



Prof. Albert Einstein, of Germany

A GROUP of intellectual leaders of the world, among them Mme. Marie Curie and Prof. Albert Einstein, have just finished six days consideration of how international cooperation in science, literature and art can best be promoted and stimulated.

As a part of the League of Nations, the International Committee on Intellectual Cooperation is charged with coordinating the intellectual activities of the world. As is the case with many of the technical committees of the League, Americans take active part in the deliberations of this body of distinguished membership. This year Dr. Vernon Kellogg, permanent secretary of the National Research Council and acting director of Science Service, attended the sessions as alternate for Dr. R. A. Millikan, the American physicist.

International School Children

The codiscoverer of radium, Mme. Marie Curie, and the founder of the theory of relativity, Prof. Albert Einstein, both took an active part in this year's meetings of the committee. Paul Painlevé, equally well known in French political and scientific circles, former premier of France, joined in the sessions held under the presidency of Prof. Gilbert Murray, Oxford professor of Greek.

Dr. Aikitu Tanakadate, Tokio professor and advocate of the Roman

Leaders of Thought Plan Cooperation Among Nations

General Science

alphabet for the Japanese language, Prof. Alfredo Rocco, Italian minister of Justice, Mlle. K. Bonnevie, professor of zoology at the University of Oslo, Norway, Sir Frank Heath, British educator and scientist, and Dr. Hugo A. D. Krüss, director of the Prussian National Library, were among the members of the committee in attendance.

One of the interesting projects considered was the possibility of various countries exchanging secondary school children in much the same way that college students, graduates and professors have visited various foreign countries as a part of their education. Use of motion pictures in teaching science, art and literature and the possibility of international exchanges of educational films came before the committee.

Data for All

How to make accessible to all research workers the vast accumulations of published data on science that are being provided by the printing presses of all countries is another problem before the intellectual leaders. Whether scientific discoveries and developments should be given protection similar to that afforded inventions by patent laws is another question that received some discussion this year as well as in past annual sessions.

The committee reorganized the International Institute of Intellectual Cooperation at Paris which operates under its direction and appointed an executive committee to promote greater efficiency in the work of intellectual cooperation. The staff of the Paris institute was reduced, a program of concentration was adopted and the resignation of M. Julien Luchaire, director of the institute, was accepted. M. Henri

Bonnet of France, a League of Nations secretariat official, was elected to succeed M. Luchaire.

The offices of the International Institute of Intellectual Cooperation are located in the famous Palais Royal in Paris. Although the institute is international in scope and has a staff of experts from various countries, it receives financial support from the French government. National committees for intellectual cooperation have been organized in various countries, including the United States, and they cooperate and aid the International Committee and the Institute in Paris by formulating national opinions and giving consideration to proposals that are to come before the international body.

Science News-Letter, August 16, 1930



Mme. Marie Curie, of France