

**INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL
FOR PHILOSOPHY
AND HUMANISTIC STUDIES**

Conseil International de la Philosophie et des Sciences Humaines

BULLETIN

1954-1955

C.I.P.S.H.

PUBLISHED WITH THE ASSISTANCE OF UNESCO

UNESCO HOUSE

19, AVENUE KLÉBER - PARIS XVI'

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**TWO YEARS
ACTIVITIES**

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BULLETIN

Three Bulletins, devoted respectively to 1949, 1950, and the three years 1951, 1952 and 1953, have successively reviewed the activities of the International Council for Philosophy and Humanistic Studies since its establishment in January, 1949.

The present Bulletin summarizes the principal undertakings of the Council from January 1, 1954, to December 31, 1955.

INTRODUCTION

In 1954 and 1955, the International Council for Philosophy and Humanistic Studies continued the task it had undertaken in 1949. On January 1, 1954, it included twelve member organizations—the International Academic Union, the International Federation of Societies for Philosophy, the International Committee for Historical Sciences, the International Permanent Committee of Linguists, the International Federation of Associations for Classical Studies, the International Union for Anthropological and Ethnological Sciences, the International Commission for Folk Arts and Folklore, the International Committee for the History of Art, the International Association for the History of Religions, the International Federation for Modern Languages and Literatures, the International Union of Orientalists, and the International Society for Musicology—to which was added, on September 29, 1955, the International Congress of Prehistoric and Protohistoric Sciences. (1).

The C.I.P.S.H. may henceforth justifiably consider itself representative of the various fields which, together, make up the realm of humanistic studies. Further improvements, certainly, may still be foreseen; some gaps still remain to be filled; changes may still be made—but the framework of the C.I.P.S.H. has now been set and the task it had set for itself in this respect has been successfully carried out.

The growth of the Council brought with it a certain number of needs which began to appear as early as 1952 and 1953. The Constitution adopted by the C.I.P.S.H. at the time of its foundation in 1949 had been drawn up for an organization much less broad in its membership than the present Council. The Standing Committee, which included one representative of each organization, had rendered the greatest service up to 1953. Before that time it retained the character of a limited executive committee. But since the growing number of member organizations automatically entailed a corresponding growth of the Standing Committee, the Committee tended more and more to become a kind of duplicate of the General Assembly. On the other hand, the need for frequent and rapid meetings of members of the Board—meetings not provided for in the

(1) See the list of officers of member organizations (page 57).

Constitution—was more and more acutely felt. The directive organs of the C.I.P.S.H. developed on a triple level—General Assembly, Standing Committee, and Board—and the Standing Committee gradually lost its reason for existence, caught between the two other organs of the Council.

These considerations incited the members of the Third Ordinary General Assembly of the Council to adopt the principle of a revision of its Constitution. This revision made two principal changes: It did away with the Standing Committee and replaced it as the executive body of the C.I.P.S.H. by a Board composed of seven members chosen *ad personam* but with consideration for geographic distribution and for distribution among the various fields of study. It also transferred to the General Assembly all the financial powers of the Standing Committee, and provided for meetings of the Assembly every two years instead of every three.

The text of the new Constitution may be found at the end of the present Bulletin (Annex B, page 61).

At the same time as it revised its organizational structure, the Council continued to concern itself with its geographic basis.

The problem facing the Council was many-sided: For one thing, a way had to be found to associate with the work of the C.I.P.S.H. learned organizations throughout the entire world. Secondly, the foundation of such organizations had to be encouraged in countries where they did not yet exist; and, lastly, a way had to be found to establish temporary connections in countries where the foundation of such organizations might take a certain length of time.

The Council attacked all these questions simultaneously. It asked all its member organizations to take strong measures to make or to keep their structure very broadly international in character. Considerable progress has already been made along this line. All the member organizations of the C.I.P.S.H. are now represented in at least three regions of the world, most of them in four and several in all five.

The Board particularly stressed, on several occasions, the necessity not only for admitting all organizations of a proven scientific character which might ask to be affiliated with member organizations of the C.I.P.S.H., but also for stimulating such requests by making known the aims of the C.I.P.S.H., by establishing contacts with scholars of all countries, and by encouraging in every manner the establishment of national committees which might affiliate with the different branches of the Council. Finally, to provide for countries where delays in organization are inevitable, the General Assembly adopted, at the suggestion of the Board, the following resolution:

« In order to facilitate the widest possible participation in its activities, the Council is empowered, as an interim measure, to recognize a corresponding committee in a country or region where there do not yet exist learned societies and academies which normally form the base for the Council's member organizations.»

This resolution found its first applications in Uruguay and Iran, where national committees for philosophy and humanistic studies have been formed. It is most desirable that such examples be followed elsewhere; and the Council, for its part, is deeply and sincerely grateful to

scholars who thus agree to establish a national group in order to make possible closer international scientific collaboration.

The goal of the C.I.P.S.H. remains, of course, the establishment of a broad network of scholars grouped according to their fields of study. But the national committees can constitute the elements of these organizations and furnish the nucleus around which, in each particular realm, a specialized committee can be formed.

Fruitful collaboration has continued to develop between the C.I.P.S.H. itself and other international organizations, including, first of all, U.N.E.S.C.O. To carry out resolutions voted by the U.N.E.S.C.O. General Conference, the Council agreed to undertake a certain number of tasks which will be enumerated in the following chapters of this Bulletin. Within the framework of the investigation concerning the possibilities for broadening the teaching of the humanities, of the program of translations of works representative of the various cultures, and, finally, of the investigations concerning the role of humanistic and classical culture in the contemporary world, the C.I.P.S.H. has provided U.N.E.S.C.O. with all the assistance requested.

The most cordial collaboration has also been pursued with international non-governmental organizations of a scientific character, especially with the International Council of Scientific Unions, the International Council of Organizations of the Medical Sciences, the International Council of Social Sciences, the International Council of Music, and others.

A list of works published under the auspices of the Council appears in this Bulletin, as in earlier ones. Bibliographies continue to make up the greater part of these publications. They also continue to meet with the gravest difficulties, and some of them have sent out cries of alarm. The C.I.P.S.H. has done everything in its power to help to continue, but an increasingly serious situation has been created by the ceaselessly growing number of organizations entitled to receive subsidies, without a corresponding increase in the resources available. The bibliographers will have to strive for an increase in their sales, which is the only means of providing them with the security they now lack.

It goes without saying, however, that the Council will do everything it can to continue to support these indispensable tools of the scholar. The C.I.P.S.H. fully realizes their importance and the difficulties with which they have to contend.

Outside of the assistance given to publications, the C.I.P.S.H. has continued its help to a certain number of international scholarly meetings—congresses, symposia, committees of experts. In this field, too, difficult problems have sometimes been met. One of these is the timing of congresses. Highly respectable traditions and differing habits have led to the greatest variety where this question is concerned. Some congresses have been meeting every two years, others every three, still others every four or five. The Council's General Assembly and Board have tried, on several occasions, not to impose a fixed rule on the various organizations, but to set a general policy which would permit an equitable distribution of subsidies.

After careful study, it was decided to reserve C.I.P.S.H. assistance to organizations whose congresses are held once every five years. Such an interval will have the advantage of permitting the appropriation of more important sums to the various congresses. And in most sciences, no matter how rapid their progress, a quinquennial review seems to satisfy the great majority of specialists.

The overlapping of meetings has also been the subject of some study by the Council. It is natural that certain periods of the year are chosen in preference to others by the organizers of meetings, and the result is a very limited number of available weeks, which brings about coincidences of date that are often unfortunate. The only means of remedying this difficulty is to do what several organizations—which we wish to thank here—are already doing: to keep the Council informed as exactly and as promptly as possible of the various dates chosen. If this system is followed—but only if it is—the C.I.P.S.H. will be able to play an effective role in the distribution of congress dates. It should be understood, of course, that this role is and should be of a purely informational character: the C.I.P.S.H. is merely the agent of the scholarly organizations which make up its membership.

All the international meetings which have been held under the auspices of the C.I.P.S.H. have been highly successful. The organization of work, the system of publication of reports and proceedings adopted have been found entirely satisfactory. Important results have been obtained. These meetings are one of the most encouraging forms of the collective work which henceforth parallels and reinforces individual efforts.

Finally, since its establishment in 1952, the magazine *Diogenes* (whose contents for 1954-55 are summarized on page 49 of this Bulletin) has developed considerably. Six parallel editions are at present published: in Arabic, English, French, German, Italian and Spanish. The interest in the magazine shown by a broad audience is most encouraging. Some of the editions have already had a relatively long existence; others, like the Italian and Arabic editions, are still in their beginnings. A perfect synchronization of the various editions is extremely difficult to achieve. But the contents are identical in the different languages and *Diogenes* may justly claim to serve as a solid and efficacious link among different fields and cultures.

Through the scholarly contributions which it has succeeded in obtaining, through the cultivated public which it touches, through the interest which it arouses, the review brings the Council the most valuable assistance.

Such are some of the activities in which the C.I.P.S.H. engaged during the years 1954 and 1955. In the face of the large number of projects which have been proposed, and which are still being proposed, they obviously constitute a very small effort. But at least the Council may realize that it has acquitted itself honorably of the tasks which it had decided to undertake. If it has succeeded in its mission as a leader, it owes its success above all to the support which it has received from two sources: on the one hand, its member organizations; on the other hand, U.N.E.S.C.O.

Despite their small secretariats, almost always made up of volunteers, all the member organizations have continued to give the C.I.P.S.H. their constant and devoted support. It is not without the strongest scruples that the Secretariat of the Council has asked eminent scholars to give long hours to thankless administrative tasks, yet they have always accepted these tasks selflessly and with good grace. The C.I.P.S.H. has always tried, and is still trying, to reduce to a minimum these necessary tasks. It wishes here to express its sincere gratitude to all those who have kept it informed of meetings, publications, and activities of the member organizations, and who have painstakingly prepared the financial reports, the requests for subsidies, and all the other too-numerous papers which the Council tirelessly keeps asking them to provide.

Finally, the Council's gratitude goes to U.N.E.S.C.O. It is obvious that it would have been impossible for the C.I.P.S.H. to carry out its different projects without the aid generously given by this organization. But U.N.E.S.C.O.'s aid does not consist only in the granting of subsidies: the Council has always received from U.N.E.S.C.O. moral support and an understanding of its problems which must be stressed here. To the Director General of U.N.E.S.C.O., to the members of its secretariat who are constantly giving their assistance to the C.I.P.S.H., we should like to renew the most sincere thanks of our organization.

Chapter I

MEETINGS

1954

Meeting of the Board of the C.I.P.S.H.

The fourth meeting of the Board of the International Council for Philosophy and Humanistic Studies was held at Unesco House in Paris on June 21 and 22, 1954, under the chairmanship of its president, M. Jacques Rueff, member of the Institut de France. Those present were: Professor Alf Sommerfelt, Vice-President, member of the Norwegian Academy; Dean Ch. E. Odegaard, member of the American Council of Learned Societies; Professor Carsten Høeg, member of the Danish Academy; Professor Jules Marouzeau, Treasurer, member of the Institut de France; and Professor Robert Fawtier, member of the Institut de France. Professor R. C. Majumdar was detained in Calcutta.

M. Jean Thomas, director of the Department of Cultural Activities, represented the Director General of U.N.E.S.C.O.

The Board heard a report from the Secretary General on the activities of the Council since the last meeting of the Standing Committee, in October, 1953. It examined the problems posed by the collaboration of the C.I.P.S.H. in a certain number of U.N.E.S.C.O. projects (program of translations of representative works, investigation on the broadening of the teaching of the humanities, investigation concerning the notion of Law) and decided in favor of continuing the Council's collaboration in these different projects. The Board also studied practical means of giving a broadly international character to the C.I.P.S.H.

Meeting of the Board of Directors of the review Diogenes.

On April 10 and 11, 1954, the fifth meeting of the Board of Directors of the review *Diogenes* was held in Bühlerhöhe, near Baden-Baden, Germany. Those present were: MM. Jacques Rueff, member of the Institut de France; Ronald Syme, Fellow of the British Academy; D. W. Brogan, Professor at Cambridge University; His Excellency Antonio Castro Leal, Ambassador of Mexico; Robert Fawtier, member of the Institut de France; Father Wilhelm Koppers, Professor at the University of Vienna; Alexander Rüstow, Professor at the University of Heidelberg; Roger Caillois, Editor-in-Chief of *Diogenes*; and Jean d'Ormesson, Managing Editor. MM. Giuseppe Levi della Vida, Professor at the University of Rome; Richard McKeon, Professor at the University of Chicago; and H. J. Pos, Professor at the University of Amsterdam, were unable to attend the meeting. The Board analyzed the results achieved and set up general lines of policy for the review. (See page 47 .)

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESSES

Under the auspices of the International Congress of Prehistoric and Protohistoric Sciences:

International Congress of Prehistoric and Protohistoric Sciences.

The fifth International Congress of Prehistoric and Protohistoric Sciences was held in Madrid from April 21 through 27, 1954. The International Council for Philosophy and Humanistic Studies was represented at the meeting by its Secretary General, Professor Ronald Syme. A volume of *Proceedings* was published after the congress.

Under the auspices of the International Federation of Associations for classical Studies:

International Congress of Classical Studies.

The second International Congress of Classical Studies was held in Copenhagen from August 23 through 28, 1954. The date of this congress, which normally would have been held in 1955, was advanced by one year in order to coincide with the celebration of the 150th anniversary of the great Danish philologist J. N. Madvig.

