

**INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL
FOR PHILOSOPHY
AND HUMANISTIC STUDIES**

Conseil International de la Philosophie et des Sciences Humaines

**BULLETIN
1956 - 1957**

C.I.P.S.H.

WITH THE ASSISTANCE OF U.N.E.S.C.O.

U.N.E.S.C.O. HOUSE

19, AVENUE KLÉBER - PARIS XVI^e

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INTRODUCTION

Four *Bulletins*, devoted respectively to 1949, 1950, to the three years 1951-1952-1953 and to the years 1954-1955, have successively reviewed the activities of the International Council for Philosophy and Humanistic Studies since its foundation in January 1949. The present *Bulletin* proposes to give a summary of the Council's achievements in 1956-1957.

During these two years the International Council for Philosophy and Humanistic Studies has pursued the task it had set for itself nine years ago. From an administrative point of view, it has found its balance. It now covers all the fields which make up the realm of humanistic studies. Improvements or changes may always be made, but the general framework of the Council is now fixed and the task it had set itself in this respect has been successfully carried out.

Revised and definitely adopted in 1955 by the Third General Assembly of the Council, the C.I.P.S.H. constitution has proved satisfactory and has contributed to put the structure of the Council on a solid basis (1).

An important innovation in the method of distributing subsidies to the Council bears witness to the confidence which the organization has inspired to the U.N.E.S.C.O. General Conference, Executive Board and Secretariat. Henceforth the subsidies allotted to the member organizations of the International Council for Philosophy and Humanistic Studies, instead of being paid directly by U.N.E.S.C.O. to the various beneficiaries, will be turned over in a lump sum to the Council, which will have the responsibility of distributing them among its member organizations. This new system means that, within any given year, changes may be made freely by the C.I.P.S.H. up to the last minute—provided, of course, that the Director General of U.N.E.S.C.O. is notified of the changes. The new arrangement gives the Council both greater responsibility and greater freedom.

At the same time as its fundamental structures were thus revised and improved, the Council continued in 1956 and 1957 to concern itself actively with the important question of its geographic basis. This problem is a delicate one and is of capital importance for the development of the C.I.P.S.H. On

(1) The text of the Council's Constitution and a list of its member organizations and their officers may be found at the end of this *Bulletin*.

the one hand, it is normal and extremely desirable that all the world's countries be associated as closely as possible with the activities of the International Council for Philosophy and Humanistic Studies. On the other hand, it is certain that the state of advancement of humanistic studies is unequal in the various regions of the world. The problem before the Council is therefore to ensure the pursuit of its scientific work at the highest level while trying to associate with it the scientific organizations of the greatest possible number of countries.

The Council first asked all its member organizations to make every effort to give their own structure as broadly international a character as possible. Very considerable progress in this direction has been made within recent years. All the member organizations of the International Council for Philosophy and Humanistic Studies are now represented in at least three parts of the world, most of them in four and several in all five.

In several countries (Iran, Uruguay, the Dominican Republic, Colombia) national committees set up to establish links with the Council have pursued their activities. The final aim of the C.I.P.S.H. remains the setting up of a vast network of international learned organizations grouped by fields of study; but the national committees for humanistic studies can ensure contact with the C.I.P.S.H. on a provisional basis and become, in the future, the nuclei of national learned societies affiliated with the Council's member federations.

Like its predecessors, the present *Bulletin* contains a brief summary of the Council's projects: meetings, publications, surveys and projects of a general character.

Among the meetings, three general types may be distinguished: the great international congresses which—usually every five years—present a summary of the work accomplished in one or another field of humanistic studies; the administrative meetings which concern themselves with indispensable questions of organization and budget; and the symposia and meetings of committees of experts which bring together specialists responsible for studying some precise problem.

The international meetings held under the auspices of the C.I.P.S.H. in 1956 and 1957 met with considerable success. The plans of work adopted and the system of publication of the *Reports* and *Proceedings* proved to be most satisfactory, and the international contacts which are made at such meetings turned out to be extremely useful and fruitful. Congresses and seminars are among the most encouraging forms of the collective work which parallels and reinforces individual work in a permanent way.

In addition to meetings subsidized by U.N.E.S.C.O. on recommendation of the C.I.P.S.H., the present *Bulletin* also mentions a number of other meetings of an international character concerning which detailed information has reached the C.I.P.S.H. Secretariat and which it seemed useful to note.

Among publications, two great series have continued to receive help from U.N.E.S.C.O. on recommendation of the Council: bibliographies and scientific works. In most cases, the situation of learned bibliographies has remained extremely difficult. Although they are indispensable to the advancement of science, they are intended for only a limited number of scholars. Their sales remain very small. But even if they are addressed to a small number of users, they govern, in a sense, the advancement of science. Even works of popularization are made possible only by the arduous work of scientific research, which is undertaken only by a few. This situation has, of course, material implications which are not improved by the growing number of organizations—and therefore

of bibliographies—entitled to benefit from subsidies which cannot be swelled by a proportionate increase in the resources available.

As for the scientific works assisted by the C.I.P.S.H., it must be clearly stated that they still belong to the realm of erudite research. This fact has been criticized. It is nevertheless indispensable that at a certain stage this sort of work should receive support. The Council certainly does not underestimate the importance of popularization at a respectable level. It is certainly not in favor of reserving science for a small number of specialists. But if the results of scientific work are to be circulated as widely as possible, it is necessary that the work itself be obstinately pursued, and at the highest possible level. The necessary condition for the publication of works addressed to the general public is that specialists and scholars pursue research that is often thankless, sometimes even misunderstood, but which will become the source of the scientific information that, in turn, will be circulated among the masses at a more accessible level.

