu'un nombre considérable d'Experts, en diverses branches des sciences sociales et des relations internationales, avaient consenti à faire partie du Groupe belge.(1)

L'Institut, se souvenant du désir exprimé par le Groupe d'études international pour les Questions coloniales, au cours de sa réunion du mois de mars, qu'un Groupe belge pût entreprendre une étude des problèmes coloniaux, invita M. Smets à désigner un expert qui participerait aux réunions de Madrid sur le Problème des Changements pacifiques. Cependant, il n'avait pas été possible d'obtenir la participation belge à la IXe Conférence des Hautes Etudes Internationales en raison du peu de temps séparant la réunion inaugurale du Groupe de l'ouverture de la session de la Conférence de Madrid.

La Réunion remercia le Directeur de l'Institut de Sociologie Solvay pour l'initiative qu'il avait prise en créant une Commission belge et admit cette Commission, par acclamation, à participer aux travaux de la Conférence en vertu du § 10 (2) des nouvelles conditions d'admission.

Hongrie.- Le Délégué de la Commission hongroise de Coordination des Hautes Etudes internationales indiqua que les Membres de la Commission étaient tous des savants réputés pour leurs connaissances de certaines branches des sciences sociales et que la Commission s'efforcerait d'élargir sa

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(1) Cf. Notes sur l'Ordre du Jour des Réunions administratives, K.58.1936. Annexe A, p. 15.

composition actuelle, et si possible, de créer une Institution éligible à la qualité de Membre de la Conférence.

La Réunion prit acte avec intérêt des observations du Délégué du Groupe hongrois, remercia S.E. M. Téléki pour l'initiative qu'il avait prise en créant ce Groupe, et admit la Commission hongroise, par acclamation, à participer à l'étude du Problème des Changements pacifiques, en vertu du § 10 (2) des nouvelles Conditions d'admission.

(d) Participation des Experts et Savants des pays qui ne possèdent aucune Institution représentée à la Conférence ou participant à ses travaux.-
(Cf. § 10 (3) des nouvelles Conditions d'admission)

Bulgarie.- L'Institut annonça qu'il avait obtenu la participation de M. D. Michaykoff, de l'Institut des Recherches économiques de l'Université de Sofia, ainsi que d'autres Experts bulgares, aux études entreprises par le Groupe d'études international pour les Questions danubiennes.

Allemagne.- Conformément aux décisions du Comité exécutif de la Conférence (janvier 1936), l'Institut invita M. Fritz Berber, qui avait pris part à la VIIIe Conférence des Hautes Etudes internationales, à participer à la Conférence de Madrid.

Japon.- Conformément aux décisions antérieures de la Conférence, L'Institut invita MM. Sakutaro Tachi, Professeur à l'Université impériale de Tokio, Membre associé de l'Institut de Droit international; Kotaro Tanaka, Professeur à l'Université impériale de Tokio, et Junzo Sato, ancien Secrétaire

de la Commission japonaise de Coopération intellectuelle, à participer à la Conférence de Madrid. M. Tachi déclara que les Experts japonais s'intéressaient aux activités de la Conférence et annonça qu'il s'efforcerait de constituer un Groupe d'Experts au Japon.

Portugal.- L'Institut indiqua qu'à la suite de la réunion du Groupe d'Etudes international pour les Questions coloniales, où l'on avait exprimé le désir d'obtenir la collaboration d'experts de puissances coloniales n'ayant pas d'Institution représentée à la Conférence, pour l'étude du Problème des Changements pacifiques, il avait, par l'intermédiaire de la Commission nationale portugaise de Coopération intellectuelle, invité M. Lopo Vaz de Sampaio e Melo, de l'Institut colonial de Lisbonne, à participer à la Conférence de Madrid.

Yougoslavie.- L'Institut annonça qu'il avait obtenu la participation de M. A. Yovanovitch, de l'Institut d'Economie nationale de l'Université de Belgrade, aux études entreprises par le Groupe d'études international pour les Questions danubiennes.

(e) Possibilités d'une collaboration future dans divers pays.-

L'Institut annonça que, conformément aux décisions antérieures de la Conférence et de son Comité exécutif, il poursuivait des négociations en vue d'obtenir la collaboration d'Institutions ou de savants dans les pays suivants : Argentine, Brésil, Chine, Finlande, Mexique, Turquie et U.R.S.S.

En ce qui concerne le Centre de Recherches de Genève, le Délégué du Centre européen de la Dotation Carnegie déclara que le Centre de Genève se tenait à la disposition des Membres de la Conférence pour tout renseignement concernant les affaires internationales. Le Centre de Genève se trouvait désormais en mesure d'offrir certaines facilités aux Membres du personnel des Institutions représentées à la Conférence s'occupant de travaux de recherches, en vue de leur permettre de poursuivre leurs études à Genève, et notamment de les assister dans la préparation de documents d'information. Des renseignements supplémentaires seront communiqués ultérieurement aux Membres de la Conférence.

VII.- MAINTIEN DE LA QUALITE DE MEMBRE DE LA CONFERENCE

Le President du Comité exécutif de la Conférence fit une déclaration sur le respect des dispositions des Conditions d'admission à la qualité de Membre de la Conférence. M. Eisenmann annonça que les rapports adressés à l'Institut par les Membres de la Conference sur leur organisation et leur activité, ne donnaient lieu à aucune observation et que tous les Membres continuaient à appliquer strictement les règles fixées par les Conditions d'Admission.

VII.- REGLES DETERMINANT LA COMPOSITION DU COMITE EXECUTIF

L'Institut présenta à l'approbation des Membres de la Conférence un projet de texte relatif aux règles déterminant la Composition du Comité exécutif.

La Réunion, constatant que le projet de texte s'inspirait des décisions adoptées par la VIIIe Conférence des Hautes Etudes internationales, et qu'aucun Membre n'avait élevé de critiques quant à leur application, adopta le projet de texte (Cf. Annexe 2 au présent document).

IX.- COMPOSITION DU COMITE EXECUTIF

Le mandat du Président du Comité exécutif venant à expiration, la Réunion, sur la proposition de M. Louis Eisenmann, désigna à l'unanimité le Président de la Conférence, M. Gascon y Marin, comme Président du Comité exécutif pour l'année 1936-1937, c'est-à-dire jusqu'à la prochaine session de la Conférence.

M. Gascon y Marin accepta cette nomination et exprima à son prédécesseur, M. Louis Eisenmann, les remerciements de la Conférence pour les services précieux qu'il avait rendus à la Conférence, de 1933 à 1936.

Le Président de la Conférence proposa que M. Louis Eisenmann fût nommé Président honoraire du Comité exécutif de la Conférence. Cette proposition fut adoptée par acclamation.

X.- COLLABORATION DE CERTAINES INSTITUTIONS REPRESENTEES A LA CONFERENCE AUX TRAVAUX ENTREPRIS PAR L'ORGANISATION DE COOPERATION INTELLECTUELLE DANS LE DOMAINE DES SCIENCES SOCIALES ET POLITIQUES

L'Institut annonça à la Réunion que des répertoires nationaux des organisations travaillant dans le domaine des Sciences sociales et politiques étaient en voie de préparation en France, en Grande-Bretagne, en Italie, au Japon et dans divers autres pays. Le Répertoire a l'etude en France, sous la direction du Professeur Bouglé, couvrira un domaine quelque peu différent de "l'étude des Relations internationales aux Etats-Unis" publiée en 1934 sur l'iniative du Professeur James T. Shotwell et dont une nouvelle édition est annoncée pour 1937.