The work of the congress centered around one general theme: *The classical structure of modern Western civilization*. The congress was attended by about six hundred persons from the following countries: Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Cuba, Denmark, Egypt, Eire, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Lebanon, Norway, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Poland, Spain, South Africa, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, the United Kingdom, the United States, and Yugoslavia. U.N.E.S.C.O. was represented by the Director of its Department of Cultural Activities. A volume of *Proceedings* will appear in 1956.

The congress was preceded, on August 21 and 22, by a General Assembly of the International Federation of Associations for Classical Studies, in which about twenty-five persons took part.

Under the auspices of the International Union of Orientalists:

International Congress of Orientalists.

The twenty-third International Congress of Orientalists was held in Cambridge from August 21 through 28, 1954.

During this congress the participants were presented with an outline of the project for an investigation concerning the possibilities of broadening the teaching of the humanities, undertaken under the auspices of the C.I.P.S.H. About nine hundred persons attended the congress, coming from the following countries: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, China, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, the French Union, Germany, Hungary, India, Iran, Israel, Italy, Japan, Lebanon, the Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Poland, Roumania, the Saar, South Africa, Spain, the Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States, U.S.S.R., Viet Nam, and Yugoslavia. A volume of *Proceedings* will be published.

From August 22 to 26, in connection with the congress, a meeting was held of the General Assembly of the Union. About fifteen persons took part.

Under the auspices of the International Federation for Modern Languages and Literatures :

International Congress of Modern Languages and Literatures.

The sixth International Congress of Modern Languages and Literature was held at Oxford from September 9 through 16, 1954. The congress was attended by nearly three hundred participants, from the following countries : Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Spain, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, and the United States. A volume of *Proceedings* will appear in 1956.

During the congress a new constitution for the Federation was studied and adopted. It was decided to hold the next congress in Heidelberg.

Under the auspices of the International Union for Anthropological and Ethnological Sciences:

Congress of Americanists.

The thirty-first International Congress of Americanists was held at Sao Paulo, Brazil, from August 23 through 28, 1954. It was attended by about five hundred scholars from the following countries: Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Denmark, Finland, Guatemala, Germany, Haiti, Honduras, Italy, Japan, Mexico, the Netherlands, Nicaragua, Norway, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Surinam, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela and Yugoslavia. Two volumes of *Proceedings* have appeared.

SYMPOSIA, COMMITTEES OF EXPERTS AND ADMINISTRATIVE MEETINGS

Under the auspices of the International Federation of Societies for Philosophy:

Indian Philosophical Congress.

The Indian Philosophical Congress held a session from December 18 through 22 in Colombo, Ceylon. The congress was attended by about twenty persons from the following countries: Australia, Burma, Ceylon, India, Pakistan, the United Kingdom, and the United States. A volume of *Proceedings* was published after the meeting.

Under the auspices of the International Federation for Modern Languages and Literatures:

Board of the International Federation for Modern Languages and Literatures.

The Board of the International Federation for Modern Languages and Literatures met in Paris on April 6, 1954. About fifteen persons took part in the meeting.

Under the auspices of the International Society for Musicology:

Meeting of the International Association of Music Libraries.

A meeting of the International Association of Music Libraries was held in Paris, from April 26 through 30, 1954, under the patronage of the International Council of Music. About twenty persons attended the meeting, which was devoted chiefly to the discussion of problems concerning the preparation of the *International Repertory of Musical Sources*.

Under the auspices of the International Commission for Folk Arts and Folklore:

International Conference on Agricultural Implements.

From June 1 through 5, 1954, an international conference was held in Copenhagen to consider the preparation of an atlas of the types of plow. The conference was attended by about forty scholars from the following countries: Austria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Esthonia, Finland, Federal Republic of Germany, Democratic Republic of Germany, India, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, the United States, and Yugoslavia. The conference decided on the publication of an Atlas of the European Types of Plow.

General Assembly of the International Commission for Folk Arts and Folklore.

The International Commission for Folk Arts and Folklore held its General Assembly in Paris from July 1 to 3, 1954.

Twenty-one persons took part in the meeting.

At the same time as the General Assembly a meeting of the Commission's committee on cartography was held at the Museum of Folk Arts and Folklore.

Under the auspices of the International Committee for Historical Sciences:

Board of the International Committee for Historical Sciences.

The Board of the International Committee for Historical Sciences met in Lausanne June 11 and 12. About ten persons took part in the meeting.

Under the auspices of the International Academic Union:

Annual Session of the International Academic Union.

The twenty-eighth annual session of the Committee of the International Academic Union was held in Bern from June 14 through 19 and brought together about forty persons representing the academies of Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Norway, Spain, the United Kingdom, the United States, Sweden and Switzerland.

U.N.E.S.C.O. and the C.I.P.S.H. were represented.

Under the auspices of the International Federation for Modern Languages and Literatures:

Seminar of the International Association for French Studies.

The sixth International Congress of French Studies was held July 23 and 24 at the Collège de France, in Paris.

The themes of the congress were *Psychoanalysis and Literature and French Literature Seen from Abroad, and particularly the Intellectual Position of Great Britain, Italy and the United States toward French Literature*. About a hundred persons attended, from Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, the Saar, Spain, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, the United States and Yugoslavia. Papers presented at the seminar were published in June, 1955, in No. 7 of the *Cahiers de l'Association Internationale des Etudes françaises*.

Under the auspices of the International Union of Orientalists:

Committee on Arabic Lexicography.

The Committee on Arabic Lexicography met August 21-28, 1954, during the International Congress of Orientalists. It decided to undertake the completion of an Arabic-German-English dictionary and the establishment of a file in preparation for a French-Arabic dictionary. It also resolved to hold regular meetings once a year.

The scholars taking part in the meeting came from Egypt, France, Germany, Syria and the United Kingdom.

Under the auspices of the International Federation of Societies for Philosophy:

Congress of French-Language Societies for Philosophy.

The seventh Congress of French-language Societies for Philosophy was held in Grenoble from September 12 through 26. The theme of the congress was: *Life and Thought: their mutual relations*. Two hundred and fifty participants from fifteen countries attended the meeting, of which a volume of *Proceedings* has been published.

Under the auspices of the International Committee for Historical Sciences:

Meetings of the Preparatory Committee for the Rome Congress.

At various dates during 1954, working groups composed of historians from various countries met in Rome, Lausanne, Vienna, Paris and Bern to prepare for the Tenth International Congress of Historical Sciences (held in Rome, September, 1955). These meetings permitted the publication, before the opening of the congress, of seven volumes of *Reports* which were distributed to the participants. (See page 26 .)

Under the auspices of the International Federation of Societies for Philosophy:

Philosophical Round-Table in Zurich.

The sixth Philosophical Round-Table were held in Zurich from August 23 through 28. The theme of the meeting was a general confrontation of

the present currents of scientific philosophy. About three hundred and fifty participants, from some thirty countries, heard 140 communications.

Under the auspices of the International Commission for Folk Arts and Folklore:

Committee on Cartography.

Applying decisions made by the Executive Board of the International Commission for Folk Arts at its session of September 7-12, 1953, at Namur, the committee on cartography met in Paris July 1 and 2, 1954. The meeting brought together eight scholars from Belgium, Finland, France, the Netherlands, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland and Yugoslavia.

After having heard reports on the state of cartographical expression of ethnological research, the committee decided to constitute a collection of maps on various scales, and particularly of maps on the scale of 4/1,000,000, covering the surroundings of the Mediterranean basin and the countries of the Middle East.

International Augustinian Congress.

The first International Augustinian Congress was held in Paris from September 21 through 25. Three hundred and fifty delegates from forty-five universities took part in its work. Two volumes of *Communications* preceded the congress. A volume of *Proceedings* was published later.

Under the auspices of the International Union for Anthropological and Ethnological Sciences:

Executive Committee for the International Congress of Anthropological and Ethnological Sciences.

The committee for the International Congress of Anthropological and Ethnological Sciences met in Paris September 13 and 14 to prepare for the fifth International Congress of Anthropological and Ethnological Sciences, which will be held in Philadelphia from September 1 through 9, 1956.

General Assembly of the C.I.P.S.H.

The third ordinary session of the General Assembly of the International Council for Philosophy and Humanistic Studies met at Unesco House in Paris, September 27 through 29, under the chairmanship of Monsieur Jacques Rueff, Member of the Institut de France.

Those present were:

President: M. Jacques RUEFF (France), Member of the Institut de France.

Vice-Presidents: Prof. Alf SOMMERFELT (Norway), Member of the Norwegian Academy; and Dean Charles E. ODEGAARD (U.S.A.), Member of the American Council of Learned Societies.

Secretary General: Prof. Ronald SYME (New Zealand), Fellow of the British Academy.

Member of the Board: Prof. Carsten HØEG (Denmark), Member of the Royal Academy of Denmark.

Deputy Secretary General: M. Jean d'ORMESSON.

International Academic Union: Prof. Francesco ARNALDI (Italy), Member of the Italian Royal Society; Prof. Hans R. HAHNLOSER (Switzerland), Member of the Swiss Society of Moral Sciences; Prof. R. A. B. MYNORS (United Kingdom), Fellow of the British Academy; M. Mario ROQUES (France), Member of the Institut de France; Sir Charles WEBSTER (United Kingdom), Fellow of the British Academy; Prof. P. van de WOESTIJNE (Belgium), Member of the Koninklijke Vlaamse Akademie of Belgium; Prof. Tatsuro YAMAMOTO (Japan), Member of the Japanese Academy.

International Federation of Societies for Philosophy: Prof. Marcel BARZIN (Belgium), president of the Federation; Prof. Chaim PERELMAN (Belgium), secretary general; Father Ch. GIACON (Italy).

International Committee for Historical Sciences: Prof. Federico CHABOD (Italy), president of the Committee; M. M. FRANÇOIS (France), secretary general.

International Permanent Committee of Linguists: Miss Chr. MOHRMANN, secretary general of the Committee.

International Federation of Associations for Classical Studies: Prof. Dr. Kurt LATTE (Germany), Member of the Academy of Göttingen.

International Union for Anthropological and Ethnological Sciences: Dr. Paul RIVET (France), president of the Union; Prof. Pedro BOSCH GIMPERA (Mexico), secretary general; Father Wilhelm Koppers (Austria), vice-president.

International Commission for Folk Arts and Folklore: Prof. CHRISTIANSEN (Norway), president of the Commission; Mr. J. DIAS (Portugal), secretary general; M. A. MARINUS (Belgium), vice-president; M. G.

H. RIVIERE (France), curator of the Paris Museum of Folk Art and Folklore.

International Committee for the History of Art: Prof. W. G. CONSTABLE (U.S.A.), vice-president of the Committee; M. Marcel AUBERT (France), Member of the Institut de France.

International Association for the History of Religions: Prof. Dr. C. J. BLEEKER (the Netherlands), secretary general of the Association; Prof. E. KAN (Japan).

International Federation for Modern Languages and Literatures: Prof. Stanley C. ASTON (United Kingdom), secretary general of the Federation; M. ZALESKI, treasurer; M. JOSSERAND (France), curator at the Bibliothèque Nationale de France.

International Union of Orientalists: Prof. Kaare GRØENBECH (Denmark), president of the Union.

International Society for Musicology: Prof. Paul Henry LANG (U.S.A.), president of the Society; Prof. E. MOHR (Switzerland), secretary general.

Observer:

International Congress of Prehistoric and Protohistoric Sciences: Dr. Gerhard BERSU (Germany), president of the Congress.

National Representatives:

H. E. Dr. RAADI (Iran);

Mr. MATSUI (Japan);

Mr. BARBEY (Switzerland);

Mr. PHILIPPOVICH (Austria);

Mr. ZABROWSKI (Poland);

Mr. HANSEL (Austria), of the Austrian Council for Philosophy and Humanistic Studies.

U.N.E.S.C.O. Secretariat:

Dr. Luther H. EVANS, Director General;

Mr. Jean THOMAS, Director of the Department of Cultural Activities;

Dr. P. N. KIRPAL, Deputy Director of the Department of Cultural Activities;

Dr. H. W. SCHNEIDER, Head of the Division of Philosophy and Humanistic Studies;

M. M. DARD, Head of the Division of Arts and Letters;

M. J. HAVET, of the Division of Philosophy and Humanistic Studies;

Mr. B. MONSOUR, of the Division of Philosophy and Humanistic Studies;

Mr. V. HERCIK, of the Division of Relations with International Organizations;

Mr. C. PENNA, of the U.N.E.S.C.O. office in Havana.

During the first session, the Director General of U.N.E.S.C.O. welcomed the delegates.

After having heard the report of the Secretary General on the activities of the Council since the second General Assembly in 1953, the Assembly adopted a new Constitution for the Council (1). It also studied measures taken and planned with a view to broadening the geographic basis of the C.I.P.S.H.

The Assembly reviewed the activity of the Council since 1953 and set up a program of work for 1957 and 1958.

It adopted a number of resolutions concerning the organization of congresses, the organization of bibliographies, and the general policy of the Council, especially with regard to the various projects being carried out in collaboration with U.N.E.S.C.O.: the study of the possibility of broadening the teaching of the humanities, the translation of representative works (see page 55), etc. It adopted the Council's budget for 1957 and 1958.

The Assembly acted favorably on the admission to the C.I.P.S.H. of the International Congress of Prehistoric and Protohistoric Sciences, expressing the hope that this admission might be the occasion for a regrouping within the Council.

The Assembly proceeded to the election of officers. The new Board is made up as follows:

President: Prof. Carsten HØEG (Denmark).

Vice-Presidents: Prof. Federico CHABOD (Italy); Prof. R. N. DANDEKAR (India); Dean Charles E. ODEGAARD (U.S.A.); Prof. Alf SOMMERFELT (Norway).

Secretary General: Prof. Ronald SYME (New Zealand).

Treasurer: M. Jules MAROUZEAU (France).