This work of popularization has already been begun by the Council itself at a very high scientific level. In Chapter III of this *Bulletin*, information will be found concerning the review *Diogenes*. Founded to inform specialists in various fields of the work being done in other branches of study, and to keep the cultivated public informed of the hypotheses, and the progress of contemporary science, *Diogenes* has succeeded in becoming a link among different branches of study and different cultures. Its several parallel editions have acquired a more than honorable place in public and private libraries, and the results achieved are no longer merely encouraging. *Diogenes* has now become an international scientific organ, a useful working tool, a valuable channel of information and the major creation of the International Council for Philosophy and Humanistic Studies.

Finally, in 1956 and 1957, the Council continued to interest itself in a number of general projects and surveys. After the surveys concerning the nature of freedom, the origins of National-Socialism, after the survey of mental habits from the viewpoint of language—entrusted to the Permanent International Committee of Linguists—after the survey of the possibilities of broadening the teaching of the humanities, the Council continued to participate in a certain number of projects of broad international significance.

Information will be found in the present *Bulletin* (p. 17 and p. 18) on the assistance which the Council furnished to U.N.E.S.C.O. in the drawing up of the program of translation of representative works. As in 1953 and 1955, a committee of experts was called together to advise U.N.E.S.C.O. in this field.

A new and important project was launched by one of the member organizations of the International Council for Philosophy and Humanistic Studies, the International Union for Anthropological and Ethnological Sciences. The project involves a study of languages and cultures threatened with transformation or extinction. Information concerning this project, which is both important and urgent, will be found on page 14.

The *Bulletin* also contains information (see especially p. 14) concerning the whole-hearted support brought by the Council to U.N.E.S.C.O. in the launching of the latter's major project dealing with mutual appreciation of the cultural values of East and West.

Finally, the Council began the survey—to be continued in years to come—of the role of classical and humanistic culture in education and in cultural life today. Information on this subject will be found in Chapter IV. This survey follows the same lines as the one made in 1954 and 1955 concerning the possi-

lities of broadening the teaching of the humanities. But it approaches the problems from another point of view. Whereas in 1955 the committee of experts had concerned itself essentially with the educative value of the humanities of East and West, the current survey poses the problem of the role of classical and humanistic culture in general in the modern world.

Such are, very briefly summed up, some of the activities of the Council in 1956 and 1957. During these two years, as in the past, the Council was conscious that, in proportion to the immensity of the needs in the field of humanistic studies, the help it could give to scholars and their work was all too often insignificant. But it was also conscious of having utilized its available resources for the best and of having contributed, as far as its possibilities allowed, to the establishment of concrete bonds of confidence among all the world's scholars.

The essence of the Council's mission comes from its position as an intermediary between the learned organizations, on the one hand, and U.N.E.S.C.O. on the other. Without close collaboration with scholars throughout the world, and with the U.N.E.S.C.O. Secretariat, its task would be vain and impossible.

It is only through its member organizations that the International Council for Philosophy and Humanistic Studies has a real existence. It is a duty to point out here, once more, the constant devotion and diligent activity of the limited, voluntary and overworked secretariats who are willing to take from important scientific work the hours necessary for thankless administrative tasks.

The International Council for Philosophy and Humanistic Studies also wishes to express here its gratitude to the U.N.E.S.C.O. Secretariat. Since the Council's establishment, it has never lacked for generous support and help from this organization, which has always shown it the broadest and most friendly understanding. To the Director General of U.N.E.S.C.O. and to the members of its Secretariat, all of whom are friends of the Council, goes our very sincere gratitude.

Chapter I

MEETINGS

1956

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

The eighth meeting of the Bureau of the International Council for Philosophy and Humanistic Studies was held June 23-25, at the Accademia dei Lincei in Rome, under the chairmanship of Professor Carsten Høeg (Denmark). Those present were: Professor Federico Chabod (Italy), Professor R. N. Dandekar (India), Dean Charles E. Odegaard (United States) and Professor Alf Sommerfelt (Norway), Vice-Presidents: Professor Ronald Syme (New Zealand), Secretary General; and M. Jean d'Ormesson, Deputy Secretary General. The Director general of U.N.E.S.C.O. was represented.

The Bureau heard the Secretary General's report on the activities of the Council since the preceding meeting of the Bureau, held in September 1955, and discussed particularly the problem of bibliographies, concerning which an investigation had been made by the Secretary General. The Bureau also fixed the fourth session of the General Assembly of the Council for September 1957.

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESSES

—Under the auspices of the *U.I.S.A.E.* :

Thirty-second International Congress of Americanists.

The Thirty-second International Congress of Americanists was held in Copenhagen August 8 through 14. About 350 persons, from the following countries, took part in the congress: Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador, France, Germany, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Italy, Mexico, the Netherlands, Norway, Panama, Spain, Surinam, Sweden, Switzerland, Uruguay, the U.S.S.R., the United Kingdom, the United States and Venezuela.

A volume of *Proceedings* was published in 1957.

Fifth International Congress of Anthropological and Ethnological Sciences.

The Fifth International Congress of Anthropological and Ethnological Sciences was held in Philadelphia (United States) September 1 through 9.

The congress was attended by about 650 persons from the following countries: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgian Congo, Belgium, Brazil, Burma, Canada, China, Colombia, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador, France, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Hawaii, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Israel, Italy, Japan, Lebanon, Malaya, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Puerto Rico, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Union of South Africa, U.S.S.R., United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam and Yugoslavia.

During the congress a resolution was adopted stressing the urgency of studying the languages and cultures of civilizations threatened with transformation or extinction. This resolution met with approval at the U.N.E.S.C.O. General Conference in New Delhi (November-December 1956), which authorized the Director General to encourage international studies in the field. A contract entrusting the Union with drawing up an inventory of the most urgent tasks to be accomplished was signed by U.N.E.S.C.O. in 1957.