La réunion fut également tenue au courant de l'enquête sur le problème du"Machinisme dans le Monde Moderne" que l'Institut avait entrepris en collaboration avec le Bureau international du Travail. Un programme de travail basé sur l'étude "L'homme devant la Machine" de MM. Mequet et Dubreuil, du Bureau international du Travail, et sur l'étude de M. Luigi de Simone : "Effets économiques et sociaux du progrès technique", a été soumis pour commentaire a plusieurs experts. L'Institut déclara qu'il se tenait prêt a fournir sur demande tous renseignements complémentaires au sujet de cette enquête aux Membres de la Conférence.

XI. - BROCHURE SUR LA CONFERENCE PERMANENTE DES HAUTES ETUDES INTERNATIONALES

L'Institut déclara qu'en raison du développement de la Conférence des Hautes Etudes internationales, il ne lui avait pas été possible d'achever la préparation de la brochure avant la session de Madrid, mais que le projet de texte en serait très prochainement communiqué aux Membres de la Conférence.

XII. -"LA SECURITE COLLECTIVE" RECUEIL DES ACTES DES VIIe ET VIIIe CONFERENCES DES HAUTES ETUDES INTERNATIONALES

L'Institut annonça que le volume préparé sous la direction d'un Comité de rédaction désigné par la Conférence de Londres et composé de MM. Maurice Bourquin (Président), René Cassin et Arnold Toynbee, avait été publié dans l'édition française au mois d'avril et dans l'édition anglaise au mois de mai 1936.

La réunion adopta la motion de son Président, M. Gascon y Marin, félicita le Comité de rédaction et l'Institut, et remercia le Centre européen de la Dotation Carnegie et la Fondation Rockefeller qui avaient généreusement contribué aux frais de publication du volume.

XIII. - COMPTE RENDU DE LA CONFERENCE GENERALE SUR LE PROBLEME DES CHANGEMENTS PACIFIQUES ET PUBLICATION DE LA DOCUMENTATION PREPAREE POUR L'ETUDE DE CE PROBLEME

Dans le courant de la discussion sur la publication

du volume sur la Sécurité Collective, plusieurs Membres émirent l'opinion qu'un compte rendu encore plus complet des débats des sessions plènières présenterait une très grande valeur pour tous ceux qui étudient les Affaires internationales.

L'Institut fut prié d'examiner la possibilité de placer des séries complètes de documents ronéographiés préparées a l'occasion de l'étude du problème des Changements pacifiques, dans les Bibliothèques et Centres d'informations. Le délégué du Centre européen de la Dotation Carnegie trouva cette suggestion for intéressante et offrit d'acheter de tels documents en vue de les distribuer aux Bibliothèques américaines et d'autres pays.

On discuta également la possibilité de publier, si possible dès avant la Conférence de 1937, certaines monographies, des études statistiques et les rapports des groupes d'étude internationaux sur les divers aspects du problème. Le représentant de la Fondation Rockefeller offrit d'examiner la possibilité d'obtenir l'aide de la Fondation pour la publication de telles études. La réunion convint de l'intérêt que présenterait la publication de travaux objectifs en vue d'une meilleure compréhension des difficultés qui font obstacle à la solution pacifique de certains problèmes internationaux. La question fut renvoyée au Comité Exécutif pour discussion et décision.

XIV. - LE PROBLEME DES CHANGEMENTS PACIFIQUES : COMPTE RENDU DES SEANCES DE LA IXe CONFERENCE DES HAUTES ETUDES INTERNATIONALES

Le Rapporteur-Général, M. Maurice Bourquin, donna lecture du plan géneral d'étude sur le Problème des Changements pacifiques, rédigé a la suite des Séances d'études, et resuma brièvement les débats qui avaient eu lieu.

La Réunion adopta le plan général d'étude et décida que les mémoires définitifs sur le Problème des Changements pacifiques entrepris par les divers groupes devraient être soumis à l'Institut le 31 janvier 1937 au plus tard.

Le plan d'étude du Rapporteur Général, accompagné d'un Commentaire, sera distribué aux Membres de la Conférence ultérieurement.

XV.- ENSEIGNEMENT UNIVERSITAIRE DES RELATIONS INTERNATIONALES : COMPTE RENDU DES SEANCES DE LA IXème CONFERENCE DES HAUTES ETUDES INTERNATIONALES

Le Rapporteur, Sir Alfred Zimmern, déclara que les séances sur l'Enseignement universitaire des Relations internationales avaient abouti à un accord sur les points suivants :

(1) Le problème de la méthodologie et de l'Organisation de l'Enseignement universitaire des Relations internationales figurera de façon permanente a l'ordre du jour de la Conférence des Hautes Etudes internationales.

(2) Une place prépondérante lui sera réservée dans les débats de la Conférence tous les deux ans à partir de 1938.

(3) Le Comité exécutif de la Conférence déterminera le sujet exact qui formera la base de ses discussions.

Le Rapporteur, Sir Alfred Zimmern, résuma brièvement les débats dont un compte rendu sera communiqué ultérieurement aux Membres de la Conférence.

Son rapport fut adopté.

XVI.- DATE, LIEU DE REUNION & ORDRE DU JOUR DE LA Xe CONFERENCE DES HAUTES ETUDES INTERNATIONALES (1937)

Au nom de la Commission française de Coordination des Hautes Etudes Internationales, M. Louis Eisenmann invita la Conférence à tenir sa prochaine session à Paris.

Cette invitation fut acceptée par acclamation.

La Conférence se tiendra probablement du 28 juin au 3 juillet 1937; la décision finale ne sera prise toutefois que par le Comité exécutif. Celui-ci décidera également de l'ordre du jour de la Xe Conférence.

K.64.1936

Annexe 1.

CONDITIONS D'ADMISSION

I. Pouvoirs de la Conférence

1. Les réunions administratives de la Conférence ont seules compétence pour décider des questions suivantes :

(1) Conditions générales d'admission a la Conférence.

(2) Conditions particulières d'admission de nouveaux membres.

(3) Conditions des participations exceptionnelles prévues au chapitre VI ci-dessous.

(4) Interprétation et application des principes énumérés dans le présent document.

2. Une réunion administrative peut, le cas échéant, déléguer ses pouvoirs sur les points énumérés au § 1 ci-dessus au Comité exécutif de la Conférence et a l'Institut international de Coopération intellectuelle, en sa qualité de secrétariat international de la Conférence, sous réserve de la ratification par une réunion administrative ultérieure des décisions prises en vertu de cette délégation.

II. Membres de la Conférence

3. (a) Sous réserve des dispositions du § 5 ci-dessous, peut être membre de la Conférence, en principe, toute institution ou groupe d'institutions s'occupant de l'enseignement

ou de l'étude scientifique des relations internationales.(1)

(b) La Conférence n'admet ni membres à titre individuel, ni représentants de gouvernements ou d'organisation gouvernementales.

4. (a) Tout membre de la Conférence doit, une fois admis, continuer à satisfaire aux conditions d'admission, et la Conférence peut à tout moment vérifier s'il y a satisfait.

(b) A cet effet, chaque membre soumet à la Conférence, pour examen, un rapport annuel sur les changements survenus dans sa composition et dans son caractère, et -pour les commissions nationales de coordination ou institutions assimilées - dans la composition et le caractère de leurs organismes constituants.

III. Conditions d'admission

5. Pour être admis à la Conférence, toute institution ou tout groupe d'institutions doit remplir les conditions principales suivantes :

(1) Présenter un caractère scientifique; travailler dans un esprit de recherche désintéressé; se maintenir à un niveau intellectuel indiscutablement élevé.

(2) Ne se livrer à aucune propagande politique ou autre et ne pas s'engager dans l'action politique.

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(1) Dans l'application de ce principe, il sera tenu compte de la nécessité de ne pas entraîner l'Institut international de Coopération intellectuelle dans des dépenses qui excèdent les limites de ses ressources et de ne prendre aucune mesure qui ne serait pas pleinement approuvée par les Membres de la Conférence.