Meetings of the Board of the C.I.P.S.H.

The Board of the International Council for Philosophy and Humanistic Studies held its fifth session in Paris from March 12 through 16, under the chairmanship of M. Jacques Rueff. Those present were: Messrs. Carsten Høeg, Ch. E. Odegaard, Alf Sommerfelt, R. C. Majumdar, J. Marouzeau and Robert Fawtier.

U.N.E.S.C.O. was represented by MM. René Maheu and Jean Thomas.

The Board studied the problems posed by bibliographies assisted by the C.I.P.S.H., and made preparations for the Council's Third General Assembly.

The sixth meeting of the Board was held in Paris at Unesco House on September 23 and 24, before the General Assembly.

Those present were: Messrs. Alf Sommerfelt, Ch. E. Odegaard, Carsten Høeg, J. Marouzeau, Ronald Syme. U.N.E.S.C.O. was represented by Messrs. Jean Thomas and H. W. Schneider. The Board prepared the work of the General Assembly.

(1) See page 61 of the present Bulletin.

The seventh meeting of the Board was held in Paris, at Unesco House, on September 30, under the chairmanship of Prof. Carsten Høeg. Those present were Messrs. Federico Chabod, Ch. E. Odegaard, Alf Sommerfelt and Ronald Syme. The Board reviewed the work of the General Assembly.

Budget Committee.

The Budget Committee of the International Council for Philosophy and Humanistic Studies met September 26 in Paris during the Third General Assembly, to examine the requests for subsidies presented by member organizations and to draw up a draft budget for 1957 and 1958, which was submitted to the General Assembly for approval.

Bibliographical Committee.

The Bibliographical Committee of the C.I.P.S.H. met January 13. It reviewed the bibliographical works published under the auspices of the Council.

Committee for the Coordination of Congresses.

The Council's Committee for the Coordination of Congresses met in Paris, at Unesco House, on January 14. It drew up a list of the meetings held under C.I.P.S.H. auspices during past years and a calendar—based on information available at the time of the meeting—of international congresses in the field of philosophy and humanistic studies to be held in the years 1955-1959.

1955

Second Pakistan Philosophical Congress (February 20-22): Karachi.

Fifth International Congress of the Onomastic Sciences (April 12-15): Salamanca.

Eighth International Congress of the History of Religions (April 17-23): Rome.

Round-Table of the International Institute of Philosophy (April 2-8): Athens.

Sixth International Congress of Musicology (June 29-July 4): Oxford.

Seminar of the International Association for French Studies (July 26-28): Paris.

Meeting of the Joint Committee of Greek and Roman Studies (August 14-15): Oxford.

Eighth International Congress of Papyrology (August 29-September 3): Vienna.

First International Congress of Germanic Languages and Literatures (September 5-10): Rome.

International Seminar of Slavic Studies (September 1-3): Rome.

Tenth International Congress of the Historical Sciences (September 4-11): Rome.

Eighteenth International Congress of the History of Art (September 12-18): Venice.

Tenth International Congress of Byzantine Studies (September 15-21): Istanbul.
Second International Congress of Patrology (September 19-24): Oxford.
Fourth International Thomist Congress (September 3-17): Rome.
International Seminar on Folk Art and Folklore (September 21-24): Arnhem.

1956

Third Pakistan Philosophical Congress (early March): Peshawar.
Congress of the Mommsen-Gesellschaft (March 26-28): Darmstadt.
First Spanish Congress of Classical Studies (April 15-19): Madrid.
Thirty-second International Congress of Americanists (August 8-14): Copenhagen.
Congress for the Study of the Old Testament: Copenhagen.
Congress of Italian Languages and Literatures (summer): Venice.
Committee on Linguistic Statistics (autumn): Paris.
Congress of French-Language Societies for Philosophy, on the theme: *Man and his fellow-man* (September 6-9): Toulouse.
International Congress for Living Latin (September 2-6): Avignon.
Fifth International Congress of Anthropological and Ethnological Sciences (September 1-9): Philadelphia.
Round-Table of the International Institute of Philosophy, on the theme: *Responsibility* (September 13-15): Paris.

1957

Round-Table of the International Institute of Philosophy, on the theme: *Thought and action*: Warsaw.
Australian Philosophical Congress: Melbourne.
Eighth International Congress of Linguists (July 25-31): Oslo.
Triennial Congress of the International Commission for Folk Arts and Folklore: Rome.
Seventh International Congress of Modern Languages and Literatures (August 26-31): Heidelberg.
International Congress of Classical Archaeology (September): Pavia.
International Congress of Greek and Latin Epigraphy (September): Rome.
Twenty-fourth International Congress of Orientalists (August 28-September 4): Munich.

1958

Ninth International Congress of Papyrologists: Oslo.
Triennial Conference of the Joint Committee of Greek and Roman Studies (August 7-14): Cambridge.
Third International Congress of Philosophy (September): Venice.

- Nineteenth International Congress of the History of Art (September):
Paris.
- Meeting to prepare the Third International Congress of Classical Studies:
London.
- Meeting of Experts of the International Commission for Folk Arts and
Folklore, on the theme: *Rural housing*: Paris.
- Statutory Congress of the International Association for French Studies:
Paris.
- Meeting to prepare the Congress of History of Religions (to take place
in 1960).
- International Congress of Prehistoric and Protohistoric Sciences: Ham-
burg.

1959

Third International Congress of Classical Studies (August 31-September
5): London.

*Committee of experts for the study of the broadening of the teaching of
the humanities.*

The committee of experts brought together by the C.I.P.S.H. to study
the possibilities of broadening the teaching of the humanities met at
Unesco House in Paris from June 27 through 30, 1955. (See page 53 .)

Committee of experts for the translation of representative works.

The committee of experts brought together by the C.I.P.S.H. to
examine the program established by U.N.E.S.C.O. for the translation of
representative works met at Unesco House in Paris from December 14
through 16, 1955. (See page 55 .)

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESSES

Under the auspices of the International Permanent Committee of Linguists:

International Congress of Onomastic Sciences.

The fifth International Congress of Onomastic Sciences (toponymy and anthroponymy) was held April 12 through 15 at Salamanca, Spain. The congress was attended by about two hundred persons, from the following countries: Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Great Britain, India, Italy, Luxemburg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and the United States.

Under the auspices of the International Association for the History of Religions:

International Congress of the History of Religions.

The eighth International Congress of the History of Religions was held in Rome from April 17 through 23, under the patronage of Mr. Luigi Einaudi, President of the Italian Republic, and under the chairmanship of Prof. R. Pettazoni, President of the International Association for the History of Religions. The theme of the congress was: *The Sacred Character of Royalty*. Participants in the congress included more than four hundred persons from the following countries: Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, Eire, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, India, Israel, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, the United Kingdom, the United States, and West Africa.

Under the auspices of the International Society for Musicology:

International Congress of Musicology.

The sixth International Congress of Musicology was held in Oxford under the auspices of the International Society for Musicology from June 29 through July 4. The congress was attended by about two hundred persons from the following countries: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Israel, Italy, the Netherlands, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, the United States and Yugoslavia.

Under the auspices of the International Federation for Modern Languages and Literatures:

International Congress of Germanic Languages and Literatures.

The first International Congress of Germanic Languages and Literatures was held in Rome from September 5 through 10. The principal subjects discussed at the meeting were:

1. Common languages and dialects in the Germanic countries.
2. The literature of the 19th century in the Germanic countries.

The congress was attended by about two hundred delegates from the following countries: Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, and the United States.

• Under the auspices of the International Committee for Historical Sciences:

International Congress of Historical Sciences.

The tenth International Congress of Historical Sciences was held in Rome from September 4 through 11. The congress was attended by about twelve hundred delegates from the following countries: Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, India, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Lebanon, Luxemburg, Mexico, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, the U.S.S.R., the United Kingdom, the United States, Uruguay, Venezuela and Yugoslavia. Seven volumes of *Reports* were prepared and distributed before the congress. *Proceedings* will be published later. During the congress the following committee meetings were held: Committee on Bibliography, Committee on Diplomatic History, International Committee on Numismatics, International Committee on Comparative Military History, International Committee on Ecclesiastical History, and Committee on the History of Social Movements.

Within the framework of the congress a meeting was held in Rome, from September 1 through 3, of the International Commission for Slavic Studies. (See page 28.)

Under the auspices of the International Committee for the History of Art:

International Congress of the History of Art.

The twenty-second International Congress of the History of Art was held in Venice from September 12 through 18, under the chairmanship of Mr. Lionello Venturi. The congress was attended by about seven hundred participants from the following countries: Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Eire, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, the Union of South Africa, the United Kingdom, the United States and Yugoslavia. The general theme of the congress was: *Venetian art: its Origins, its Development, and its Influence.*

During the congress the International Committee for the History of Art held a meeting and elected new officers.

During the congress ceremonies were held in honor of Palladio and his influence. The congress heard communications on this theme, and a day was devoted to visiting Palladian villas in the neighborhood of Vicenza.

Under the auspices of the International Federation of Associations for Classical Studies:

International Congress of Papyrology.

The eighth International Congress of Papyrology was held in Vienna from August 29 through September 3, under the auspices of the International Association of Papyrologists.

International Congress of Byzantine Studies.

The tenth International Congress of Byzantine Studies was held in Istanbul from September 15 through 21.

Under the auspices of the International Federation of Societies for Philosophy:

International Patristic Congress.

The second International Congress of Patrology was held in Oxford September 19 through 24.

International Thomist Congress.

The Fourth International Thomist Congress was held in Rome from September 13 through 17. It was attended by about three hundred participants from the following countries: Argentina, Belgium, Canada, Ecuador, France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Spain, the United Kingdom and the United States. The theme of the congress was the scientific study of the philosophy of Thomas Aquinas and his influence on Medieval and Modern thought. The philosophy of Thomas Aquinas was studied in its relations with modern sciences, dialectic philosophies and existentialism. A volume of communications has been published under the title: *Sapientia Aquinatis: Communicationes IV Congressus Thomistici internationalis*. A second volume, devoted to the discussions of the congress, is now being printed.

SYMPOSIA, COMMITTEES OF EXPERTS AND ADMINISTRATIVE MEETINGS

Under the auspices of the International Federation of Societies for Philosophy:

Round-Table of the International Institute of Philosophy.

The seventh Round-Table of the International Institute of Philosophy was held in Athens from April 2 through 8, under the patronage of Their Majesties the King and Queen of Greece and under the chairmanship of Prof. McKeon of the University of Chicago. The discussions were attended by about fifty delegates from the following countries: Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Greece, India, Italy, the Netherlands, Poland, Sweden, the United Kingdom and the United States.

U.N.E.S.C.O. and the C.I.P.S.H. were represented. The general theme of the discussions was: *Dialogue and Dialectics*.

On April 2 and 4 meetings were held of the General Assembly of the International Institute of Philosophy and the Executive Committee of the International Federation of Societies for Philosophy.

Under the auspices of the International Academic Union:

Committee of the International Academic Union.

The twenty-ninth session of the Committee of the International Academic Union was held in Brussels from June 13 through 17. Delegates came from the academies of Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the United States. U.N.E.S.C.O.

was represented by Dr. H. W. Schneider, chief of the Division of Philosophy and Humanistic Studies, and the C.I.P.S.H. by its secretary-general, Prof. Ronald Syme.

Under the auspices of the International Permanent Committee of Linguists:

Symposium of Linguists on the theme: Language and Society.

On July 21 and 22 a symposium was held in Oslo on the theme: *Language and Society*. The symposium, which was also a preparatory meeting for the Congress of Linguists to be held in Oslo in July of 1957, was attended by seventeen delegates from Denmark, France, Germany, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, the United Kingdom, the United States and Yugoslavia. The following themes have been proposed for the Oslo congress: *Language and Society, Mathematical Linguistics and General System Theory, General Problems of Deciphering, Semantics and the Principles to be Applied in Monolingual Dictionaries.*

Under the auspices of the Federation of Associations for Classical Studies:

Joint Committee of Greek and Roman Studies.

A meeting of the Joint Committee of Greek and Roman Studies was held in Oxford from August 4 through 15.

Under the auspices of the International Committee for Historical Sciences:

International Committee of Slavic Studies.

A meeting of the International Commission for Slavic Studies was held in Rome from September 1 through 3, during the tenth International Congress of Historical Sciences. The committee drew up a program of work for the years to come. About sixty persons took part in a symposium on Slavic studies held at the same time; participants in the symposium came from Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Sweden, the U.S.S.R., the United Kingdom, the United States and Yugoslavia.

Under the auspices of the International Commission for Folk Arts and Folklore:

International symposium on Folk Arts and Folklore.

An International symposium on Folk Arts and Folklore was held in Arnhem from September 21 through 24. It was attended by about twenty persons from the following countries: Austria, Belgium, Finland, France, Germany, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, the United States and Yugoslavia.

The Board of the International Commission for Folk Arts and Folklore met at the same time.

Symposium on Contemporary British Philosophy.

A Symposium on Contemporary British Philosophy was held in Oxford September 13 through 25. The symposium was organized by the British Council.

Under the auspices of the International Federation for Modern Languages and Literatures:

Board of the International Federation for Modern Languages and Literatures.

A meeting of the Board of the International Federation for Modern Languages and Literatures was held March 6 at the Sorbonne, in Paris. A dozen persons took part in the work.

Chapter II

PUBLICATIONS

A. BIBLIOGRAPHIES

1) 1954

Bibliography of Philosophy.