The *Proceedings* will appear in 1958.

The General Assembly of the Union met at the end of the congress and elected new officers.

The Director General of U.N.E.S.C.O. was represented both at the congress and at the General Assembly.

SYMPOSIA COMMITTEES OF EXPERTS AND ADMINISTRATIVE MEETINGS

—Under the auspices of the I.A.U.:

Annual Session of the International Academic Union.

The Committee of the International Academic Union met for its thirtieth annual session from June 16 through 21 at the Palazzo della Farnesina in Rome. Some 40 persons participated, representing the academies of the following countries: Austria, Belgium, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the United States.

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

—Under the auspices of the F.I.S.P.:

Congress of French-Language Societies for Philosophy.

The Eighth Congress of French-Language Societies for Philosophy was held September 6-9 in Toulouse. About 200 persons took part, representing the following countries: Belgium, France, Germany, India, Italy, the Ivory Coast, Morocco, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

Theme: *Man and his Neighbor.*

Discussions of the International Institute of Philosophy.

The Discussions of the International Institute of Philosophy were held in Paris from September 13 through 15. The meeting was attended by 65 persons from the following countries: Argentina, Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Hungary, India, Italy, the Netherlands, Poland, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the United States.

Theme: *Responsibility.*

Symposium on Phenomenology.

A symposium on phenomenology, devoted to the philosophy of Husserl, was held November 1 through 3 at Krefeld (Germany). It was attended by about 100 persons from the following countries: Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, the Netherlands and Poland. During the symposium it was decided to publish a collection of philosophical texts entitled *Phenomenologica* (to be issued by Nijhof, Antwerp), to establish a European Society for Phenomenology, and to found a Society for Phenomenological Psychology (President: Professor Buytendijk, Leiden).

—Under the auspices of the C.I.S.H.:

Symposium on the History of Social Movements.

A Symposium on the History of Social Movements was held in Paris November 5 and 6. The meeting was attended by about 15 persons from France, Italy, Mexico, the Netherlands and Sweden.

Theme: *The First International.*

—Under the auspices of the F.I.E.C. or of its members:

Spanish Congress of Classical Studies.

The First Spanish Congress of Classical Studies was held in Madrid April 15 through 19. There were 350 participants. In addition to Spain, countries represented were: France, Italy, Germany, Portugal, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the United States.

General Assembly of the International Federation of Societies of Classical Studies.

The General Assembly of the International Federation of Societies of Classical Studies was held in Amsterdam July 19 and 20. During the Assembly the constitution of the Federation was revised. Participants included 32 persons from the following countries: Belgium, Canada, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the United States.

In the field of classical studies:

Congress of Professors of Classical Studies.

A congress of secondary-school professors of classical studies was held in Dijon May 21 and 22. There were 180 participants, from the following countries: Denmark, France, Germany, Spain, Switzerland and the United States.

Congress of the Mommsen-Gesellschaft.

The Congress of the Mommsen-Gesellschaft was held March 26 through 28 at Darmstadt (Germany). About 60 persons attended, from the following countries: Germany, Poland and Switzerland.

Congress for Living Latin.

Still in the field of classical studies, an International Congress for Living Latin was held in Avignon September 2 through 6. About 200 persons took part, coming from the following countries: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Cuba, Eire, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, the Netherlands, Rumania, Spain, Switzerland, Syria, Turkey, the Union of South Africa, the United Kingdom, the United States, the Vatican and Venezuela.

—Under the auspices of the I.A.H.R.:
Congress for the Study of the Old Testament.

The Congress for the Study of the Old Testament was held in Strasbourg August 27 through September 1. About 250 persons took part, representing the following countries: Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Eire, France, Germany, Greece, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Luxemburg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, the United States and Yugoslavia.

A volume of *Proceedings* appeared in 1957.

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

Congress of Italian Languages and Literatures.

The Congress of Italian Languages and Literatures was held in Venice and Padua September 26 through 30. About 200 persons, representing 21 countries, took part in the congress.

Theme: *Problemi e Prospettive della critica stilistica con particolare riguardo al secentismo.*

A volume of *Proceedings* will be published.

—Under the auspices of the U.I.S.P.P.:
Meeting of the Committee of the International Union for Pre and Protohistoric Sciences.

The Standing Committee of the International Union for Pre and Protohistoric Sciences met in Lund (Sweden) July 8 through 10. The meeting was attended by 32 persons from the following countries: Belgian Congo, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Eire, France, Germany, Greece, Japan, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Rumania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and Yugoslavia.

1957

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

The Fourth Ordinary Session of the General Assembly of the International Council for Philosophy and Humanistic Studies was held September 17 through 19 at Unesco House in Paris.

Those present were :

President: Mr. Carsten Høeg, Member of the Royal Academy of Denmark, Denmark.

Vice-Presidents: Mr. Federico Chabod, President of the C.I.S.H., Italy; Mr. R. N. Dandekar, Vice-President of the U.I.O., India; Mr. Ch. E. Odegaard, Member of the American Council of Learned Societies, United States; Mr. Alf Sommerfelt, President of the C.I.P.L., Norway.

Secretary General: Mr. Ronald Syme, F. B. A., New Zealand.

Deputy Secretary General: Mr. Jean d'Ormesson.