(3) Avoir pour objet d'enseignement ou d'étude les relations internationales, au sens large du mot.

(4) Posséder une organisation, des moyens de travail et des ressources financières qui leur permettent de participer d'une manière effective aux travaux de la Conférence.

(5) Fonctionner, sinon en permanence, du moins pendant une assez grande partie de l'année.

IV. Membres directs

6. Peuvent seuls être membres directs de la Conférence :

(1) Dans tous les pays où il existe plusieurs institutions remplissant les conditions requises, soit les commissions nationales de coordination représentant au sein de la Conférence toutes les institutions nationales qualifiées, soit l'une de ces institutions, qui se charge de jouer le rôle de commission nationale de coordination.

(2) Dans tous les pays où il n'existe qu'une institution qualifiée remplissant les conditions requises, cette institution (exceptionnellement la branche nationale d'une institution internationale).

7. Les institutions auxquelles la composition de leurs organes administratifs, ou la nature de leurs relations avec les institutions publiques ou privées du pays où elles ont leur siège, confèrent un caractère international plutôt que national participent en qualité de membres directs aux travaux de la Conférence lorsqu'elles ont été admises dans

celle-ci. (1)

V. Membres indirects

8. Sont membres indirects de la Conférence les institutions qui y sont représentées par l'intermédiaire d'une commission nationale de coordination ou d'institutions nationales en exerçant les fonctions.

9. Sans préjudice des pouvoirs, reconnus à ses réunions administratives par le § 1 ci-dessus, la Conférence ne cherche pas à exercer un contrôle rigide sur ses membres indirects, c'est-à-dire sur la composition des Commissions nationales de coordination. Elle s'efforce cependant, par voie d'observations et de recommandations, d'assurer dans ces commissions la représentation de toutes les institutions qualifiées et l'exclusion de toutes celles qui ne satisfont pas aux conditions du § 5 ci-dessus.

VI. Participation aux travaux de la Conference

10. Sous reserve des conditions speciales que peut fixer dans

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(1) Avant la VIIIe Conférence des Hautes Etudes internationales, cinq institutions revêtant la caractère international ont été admises a la qualite de membres directs de la Conférence. La VIIIe Conférence exprima toutefois l'avis "qu'il était désirable de conserver la précieuse collaboration des cinq institutions internationales déja admises en qualité de membres, mais que toute extension ultérieure de cette catégorie de membres serait inopportune en raison de la tendance que manifestait presentement la Conférence à souligner l'importance de ses fonctions de coordination entre les groupes nationaux d'institutions. En conséquence, la Conference décida qu'il convenait de décourager toute autre institution internationale qui pourrait demander a être admise en qualité de membre et de se limiter, a l'avenir, aux négociations en vue de l'affiliation des institutions nationales". (Rapport sur les séances administratives de la VIIIe Conférence des Hautes Etudes internationales, K.23.1935, VI (d)).

chaque cas particulier une réunion administrative de la Conférence, sont admis exceptionnellement, sur invitation décidée d'accord entre le Comité exécutif ou son président et l'Institut, a participer aux activités et réunions de celle-ci, a l'exception des réunions administratives :(1)

(1) Les institutions ou groupes d'institutions scientifiques non éligibles a la qualité de membres de la Conférence.

(2) Les groupes de savants et d'experts constitués ad hoc dans les pays où il n'existe pas d'institution ou groupe d'institutions éligibles a la qualité de membre de la Conférence.

(3) Des experts et savants de pays qui ne possèdent aucune institution représentée a la Conférence ou participant a ses travaux.

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(1) Voir note (1), page 2.

K.64,1936.
Annexe 2.

REGLES DETERMINANT LA COMPOSITION DU COMITE EXECUTIF

1.- Le Président et les membres du Comité exécutif sont désignés par la Réunion administrative de la Conférence des Hautes Etudes internationales.

2.- Le Comité exécutif se compose de huit institutions directement affiliées à la Conférence. Le nombre des membres du Comité exécutif peut être accru par décision d'une Réunion administrative.

3.- Les membres sont nommés pour une période de deux ans.

4.- Chaque institution désignée comme membre du Comité exécutif communiquera à l'Institut international de Coopération intellectuelle le nom de son représentant pour cette période de deux ans (1).

5.- Les représentants d'institutions dont les noms ont été dûment communiqués à l'Institut international de Coopération intellectuelle, au cas où ils ne se trouvent pas en mesure d'assister à une réunion du Comité exécutif, sont en droit

(a) de désigner un remplaçant,

ou (b) de donner une procuration à un autre représentant

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(1) Sur la proposition de son Président, le Comité exécutif de la Conférence permanente des Hautes Etudes internationales, au cours de sa VIIIe réunion, tenue à Paris, le 18 Janvier 1936, décida d'interpréter ces règles de manière à faciliter la pleine participation du représentant du Council on on Foreign Relations, New York. Le lieu de réunion habituel du Comité exécutif n'étant pas, pour le Council on Foreign Relations, d'un accès facile, il fut convenu que le Council pourrait déléguer de temps à autre un représentant, de façon à collaborer avec la Conférence le plus étroitement possible.

parmi leur collègues qui assistent à la réunion.

6.- Le quorum est constitué par cinq membres représentés.

7.- Pourront être invitées, à titre exceptionnel, d'accord entre le Président du Comité exécutif et l'Institut international de Coopération intellectuelle, à assister aux réunions du Comité exécutif, certaines personnes, non membres du Comité exécutif.

K.64.1936.

L E A G U E O F N A T I O N S

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION

INTERNATIONAL STUDIES CONFERENCE

R E P O R T

on the

ADMINISTRATIVE MEETINGS

of the

NINTH INTERNATIONAL STUDIES CONFERENCE

held in Madrid from May 27-30, 1936.

by

Professor Sir Alfred ZIMMERN

Rapporteur on Administrative Questions

July 1936.

CONTENTS

I.- INTRODUCTORY NOTE

At the invitation of the Federacion de Asociaciones Espanolas de Estudios Internacionales, the Ninth International Studies Conference was held in Madrid, from Wednesday, May 27 to Saturday, May 30, 1936.

The Conference was preceded by an informal meeting of delegates and participants on Tuesday evening, 25th May.

The Conference held ten meetings : an Inaugural Meeting, three Administrative Meetings, three Meetings on 'Peaceful Change', two meetings on the University Teaching of International Relations, and a Closing Meeting. The proceedings of the Meetings on 'Peaceful Change', and on 'The University Teaching of International Relations' will be issued separately.

In the course of the Inaugural Meeting, held on Wednesday morning, May 27, the Ninth International Studies Conference appointed a Bureau constituted as follows :-

H.E. Professor Gascon y Marin	Chairman of the Conference and Chairman of the Administrative Meetings.
Professor Maurice Bourquin	General Rapporteur.
Professor Ludwik Ehrlich	Chairman of the Meetings on the University Teaching of International Relations and President of the Central Committee of Polish Institutions of Political Science.
Professor Louis Eisenmann	Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Conference - Secretary-General of the Commission française de Coordination des Hautes Etudes Internationales.

Professor G. Ferrari dalle Spade	Centro Italiano di Alti Studi Internazionali.
Professor James T. Shotwell	Chairman of the Meetings on Peaceful Change - ex-officio Member of the American Co-ordinating Committee for International Studies.
Professor J.H.W. Verzijl	Netherlands Co-ordinating Committee for International Studies.
Professor C.K. Webster	British Co-ordinating Committee for International Studies.
Professor Sir Alfred Zimmern	Rapporteur for the University Teaching of International Relations, - Geneva Institute for International Studies.
M. Henri Bonnet	Director of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation.