The first quartely section of Volume I of the Bibliographical Bulletin of Philosophy appeared late in the autum of 1954. This first section, whose contributors belong to national centers of philosophical bibliography in Argentina, Austria, Finland, France, Germany, India, Italy, Mexico, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the United States, contains 158 items and includes abstracts of works published in the last months of 1953 and in 1954. It constitutes the first section of the new series of the Bibliography of Philosophy which, from 1954 onward, in the form of a quartely analytical bulletin, succeeds the Bibliography of Philosophy published since 1937 by the International Institute of Philosophy. Half-yearly up to 1949, yearly in 1950 and 1951, published in a single volume for the years 1952 and 1953, the Bibliography will from now on be published in four quarterly sections, in conformity with the recommendations presented by the General Assembly of the International Institute of Philosophy at its congress in Brussels in 1953.

Published by Vrin, Paris.

Bibliographia philosophica.

Volume II of the *Bibliographia philosophica* (1934-1945), an annotated, retrospective, and exhaustive bibliography, appeared in 1954. The first volume, devoted to the history of philosophy, contained 23.057 items. The second volume contains 25.121 items and XXXII + 799 pages.

Published by Spectrum, Antwerp.

International Bibliography of Historical Sciences.

Volume XX, dealing with the historical works published in 1951, appeared in April, 1954. It contains XXIV + 387 pages and 7.116 items. (Volume XIX contained 6.453 items.)

Thirty-six correspondents, including representatives of three international organizations (among them the Instituto Panamericano de Geografía e Historia) and correspondents in thirty-three countries (Austria,

Belgium, Canada, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, Eire, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Israel, Italy, Luxemburg, Mexico, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, San Domingo, Spain, Switzerland, Turkey, the U.S.S.R., the United Kingdom, the United States, Uruguay, the Vatican and Yugoslavia) participated in the preparation of the bibliography. (In 1953, thirty-four correspondents took part.)

Published by A. Colin, Paris.

Bibliography of historical works which appeared in « Miscellanies. »

Volume II is in preparation.

Bibliography of the Revue d'Etudes Slaves.

Volume XXXI, dealing with works published in the field of Slavic studies in 1953, appeared in 1954. The bibliographical section contains 240 pages.

Published by the Imprimerie Nationale, Paris.

Linguistic Bibliography.

The volume dealing with works published in 1952 appeared in 1954. It contains XXX + 297 pages.

Published by Spectrum, Antwerp.

Onoma.

Volume III of *Onoma*, a bulletin of information and bibliography, appeared at the beginning of 1954. It contains 280 pages. Published by the International Institute of Onomastics.

Critical Bibliography of Linguistic Statistics.

The Critical Bibliography of Linguistic Statistics constitutes the second volume of the publications of the Commission on Linguistic Statistics. It appeared in 1954 and contains XIX + 123 pages. Published by Spectrum, Antwerp.

Bibliography of the Aymara and Kichua Languages.

Volume III (1916-1940) of the Bibliography of the Aymara and Kichua Languages, which constitutes Volume LI of the proceedings and memoirs of the Paris Institute of Ethnology, appeared early in 1954. It contains 785 pages and 1,538 items.

L'Année philologique.

Volume XXIII, dealing with works published in 1952, appeared in 1954 and contains XVIII + 554 pages (as against 459 pages in 1953 and 357 pages in 1951).

Published by Les Belles Lettres, Paris.

Bibliographies of the Anthropological and Ethnological Sciences.

The four quarterly sections of Volume V of *African Abstracts*, an Africanist bibliographical bulletin, appeared in January, April, July and

October of 1954. They include respectively 165, 186, 173 and 156 items. Volume V contains a total of 196 pages. It is published by the International African Institute, London.

The *Bibliographie améicaniste*, an excerpt from Volume XLIII of the *Journal de la Société des Améicanistes*, appeared in December, 1954. It contains 101 pages. Published by the Musée de l'Homme, Paris.

The *Bibliographie de l'Océanie*, an excerpt from Volume X of the *Journal de la Société des Océanistes* (1954), dealing with works published in 1953, appeared in December, 1954. It contains 36 pages. Published by the Musée de l'Homme, Paris.

International Bibliography of Folk Arts and Folklore.

The volume dealing with the years 1948-1949 appeared in 1954. It contains XXIV + 467 pages and 6,111 items, with indices of periodicals, authors and subjects. Published by Krebs, Basel.

Repertory of Art and Archaeology.

Volume LIV-LV, dealing with works which appeared in 1950-1951, appeared at the end of 1954. It contains XXXIII + 769 pages (as against 397 in 1953) and includes 18,152 items (as against 12,225 in 1953 and 5,853 in 1951). It contains a double index of names of artists and authors. The list of periodicals examined covers forty-four countries: Afghanistan, Albania, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, Eire, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, India, Iraq, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Mexico, the Netherlands, Norway, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Yugoslavia and the Vatican. Published by the Société des Amis de la Bibliothèque d'Art et d'Archéologie.

International Bibliography of the History of Religions.

The volume dealing with works which appeared in 1952 was published in 1954 and contains XIV + 104 pages. This bibliography is published as a supplement to *Numen*, the international review of the history of religions. Published by Brill, Leiden.

Bibliography of the Revue de Littérature Comparée.

Sections 1, 2, 3, and 4 of Volume XXVIII of the *Revue de Littérature Comparée* appeared in 1954. The bibliographical part of these sections runs to 25 pages and deals with works which appeared in 1953. Published by Boivin, Paris.

Bibliography of the Rivista di Letterature Moderne.

Volumes 15-16 (double number), 17 and 18 of the *Rivista di Letterature Moderne* appeared in 1954. They deal with publications which appeared in 1953, and include 328 pages. Published by Valmartina, Florence.

The Year's Work in Modern Language Studies.

Volume XIV, dealing with works which appeared in 1952, was published early in 1954 and contains X + 426 pages. Published by the Cambridge University Press.

Zeitschrift für Romanische Philologie.

Sections 5 and 6 (supplement to Volume 60-66) of the *Zeitschrift für Romanische Philologie*, dealing with works which appeared from 1940 to 1950, were published in 1954. They include 160 pages. Published by Max Niemeyer Verlag, Tuebingen.

Bibliographical Bulletin of the International Arthurian Society.

Number VI of the *Bulletin bibliographique de la Société internationale arthurienne* appeared in 1954 and contains 147 pages. Published by the Imprimeries Réunies, Rennes.

Annual Bibliography of Egyptology.

The volume dealing with works published in 1952 appeared at the beginning of 1954. The volume dealing with 1953 publications appeared in the autumn of 1954 and contains 180 pages and 470 items. Published by Brill, Leiden.

2) 1955

Bibliography of Philosophy.

Sections 3 and 4 of Volume I of the *Bibliographical Bulletin of Philosophy* appeared during the first half of 1955 and deal with works published in 1954. They contain 168 pages and 273 items. Section 1 of Volume II of the *Bulletin*, which deals with works published in 1955, appeared at the end of 1955 and contains 68 pages and 152 items. Published by Vrin, Paris.

Bibliography of the Revue d'Etudes Slaves.

Volume XXXII of the *Revue d'Etudes Slaves* appeared in 1955. It deals with works in the field of Slavic studies published in 1954. The bibliographical section contains 234 pages. Published by the Imprimerie Nationale, Paris.

Linguistic Bibliography.

The volume dealing with works published in 1953 appeared in 1955. It contains 353 pages. Published by Spectrum, Antwerp.

Onoma.

The *International Bibliography of Onomastics* appeared in 1955 (*Onoma*, Volume IV). It deals with works published in 1952 and contains 192 pages. Published by the International Committee for Onomastic Sciences, Louvain.

L'Année philologique.

Volume XXIV of *l'Année Philologique*, dealing with works published in 1953, appeared at the beginning of 1955. It contains XXI + 613 pages.

Volume XXV, dealing with works published in 1954, appeared at the end of 1955 and contains XXI + 594 pages. Published by Les Belles Lettres, Paris.

Bibliographies of the Anthropological and Ethnological Sciences.

The four sections of Volume VI of *African Abstracts*, an Africanist analytical bulletin, appeared in January, April, July and October, 1955, and deal with works which appeared at the end of 1954 and in 1955. The volume contains 192 pages and 622 items. Published by the International African Institute, London.

Bibliography of the History of Religions.

The volume dealing with works published in 1953 appeared in 1955. It contains 148 pages. Published by Brill, Leiden.

Bibliography of the Revue de Littérature Comparée.

Numbers 1, 2, 3, and 4 of Volume XXIX of the *Revue de Littérature Comparée* appeared in 1955. The bibliographical sections of these numbers deal with works published in 1954.

Bibliography of the Rivista di Letterature Moderne.

Numbers 1, 2, 3 and 4 of Volume VIII of the *Rivista di Letterature Moderne e Comparate* appeared in 1955. The bibliographical portions contain 15 pages. Published by Valmartina, Florence.

The Year's Work in Modern Language Studies.

Volume XV of the *Year's Work in Modern Language Studies* appeared in 1955 and deals with works published in 1953. It contains 492 pages. Volume XVI, dealing with works published in 1954, appeared at the end of 1955 and contains 519 pages. Published by the Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.

Zeitschrift für Romanische Philologie.

Sections 7 and 8 (supplement to volume 60-66) of the *Zeitschrift für Romanische Philologie*, dealing with works published from 1940 to 1950, appeared in 1955. The sections contain 160 pages. Published by Max Niemeyer, Tübingen.

Bibliographical Bulletin of the International Arthurian Society.

Volume VII of the *Bulletin bibliographique arthurien* appeared in 1955. The bibliographical section contains 50 pages and deals with works published in 1954 and preceding years. Published by the Imprimeries Réunies, Rennes.

Annual Bibliography of Egyptology.

The volume dealing with works published in 1954 appeared in 1955 and contains 195 pages and 488 items. Published by Brill, Leiden.

B. SCIENTIFIC WORKS

(1954-1955)

Under the auspices of the International Academic Union:

Dictionary of Terminology of International Law.

This work, begun in 1939 and scheduled for completion in 1956, has the highest importance for the settlement of international misunderstandings and the drafting of international agreements. In June, 1954, 680 definitions had been established. By 1955 the figure had risen to 1,020. The number of terms which have still to be defined is small. It remains to be seen, however, whether the practice and doctrine of the most recent years do not reveal new terms to be defined or the need for rectification of others.

The dictionary will form an octavo volume of nearly 1,000 pages. Indices will be in several languages.

Scheduled for publications at the end of 1956.

Concordance and Indexes of Moslem Tradition.

This collection contains a systematic classification which permits the reader to locate the different texts in the six great collections of Arabic texts (tradition transmitted orally and collected by the Arab scholars of the VIIIth and IXth centuries).

Begun in 1933, the work was continued in 1954 with the publication of new sections. In 1954, sections XX and XXI were finished, and their completion also marked the completion of the first three volumes—half of the entire work. Section XXII was printed in 1955. Each section contains about 3,000 references. It is planned to print eight sections in three years.

Monumenta Musicae Byzantinae.

Byzantine music, in the broad sense of the term, is at the basis of all the music of the Christian church. It has special importance for the Christian church of the Slavic world, of the Copts, the Ethiopians, the Armenians and the Georgians. Its study shows how the oldest music of the Christian church, which, in turn, derives in large part from Jewish music, is a common source of Occidental music, of that of the Near East and of Russia.

Three volumes of the principal series had already appeared in 1953. The preparation of Volumes IV, V and VI continued. In the Transcripta series, the second part of the *Hymnology* is now in press.

Corpus Vasorum Antiquorum.

This publication was conceived in 1919, when the International Academic Union was constituted. The first section has been published in 1922. The project is to collect reproductions of all the ancient pottery, now in the world's principal museums. These reproductions are based on photographs; each document is represented by one or more photographs

and by a short descriptive notice giving an explanation and always completed by a bibliography.

The great number of documents scattered throughout the world has compelled the authors to insist specially on the Greek pottery with a painted decoration. The exhaustive publication of the Greek painted pottery is justified by the fact that, to quote Edmond Pottier himself who first initiated the CVA, «The painting on pottery is, with literature, the richest source of our knowledge about all the various aspects of life in Antiquity and the feeling of the Greek's soul, and at the same time the most spontaneous and varied revelation of their artistic genius.»

The Corpus is published in sections in-4° containing 40 to 50 plates each and texts of different length. 103 sections have been issued concerning the museums of the following countries, the academies or scholarly societies of which have taken in charge the publication of a part of the *Corpus*: Austria (2 sections), Belgium (3 sections), Denmark (7 sections), France (18 sections), Germany (11 sections), Great Britain (13 sections), Greece (2 sections), Italy (26 sections), Netherlands (2 sections), Poland (3 sections), Spain (2 sections), United States of America (11 sections) and Yugoslavia (3 sections). It continues to progress regularly thanks to the cordial collaboration of fourteen nations (Switzerland to be added to the thirteen nations quoted above).

Dictionary of Medieval Latin.

The Dictionary of Medieval Latin, in which academies and national committees in a score of countries are collaborating, will be an essential research tool for the study of the formation of Western civilization in the Middle Ages. It will cover the whole breadth of the Medieval Latin world up to about the year 1200. The compilation of definitions through the letter L has been finished and work on the letter M is now under way. The dictionary's indispensable auxiliary, the *Bulletin Ducange* (*Archivum Latinitatis Medii Aevii*) has been appearing regularly since 1924. Volumes XXI and XXII (3 sections) (25th, 26th, 27th and 28th years) appeared in 1951, 1952 and 1953. Volumes XIII, XXIV and XXV were recently published, as well as the general indexes of Volumes I-XXV.

The first volume of the dictionary itself will be sent to press in March, 1956.

Under the auspices of the International Federation of Societies for Philosophy:

Chronicles of Philosophy.