International Academic Union: Mr. Francesco Araldi, member of the Unione Accademica Nazionale (Italy); Mr. Frederick Burkhardt, President of the

- American Council of Learned Societies (United States); Mr. Hans R. Hahnloser, member of the Société suisse des Sciences morales (Switzerland); Mr. R. A. B. Mynors, F. B. A., President of the U.A.I. (United Kingdom); Mr. Emil Öhmann, member of the Finnish Academy (Finland); Sir Charles Webster, F. B. A. (United Kingdom); Mr. P. Van de Woestijne, member of the Vlaamse Koninklijke Akademie van Wetenschappen (Belgium); Mr. Tatsuro Yamamoto, member of the Imperial Academy of Japan (Japan).
- International Federation of Societies for Philosophy*: Mr. Marcel Barzin, President of the F.I.S.P. (Belgium); Mr. Felice Battaglia, Rector of the University of Bologna (Italy); Mr. Ch. Perelman, Secretary General of the F.I.S.P. (Belgium).
- International Committee for the Historical Sciences*: Mr. Michel François, Secretary General of the C.I.S.H. (France).
- International Permanent Committee of Linguists*: Mr. Joshua Whatmough, Professor at Harvard University (United States); Mr. H. J. Van de Wijer, Secretary General of the C.I.S.O. (Belgium).
- International Federation of Associations for Classical Studies*: Mr. B. A. Van Groningen, President of the F.I.E.C. (Netherlands); Miss Juliette Ernst, Secretary General of the F.I.E.C. (Switzerland).
- International Union for Anthropological and Ethnological Sciences*: Mr. Pedro Bosch Gimpera, Secretary General of the U.I.S.A.E. (Mexico).
- International Commission on Folk Arts and Folklore*: Mr. Reidar Th. Christiansen, President of the C.I.A.P. (Norway); Mr. A. Marinus (Belgium).
- International Committee for the History of Art*: Mr. W. G. Constable, Director, Department of Paintings, Museum of Fine Arts, Boston (United States); Mr. Marcel Aubert, membre de l'Institut (France).
- International Association for the History of Religions*: Mr. C. J. Bleeker, Secretary General of the I.A.H.R. (Netherlands).
- International Federation for Modern Languages and Literature*: Mr. Stanley C. Aston, Secretary General of the F.I.L.L.M. (United Kingdom); Mr. P. Jossierand, Curator at the Bibliothèque Nationale (France); Mr. F.-M. Guyard, Treasurer of the F.I.L.L.M. (France).
- International Union of Orientalists*: Mr. Helmuth Scheel, Secretary General of the U.I.O. (Germany); Mr. Louis Bazin, Treasurer of the U.I.O. (France).
- International Society for Musicology*: Mr. Paul Henry Lang, President of the S.I.M. (United States); Mr. F. Blume, Professor at the University of Cologne (Germany); Mr. V. Fedorov (France).
- International Union for Pre— and Protohistoric Sciences*: Mr. Gerhard Bersu, President of the U.I.S.P.P. (Germany).
- Representatives of national delegations to U.N.E.S.C.O.*:
- His Excellency Mr. E. Mallea (Argentina);
 Mr. G. Gardner Davies (Australia);
 Mr. A. Philippovich (Austria);
 Mr. J. Estelrich y Artigues (Spain);
 Mr. H. J. Kellerman (United States);

Mr. R. Rodriguez (France) ;
Mr. M. Achena (Iran) ;
Mr. G. Pompei (Italy).

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

Dr. Luther H. Evans, Director General ;
Mr. Rudolf Salat, Director of the Department of Cultural Activities ;
Mr. William D. Carter, Chief of the Exchange of Persons Service ;
Mr. Jacques Havet, East-West Major Project ;
Mr. N. Bammate, Chief of the Philosophy and Humanistic Studies Section ;
Mr. Bernard Monsour, Philosophy and Humanistic Studies Section ;
Mr. Milton Rosenthal, Translation of Representative Works.

The members of the Assembly heard the Secretary General's report and reviewed the Council's activities during the two years since the preceding General Assembly. They discussed the draft budget of the Council and its member organizations for 1959 and 1960 and drew up a plan which will be submitted to the U.N.E.S.C.O. General Conference in 1958.

The members of the Assembly exchanged ideas concerning the general problems raised by the state of humanistic studies in the contemporary world. Since its origins, the Council has made a special effort to limit the purely administrative part of its preoccupations as much as possible. It has tried to set up and run regularly as light a "machine" as its development permitted. Its ambition is to avoid becoming merely one more administrative center among many committees and commissions and to serve rather as a place for meeting, collaboration and discussion where philosophers and linguists, historians of art and religion, classicists and anthropologists, prehistorians and Orientalists may come from all parts of the world to confront their methods, their problems, their hypotheses and their work. Apart from its normal activities, it was in this spirit, and inspired by the desire for this interpenetration of cultures and fields of study, that the Council's fourth Assembly was held.

The Assembly was informed of the progress made in U.N.E.S.C.O.'s major project concerning the mutual appreciation of the cultural values of East and West, and discussed at length the problems raised by this project. The Assembly stressed its own interest in the project and declared itself ready to furnish assistance to U.N.E.S.C.O. in three main fields: reference works and scientific works ; symposia and congresses ; translations—the emphasis to be laid, in all these cases, on the need for facilitating contacts between scholars of East and West.

The Assembly also discussed the survey of the role of the humanities in contemporary cultural life, a survey with which the C.I.P.S.H. was entrusted by U.N.E.S.C.O. (see p. 45). Several years ago this survey was organized around various points of inquiry: comparison among the images of man offered by the different cultures ; confrontation of the educational philosophies of East and West ; study of the possibilities of broadening the teaching of the humanities ; determination of the role of classical teaching in the contemporary world. Reports on the conclusions reached by the experts consulted were drawn up and presented by the C.I.P.S.H. to U.N.E.S.C.O. It was decided to continue the survey and to obtain the reactions of the member organizations of the C.I.P.S.H. regarding the problems under study.