The Conference also appointed a Press Committee, constituted as follows :-

Professor H.F. Angus	Canadian Institute of International Affairs.
Professor Etienne Dennery	Commission française de Coordination de Hautes Etudes internationales.
M. Vladimir Renès	Prague School of Political Science.
Professor Vladesco-Racoassa	Rumanian Social Institute.
M. Ricardo de Jaspe	Federacion de Asociaciones Espanolas de Estudios Internacionales.

II.- LIST OF DELEGATES

Chairman:

H.E. Professor Gascon y Marin

President of the Federacion de Asociaciones Espanolas de Estudios Internacionales

Delegates appointed by Members of the Conference:

NATIONAL INSTITUTIONS :

Australia : Australian Institute of International Affairs : Commonwealth Council, Sydney	MARGOT HENTZE, M.A.,- Lecturer in History, University of Sydney.
Austria: Konsularakademie, (acting as the Austrian Co-ordinating Centre), Vienna.	RICHARD KERSCHAGL,Dr.jur.,Dr. rer.pol.,- Professor at the University of Vienna and at the Konsularakademie,- Member of the State Council and of the Federal Diet.
Canada: Canadian Institute of International Affairs, Toronto.	H.F. ANGUS, B.A. (McGill University), B.A. (Oxon),- Barrister-at-Law.- Professor at the University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C., Canada.
Czechoslovakia: Svobodna Skola Politickych Nauk, (School of Political Science), (acting as the Czechoslovak Co-ordinating Centre), Prague.	VLADIMIR RENES, Secretary of the Prague School of Political Science. LEOPOLD SAUER, Dr.jur.,- Secretary of the Institute of Economic Research, Prague.
Denmark: Institutet for Historie og Samfundsøkonomie (Institute of Economics and History), Copenhagen.	CARL IVERSEN, M.A. (Harvard), Dr.polit. (Copenhagen), Lecturer at the University and the "Handelshojskole", Copenhagen.

France : Commission française de Coordination des Hautes Etudes Internationales, Paris.	LOUIS EISENMANN, Docteur en Droit, Docteur ès-Lettres.- Professor of the History and Civilization of the Slavs at the University of Paris.- Secretary General of the Commission française de Co-ordination des Hautes Etudes internationales.
Italy : Centro Italiano di Alti Studi Internazionali, Rome.	GIANNINO FERRARI DALLE SPADE, Professor at the Faculty of Law and Former Rector of the University of Padua.
Netherlands : Nederlandsch Comité voor de Coördinatie van Internationale Studien, Utrecht.	J.H.W. VERZIJL, Professor of International Law and Diplomatic History at the University of Utrecht,- Secretary of the Committee.
Poland : Centralny Komitet Polskich Instytucyj Nauk Politycznych (Central Committee of Polish Institutions of Political Science), Warsaw.	LUDWIK EHRLICH, Dr.jur., D. Litt. (Oxon),- Professor of International Law and Political Science in the Jean Kasimir University, Lwow.- Président of the Committee. WACLAW KOMARNICKI, Professor of International and Constitutional Law at the University of Wilno.
Rumania : Institutul Social Român (Rumanian Social Institute), Bucarest.	G. VLADESCO-RACOASSA, Professor of Sociology in the Faculty of Letters and Philosophy, University of Bucarest.- Director of the Rumanian Social Institute.
Spain : Federacion de Asociaciones Espanolas de Estudios Internacionales, Madrid.	ANTONIO DE LUNA Y GARCIA, Docteur en Droit.- Professor of Public International Law in the University of Madrid.- Head of Section at the Instituto de Estudios Internacionales y Economicos, Madrid. ROMAN RIAZA, Professor at the Faculty of Law in the University of Madrid.- Secretary-general of the Federacion.

United Kingdom : British Co-ordinating Committee for International Studies, London.	C.A.W. MANNING, M.A., B.C.L., Barister-at-Law, Montague Burton Professor of International Relations in the University of London.
	MARGARET E. CLEEVE, O.B.E., Secretary, Library and Publications Department of the Royal Institute of International Affairs, London,- Secretary, British Co-ordinating Committee for International Studies, London.
United States of America : American Co-ordinating Committee for International Studies, New York.	JAMES T. SHOTWELL, Professor of History, Columbia University, New York.- Member of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.- Chairman of the American Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.- Trustee and Director, Division of Economics and History, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.
	MALCOLM W. DAVIS, Associate Director of the European Centre of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, Paris.

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTIONS :

Academy of International Law, The Hague.	E.N. van KLEFFENS, LL.D. (Leyden), Head of the Diplomatic Section, Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs.- Deputy - Secretary-General of the Academy.
	L.H.J.J. MAZEL, Secretary of the Academy.
European Centre of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace : Division of Intercourse and Education, Paris	MALCOLM W. DAVIS (see above U.S.A.)

Geneva School of International Studies.	SIR ALFRED ZIMMERN, M.A.,- Montague Burton Professor of International Relations in the University of Oxford.- Director of the School. J. HENRY RICHARDSON, M.A., ph. D., Montague Burton Professor of Industrial Relations in the University of Leeds.- Assistant Director of the School.
Graduate Institute of International Studies, Geneva.	LUDWIG VON MISES, Dr.jur.,- Professor of Economics at the Institute and in the University of Vienna.
Institute of Pacific Relations, Honolulu.	J. VAN KAN, formerly Professor of Roman Law at the University of Leyden.- Dean of the Faculty of Law and Professor of Civil Law, Batavia.- Former Member of the Netherlands India Council.

League of Nations Organisation for Intellectual Co-operation

Secretariat of the League of Nations, Geneva.	Baron J.D. de MONTENACH,- Secretary of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation.
International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, Paris.	HENRI BONNET, Director of the Institute, F. CHALMERS WRIGHT, Ph.D. (London),B.Sc.(Econ.)- Secretary of the Conference, A. ESTABLIER, Secretary at the Institute, LEO GROSS, S.J.D. (Harvard), Dr.rer.pol., Secretary at the Institute, JIRI F. VRANEK, B.A. (Annapolis) Ph.D. (Prague), Secretary at the Institute.

M. Fernand MAURETTE, Deputy Director of the International Labour Office, Dr. Fritz BERBER of Berlin, Professor Frede CASTBERG, Member of the Norwegian Co-ordinating Committee for International Studies, Oslo, H.E. Professor Ladislas GAJZAGO, Member of the Hungarian Co-ordinating Committee for International Studies, Budapest, Professor Lopo VAZ DE SAMPAIO E MELO, of the Colonial Institute in Lisbon, M. JUNZO SATO, Japanese Delegate to several international cultural conferences, M. Sakutaro TACHI, formerly Professor at the Imperial University of Tokio, Member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration, The Hague, Associate Member of the International Law Institute, M. Kotaro TANAKA, Professor of Commercial Law in the Imperial University of Tokyo, Professor Herbert TINGSTEN, Secretary of the Swedish Co-ordinating Committee for International Studies, Stockholm, Dr. H. VOIRIER, Secretary of the Swiss Co-ordinating Committee for International Studies, Berne, and Professor Jacob S. WORM-MULLER of Oslo, had been invited by the President of the Conference in the course of the Inaugural Meeting to attend the Administrative Meetings.

Mr. Tracy B. KITTREDGE, of the Rockefeller Foundation also attended the Administrative Meetings.

III.- ORGANISATION AND ACTIVITIES OF THE INSTITUTIONS REPRESENTED IN THE CONFERENCE

The Institute's report on the organisation and activities of the Institutions represented in the Conference [1] was discussed in plenary session and in committee. The meeting endorsed the Institute's method of utilising the annual reports submitted by the Members for an analysis of their manifold activities, their organisation and their research methods. With regard to the future policy of the Conference in connection with the annual reports, the Meeting felt that those institutions which publish annual reports concerning their organisation and activities, should continue to distribute them directly to the other Members of the Conference.