The Chronicles of Philosophy, which revive a prewar tradition, are a long-term undertaking on which work was resumed in 1953 and which will be completed, in 1958, with the publication of four large volumes. Their aim is to summarize the whole of world philosophical production since 1949; they thus represent an effort unique of its kind. Readers will find in the Chronicles a complete panorama of the most varied philosophical ideas and doctrines current in the different nations of the East and West. The undertaking of such a task assumes that whole teams will devote themselves for long months, sometimes for several years, to a complex task of investigation, analysis and critical objectivity. For this

reason there can be no question of annual publications, but only of simultaneous publications at the end of five years of preparation.

Dictionary of Basic Terms of Philosophy and Political Thought.

The fundamental terms of philosophy and political thought will be studied by linguistic groups, beginning with the Occidental group. The dictionary will include the terms of political thought and of morals, whose false interpretation is likely to jeopardize international understanding. For each term it establishes the historical origin and the ramifications due to the different evolution the term has undergone in each national tradition and in each language. Four concepts will be studied by the representatives of the different linguistic groups. Copies of the resulting articles, printed separately, will then be circulated to stimulate international discussion, after which the articles will be edited in their definitive form. The origin of the project is a resolution adopted by the Inter-American Congress of Philosophy which met in Mexico City in 1950. Several meetings were held to establish the general plan of the work in each language, in order to make clear the particular meanings of each notion in a given language by throwing the concordances and differences into relief. The dictionary will not exclude metaphysical and moral terms insofar as they serve as a basis of political thought. It will not include technical terms. Since the means considered necessary for the realization of a project of such breadth have not yet been found, it has been decided to begin with a more limited task, requiring a minimum of organization.

The first four concepts chosen are: state, class, justice and force.

Japanese and Indian scholars were associated with the preparation of the project. They expressed their strong interest in the enterprise, stressing the importance of such a dictionary for the Asian Countries. In the future the project may be broadened to include new linguistic and cultural groups (Arab, Hebrew, Indian, Chinese and Japanese).

Philosophy and World Community.

In 1953 it was decided to undertake bilingual editions of texts stressing the idea of tolerance and concerning the necessity of opening up the different national traditions to one another.

The first volume of this collection will include the works of Locke (*Essay concerning Toleration—Epistola de Tolerantia*). Locke's English or Latin text, and a German translation (with notes) will appear on facing pages.

The broad circulation, in many languages and in the most varied countries, of the great classical texts which may promote the idea of a world spiritual community will serve the cause of reciprocal understanding and mutual respect among individuals and countries.

Husserliana.

Published by the Center for Phenomenological Research of the Husserl Archives, the *Husserl Archives* have been assisted because of the quite exceptional importance of the collection. On his death on April 27, 1938, Edmund Husserl left an impressive number of pages—forty-five thousand—of unpublished manuscripts. Most of these manuscripts exist

only in the author's handwriting—and, what is more, in his shorthand—and are thus exposed to risks of destruction. The first problem was to safeguard the manuscripts which had been transported to Belgium. The publication of the manuscripts and notes demanded considerable work. Composed of unpublished texts which had been written with a view to eventual publication, of notes for the classroom and finally, of real «philosophical monologues», of a type which is almost unique in the history of philosophy, the manuscripts required more than ten years of work before publication could be undertaken. The following have already been published: Volume I: *Cartesianische Meditationen und Pariser Vortraege*; Volume II: *Die Idee der Phänomenologie*; Volumes III, IV and V: *Ideen zu einer reinen Phänomenologie und Phänomenologischen Philosophie*. Volume VI: *Die Krisis der Europäischen Wissenschaften und die Transzendente phänomenologie*, appeared in 1954.

Volume VII: *Erste Philosophie* (Erster Teil) was prepared in 1955 and will appear at the beginning of 1956.

On the initiative of the directors of the Husserl Archives, centers of phenomenological studies have been established in several universities, and notably at the University of Buffalo in the United States. Here students may consult transcriptions of Husserl's unpublished manuscripts. The Husserl Archives also organize symposia and international conferences.

Under the responsibility of the International Committee for Historical Sciences:

Repertory of the Diplomatic Representatives of All Countries.

The *Repertorium der Diplomatischen Vertraeter aller Laender* constitutes a directory of diplomatic personnel from the Peace of Westphalia to 1815. It is an indispensable instrument for the diplomatic history of the whole world. There is no need to emphasize the fact that this particular aspect of history is ceaselessly being recalled in the international life of modern times. Volumes I (1648-1716) and II (1716-1763) have already appeared. Volume III (1763-1815) is in preparation.

Catalogue of the Slavic Manuscripts of Vienna.

The catalogue consists of a detailed analysis of the contents of the 175 Slavic manuscripts in the Vienna Library.

Under the auspices of the International Permanent Committee of Linguists:

Terminologia linguistica di G. I. Ascoli e della sua scuola.

The Commission on Linguistic Terminology of the International Permanent Committee of Linguists, instructed to undertake the unification and coordination of linguistic terminology—both among the different branches of this science and among the different languages used—has undertaken a series of publications devoted to the different linguistic schools and their terminology.

The first volume of the series, devoted to the *Terminologia linguistica di G. I. Ascoli e della sua scuola*, appeared in 1954. A second volume,

devoted to the terminology of the linguistic school of Geneva, is in preparation.

Linguistic Encyclopaedia.

The International Permanent Committee of Linguists has undertaken the publication of a linguistic encyclopaedia. The encyclopaedia will be the first enterprise of its kind. A sponsoring committee has been constituted which includes scholars from Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, the United States and Yugoslavia.

Manual of Phonetics.

The Manual of Phonetics being prepared under the auspices of the International Permanent Committee of Linguists will constitute a historical study of the development of phonetic methods. The manuscript will be completed in 1956.

World Phonographic Archives.

After having prepared a linguistic atlas of the world, having ensured the revision of linguistic questionnaires, and having established an inventory of all linguistic questionnaires, the Commission on Linguistic Investigation of the International Permanent Committee of Linguists has turned its attention to constituting an inventory of the world phonographic archives, indicating the materials available in the different institutes of linguistics. The manuscript will be completed in 1956.

Under the auspices of the International Federation of Associations for Classical studies:

Fasti Archaeologici.

The *Fasti Archaeologici* is the only important international publication which furnishes the scholarly world with up-to-date information concerning discoveries and publications in the field of classical antiquity. It is also interested in the branches of classical studies which depend on the results obtained through archaeological excavation and research. It covers the period which runs from the neolithic in Greece and Italy through the end of antiquity, and includes the Mediterranean peoples. The *Fasti Archaeologici* appear once a year and contain up-to-date information concerning the discoveries and publications in the domain of classical archaeology. Volume VII appeared in 1954, Volume VIII in 1955. Each quarto volume contains about 600 pages of text as well as illustrations, maps, sketches and photographs.

The *Fasti Archaeologici* are published in English, French, German and Italian.

Oxyrhynchus Papyri.

Towards the end of the last century and at the beginning of the present one a large number of papyri of exceptional interest were discovered at Oxyrhynchus, in Egypt. These texts cover a period extending from the

last Ptolemies to the Arab era. In addition to administrative texts and new copies of already known literary works, the diggings at Oxyrhynchus unearthed hitherto unknown texts. The publication of these papyri was undertaken in 1898, under the auspices of the Greco-Roman section of the Egypt Exploration Society. Some twenty volumes have already appeared with introductions and commentaries by specialists. But some papyri of the very greatest importance, discovered between 1900 and 1906, have not yet been published. The urgency of publication comes from the fact that certain of these papyri are in poor condition and cannot be much longer preserved. These ancient texts deteriorate rapidly, and gradual effacement would be an irreparable loss for science and culture.

Volume XXII appeared in 1955.

Hibeh Papyri.

These Greek and Roman papyri of the third century B. C. were found at Hibeh in Egypt. They concern the era of the Ptolemies. Volume I has already appeared; volume II is in preparation.

Thesaurus Linguae Latinae.

The *Thesaurus Linguae Latinae* is a dictionary of the Latin language which includes and explains the vocabulary of all Latin literature, pagan and Christian, from the origins to the end of the sixth century A. D., including non-literary texts and inscriptions. Originally a German undertaking, interrupted by the war, the *Thesaurus Linguae Latinae* has been resumed on an international scale. It is being elaborated in a strictly scientific manner by a team of collaborators experienced in such work, and hence furnishes a solid basis for all scientific research in all the fields of antique civilization: language, literature, pagan and Christian religion, etc. The *Thesaurus* is recognized by specialists as an indispensable research tool. In addition to U.N.E.S.C.O., several large institutions in both the Old World and the New are actively supporting the *Thesaurus*.

Section 7 of Volume VIII appeared in 1955.

Thesaurus Linguae Graecae.

In the field of Greek studies, the *Thesaurus Linguae Graecae* will be a work comparable to the *Thesaurus Linguae Latinae* in Latin. Plans for the *Thesaurus* go back to 1904, but actual work began only quite recently, since the last war. The *Thesaurus* will be divided according to the different branches of Greek literature (epic, lyric, tragic, comic authors, etc.). The editorial committee proposes to establish, first, a Homeric lexicon; second, a lexicon of the Hippocratic writings; and third, a lexicon relative to Hesiod, the primitive epic and the lyric poets. The preparation of the Homeric section is already far advanced. The work on Hippocrates will be particularly interesting: it is impatiently awaited not only by those working in the field of classical studies, but also by students of the history of medicine and science.

The first section appeared in January, 1955. The second section was in press in 1955.

Woerterbuch der Griechischen Papyrusurkunden.

The *Woerterbuch der Griechischen Papyrusurkunden* is not only a specialized dictionary of the Hellenistic Greek of the papyri, but also a collection of all the references of the documents on papyrus and a precious repertory for all scholars who are engaged in interpreting the Greek texts or studying the lexicological resources and the development of the Greek language. It is at the basis of all research at the source in all fields related to Hellenistic history and especially to the history of Egypt in the Greek and Roman periods.

The manuscript is in preparation. The date scheduled for definitive presentation is the end of 1958.

Proceedings of the Second International Congress of Classical Studies.

The Proceedings of the second International Congress of Classical Studies, held in Copenhagen in 1954, will appear in 1956. The volume will contain the texts of the reports prepared for the congress as well as the papers read to the congress.

Under the auspices of the International Union for Anthropological and Ethnological Sciences:

Proceedings of the Fourth International Congress of Anthropology and Ethnology.

In 1954 appeared Volume I (*Anthropologica*) of the *Proceedings* of the fourth International Congress of Anthropological and Ethnological Sciences, held in Vienna in September, 1952. It contains VIII + 326 pages. Volume II (*Ethnologica*, Part I) appeared in 1955 and contains VIII + 392 pages. Volume III (*Ethnologica*, Part II) is in preparation. The three volumes include texts by scholars from the following countries: Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Gold Coast, Guatemala, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Italy, Japan, Morocco, Mexico, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States, Viet Nam and Yugoslavia.

Under the auspices of the International Commission for Folk Arts and Folklore:

Polyglot Dictionary of Ethnological and Folklore Terms.

In 1954 the editorial committee of the polyglot dictionary of ethnological and folklore terms drew up a plan including twelve sections. The preparation of two sections is already far advanced: the section on general terms and the section on terms concerning oral literature. These two sections make up a volume of about 240 pages, which the house of Almqvist and Vixel has agreed to publish.

Methodical and Analytical Inventory of Folk Tales.

The plans drawn up for the methodical and analytical inventory of folk tales calls for three volumes. The manuscript of the first volume is finished and will be published in 1956.

Under the auspices of the International Committee for the History of Art:

International Corpus of Medieval Stained Glass Windows.

An international Corpus of medieval stained-glass windows is in preparation. The Corpus constitutes a complete inventory, for each country, of all the stained-glass windows, dating from the twelfth through the sixteenth centuries, which have been preserved up to the present. Each volume will include:

- a) a preface,
- b) a historical introduction explaining the place of painting on glass within the ensemble of the art of a country or a region,
- c) a catalogue, with iconographic, historical, technical and stylistic studies,
- d) reproductions of the most important ensembles or the most characteristic works. Color reproductions will be given to furnish examples of style and technique.

No publication of this type has ever before been undertaken for the medieval stained-glass window on an international and scientific scale. The Corpus will furnish archaeologists and art historians with the materials necessary to follow and study the evolution of the technique and style of the stained-glass window and the development of its iconography. It will permit fruitful comparisons to be made among the productions of various countries and will be published in the language of the country under study. Three sections, devoted to France, Switzerland and Sweden, have already appeared. They include synopses in English. The sections concerning Austria and Germany are in preparation.

Under the auspices of the International Association for the History of Religions:

Preparatory publications for the Rome Congress on the History of Religions.

A 190-page volume entitled *Anthropologie religieuse: L'homme et sa destinée à la lumière de l'histoire des Religions*, appeared in 1955 as part of the series of «Studies in the History of Religions» (supplement to the revue *Numen*). The purpose of the volume is to bring a contribution from the history of religions to contemporary anthropology.

Under the auspices of the International Federation for Modern Languages and Literatures:

Proceedings of the Oxford Congress.

In 1955 appeared the *Proceedings* of the Sixth International Congress of the International Federation for Modern Languages and Literatures, held at Oxford in 1954. The theme of the congress was *Language and Literature in their Relations with Science*. The general title of the volume, which contains XIII + 350 pages, is *Literature and Science*. It contains the text of about sixty communications.

Proceedings of the Symposium of the International Association for French Studies.

The sixth *Cahier* of the International Association for French Studies, containing communications to the Fifth Symposium on French Studies (held in Paris in 1953), appeared in July, 1954. The themes treated by contributors relate to the *Feeling for Nature in the Seventeenth Century*, to the theme: *Symbolique et Symbolisme*, and to questions of literary geography.