Another problem discussed at length was that of a study of populations whose languages and cultures are threatened with transformation or extinction, suggested by the International Congress of Anthropological and Ethnological Sciences, held in Philadelphia in September 1956 (see p. 10). The support and defense of aborigenes and the preservation of their cultures have been subjects for many a discussion and controversy for long years past. The Phila-

delphia resolution presents a purely scientific point of view and, without going into detail as to the measures to be taken to maintain or change the existing state of things, tends exclusively to encourage *scientific* research, which will permit the *description* and *recording* of the multiple aspects of civilizations which are on the road to disappearance and which otherwise may die out without leaving any trace.

Finally, one of the principal points discussed was the U.N.E.S.C.O. program for translation of representative works, for which help had also been asked of the Council (see p. 17).

The following resolutions were adopted by the General Assembly:

The General Assembly of the International Council for Philosophy and Humanistic Studies, in its fourth session, taking note of the U.N.E.S.C.O. project for a mutual appreciation of cultural values of the East and the West, presents the following observations :

1. *Fundamental works* should be completed and used as a basis for popularization.
2. *Contacts* should be furthered between scholars of East and West by means of special colloquia held in various regions and by means of the regular international congresses.
3. The problem of technical means of *communication* between East and West should be examined in respect of:
 - a) language ;
 - b) documentation ;
 - c) aids to learning ;
 - d) translations by scholars.

●

The General Assembly of the International Council for Philosophy and Humanistic Studies, meeting in its fourth session, learned with the strongest interest of the motion in favor of a study of populations whose cultures and languages are threatened with sudden transformation or extinction, adopted by the International Congress of Anthropological and Ethnological Sciences at its meeting in Philadelphia in 1956. It emphasizes the importance and the urgency of such a study, to which it brings its unreserved support. It expresses the hope that the organizations and scholars in the various fields concerned, notably those of linguistics, musicology, history of art and history of religions, be associated as closely as possible with this project. It hopes that, in view of the extreme urgency of the steps to be taken, all possible aid and facilities will be furnished by U.N.E.S.C.O. and governments to the carrying out of this project, perhaps in the form of the establishment of an "anthropological year". It stresses the importance in this field both of close collaboration among the different branches of study and of a concerted effort by governments and by all the organisms and communities concerned.

●

The General Assembly of the International Council for Philosophy and Humanistic Studies, meeting in its fourth session, stresses once again the importance of the contacts established on the occasion of great

international congresses. It expresses the fervent hope that U.N.E.S.C.O. will explore all the possibilities for developing the program of travel and residence fellowships intended to improve the geographical distribution of the congresses and seminars and to permit scholars from distant countries to take part in scientific meetings.

It expresses the conviction that such a fellowship program would strongly reinforce the measures planned within the framework of the Major Project relative to the mutual appreciation of the cultural values of the East and the West, and would permit scholars from all parts of the world—Africa, the two Americas, Australia, as well as Asia and Europe—to establish scientific relations of capital importance.



The General Assembly of the International Council for Philosophy and Humanistic Studies, meeting in its forth session, reminds all member organizations of C.I.P.S.H. and all those responsible for subsidized undertakings of the absolute and contractual obligation to send to the Council and to U.N.E.S.C.O., at the time of their publication, the volumes which have benefited from assistance from U.N.E.S.C.O. and from the patronage of the C.I.P.S.H.

It also reminds them that mention of this assistance must appear on the cover of the subsidized publications.

A resolution was also adopted by the General Assembly expressing the gratitude of the C.I.P.S.H. to Sir Charles Webster, who was giving up his functions in the Council.

The Assembly elected the following officers to make up the new Bureau of the International Council for Philosophy and Humanistic Studies :

- President* : Mr. Carsten Høeg, Denmark ;
Vice-Presidents : Mr. Felice Battaglia, Italy ;
Mr. R. N. Dandekar, India ;
Mr. Emilio Garcia Gomez, Spain ;
Mr. Charles E. Odegaard, United States.
Secretary General : Mr. Ronald Syme, New Zealand.
Treasurer : Mr. Jules Marouzeau, France.

Ninth and Tenth Meetings of the Bureau of the C.I.P.S.H.

The Bureau of the International Council for Philosophy and Humanistic Studies met twice at Unesco House in Paris in September, 1957: before the General Assembly, on September 13 and 14, and after the Assembly, on September 20. Mr. Carsten Høeg (Denmark) presided at both meetings. Messrs. Chabod (Italy), Dandekar (India), Odegaard (United States), and Sommerfelt (Norway) took part in the first meeting as Vice-Presidents, as did Mr. Ronald Syme (New Zealand) as Secretary General. The second meeting was attended by the members of the new Bureau, with the exception of Messrs. E. Garcia Gomez (Spain) and Marouzeau (France).

Meeting of the Budget Committee.

The Budget Committee of the Council met September 16, studied the requests for subsidies which had been presented by the member organizations

of the C.I.P.S.H. and drew up a draft budget which was submitted to the General Assembly. The committee was composed of:

Sir Charles Webster (United Kingdom), *President* ;
Mr. Marcel Barzin (Belgium) ;
Mr. Pedro Bosch Gimpera (Mexico) ;
Mr. Federico Chabod (Italy) ;
Mr. W. G. Constable (United States).

Messrs. R. Syme and J. d'Ormesson attended the meeting as Secretary General and Deputy Secretary General of the C.I.P.S.H.

Third Meeting of the Committee of Experts for the Translation of Representative Works.

For the third time since 1953, the International Council for Philosophy and Humanistic Studies called together, from November 27 to 29, a committee of experts entrusted with studying the program drawn up by U.N.E.S.C.O. for the translation of works representative of the various cultures of the world.

Those present were:

President : Mr. Emilio Garcia Gomez, President of the U.I.O., Spain.