Liaison between Member Institutions.-

In the course of the discussion on the Report on the Organisation and Activities of the Institutions represented in the Conference, the Institute drew the attention of the Meeting to that part of the Report which dealt with the programmes of research which had been communicated to it by some of the institutions [2]. The Conference had repeatedly emphasised the importance of developing co-operation between, and

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(1) Cf. Report on the Organisation and Activities of Members of the International Studies Conference and Note on the Institute's Liaison Work (Doct. K.58.1936. Annex B).

(2) Cf. Doct. K.58.1936. Annex B, pp. 28-31.

of co-ordinating the research activities of, the member institutions. The Conference had also requested the Institute to examine the possibilities of promoting direct liaison between the institutions. The Institute informed the Meeting of the measures which had been taken to develop a more active direct co-operation between the institutions represented in the Conference (1).

The Meeting felt that the Institute's Report on programmes of research constituted a valuable contribution to the knowledge of the research work which is being undertaken in the various centres and that it provided a useful opportunity for discussing, not only the means for avoiding duplication of effort, on the one hand, and of ensuring a more rational use of available experience and documentation, on the other hand, but also for exploring the possibilities for creating direct scientific co-operation between institutions interested in a given research subject. It was recognised that international co-operative research on a regional basis, such as had been established by the Institute in connection with the Danubian study (2), or on the basis of a common interest in a given subject, such as had been successfully established by the Institute for the study of colonial, of demographic and of raw materials and markets questions (3), represented an enrichment

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(1) Cf. Doct. K.58.1936. Annex B, pp. 40-42.

(2) Cf. Note by the Secretary Rapporteur, Mr. Major Wright, on a Meeting of Experts on Danubian Problems held in Vienna on Monday, March 30, and Thesday,March 31,1936, K.49.1936.

(3) Cf. Note by the General Rapporteur, Prof. Maurice Bourquin, and Reports on the First Meeting of International Study Groups for Colonial Questions and Population and Migration Problems, K.38.1936; and Note by the Secretary Rapporteur, Prof. E. Dennery and Questionnaire proposed by the Meeting of Experts on Raw Materials and Markets held in Paris on Friday, the 24th and Saturday, the 25th of April,1936, Doct. K.42.1936.

of the traditional methods of research and an experiment in investigating international affairs which was of special interest to the International Studies Conference.

Such scientific collaboration which went beyond the liaison in technical matters that had been developing for some time between the institutions represented in the Conference and which will receive increased attention in future in accordance whith the outline in the Institute's Report, could be brought about in two ways : firstly, by the Institute by keeping in close contact with all institutions ; secondly, by the institutions themselves including in their annual reports full information concerning their future research work and by suggesting the topics which they would desire to examine in collaboration with other institutions represented in the Conference.

The Meeting also felt that a convenient method for developing co-operation was the exchange of research workers for the purpose of studying the organisation and research methods, in the various centres. It had been pointed out, however, that desirable as such exchanges were, there were financial difficulties standing in the way of realising them.

IV.- TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION BETWEEN THE MEMBERS OF THE CONFERENCE

(a) Exchange of Bibliographies.-

The Institute reported (1) that as from January 1, 1937, it will be able to ensure the distribution of any bibliographical lists which may be placed at its disposal for distribution to the Members of the Conference. Further details concerning the exchange of bibliographies will be made available in due course.

The Meeting expressed its satisfaction with the new arrangement for the distribution of bibliographies proposed by the Institute and expressed its thanks for the valuable assistance rendered to Members of the Conference by the Council on Foreign Relations and the Royal Institute of International Affairs.

The Institute also informed the Meeting that it was hoping soon to arrive at an arrangement whereby a certain number of the "Monthly List of Books catalogued in the Library of the League of Nations" and the "Monthly List of Selected Articles" published by the League of Nations Library will be placed at the disposal of the Institute for distribution to the institutions represented in the Conference (2).

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(1) Cf. Notes on the Agenda of the Administrative Meetings. Addendum No. 2, Doct. K.58,1936. Annex A, pp. 1-5.

(2) The Institute is happy in informing the Members of the Conference that the arrangement referred to above has been concluded and that the two lists will be distributed regularly from June on.

The delegate of the Federacion de Asociaciones Espanolas de Estudios Internacionales suggested that each national Group should compile an annual list of publications issued in its country. He also informed the Meeting that the Federacion was undertaking the preparation of such a list for Spain and that, in due course, the list would be extended so as to include the publications of all Spanish-speaking countries.

(b) Exchange of Surplus Publications.-

The Institute reported that since the last Conference when the Royal Institute of International Affairs undertook temporarily to continue the task of distributing the lists of surplus publications until such time as the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation was in a position to undertake additional work and to assume the functions of an international centre for the co-ordination and development of a general scheme of exchanges, the Royal Institute had distributed eight lists of surplus publications available for exchange : five from the London School of Economics, one from the Los Angeles University of International Relations, one from the University of Wales, one from the Royal Institute itself.

The Institute further reported that owing to the strengthening of its International Relations and Social Sciences Service it would be in the position to undertake the work as from January 1937. The Royal Institute of International Affairs agreed to continue the distribution of the lists of surplus publications until the end of 1936, when the new scheme will become operative. Details of

the procedure to be inaugurated as from January 1, 1937, will be communicated to Members of the Conference in due course.

The Meeting approved the Institute's Report.

(c) Project for a Lexicon of Political Terms.-

The Institute reported (1) that pursuant to a decision of the Administrative Meeting of the Eight International Studies Conference all work in connection with the Lexicon of Political Terms had been suspended. The Institute submitted a tentative plan for a lexicon of political terms on a bilateral basis, i.e. a Lexicon which would be produced by two national groups working in cooperation.

The Meeting authorised the Institute to explore the possibilities for a bilateral lexicon and referred the Report for further discussion to the next meeting of the Conference's Executive Committee.

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(1) cf. Notes on the Agenda of the Administrative Meetings, Doct. K.58.1936. Annex A. Addendum No 2, pp. 5-10.

V.- CONDITIONS OF MEMBERSHIP OF THE CONFERENCE

ADOPTION OF A REVISED TEXT

The Institute submitted for adoption the revised text of the Conditions of Membership of the Conference which had been communicated to the Members of the Conference some time before the Madrid Session.

The Institute reported that the provisions of Chapter VI on 'Participation in the Work of the Conference' in the new text were a re-formulation and extension of the provisions of the second paragraph of Chapter I of the old text. They corresponded with the decisions of the Eighth International Studies Conference.

Under the provisions of § 10 (i), groups of scholars in countries having no institutions eligible for membership of the Conference may constitute themselves into National Co-ordinating Committees for International Studies. Such committees, if admitted to collaboration with the Conference, would take part in all the activities of the Conference, but they would not normally be entitled to appoint delegates to the Administrative Meetings except by special invitation. In no case, however, would such delegates be entitled to take part in the discussion of questions of membership.

Under the provisions of § 10 (ii) groups of scholars in countries having no institutions eligible for membership of the Conference may constitute themselves into ad hoc committees for the purpose (if invited) of collaborating in the

Conference's special studies and of nominating participants to attend the Conference's study meetings.

The provisions of § 10 (iii) were self-explanatory. It may be noted, however, that the new text does not reproduce the provisions of the old text whereby "the Conference ... may decide from time to time that, for exceptional reasons, individuals .... may by special invitation attend the plenary sessions of the Conference".