The seventh *Cahier* appeared in June, 1955. It contains communications made to the Sixth Symposium on French Studies (held in Paris in July, 1954), of which the themes were *Psychoanalysis and Literature* and *French Literature seen from Abroad*.

Under the auspices of the International Union of Orientalists:

Compendium of Turkish Philology and Literature.

The publication of *Philologiae Turcicae Fundamenta* (Grundriss) was decided on in 1953. After preliminary reports and studies, it was decided to publish the work in two volumes. The first volume will be divided into two sections and will concern Turkish philology, grammar and literature. Each of the two sections will contain about 600 pages. The second volume will be devoted to Turkish history and culture and will contain about 800 pages. The manuscript of the first section of Volume I has been finished and will be sent to press early in 1956. The second section will be finished about the end of 1956.

The work as a whole, dealing with the history and literature of the Turkish-speaking peoples and their neighbors, will constitute a real summary of what is known in the field of Turcology.

Sanscrit Dictionary.

For several years, with the aid of the Indian government and various Indian universities, the University of Poona has been working on the compilation of a Sanscrit thesaurus on a historical basis. The thesaurus is an undertaking of the highest importance, in which Sanscrit specialists from all over the world are collaborating. The dictionary will include more than 15 volumes, and the very broad study of Sanscrit literature involved, the preparation of manuscripts and the printing of the work will extend over a period of about fifteen years beginning in January 1955.

Sumerian Lexicography.

The third volume of the *Materialien zum Sumerischen Lexicon* (MSL III) appeared in 1955. It contains 255 pages quarto and includes the index of MSL II. This collection of Sumerian lexicography is intended to facilitate the study of the basic documents of the Mediterranean civilizations.

Corpus Inscriptionum Iranicarum.

An international committee is directing the publication of the *Corpus Inscriptionum Iranicarum*, which will contain four parts, devoted respectively to the ancient Persian inscriptions; to the inscriptions of the Seleucid

and Parthian periods and those of central Asia; to the Pahlavi inscriptions; and to Persian inscriptions up to the beginning of the Safavid period. The section published in 1955 includes Plates I-XXIV (Sar-Mashad inscriptions) of Volume II (private inscriptions of the classical period) of the third part of the *Corpus* (Pahlavi inscriptions).

Section II of the same volume of the same period is now in preparation. It will be devoted to the inscription of Naqs-i Rostam.

Under the auspices of the International Society for Musicology:

International Repertory of Musical Sources.

Faced with the necessity of preparing an international corpus of music which would include all the manuscript and printed documents on practical and theoretical music written before 1800, and which would indicate the public or private libraries in which these documents are located, the International Society for Musicology and the International Association of Music Libraries decided to set up a mixed international commission charged with preparing an *International Repertory of Musical Sources*. The repertory will include a complete description of the texts mentioned, and indications of the places where they may be found, bibliographical notes on authors, an index by authors and an index by countries. A scientific, technical, administrative and financial plan has been drawn up, and some thirty countries have agreed to collaborate. The central secretariat, with headquarters in Paris, sets up the scientific and technical directives, keeps in touch with the national committees and coordinates their work, centralizes the documents which it receives and edits the material for publication. The first volume, devoted to printed collections of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, will be sent to press at the end of 1956. At this date other volumes (printed collections of the eighteenth century, and index, charts and musical incipits of sixteenth and seventeenth-century collections) will be ready to be published, as well as the volumes devoted to the music of India, which are being edited by two specialists from that country. Two other volumes (series on musical theorists) and the big general alphabetical series which will form the last volume of the publication, are in preparation. Certain work for very specialized series has been turned over to national groups (manuscripts of monodic or polyphonic music of the Middle Ages, manuscripts of the theorists of Byzantine music, Eastern and Far Eastern music, etc.). This work will be begun under the general supervision of the central secretariat in 1956 and the editing will be finished in 1958 at the latest. The repertory will be a source of incomparable value for all scientific and practical work in the field of music.

Chapter III

PROJECTS OF A GENERAL NATURE

DIOGENES: A general review of humanistic studies.

In 1954 and 1955 the various editions of the review *DIOGENES* continued publication.

Board of Directors.

On April 10 and 11, 1954, the Board of Directors of *DIOGENES* held its fifth meeting, in Bühlerhöhe, near Baden-Baden, Germany.

Those present were:

Messrs. Jacques Rueff, Member of the Institut de France, President of the C.I.P.S.H. (France); Ronald Syme, Fellow of the British Academy, Secretary General of the C.I.P.S.H. (New Zealand); D. W. Brogan, professor at Cambridge University (United Kingdom); Roger Caillois, Editor-in-Chief of the review *Diogenes* (France); Antonio Castro Leal, Ambassador of Mexico (Mexico); Robert Fawtier, Member of the Institut de France (France); Wilhelm Koppers, professor at the University of Vienna (Austria); Jean d'Ormesson, Managing Editor (France); and Alexander Rüstow, professor at the University of Heidelberg (Germany).

Messrs. G. Levi della Vida (Italy), R. P. McKeon (United States), and H. J. Pos (Netherlands) were prevented from attending the meeting.

The Board studied the achievements of the magazine so far and made plans for its further development and circulation.

Editions.

The publication of the French and Spanish language editions continued normally.

The publication of the English-language edition was interrupted during the first months of 1955 as the result of a change of publisher. The generous aid given by the Ford Foundation to the Anglo-American edition ended December 31, 1954. The house of Hamish Hamilton, which had published the English-language edition up to that date, was succeeded by the University of Chicago Press, which will undertake publication from now on.

The German-language edition progressed favorably.

Between January 1, 1954, and December 31, 1955, the following numbers appeared in the various editions:

French-language edition:

1954: number 5 in January, number 6 in April,
number 7 in July and number 8 in October.

1955: number 9 in January, number 10 in April,
number 11 in July and number 12 in October.

Spanish-language edition:

1954: number 5 in March, number 6 in June,
number 7 in September and number 8 in December.

1955: number 9 in March, number 10 in June,
number 11 in September and number 12 in December.

English-language edition:

1954: number 5 in January, number 6 in April,
number 7 in July and number 8 in October.

1955: number 9 in September, number 10 in October,
number 11 in November, number 12 is scheduled to appear
in January 1956.

German-language edition:

1954: number 2 in January, number 3 in March,
number 4 in August and number 5 in December.

1955: number 6 in May and numbers 7 and 8 in October.

Italian-language edition:

1954: number 1 in March, number 2 in July and
number 3 in December.

The Italian-language edition did not continue beyond its third number. In 1955 it was decided to reorganize this edition. The reorganization will take effect in 1956.

Finally, it was decided to publish an edition in Arabic. After negotiations opened in 1953 between a group of professors at the University of Alexandria and a publisher in that city, on the one hand, and the editors of *DIOGENES*, on the other, a contract was signed on May 4, 1954, between the Maison égyptienne d'Édition, of Alexandria, and the C.I.P.S.H.

Difficulties beyond the control of the editors unfortunately arose, and prevented the scheduled publication of the Arabic edition. New negotiations were undertaken with the Librairie Misr, of Cairo, and a new contract was signed October 7, 1955. The first number of the Arabic edition is scheduled to appear in 1956.

Numbers 6 through 12 of *DIOGENES* include the following texts (1).

(1) For the contents of the first five numbers, see the CIPSH Bulletin for 1951-1952-1953.

N° 6—SPRING 1954

- François Perroux: The Gift: its Economic Meaning in Contemporary Capitalism.
Oscar Handlin: American Views of the Past.
Jean Bayet: Cosmic Science and Wisdom in Classic Philosophy.
Francesco Gabrieli: New Light on Dante and Islam.
Henry Margenau: Causality in Quantum Electrodynamics.
Gordon Childe: The Position of Old-World Prehistory (Conclusion).
Diogenes: International Prize.
Letter to the Editor.
Reviews by Louis Arnaud Reid, A. W. MacDonald, C. Coedès.

N° 7—SUMMER 1954

- A. C. Pigou: Some Aspects of the Welfare State.
Charles G. Bell: Tragedy.
Eric Dardel: The Mythic.
Arnaldo Momigliano: A Hundred Years After Ranke.
Gerhard Ritter: Direct Democracy and Totalitarianism.
Raoul Ergmann: The Chances of a Dialogue: Berenson and Malraux.
Jean-Paul Aron: The Problem of Evolution.
Diogenes: International Prize.
Letters to the Editor.
Reviews by Louis Renou.

N° 8—AUTUM 1954

- Ernest Barker: Elections in the Ancient World.
Américo Castro: The presence of the Sultan Saladin in the Romance Literatures.
J. Empeaire and A. Laming: The Last Fuegians.
Jean Domarchi: The Decline of the Ancient World.: The Economic Evolution of the Hellenistic States.
Georg Drzymalla: Freedom and Authority.
Etiemble: New China and the Chinese Language.
Henri Mendras: Cities and Countryside.
Reviews by: Paul-Henri Michel, Louis Renou.

N° 9—SPRING 1955

- Raffaele Pettazzoni: The Spirit of Paganism.
Daryll Forde: The Human Record.
Bertrand de Jouvenel: The Mover and the Adjuster.
Othmar Anderle: The Revolution in the World-View of History.
François Le Lionnais: Basis and Lines of Force in Cybernetics.
Review Articles:
René Roux: Puritanism and Democracy.
Mircea Eliade: Mythology and the History of Religions.
Book Reviews:
Fung Yu-Lan: A History of Chinese Philosophy.
Hsiao-Tung Fei: China's Gentry: Essays in Rural-Urban Relations.

- C. Brandt, B. Schwartz, and J. K. Fairbank: *A Documentary History of Chinese Communism.*
(A. W. MacDonald)
- L. Einaudi and Others: *Wirtschaft ohne Wunder (Domestic Economy without Miracle).*
(L. Baudin)
- Albert Hyma: *Renaissance to Reformation: A Critical Review of the Spiritual and Temporal Influence on Medieval Europe.*
(Gennaro Sasso)

N° 10—SUMMER 1955

- Jacques Rueff: *Order in Nature and Society.*
Gilberto Freyre: *Water and Cane Sugar.*
Raymond Aron: *Workers, Proletarians, and Intellectuals.*
Charles G. Bell: *Modern Poetry and the Pursuit of Sense.*
Djémil Saliba: *Philosophical Symbolism and the Use of the Myth among Arab Philosophers.*
Review Articles: V. Gachkel and S. Viderman: *Psychosomatic Hypotheses and Research.*
Carl J. Friederich: *Two Philosophical Interpretations of Natural Law.*
Book Reviews:
Rome and Asia: *An account of recent works by Franz Altheim.*
(André Piganiol)

N° 11—AUTUMN 1955

- Eugene N. Anderson: *In Defense of Industrialism.*
Alfred Métraux: *Dramatic Elements in Ritual Possession.*
René Schaerer: *The Mythical Portrayal of Evil and of the Fall of Man.*
Manès Sperber: *The Public and Its Soul.*
Francisco Romero: *Definitions of Man.*
Review Articles:
Jean-Claude Gardin: *Problems of Documentation.*
Etiemble: *New China and Chinese Philosophies.*
Book Reviews:
Symbolisms of the Tree: An Account of Recent Works.
(Eveline Lot-Falck).

N° 12—WINTER 1955

- Paul Radin: *The Literature of Primitive Peoples.*
Eric Weil: *Good Sense or Philosophy.*
Uberto Pestalozza: *The Mediterranean Matriarchate.*
Roger Caillois: *The Structure and Classification of Games.*
John W. Yolton: *Individuality, Leadership, and Democracy.*
Review Articles:
Jacques Nicolle: *On Symmetry.*
Claude Delmas: *Men and Their History.*
Book Reviews:
Stella Kramrisch: *The Art of India through the Ages.*
India: *Paintings from Ajanta Caves.*

Pali Tipitakam Concordance.

(Louis Renou)

Dénise Paulme: Les Gens du Riz.

(Eveline Falck)

(1)

Study of the Origins of National-Socialism.

Under the title of *The Third Reich*, Weidenfeld and Nicolson (London) published in November, 1954, the results of the investigation carried out under the direction of the C.I.P.S.H. to implement a resolution adopted by the fourth session of the U.N.E.S.C.O. General Conference. The book is a volume of IX + 910 pages, including three parts devoted respectively to the historical and philosophic origins of National-Socialism, to the transformation of the ideology into a political program, and to the techniques and methods of National-Socialism.

The following contributions are included in the book:

Introduction by Jacques Rueff, President of the International Council for Philosophy and Humanistic Studies

Part one

1. The Origin, Nature and Development of German Nationalist Ideology in the 19th and 20th Centuries,
by Edmond Vermeil, Professeur honoraire à la Sorbonne et à l'Institut d'Etudes Politiques.
2. The Political Thought of Constantin Frantz,
by Louis Sauzin, Professeur à l'Université de Rennes.

(1) Subscriptions to *Diogenes* should be ordered directly from the publishers of the various editions.

For the Arabic-language edition:

Librairie Misr

37, rue Kamel Sidky, Cairo, Egypt.

For the English-language edition:

The University of Chicago Press

5650, Ellis Avenue, Chicago (Ill) U.S.A.

Subscription rate: \$ 4,00 per year.

For the French-language edition:

Gallimard

5, rue Sébastien-Bottin, Paris (7^e), France.

Subscription rate: France: 700 francs per year;

Other countries: 875 francs per year.

For the German-language edition:

Verlag Kiepenheuer and Witsch

Köln-Marientburg, Rondorfferstrasse, 5

Postal Account Köln 21 819

Bank Accounts: Sparkasse der Stadt Köln 22/370

Rhein-Ruhrbank A. G. Köln n° 18390

Subscription rate: 9 Deutschmark per year.