Vice-Presidents : Mr. K. Kripalani, Secretary of the Sahytia Academy, India ;
Mr. J. Prusek, Director, Orientalni Ustav, Czechoslovakia.

Rapporteur : Mr. D. Keene, Columbia University, United States.

Members : Mr. C. Birch, London University, United Kingdom ; Mr. P. Demiéville, Professor at the Collège de France, France ; Mr. J. Filliozat, Professor at the Collège de France, France ; Miss H. M. Lambert, London University, United Kingdom ; Mr. Y. Maeda, Tokyo University, Japan ; Mr. H. Massé, Membre de l'Institut, France ; Mr. L. Massignon, Professor at the Collège de France, France ; Mr. G. Wiet, Professor at the Collège de France, France.

Observers : Mr. M. Aghena, of the Permanent Delegation of Iran to U.N.E.S.C.O., Iran ; Mr. D. Carver, Secretary General of the International Pen Club, United Kingdom ; Mr. E. Cary, Secretary General of the International Federation of Translators, France ; Mr. Chen Yuan, Permanent Delegate of China to U.N.E.S.C.O., China ; Mr. P. Do Dinh, literary critic of *Le Monde*, Viet Nam ; Mr. M. Edwardes, of Thames & Hudson, United Kingdom ; Mr. R. Etiemble, Professor at the Sorbonne, France ; Mr. P. Li Tche Houa, Professor at the Ecole des Langues Orientales, China ; Mr. W. L. B. Mendis, Cultural Attaché of the Ceylon Legation, Ceylon ; Mr. Y. Nekrouf, Cultural Counselor of the Moroccan Embassy, Morocco.

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

Mr. R. Salat, Director of the Department of Cultural Activities ;
Mr. S. Asabuki, Deputy Director of the Department of Cultural Activities ;
Mr. M. Dard, Head of the Division of International Cultural Exchanges ;
Mr. R. Caillois, in charge of the Translations Program ;
Mr. H. Barnes, Translation Program ;
Mr. M. Rosenthal, Translation Program ;
Mme. Boelet, Documents and Publications Service ;
Mr. Syme and Mr. d'Ormesson attended the meeting as Secretary General and Deputy Secretary General of the Council.

The program of translations of representative works of the various cultures of the world has been on U.N.E.S.C.O.'s agenda since 1948, and aims to encourage the publication in widely-spoken languages of works representative of the genius of different peoples. The project has gradually been extended to include translations involving the Arabic language, the Ibero-American literatures, Persian literature, Italian literature, then the literatures of India, Japan and China. The choice of the works to be translated depends, of course, primarily on the governments and national commissions concerned, but it seemed useful to ask an international non-governmental body of a strictly scientific character, such as the C.I.P.S.H., to study the list of works to be translated and aid U.N.E.S.C.O. by giving its advice in this field.

For the choice of translators as well, for the choice of publishers, and for all the problems concerning the presentation of the works, it was important for U.N.E.S.C.O. to seek the considered opinion of competent experts and specialists. Often unpublished translations of important works are known only to a few scholars; often, in centers distant from one another, two or more scholars, ignorant of each other's activity, set out simultaneously to translate the same work. To avoid duplications, to exchange essential information, and to give the specialists a chance to express their wishes and their needs in the field of translations, the calling of a committee of experts by the Council proved especially useful.

Because of considerations linked with the major project on mutual appreciation of the cultural values of East and West, stress was laid on translations involving India and the countries of the Far and Middle East. Lists of works from the Arabic, Persian, Chinese, Japanese and Indian literatures were submitted to the committee, which met in plenary session the first day and the last day, and divided itself the second day into working sub-committees, entrusted respectively with Persian and Arabic literature, Indian literature, and Japanese and Chinese literature. The experts discussed the works to be translated, suggested the names of translators and publishers, and set up rules concerning translations from the original text and re-translations, based on these translations, into still other languages. The committee also discussed works which had already been translated and published in the various fields.

The information and opinions thus collected were conveyed to U.N.E.S.C.O. and can provide valuable aid in the drawing up and carrying out of its program.

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESSES

—Under the auspices of the C.I.P.L.:

Eighth International Congress of Linguists.

The eighth International Congress of Linguists was held in Oslo August 5 through 9, 1957. The congress was attended by about 500 persons from the following countries: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgian Congo, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Eire, Finland, France, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Hong Kong, Hungary, Israel, Italy, Japan, Lebanon, the Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Poland, Rumania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the Union of South Africa, the U.S.S.R., the United Kingdom, the United States, Uruguay and Yugoslavia.

Two volumes of *Reports* appeared before the congress. A volume of *Proceedings* will be published in 1958.

The Director General of U.N.E.S.C.O. was represented.

—Under the auspices of the F.I.L.L.M.:

Seventh International Congress of Modern Languages and Literatures

The seventh International Congress of Modern Languages and Literatures was held in Heidelberg August 26-31. Participants included 337 persons from the following countries : Austria, Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Eire, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Poland, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, the United Kingdom, the United States and Yugoslavia.

Theme: *Problems of Style and Form in Literature.*

The Director General of U.N.E.S.C.O. and the C.I.P.S.H. were represented.

—Under the auspices of the U.I.O.:

Twenty-fourth International Congress of Orientalists.

The twenty-fourth International Congress of Orientalists was held August 28-September 4 in Munich. About a thousand persons took part in the congress, which covered the whole field of Oriental studies and related sciences. The following countries were represented : Afghanistan, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Ceylon, China, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, Eire, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hong Kong, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Irak, Iran, Israel, Italy, Japan, Korea, Lebanon, Luxemburg, Morocco, the Netherlands, Norway, Pakistan, the Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Rumania, the Saar, Saudi Arabia, Spain, the Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, the U.S.S.R., the United Kingdom, the United States, Viet Nam and Yugoslavia.