The admission of groups of scholars to participate in the work of the Conference under § 10 (i) of the Revised Conditions of Membership was not intended to create a second category of Members enjoying a special status. The purpose of § 10 (i) was to secure the collaboration of experts in countries which at the present moment possessed no institution eligible for membership of the Conference. It was thought that the formation of committees of scholars in various countries for the purpose of participating in the Conference's activities would stimulate the creation of institutions specially devoted to research in, or teaching of, International relations.

The admission of groups of scholars to participation in the work of the Conference was always subject to the understanding that the committees composed of persons and not of institutions would function as national co-ordinating centres only until such time as institutions specially devoted to the study of international relations were created, and that no difficulties in regard to the affiliation to the Conference would arise in the event of the subsequent creation of such institutions in the countries concerned.

The Meeting adopted the revised text of the Conditions of Membership (cf. Annex 1 to this document).

VI.- MEMBERSHIP OF THE CONFERENCE AND PARTICIPATION IN THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

The Institute reported that the information submitted by the direct Members of the Conference in Australia, Canada, Denmark, France, United Kingdom, Italy, Rumania and Spain indicate that there had been no changes in their composition or character. But the reports received from Austria, Czechoslovakia, Netherlands, New Zealand, South Africa and the United States contained statements of interest to the Meeting.

(a) Membership of the Conference.-

Austria (1).- The delegate of the Konsularakademie informed the Meeting about the re-organisation which was taking place in Austria and indicated that an Austrian Co-ordinating Committee, comprising two or three institutions, would be formed in the near future.

The Meeting heard the statement with great interest and expressed its thanks to the Konsularakademie for having taken the initiative with a view to widening the representation of the Austrian institutions in the Conference.

Czechoslovakia (1).- The delegate of the Prague School of Political Science informed the Meeting that a permanent Co-ordinating Committee for International Studies, composed, on

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(1) Cf. Notes on the Agenda of the Administrative Meetings, K.58.1936. Annex A, pp. 8-10.

the one hand, of institutions and, on the other hand, of individual members representing various Czech and German Universities and other institutions of higher education in Czechoslovakia had been formed. The delegate of the Prague School insisted that the Committee had no formal constitution and he stressed the ad hoc character of the new organisation.

The Meeting recorded with satisfaction the increased interest for collaboration in the work of the Conference among Czechoslovak institutions and scholars.

Netherlands.- The delegate of the Netherlands Co-ordinating Committee described the re-organisation which was taking place in the Netherlands Committee. He expressed the hope that the Colonial Institute would become definitely affiliated to the Netherlands Committee in the near future, and he also suggested the possibility of one or two other scientific organisations joining the Committee as Members.

The Meeting heard this statement with great interest and expressed its thanks to the delegate of the Netherlands Co-ordinating Committee for the vigorous and effective action he had taken in order to widen the representation of the Netherlands institutions and scholars in the Conference.

South Africa.- According to a communication received by the Institute from the South African Institute of International Affairs, Cape Town, the establishment of branches in centres other than Cape Town had been unavoidably delayed. The Constitution and Organisation of the South African Institute was based on a system of local units to be situated in the various centres of the Union, but the existing Constitution of the

Institute had proved unworkable in consequence of the failure to establish such Units. In a further communication the South African Institute reported that it had been reconstituted on May 5, that a new constitution had been adopted, but that the Executive Council had not yet been fully made up. The South African Institute regretted that for these reasons it had been prevented from appointing delegates to the Ninth International Studies Conference but it was confident the reorganisation which had taken place would mean a full collaboration with the International Studies Conference in the future.

The Meeting took notice of the internal changes in the organisation of the South African Institute.

New Zealand.- The present Member of the Conference in New Zealand was the New Zealand Branch of the Institute of Pacific Relations. There had also been created in New Zealand a New Zealand Institute of International Affairs. It was understood that the question of associating the New Zealand Institute with the work of the Conference was under consideration.

United States of America.- The Institute reported that the Council on Foreign Relations, New York, which had hitherto acted as the American Co-ordinating Committee, had presented its resignation as a direct Member of the International Studies Conference (1) and that there had been created an American Co-ordinating Committe for International Studies under the chairmanship of Mr. Norman H. Davis. On behalf

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(1) Cf. Notes on the Agenda of the Administrative Meetings, K.58.1936. Annex A, pp. 11-14.

of the Committee, the Secretary applied to the International Studies Conference for the admission of this Committee as a Member of the Conference.

The delegate of the American Co-ordinating Committee for International Studies recalled the phases in the re-organisation of the representation of American Scholarship and institutions in the Conference and he assured the Meeting that the new Committee fulfilled all the conditions of admission to Membership of the Conference and that it proposed to continue the work instituted by the Council on Foreign Relations.

The Meeting expressed the gratitude of the Conference to the Council on Foreign Relations for the work it had accomplished in previous years.

The Chairman of the Administrative Meeting moved the admission of the new American Co-ordinating Committee for International Studies as direct Member of the International Studies Conference. The motion was carried by acclamation.

(b) Participation of Scientific Institutions not eligible for Membership of the Conference.-
(cf. § 10 (i) of the Revised Conditions of Membership)

Norway.- The delegate of the Norwegian Co-ordinating Committee for International Studies stated that there was only one institution in existence in Norway which would be eligible for membership in the Conference but that owing to administrative difficulties its affiliation to the Conference at the present moment was impracticable. Steps were being taken, however, to remove these difficulties. The newly created Co-ordinating Committee for International Studies, which included in its

membership several personalities connected with that institution, would withdraw from the Conference when the time had arrived for that institution to apply for membership of the Conference.

The Meeting expressed its thanks to the delegate of the Norwegian Co-ordinating Committee, and admitted by acclamation the Committee to participation in the work of the Conference in accordance with § 10 (1) of the Revised Conditions of Membership.

Sweden.- The Institute reported that the formation and composition of the Swedish Co-ordinating Committee for International Studies, Stockholm, had already been communicated to the Members of the Conference. There was, at the present moment, no institution in existence in Sweden corresponding to the Conditions of Membership of the Conference, but there was some hope of such an institution being created in the future.

The Meeting expressed its thanks to His Excellency Professor Osten Unden, Minister of State, Chairman of the Committee, and to Professor Tingsten, Secretary of the Committee, who have taken the initiative in forming a Committee in Sweden and admitted by acclamation the Swedish Committee to participation in the work of the Conference in accordance with § 10 (1) of the Revised Conditions of Membership.

Switzerland.- The delegate of the Swiss Co-ordinating Committee explained to the Meeting that the Swiss Co-ordinating Committee included in its membership representatives of nearly all branches of the Social Sciences and International Relations and that it would be able to participate actively in all the activities of the Conference.

The Meeting heard the statement of the delegate of the Swiss Committee with interest and, having expressed its thanks to Professor Dietrich Schindler and to M. H. Voirier for the initiative which they had taken in connection with the creation of the Swiss Committee, it admitted by acclamation the Swiss Co-ordinating Committee to participation in the work of the Conference in accordance with § 10 (i) of the Revised Conditions of Membership.

(c) Participation of 'ad hoc' Groups of Scholars and Experts in Countries where there does not exist an Institution eligible for Membership of the Conference.-
(cf. § 10 (ii) of the Revised Conditions of Membership)

Belgium.- The constituent meeting of the Belgian Group was held on May 20th, 1936, at the Institut de Sociologie Solvay, in Brussels. The Director of the Institut Solvay, Professor Georges Smets, informed the Institute that a considerable number of experts in various fields of Social Sciences and of International Relations had agreed to serve as members of the Belgian Group (1).