For the Italian-language edition:

Editorial office of *Diogenes*, 19, Avenue Kléber, Paris (16^e), France

Editorial and administrative offices: 19, Avenue Kléber, Paris (16^e), France.

For the Spanish-language edition:

Sud-Americana

Alsina, 500, Buenos-Aires, Argentina.

Subscription rate: Argentina: 60 pesos per year;

Other countries: \$ 3,50 per year.

3. Paul de Lagarde.
by Jean-Jacques Anstett, Professeur à l'Université de Lyon.
4. Nietzsche and National-Socialism,
by Wilhelm Grenzmann, Professor of German Languages and Literature, University of Bonn.
5. The Religious Conception of Race: Houston Stewart Chamberlain and Germanic Christianity.
by Jean Réal, Professeur au Lycée Champollion, Grenoble.
6. Stefan George: Aesthetes or Terrorists?
by Claude David, Professeur à la Faculté des Lettres de Lille.
7. Revolutionary Conservatism: Moeller van den Bruck.
by Roy Pascal, Professor of German in the University of Birmingham.
8. The Political Ideas of Adolf Hitler.
by Alan Bullock, Censor of St Catherine's Society, Oxford.

PART TWO

9. The Historical Foundations of the Rise of National-Socialism,
by Gerhard Ritter, Professor of Modern History, University of Freiburg-Breisgau, Germany.
10. An Explanation of the Economic Conditions which Contributed to the Victory of National-Socialism.
by Friedrich Lütge, Professor für Wirtschaftsgeschichte und Volkswirtschaftslehre an der Universität München.
11. The National-Socialist Use of Moral Tendencies in Germany,
by Theodor Litt, Professor der Philosophie und Pädagogik an der Universität Bonn.
12. The Role of Foreign Policy in the Success of the National-Socialist Party,
by Maurice Baumont, Professeur à la Sorbonne.
13. Nazim's Way to Success,
by J. J. Schokking, Hon. Professor of Political Science, University of Köln.
14. The German Communists and the Rise of Hitler,
by Alan Bullock, Censor of St Catherine's Society, Oxford.
15. The Seizure of Power,
by A. J. P. Taylor, Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford.

PART THREE

16. An Economic and Social Diagnosis of National-Socialism.
by Louis R. Franck, Professeur à l'Institut d'Etudes Politiques de l'Université de Paris.
17. The Nazification of the Lower Middle Class and Peasants,
by Arthur Schweitzer, Professor of Economics, Indiana University.
18. The Influence of National-Socialism on the Courts of Justice and the Police.
by Gerhard F. Kramer, Leitender Oberstaatsanwalt bei dem Landgericht Hamburg.

19. **The Reign of the Black Order: The Final Phase of German National-Socialism and the SS Counter-State,**
by Karl O. Paetel.
20. **The Use and Misuse of Philosophy and Philosophers,**
by F. Gregoire, Professeur à l'Université de Louvain.
241. **National-Socialist and Fascist Propaganda for the Conquest of Power,**
by Henry M. Pachter, Lecturer, New School for Social Research, New York.
22. **Fascist Militarisation and Education for War,**
by John H. E. Fried, Lecturer in Government, Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, New York University.
23. **The National-Socialist Vocabulary,**
by Werner Betz, Professor an der Universität Bonn.
24. **National-Socialism and the Catholic Church in Germany,**
by Robert d'Harcourt, Professeur à l'Institut Catholique de Paris.
25. **National-Socialism and the Protestant Churches in Germany,**
by Birger Forell.
26. **The Weapon of Anti-Semitism,**
by L. Poliakov, Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique, Paris.
27. **Racialism in Nazi Germany,**
by Otto Klineberg, Professor of Psychology, Columbia University, New York.
28. **The Organisation and Efficiency of the German Fifth Column,**
by Louis de Jong, Executive Director of the Netherlands State Institute for War Documentation.

Investigations Concerning the Possibilities of Broadening the Teaching of the Humanities

In 1952, the General Conference of U.N.E.S.C.O. adopted a resolution (4.12) providing for «a program of studies, investigations and publications concerning the cultural relations among peoples.» Within the framework of this resolution, the following plan of work was adopted for 1954 by the General Conference:

«In the light of the findings of the discussion organised in New Delhi on the philosophical and cultural relations between East and West, the basis and content of an expanded form of humanistic teaching will be studied, in which the contribution of Eastern and Western civilizations would be combined; the International Council for Philosophy and Humanistic Studies will be asked to carry out consultations and to convene a committee of educationists in the branches of knowledge concerned, in order to consider the value of humanistic studies of this sort in education, and the practical possibility of organising such teaching at the various levels of study.»

During its meeting in October, 1953, the Standing Committee of the C.I.P.S.H. agreed to undertake this study, to proceed to the necessary investigation and to take charge of the organization of a committee of competent authorities.

The first stage of the investigation consisted of a lengthy consultation among a number of specialists. A letter and questionnaire was sent to more than two hundred and fifty scholars all over the world, notably in Austria, Australia, Brazil, Burma, Canada, China, Egypt, France, Germany, Greece, India, Indonesia, Iran, Italy, Japan, Lebanon, Mexico, the Netherlands, Norway, Pakistan, the Philippines, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Viet Nam and Yugoslavia.

During their twenty-third international congress held in Cambridge from August 21 through 28, 1954, the International Union of Orientalists also examined the documents prepared by the Council.

A large number of replies and comments were received between June, 1954, and June, 1955.

From June 27 to 30, 1955, these replies and comments were submitted to a committee of specialists who met in Paris.

Those present at the meeting were:

- Dr. A. Badawi, Professor at the University of Heliopolis (Egypt).
Prof. W. Th. de Bary, of Columbia University (United States).
M. J. Bayet, Member of the Institut de France, Director of the French School in Rome (France).
Dr. P. Bosch Gimpera, Professor at the University of Mexico (Mexico).
Prof. A. Chakravarty, of Boston University, U.S.A. (India).
Prof. R. N. Dandekar, of the Bhandarkar Orient Research Institute (India).
M. J. Filliozat, Professor at the Collège de France (France).
Prof. K. Grønenbech, of the University of Copenhagen (Denmark).
Prof. M. Hamidullah.
Prof. G. P. Malalasekera, of Perandanya University (Ceylon).
M. J. Marouzeau, Member of the Institut de France (France).
Prof. A. Mori, of the University of Tokyo (Japan).
Prof. Dr. G. M. Muncker (Germany).
H. E. Dr. G. A. Raadi, Permanent Delegate of Iran to U.N.E.S.C.O. (Iran).
Prof. Dr. H. Scheel, of the University of Mainz (Germany).
Prof. D. Sinor, of Cambridge University (United Kingdom).
Prof. R. Syme, of Oxford University, Secretary General of the C.I.P.S.H. (New Zealand).
Sir Ralph Turner, Fellow of the British Academy, Professor at the University of London (United Kingdom).
Prof. I. Yanaiharu, of Osaka University (Japan).
Mr. Tin Aye, Secretary of the Burmese National Commission for U.N.E.S.C.O. (Burma).
Dr. J. K. Balbir (India).
Sri Rama Prasad Manandhar, Secretary of the Nepalese National Commission for U.N.E.S.C.O. (Nepal).
U. Sethi, Secretary of the Indian National Commission for U.N.E.S.C.O. (India).

Dr. Mohamed Al Yassin, Permanent Delegate of Irak to U.N.E.S.C.O. (Irak).

U.N.E.S.C.O. was represented at the meeting by M. Jean Thomas, Director of the Department of Cultural Affairs; Dr. Prem Kirpal, his deputy; Dr. H. W. Schneider, Chief of the Division of Philosophy and Humanistic Studies, and Messrs. J. Havet and B. Monsour.

The committee considered the problem as a whole, and studied the practical possibilities of increasing mutual knowledge of the various civilizations among themselves.

A series of resolutions were adopted, relating respectively to teaching of the humanities in primary schools, secondary schools, and institutions of higher learning.

The results of the discussion were transmitted to U.N.E.S.C.O.

Committee of Experts for the Translation of Representative Works

On recommendation of the United Nations General Assembly, U.N.E.S.C.O. in 1948 resolved to encourage and facilitate the translation into widely spoken languages of works representative of the genius of the various peoples.

The U.N.E.S.C.O. translation program began with texts in Arabic and was successively extended to the literatures of Latin America, Persian literature, Italian literature, and the other literatures of Asia, especially those of India, China and Japan.

In 1953 the C.I.P.S.H. was asked to form a committee which would be responsible for studying all of the translation projects advising U.N.E.S.C.O. on the general principles and the execution of this vast undertaking, and establishing an over-all plan which would permit the establishment of as complete and balanced a program as possible.

The committee of experts met for the second time at U.N.E.S.C.O. House from December 14 through 16, 1955. Those present were:

Prof. A. J. Arberry, of Cambridge University (United Kingdom).

M. M. Bataillon, Member of the Institut de France (France).

Prof. H. Bedarida, of the Sorbonne (France).

Mr. I. Bernal, Mexican Cultural Attaché in Paris (Mexico).

M. J. Cain, Member of the Institut de France (France).

M. G. Coèdes (France).

M. V. Elisseeff, Curator of the Musée Cernuschi (France).

Prof. J. Filliozat, of the Collège de France (France).

Prof. F. Gabrieli, of the University of Rome (Italy).

Prof. E. García Gómez, of the University of Madrid (Spain).

Prof. K. Grønenbech, of the University of Copenhagen (Denmark).

M. H. Masse, Member of the Institut de France (France).

M. A. Matsui, Permanent Delegate of Japan to U.N.E.S.C.O. (Japan).

Mr. I. Morris (United Kingdom).

Dr. C. S. K. Pathy, Professor at the School of Oriental Studies of the University of London (India).

Prof. J. Prusek, of the University of Prague (Czechoslovakia).

M. H. de Ziegler, Rector of the University of Geneva (Switzerland).

H. E. Mr. C. Parra Pérez, Ambassador of Venezuela (Venezuela).

M. E. Cary, Secretary General of the International Federation of Translators (France).

U.N.E.S.C.O. was represented by M. Roger Caillois, who is in charge of its translation program.

Four working subcommittees were drawn up to consider respectively the literatures of Latin America and Italy; of the Middle East (Arabic and Persian), of India, and of the Far East. The suggestions furnished by the subcommittees concerned chiefly the order of priority for works to be translated, and the names of translators and revisers.

Investigation of the Role of Classical and Humanistic Culture in the Cultural Life of To-day.

At its eighth session, held in Montevideo in November and December, 1954, the U.N.E.S.C.O. General Conference adopted the following resolution (4.311) within the framework of the organization's program for 1955 and 1956:

«The Director General is authorised to organize or encourage, with the assistance of Member States and their National Commissions, appropriate national or international non-governmental organizations and qualified persons, studies, round-table discussions and publications concerning the role of the humanities in education and in the development of the cultural life of communities.»

Two distinct studies are involved in the task of defining the role of the heritage of classical humanism in the intellectual and spiritual life of the contemporary world. On the one hand, a study will be made of the place of classical and humanistic culture in the cultural life of to-day; on the other, a study will be made of the place of classical and humanistic studies in present-day teaching programs.

The second study will be carried out directly by U.N.E.S.C.O. with the assistance of the national commissions of countries belonging to the different cultural regions of the world. For the first study, U.N.E.S.C.O. requested the assistance of the International Council for Philosophy and Humanistic Studies, which, during the last months of 1955, asked a number of scholars for suggestions and for comments on a basic document prepared by the U.N.E.S.C.O. secretariat.

The scholars consulted represented the following countries: Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Denmark, Egypt, France, Germany, Greece, India, Indonesia, Iran, Israel, Italy, Japan, Lebanon, Mexico, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Puerto Rico, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States and Yugoslavia.

OFFICERS OF MEMBER ORGANIZATIONS

International Academic Union.

Union Académique Internationale.

Officers:

President: Mr. C. Høeg, Copenhagen, Frb. Bredegade 13 (1954-1956);

Vice-Presidents: Mr. A. W. Byvanck, Leyden (1953-1955);

Mr. R. A. B. Mynors, Oxford (1954-1956);

Secretary: Mr. P. van de Woestijne, Brussels (1954-1956);

Assistant Secretaries: Mr. Arnaldi (Rome); Mr. Hahnloser (Bern);

Administrative Secretary: Mr. F. J. Cox, Brussels, Palais des Académies,
1, rue Ducale.

International Federation of Societies for Philosophy.

Fédération Internationale des Sociétés de Philosophie.

Officers:

President: M. M. Barzin, Brussels, 17 Avenue Marnix;

Vice-Presidents: Mr. F. Battaglia, Bologna; Mr. R. P. McKeon,
Chicago;

Secretary General: Mr. Ch. Perelman, Brussels, 32, rue de la Pêcherie,
Uccle;

Treasurer: Prof. A. C. Ewing, Cambridge, 11 Emmanuel Street;

Congresses: Every five years.

International Committee for Historical Sciences.

Comité International des Sciences Historiques.

Officers:

President: Mr. F. Chabod, University of Rome;

Vice-Presidents: Sir Charles Webster, London; Mr. Niels Ahnlund,
Stockholm;

Secretary General: M. M. François, Paris, 270 Boulevard Raspail;

Treasurer: Mr. L. Junod, Lausanne.

Assessors: Mr. D. McKay, Harvard; Mr. H. F. Schmidt, Vienna; Mr. J.
Brugmans, Amsterdam; Mme A. M. Pankratova, Moscow; G. Rit-
ter, Freiburg I/Breisgau.

Congresses: Every five years.

International Permanent Committee of Linguists.
Comité International Permanent des Linguistes.