The congress was divided into 14 sections, according to the specialties of the participants :

1. Egyptology ;
2. Research on cuneiform writing and archaeology of the Near East ; Assyriology ; Research in Asia Minor ;
3. Old Testament, Biblical and Judaic archaeology ;
4. The Christian Orient and Byzantium ;
5. Semitics ;
6. Sciences of Islam: Language and Literature ;
7. Sciences of Islam: Religion, History of art ;
8. Turcology ;
9. Iran, the Caucasus and neighboring countries ;
10. Indology ;
11. Central Asia and the Altai ;
12. Far East, China, Japan and Korea ;
13. Southeast Asia ;
14. African studies.

The *Proceedings* will appear in 1958.

The Director General of U.N.E.S.C.O. and the C.I.P.S.H. were represented.

SYMPOSIA
COMMITTEES OF EXPERTS AND ADMINISTRATIVE MEETINGS

— Under the auspices of the U.A.I.:

Annual Session of the International Academic Union.

The Committee of the International Academic Union held its thirty-first annual session June 10-14 in Brussels. The C.I.P.S.H. was represented by Messrs. R. Syme and J. d'Ormesson. The academies of the following countries were represented: Austria, Belgium, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, the United States and Yugoslavia. The eighteen commissions responsible for the various scientific projects of the U.A.I. reported on progress in their work. A new Board of the U.A.I. was elected (see p. 51). The Director general of U.N.E.S.C.O. was represented.

—Under the auspices of the F.I.S.P.:

Discussions of the International Institute of Philosophy.

The Discussions of the International Institute of Philosophy were held July 17-20 in Warsaw. Seventy persons attended, coming from the following countries: Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, China, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Germany, Hungary, India, Italy, Poland, Rumania, Sweden, Switzerland, the U.S.S.R., the United Kingdom, the United States and Yugoslavia.

Theme: *Relations between Thought and Action.*

For the first time in several decades a real philosophical dialogue took place among scholars of very different, and even opposed, schools. The results were fruitful. The discussions brought out three main themes: the nature of thought and of action, the usefulness of philosophy in general, and the social responsibility of philosophers—all three of which concern fundamental problems for humanistic studies.

A volume of *Proceedings* will appear in 1958.

Congress of French-Language Societies for Philosophy.

The Ninth Congress of French-Language Societies for Philosophy was held in Aix-en-Provence September 3-7. About 150 persons took part, from the following countries: Belgium, Canada, France, Greece, Italy, the Netherlands, the Saar, Spain, Switzerland, the U.S.S.R. and the United Kingdom.

Theme: *Man and his Works.*

—Under the auspices of the C.I.S.H.:

Meeting of the Bureau and General Assembly of the C.I.S.H.

The Bureau and General Assembly of the International Committee for Historical Sciences met June 18 and 19 in Lausanne. The questions discussed were chiefly of an administrative nature. The meetings were attended by about 50 persons from the following countries: Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, the Holy See, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Luxemburg, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Rumania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, the U.S.S.R., the United Kingdom, the United States and Yugoslavia.

A new Bureau of the C.I.S.H. was elected (see p. 51).

—Under the auspices of the F.I.E.C. or of its members:

Third International Congress of Greek and Latin Epigraphy.

The Third International Congress of Greek and Latin Epigraphy was held in Rome September 4-8. Two hundred persons took part, from the following countries: Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Poland, Rumania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, the United States and Yugoslavia.

In the field of classical Studies:

Third Congress of the Roman "Limes".

The Third Congress of specialists in the Roman *Limes* was held in Basle September 1-4. Eighty scholars represented Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, the Netherlands, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and Yugoslavia.

—Under the auspices of the C.I.H.A.:

Meeting of the International Committee for the History of Art.

A meeting of the International Committee for the History of Art was held in Bonn April 15-17. The work dealt chiefly with administrative questions.

—Under the auspices of the S.I.M.:

Commission on the International Repertory of Musical Sources.

A joint commission of the International Society of Musicology and the International Association of Musical Libraries met in Paris July 3 and 4 to review progress on the International Repertory of Musical Sources.

* * *

The following international meetings have been announced for the coming two years in the field of the humanistic studies:

1958

Symposium of the Commission on the History of Social Movements.—Theme: *The Labor Movement from 1929 to 1939* (March 25-27): Strasbourg.

* Preparatory Meeting for the Third Congress of Classical Studies, General Assembly and Board of the F.I.E.C. (April 18-20): Madrid.

Thirty-second Annual Session of the International Academic Union (June 9-12): Brussels.

Seventh International Congress of Musicology (June 23-28): Köln.

Themes: 1. *Bases and Development of the Sense of Harmony.*

2. *Improvisation in the Playing of Musical Works in the 16th and 17th Centuries.*

3. *Types of Musical Rhythm in European and non-European Music.*

Thirty-third International Congress of Americanists (July 20-27): Costa Rica.
Annual Congress of the International Association for French Studies (July 21-23): Paris.

Themes: 1. *Literary Expression of Sensibility in the 17th Century.*

2. *The Theme of the Mirror in French Literature.*

3. *Etymology. Writers and Etymology.*

- Joint Committee of Greek and Roman Studies (August 7-14): Cambridge.
- * Meeting of Experts of the International Commission on Folk Arts and Folklore (Undecided).
- Fifth International Congress of Pre- and Protohistorical Sciences (August 23-30): Hamburg.
- Sixth International Congress of the Onomastic Sciences (August 24-28): Munich.
- * Ninth International Congress of the History of Religions.—Theme: *Religion in the East—Past and Present* (August 28-September 8): Tokyo.
- Seventh International Congress of Classical Archaeology (September 6-12): Rome.
- Nineteenth International Congress of the History of Art (September 8-13): Paris.
- * Third International Congress of Philosophy (September 12-18): Venice-Padua.
- Themes: 1. *Man and Nature*.
 2. *Freedom and Value*.
 3. *Logic, Language and Communication*.
- Ninth International Congress of Papyrologists: Oslo.
- Fourth International Symposium of Humanistic Studies.— Theme: *Humanism and Symbolism* (September 19-20): Venice.
- Second Congress of the International Association for Comparative Literature.— Theme: *European-American Literary Relations* (September 19-20): Chapel Hill (N.C., U.S.A.).