The Institute recalling the desire expressed by the international study group on Colonial questions in the course of its meeting held in March last, that a Belgian Group might undertake a study of colonial problems, invited Professor Smets to nominate an expert to participate in the Madrid Meetings on "Peaceful Change". However, it had been impossible

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(1) Cf. Notes on the Agenda of the Administrative Meetings, Doct. K.58.1936, pp. 14-15.

to arrange for Belgian participation in the Ninth International Studies Conference in view of the shortness of time between the constituent meeting of the Group and the opening of the session of the Conference in Madrid.

The Meeting expressed its thanks to the Director of the Institut de Sociologie Solvay for the initiative which he had taken in the foundation of a Belgian Committee and admitted by acclamation the Committee to participation in the work of the Conference in accordance with § 10 (ii) of the Revised Conditions of Membership.

Hungary.- The delegate of the Hungarian Co-ordinating Committee for International Studies stated that the members of the Committee were all scholars known for their expert knowledge of certain branches of the Social Sciences and that efforts would be made for the widening of the present membership and, if possible, also for the creation of an institution eligible for membership of the Conference.

The Meeting noted with interest the observations made by the delegate of the Hungarian Group and having expressed its thanks to Professor Count Paul Teleki for the initiative he had taken in connection with the formation of the Group, admitted by acclamation the Hungarian Committee to participation in the Conference's study on Peaceful Change, in accordance with § 10 (ii) of the Revised Conditions of Membership.

(d) Participation of Individual Scholars and Experts from Countries having no Institutions represented in or participating in the Work of the Conference.-

(Cf. § 10 (iii) of the Revised Conditions of Membership)

Bulgaria.- The Institute reported that it had secured the participation of Professor D. Michaykoff of the Institute for Economic Research at the State University in Sofia and of other Bulgarian experts in the studies undertaken by the International study group on Danubian Questions.

Germany.- In accordance with the decisions taken by the Conference's Executive Committee in January 1936, the Institute invited Dr. Fritz Berber, who had taken part in the Eighth International Studies Conference, to attend the Madrid Conference.

Japan.- In accordance with the Conference's previous decisions the Institute invited M. Sakutaro Tachi, formerly Professor in the Imperial University of Tokio, Associate Member of the International Law Institute, M. Kotaro Tanaka, Professor in the Imperial University of Tokio and M. Junzo Sato, Japanese Delegate to several international cultural Conferences, to attend the Madrid Conference. Professor Tachi stated that Japanese experts were interested in the Conference's activities and that he would take steps for the formation of a group of scholars in Japan.

Portugal.- The Institute reported that the meeting of the international study group on Colonial Questions which was held in Paris in March 1936 having expressed the desire that the co-operation of experts from Colonial Powers having no institution represented in the Conference should be secured for the study on Peaceful Change, had, acting through the

Portuguese National Committee for Intellectual Co-operation, invited Professor Lopo Vaz de Sampaio e Melo of the Colonial Institute in Lisbon to take part in the Madrid Conference.

Yugoslavia.- The Institute reported that it had secured the participation of Professor A. Yovanovitch of the Institut d'Economie Nationale at the University of Belgrade in the studies undertaken by the International study group on 'Danubian Questions'.

(e) Possibilities of Future Collaboration in various Countries.-

The Institute reported that, in accordance with the decisions taken by the Conference and its Executive Committee in the past, it was continuing its negotiations for securing the collaboration of institutions or individual scholars in the following countries : Argentine, Brazil, China, Finland, Mexico, Turkey and the U.S.S.R.

With regard to the Geneva Research Centre the delegate of the European Centre of the Carnegie Endowment stated that the Geneva Research Centre was at the disposal of Members of the Conference in procuring information on international affairs. The Geneva Research Centre was now in the position to offer facilities to members of the research staff of the institutions represented in the Conference for the purpose of enabling them to pursue their studies in Geneva and, in particular, of assisting them in the preparation of information papers. Further information was to be communicated to the Members of the Conference in due course.

VII.- CONTINUANCE IN MEMBERSHIP OF THE CONFERENCE

The Chairman of the Conference's Executive Committee made a statement on the observance of the provisions of the Conference's Conditions of Membership. Professor Eisenmann said that the reports which had been received by the Institute from the Members of the Conference on their Organisation and Activities gave rise to no comments and that all Members continued to observe strictly the rules laid down in the Conditions of Membership.

VIII.- RULES GOVERNING THE COMPOSITION OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The Institute submitted for approval the draft text of the Rules governing the Composition of the Executive Committee of the International Studies Conference.

The Meeting, seeing that the draft text was drawn up in accordance with the decisions adopted by the Eighth International Conference and that no comment had been made by Members in regard to their applications, adopted the draft text (Cf. Annex 2 to the present document).

IX.- MEMBERSHIP OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The Meeting recalled that the term of office of Professor Louis Eisenmann as Chairman of the Executive Committee was due to expire at the present session of the Conference. At the suggestion of Professor Louis Eisenmann the Meeting appointed unanimously the Chairman of the Conference, Professor Gascon y Marin, President of the Executive Committee for the year 1936-1937, i.e. until the next session of the Conference.

Professor Gascon y Marin accepted the nomination and expressed to his predecessor, Professor Louis Eisenmann, the thanks of the Conference for the valuable services which he had rendered to the Conference in the course of the years 1933-1936.

The President of the Conference moved that Professor Louis Eisenmann be appointed Honorary Chairman of the Conference's Executive Committee. The Meeting adopted the suggestion by acclamation.

X.- COLLABORATION OF CERTAIN INSTITUTIONS REPRESENTED IN THE CONFERENCE IN THE WORK UNDERTAKEN BY THE INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION ORGANISATION IN THE FIELD OF THE SOCIAL AND POLITICAL SCIENCES

The Institute informed the Meeting that national surveys of organisations working in the field of the social and political sciences were being undertaken in France, Great Britain, Italy, Japan and various other countries. The survey planned in France under the direction of Professor Bouglé would be different in scope from the survey on "The Study of International Relations in the United States", which had been published in 1934 on the initiative of Professor James T. Shotwell and a new edition of which was announced for 1937.

The Meeting was further informed about the enquiry into the problem of "Mechanisation in the Modern World" which the Institute had undertaken in collaboration with the International Labour Office. A plan of work based on the study "Man and the Machine" by MM. G. Mequet and H. Dubreuil of the International Labour Office and the study of "Economic and Social Effects of Technical Progress" by Professor Luigi de Simone had been submitted to several experts for comment.

The Institute would supply upon request further information on this enquiry to any Member of the Conference.

XI.- BROCHURE ON THE INTERNATIONAL STUDIES CONFERENCE

The Institute reported that owing to the development of the International Studies Conference it had not been practicable to complete the brochure in time for the Ninth International Studies Conference but that the draft text of the brochure would be communicated to the Members in the near future.

XII.- "COLLECTIVE SECURITY": VOLUME OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE SEVENTH AND EIGHTH INTERNATIONAL STUDIES CONFERENCE

The Institute reported that the volume of proceedings of the Seventh and Eighth International Conference had been prepared under the direction of an Editorial Board appointed by the International Studies Conference during its Eighth Session held in London from June 2 to 7, 1935. The Board was composed of the Professors Maurice Bourquin (Chairman), René Cassin and Arnold Toynbee. The English and French volumes had been published in April and May 1936 respectively.

The Meeting adopted a motion ot its President, Professor Gascon y Marin, and expressed its congratulations to the Editorial Board and to the Institute, and its thanks to the European Centre of the Carnegie Endowment (Division of Intercourse and Education) and the Rockefeller Foundation who contributed generously towards the cost of the publication.

XIII.- REPORT OF THE PLENARY SESSION ON PEACEFUL CHANGE AND PUBLICATION OF DOCUMENTATION PREPARED IN CONNECTION WITH THE STUDY OF PEACEFUL CHANGE

In the course of the discussion on the publication of the volume on "Collective Security" several members suggested that an even more ample record of the discussions at plenary sessions would be of very great value to every student of international affairs.