Officers:

President: Mr. Alf Sommerfelt, Oslo, Villa Sandbakken, Alnabru;
Secretary General: Miss Chr. Mohrmann, Nijmegen, 40 Sint-Annas-
straat;
Congresses: Every five years.

International Federation of Associations for Classical Studies.
Fédération Internationale des Associations d'Etudes Classiques.

Officers:

President: Mr. van Groningen, Leiden, University;
Vice-Presidents: Mr. F. Brown, U.S.A.; Mr. K. Latte, Göttingen;
Associate Members: Mr. Romanelli, Rome; Mr. R. Syme, Oxford;
Secretary General: Mlle J Ernst, Paris, 11, avenue du Parc de Mont-
souris;
Treasurer: M. M. Durry, Paris;
Congresses: Every five years.

International Union for Anthropological and Ethnological Sciences.
Union Internationale des Sciences Anthropologiques et Ethnologiques.

Officers:

President: M. Paul Rivet, Paris, Musée de l'Homme, Palais de Chaillot;
Vice-Presidents: Mr. W. Koppers, Vienna; Mr. B. Schmit, U.S.A.; Mr.
Herskovits, U.S.A.; Mr. D. Forde, London; Mr. S. Sergi, Rome;
M. Valois, Paris; M. Josselin de Jong, Netherlands;
Secretary General: Mr. P. Bosch Gimpera, Mexico DF, Olivo, 84, Colo-
nia Agrícola;
Congresses: Every four years.

International Commission for Folk Arts and Folklore.
Commission Internationale des Arts et Traditions Populaires.

Officers:

President: Prof R. N. Christiansen, Oslo University;
Vice-President: Mr. S. Thompson, United Kingdom;
Deputy President: Mr. A. Marinus, Brussels;
Secretary General: Mr. J. Dias, University of Coimbra, Portugal;
Members of the Board: M. Dolker, Germany; M. Duchartre, France;
M. Viikuna, Finland; Mr. Gavazzi, Yugoslavia; Mr. Erixon, Swe-
den.

Treasurer:

Congresses: At irregular intervals.

International Committee for the History of Art.
Comité International d'Historie de l'Art.

Officers:

President: Mr. Lionello Venturi, University of Rome;
Vice-Presidents: Sir Leigh Ashton, United Kingdom; Prof. W. G. Const-
able, Boston, U.S.A.; Prof. Dyggve, Denmark; Prof. Byvanck,
Netherlands;

Secretary: Mr. J. Cibulka, Czechoslovakia;
Administrative Secretary: M. M. Aubert, 8, Cité Vaneau, Paris (7^e).
Treasurer: Prof. H. R. Hahnloser, Rector of the University of Bern,
Switzerland;
Congresses: Every three years.

International Association for the History of Religions.
Association Internationale pour l'Histoire des Religions.

Officers:
President: Mr. R. Pettazzoni, Rome, 63, Via Crescenzo;
Vice-Presidents: Mr. G. Widengren, Upsala; M. H.-Ch. Puech, Paris;
Secretary General: Mr. C. J. Bleeker Amsterdam, 290, Churchill-lann,
Netherlands;
Associate Members of the Board: Mr. E. O. James, London; Mr. A. D.
Nock, Harvard; Mr. A. Alfoeldi, Basel; Mr. H. Frick, Marburg a.
Lahn;
Treasurer: Mr. A. Rijk, Amsterdam;
Congresses: Every five years.

International Federation for Modern Languages and Literatures.
Fédération Internationale des Langues et Littératures Modernes.

Officers:
President: M. Zandvoort, University of Groningen, Netherlands;
Vice-Presidents: Miss M. Gilman, U.S.A.; Mr. F. Roe, Aberdeen; Mr.
P. Kohler, Switzerland;
Secretary General: Mr. S. Aston, Cambridge, St. Catharine's College,
United Kingdom;
Deputy Secretaries General: Mr. Santoli, Rome; Mr. Markovitch,
Rennes;
Treasurer: M. Z. Zaleski, Paris;
Deputy Treasurer: Mr. R. Sayce, Cambridge;
Congresses: Every three years.

International Union of Orientalists.
Union Internationale des Orientalistes.

Officers:
President: Mr. K. Grøenbech, Copenhagen, University;
Vice-Presidents: Mr. Goetze, New Haven, U.S.A.; Mr. Dandekar, India;
Secretary General: M. J. Filliozat, Nogent-sur-Marne (Seine), 35, rue
François-Roland, France;
Deputy Secretary: Mr. Sinor, Cambridge;
Treasurer: M. L. Hambis, Paris;
Congresses: Every three years.

International Society for Musicology.
Société Internationale de Musicologie.

Officers:
President: Mr. P. H. Lang, Columbia University, U.S.A.
Vice-President: Mr. H. Anglès, Rome;
Secretary General: Mr. E. Mohr, Basel, 26, Passwangstrasse;
Treasurer: Mr. M. Burkhardt, Basel;
Congresses: Every three years.

International Union for Prehistoric and Protohistoric Sciences.
Union Internationale des Sciences Préhistoriques et Protohistoriques.

Officers:

President: Prof. G. Bersu, Frankfurt a/Main, 97 Bockenheimerlandstrasse, Germany;

Secretary: Prof. S. J. de Laet, University, Gand, Belgium;

Members: Professors H. Arberman, Sweden; A. C. Blanc, Italy, J. Boe, Norway; C. F. C. Hawkes, United Kingdom; L. Pericot, Spain; Dr. M. E. Mariën, Belgium; Prof. R. Vaufrey, France, and Prof. E. Vogt, Switzerland.

CONSTITUTION

Preamble

Expressing the belief it is necessary to promote, with a view to a comparison of the results obtained, an interpenetration of the various branches of research which constitute philosophy, humanistic studies and kindred branches of knowledge;

Considering that a detailed comparative study of civilisations will show the wealth and dignity of each national culture, and in consequence, its right to universal respect;

Convinced that a better knowledge of man, of his instincts, his manners and customs, and of his behaviour, individual or collective, is indispensable to a closer understanding between the peoples, since it brings to light the accord of man's essential aspirations, while at the same time it absolutely condemns racial prejudice;

Bearing in mind the desirability of furthering wherever possible, the moral and spiritual unity of mankind;

Wishing to develop the co-operation, on an international scale, of philosophy, humanistic studies and kindred branches of knowledge, and to encourage research by means of an appropriate body;

The representatives of the international non-governmental organization signataires of the present document, having met in Brussels on 18 January, 1949, do hereby set up an International Council for Philosophy and Humanistic Studies.

As amended in Paris on September 28, 1955, the Constitution of the International Council for Philosophy and Humanistic Studies makes the following stipulations:

Article I. — *Purposes*

The purpose of the Council shall be:

a) To ensure permanent contact between the member organizations; to promote the grouping within the Council of like international non-governmental organizations;

b) To encourage the setting up of international organizations in fields in which no such organizations exist;

c) To recommend and co-ordinate the dissemination of information regarding works published or begun in the field of philosophy, humanistic studies and related branches of study, and all other information calculated to serve the interests of research;

d) To promote international gatherings in the form of conferences, round-table discussions or committees of experts; to facilitate mutual understanding between the peoples and a knowledge of Man, by encouraging the greatest measure of international co-operation in the field of philosophy and humanistic studies.

Article II. — *Composition*

1) The International Council shall consist of specialised international non-governmental organizations, and of the International Academic Union, which represents national learned bodies;

2) These organizations are: a) organizations which were members of the Council on January 1, 1955; b) organizations admitted to the Council by decision of the General Assembly by a majority of two-thirds of the delegates present and voting;

3) An international organisation may only be elected a member or remain a member on condition that it enjoys well-established authority, that it is truly international in structure, that it is fully representative of an independent branch of study, that it possesses permanent international governing and executive bodies and authorised representatives, and finally, that it engages solely in work supervised by a general assembly of its members. The international organizations, members of the Council should, as far as possible, take into account the necessary concentration of branches of study;

Article III. — *Headquarters*

Legal Status and Resources of the Council

1) The headquarters of the Council shall be at Brussels;

2) The Council shall be an International Association as defined by the Belgian Law on International Associations of November 5, 1919;

3) Each member organization shall pay each year to the Council a contribution fixed in proportion to its annual budget, by the Board;

4) Failure to pay this contribution for two successive years may entail loss of membership;

5) The Council shall enjoy legal personality and may receive gifts and grants-in-aid.

Article IV. — *Organs*

The organs of the Council shall be the General Assembly and the Board.

Article V. — *General Assembly*

1) The General Assembly shall have power of decision on all matters concerning the functioning of the Council and the accomplishment of its mission. It alone can decide on the exclusion of any member;

2) It shall consist of delegates from the International Academic Union and from the other member organizations:

3) The General Assembly shall meet every two years in ordinary session. It may meet in extraordinary session on the call of the Board or at the request of member organizations representing at least one-third of the votes of the members of the Council;

4) The provisional agenda for ordinary sessions shall be drawn up by the Board and communicated to member organizations not less than two months before the opening of the session. In the case of extraordinary sessions the time limit for this purpose shall be one month;

5) The number of delegates from the International Academic Union, each having the right to one vote, shall be equivalent to two-fifths of the total number of votes assigned to the Assembly;

6) Decisions shall be taken by a simple majority of votes cast, except in the cases stipulated in Articles II, VIII, IX and XI of the present Constitution;

7) The General Assembly shall elect for a term of two years its President, who is also President of the C.I.P.S.H.; four Vice-Presidents; the Secretary General; and a Treasurer, who compose its Board. In holding these elections, the Assembly shall give the greatest consideration to the representation on the Board of the different branches of study and the different civilizations. The Board may not include more than two members of the same nationality and should include, as far as possible, scholars belonging to all the great cultural regions of the world;

8) Members of the Board are re-eligible to their offices only twice, except for the Secretary General and the Treasurer, who are always re-eligible. In electing and re-electing members of the Board, the Assembly shall try to ensure both the continuity and the renewal which are indispensable.

Article VI. — *Board*

1) The Board of the Assembly shall exercise the functions of directing body of the Council between sessions of the General Assembly. It takes its decisions within the framework of the directives formulated by the Assembly, especially where financial matters are concerned;

2) The Board shall meet at least once a year. Between two ordinary sessions of the General Assembly, it may submit proposals for the approval of member organizations. It is required to do so when a request of this kind is formulated by member organizations representing at least one-third of the votes of the members of the Council;

3) The Board shall each year communicate a report on its work to member organizations;

4) The Board may appoint special and temporary committees in accordance with its Rules of Procedure.

Article VII. — *Secretary General and Treasurer*

1) The Secretary General, acting under the authority of the Board, shall direct the central Secretariat. He shall represent the Council in all ordinary circumstances, with the assent of the President. He shall dispatch correspondence, organize meetings, prepare and distribute the publications authorized by the Board, administer the revenue of the Council and the expenditure of funds; he may be assisted or replaced by a Deputy Secretary General designated by the General Assembly on the proposal of the Board.

2) The Treasurer shall make the payments ordered by the Secretary General and shall have the accounts of the Council audited by an expert accountant. He shall also have audited the accounts of member organizations showing the use made of subsidies granted on recommendation of the Council. The Treasurer shall draw up an annual financial report, which shall be submitted to the Board. Proxy signatures may be authorized by the Board.

Article VIII. — *Relations with other organizations*

The Council may conclude agreements with other organizations. Such agreements shall be drawn up under the authority of the Board, and shall enter into force when approved by that body. They may be amended or denounced on a decision by the General Assembly, taken by a two-thirds majority.

Article IX. — *Dissolution*

1) A decision to dissolve the Council must be taken by a two-thirds majority of the General Assembly;

2) In case of dissolution the Assembly shall appoint three liquidators of different nationalities;

3) The assets of the Council will, under such circumstances, be given to scientific associations chosen by the Assembly.

Article X. — *Rules of Procedure*

1) The detailed application of the present Constitution shall be governed by Rules of Procedure;

2) The Rules of Procedure for the General Assembly shall be drawn up by the Board and submitted to the General Assembly;

3) The Rules of Procedure for the Board shall be drawn up by that body and submitted to the General Assembly for approval.

Article XI. — *Entry in force and amendment of the Constitution*

1) This Constitution shall enter into force on being approved by the first session of the General Assembly;

2) It shall not be amended except by a decision of the General Assembly taken by a two-thirds majority.

DIOGENES

International Review for Humanistic Studies

Has issued and will issue unpublished writings by:
Raymond ARON, Ernest BARKER, Jean BAYET, Charles
E. BELL, Emile BENVENISTE, G.A. BORGESSE, Cecil
M. BOWRA, D.W. BROGAN, Harcourt BROWN, Americo
CASTRO, Andre CHASTEL, V. Cordon CHILDE, Colin
CLARK, J.B. DARDEL, Pierre DEFFONTAINES, Jean
DOMARCHI, Mircea ELIADE, Raoul ERGMANN, Rene
ETIEMBLE, Jean FOURASTIE, Daryll FORDE, Karl von
FRISCH, Francesco GABRIELI, Olof GIGON, Darsie R.
GILLIE, J. B. S. HALDANE, Karl JASPERS, Wilhelm
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O. MANNONI, Momolina MARCONI, Henry MARGENAU,
Henri MENDRAS, Arnaldo MOMIGLIANO, Lewis
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Jean PIAGET, Gaëtan PICON, A.C. PIGOU, Louis-Arnaud
REID, Louis RENOU, O. RICHARDS, Gerhard RITTER,
Paul RIVET, Mohamed SAID EL SAFTI, Alfred SAUVY,
Fritz SCHACHERMEYR, Alf SOMMERFELT, A. J.
TOYNBEE, Lionello VENTURI, A. de WAELHENS,
T.B.L. WEBSTER etc...