The Institute was requested to consider the possibility of placing complete sets of roneographed documents prepared in connection with the study of "Peaceful Change" in libraries and centres of information. The delegate of the European Centre of the Carnegie Endowment regarded this suggestion with great interest and offered to purchase sets of such documents for distribution to libraries in the United States and in other countries.

The possibility of publishing, if possible even before the 1937 Conference, certain monographs, quantitative-statistical studies and international study group reports on various aspects of the problem of "Peaceful Change" was discussed. The representative of the Rockefeller Foundation offered to examine the possibility of obtaining assistance from the Foundation for the publication of such studies. The meeting was agreed that the publication of objective works would constitute an important contribution towards a better understanding and appreciation of the difficulties impeding the peaceful solution of certain international problems and referred the matter to the Executive Committee for further discussion and decision.

XIV.- 'PEACEFUL CHANGE' : REPORT ON THE MEETINGS

HELD DURING THE NINTH INTERNATIONAL STUDIES CONFERENCE

The General Rapporteur, Professor Maurice Bourquin, read the General Plan of Study on the Problem of Peaceful Change which resulted from, and summarised briefly the observations made in the course of, the Meetings on Peaceful Change.

The Meeting adopted the General Plan of Study and decided that the final memoranda on Peaceful Change which are being undertaken in the various centres should be submitted to the Institute not later than on January 31, 1937.

The General Rapporteur's Plan of Study and a Commentary on it will be distributed to the Members of the Conference in due course.

XV.- UNIVERSITY TEACHING OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS : REPORT ON THE MEETINGS HELD DURING THE NINTH INTERNATIONAL STUDIES CONFERENCE

The Rapporteur, Professor Sir Alfred Zimmern said that the meetings upon the University Teaching of International Relations resulted in agreement upon the following points :

(1) The problem of the Methodology and organisation of the University Teaching of International Relations remains permanently on the Agenda of the International Studies Conference.

(2) A preponderant place will be reserved for it in the proceedings of the Conference every alternate year beginning with 1938.

(3) The Executive Committee of the International Studies Conference will decide the exact subject which should form the basis of these discussions.

The Rapporteur, Professor Sir Alfred Zimmern, also summarised briefly the discussions which had taken place in the course of the Meetings reserved for the University Teaching of International Relations. These will be communicated to the Members in due course.

The report was adopted.

XVI.- DATE, PLACE AND AGENDA OF THE TENTH INTERNATIONAL STUDIES CONFERENCE (1937)

On behalf of the Commission Française de Coordination des Hautes Etudes Internationales, Professor Louis Eisenmann invited the Conference to hold the next session in Paris.

The invitation was accepted by acclamation :

The Conference will probably be held from June 28 to July 3, 1937, but the final decision as to the exact date was reserved for the Executive Committee's decision.

The decision concerning the Agenda of the Tenth International Studies Conference was referred to the next meeting of the Executive Committee.

NEW TEXT

CONDITIONS OF MEMBERSHIP

I. AUTHORITY OF THE CONFERENCE

§1. All decisions regarding

(i) the general conditions of Membership of the Conference

(ii) any special conditions applicable to the admission of new members

(iii) any conditions for the participation in exceptional circumstances provided for in chapter VI, and

(iv) the interpretation and application of the principles enumerated in the present statement

lie with the Administrative Meetings of the Conference.

§2. From time to time an Administrative Meeting of the Conference may delegate its authority over the questions indicated in § 1 above to the Executive Committee of the Conference and to the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation acting as the Conference's international secretariat, whose decisions, however, must subsequently be confirmed by an Administrative Meeting of the Conference.

II. MEMBERSHIP OF THE CONFERENCE

§3. (a) Subject to the provisions of §5 below, membership of the Conference is, in principle, open to any institution or group of institutions which is concerned with the scientific study or teaching of International Relations (1).

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(1) In carrying out its policy of broadening the basis of its membership and in considering applications for membership and for participation in its work, the Conference takes into account the desirability of avoiding any action which may involve the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation in expenditure beyond the limits of its resources or which may not meet with the full approval of all its existing Members.

(b) Individuals, governments or governmental organs are not admitted to membership of the Conference.

§4. (a) The conditions laid down in the present statement apply not only to original admission but also to continuance in membership, and the Conference may consider at any time whether a member still satisfies these conditions.

(b) The Conference expects that, for its consideration, every member will report annually on any changes in the composition and character of itself and, in the case of national co-ordinating committees or of institutions acting in that capacity, of its constituent bodies.

III. QUALIFICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP

§5. To be qualified for admission to membership of the Conference an institution or a group of institutions must satisfy the following principal conditions :

(i) It must be of a scientific character: it must work in a spirit of disinterested research; and its intellectual level must be beyond question.

(ii) It must not engage in propaganda of a political or other character and it must not engage in direct political activities.

(iii) The subjects which it teaches or studies must fall within the broad field of International Relations.

(iv) Its organisation, equipment and resources must be sufficiently developed to enable it to participate effectively in the work of the Conference.

(v) It must function, if not continuously throughout the year, at least for an appreciable period of time in each year.

IV. DIRECT MEMBERSHIP

§6. Direct membership of the Conference is confined to :

(i) Either national co-ordinating committees representing in the Conference all the qualified national institutions <u>or</u> one of the national

institutions undertaking to act for all the qualified national institutions collectively in the capacity of a national co-ordinating committee in all countries where there exist more than one qualified institution.

(ii) Single national institutions (and, in exceptional cases, national branches of international institutions)

if they are the only qualified institutions in their countries.

§7. Institutions which, by reason of the composition of their administration or their relationship with the official or unofficial institutions of the countries in which they have their seat, are international rather than national in character, participate in the work of the Conference, if admitted to membership, as direct members.[1]

V. INDIRECT MEMBERSHIP

§8. The indirect members of the Conference are the institutions which are represented in the Conference through national co-ordinating committees or through individual national institutions acting as co-ordinating committees.

§9. Without prejudice to the authority vested in the Administrative Meetings of the Conference under the provisions of § 1 of the present statement, the Conference does not seek to exercise any rigid control over its indirect membership, i.e. over the composition of national co-ordinating committees. By criticism and recommendation, however, it endeavours to ensure the representation on these committees of

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1) Prior to the Eighth International Studies Conference, five institutions of an international character had been admitted to direct membership of the Conference. The Eighth Conference expressed the opinion, however, "that, while it desired to retain the valuable collaboration of the five international institutions which had already been admitted to membership, any further extension of this category of membership would be inopportune in view of the Conference's present tendency to emphasise the importance of its co-ordinating functions between national groups of institutions. It therefore decided to discourage the admission to membership of any further international institutions and to limit its negotiations for affiliations in the future to national institutions." (Report on the Administrative Meetings of the Eighth International Studies Conference, Doct. K.23,1935, VI (d)).

all qualified institutions and the exclusion of any institution which does not fulfill the conditions indicated in § 5 of the present statement.

VI. PARTICIPATION IN THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

§10. At the invitation of the Institute in agreement with the Executive Committee or its Chairman, and subject to such special conditions as may be laid down in each case by an Administrative Meeting of the Conference, participation in the activities and meetings of the Conference (other than Administrative Meetings) is open [1] in exceptional circumstances to :

(i) Scientific institutions or groups of institutions which are not eligible for membership of the Conference;

(ii) Ad hoc groups of scholars and experts in countries where there does not exist an institution or a group of institutions eligible for membership of the Conference;

(iii) Individual scholars and experts from countries having no institutions represented in, or participating in the work of, the Conference.

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1) See foot-note, page 3.