1959

- * Meeting of the Bureau of the International Council for Philosophy and Humanistic Studies (January): Paris.
 - * Fifth Session of the General Assembly of the International Council for Philosophy and Humanistic Studies (September): Ann Arbor (Mich., U.S.A.).
 - * Discussions of the International Institute of Philosophy: Mysore or New Delhi.
 - * Symposium of the International Institute of Political Philosophy: Paris.
 - * Symposium on the History of Towns in the Middle Ages (Undecided).
- Meeting of the Commission on the History of Social Movements: Paris.
- Symposium of the International Commission on Numismatics: Rome.
- Symposium on the Standardization of Geographical Names: (Undecided).
- * Third International Congress of Classical Studies: London.
 - * International Conference on English Studies: Zurich.
 - * Meeting of experts for bibliographies: Cambridge.
- Fourth Congress of Specialists in the Roman *Limes*: Newcastle-on-Tyne.

1960

- * Fifth International Thomist Congress: Rome.
 - * Discussions of the International Institute of Philosophy: (Undecided).
- Symposium of the International Commission on Numismatics: Stockholm.
- * Twelfth International Congress of Historical Sciences: Stockholm.
 - * Sixth International Congress of Anthropological and Ethnological Sciences: Paris.
 - * Tenth International Congress of the History of Religions: (Undecided).
 - * Second International Congress of Germanic Languages and Literatures: Copenhagen.

N. B. — Meetings of which the title is preceded by an asterisk (*) are subsidized by the International Council for Philosophy and Humanistic Studies.

Chapter II

PUBLICATIONS

A. — BIBLIOGRAPHIES

1) 1956

Bibliography of Philosophy.

The four sections of Volume II of the *Bulletin bibliographique de la Philosophie* appeared in 1956. They cover the year 1955 and include: Section 1: 68 pages and 152 items; Section 2: 85 pages and 193 items; Section 3: 94 pages and 222 items; Section 4: 163 pages and 223 items. The national centers of the following countries collaborated in the bibliography: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, India, Israel, Italy, Japan, Mexico, the Netherlands, Pakistan, Poland, Puerto Rico, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United States.

Published by Vrin, Paris.

International Bibliography of Historical Sciences.

Volume XXII of the *International Bibliography of Historical Sciences*, with works published in 1953, appeared in 1956. It contains xviii + 369 pages and 6,302 items. Four international organizations, including the Instituto Panamericano de Geografía e Historia, took part in preparing the bibliography, as did scholars of 33 countries: Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, the Dominican Republic, Egypt, Eire, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Israel, Italy, Luxemburg, Mexico, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Rumania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, the U.S.S.R., the United Kingdom, the United States, Uruguay, the Vatican and Yugoslavia.

Published by Armand Colin, Paris.

Bibliography of the Revue d'Etudes slaves.

Volume XXXII of the *Revue d'Etudes slaves* appeared in 1956. The bibliographical section contains 241 pages and deals with works in the field of Slavic studies published in 1954 and 1955.

Published by the Imprimerie Nationale, Paris.

Linguistic Bibliography.

The volume of the *Bibliographie Linguistique* dealing with works published in 1954 appeared in 1956. It contains xxxi + 377 pages (as against 297 pages in 1954 and 353 pages in 1955).

Published by Spectrum, Antwerp.

Onoma.

Volume V of *Onoma*, a bulletin of information and bibliography, dealing with works published in the fields of toponymy and anthroponymy in 1954, appeared in 1956. The bibliographical section includes 200 pages.

Published by the International Committee for Onomastic Sciences, Louvain.

Bibliography of Classical Antiquity.

A critical and analytical bibliography of Greco-Latin antiquity, *L'Année philologique* was founded in 1924 as part of the Collection de Bibliographie classique.

Volume XXVI of *L'Année philologique* appeared in 1956. It deals with works published in the field of classical antiquity in 1955, and contains XXI + 573 pages. It includes four indexes (collective classifications; ancient names; names of humanists; authors).

Published by Les Belles Lettres, Paris.

Fasti archaeologici.

The *Fasti archaeologici* is the only important international publication which provides the scholarly world with up-to-date information concerning discoveries and publications in the field of classical antiquity. It also deals with branches of classical studies which are based on the results obtained through these excavations and this research. It covers the period from the neolithic in Greece and Italy up to the end of antiquity, and includes the Mediterranean peoples. The *Fasti archaeologici* appear once a year. Each volume contains about 600 pages of text in quarto, illustrations, maps, sketches and photographs. Volume IX appeared in 1956. It contains XIX + 633 pages and 7,944 items.

Published in English, French, German and Italian by Sansoni, Florence.

Americanist Bibliography.

Volume XLIV of the *Journal des Américanistes* appeared in 1956. The bibliographical section contains 84 pages and deals with works published in 1955.

Published by the Musée de l'Homme, Paris.

Bibliography of Oceania.

Volume XI of the *Journal de la Société des Océanistes* appeared in 1956. The bibliographical section contains 39 pages and deals with works published in 1954.

Published by the Musée de l'Homme, Paris.

African Abstracts.

The four sections of Volume VII of *African Abstracts* appeared in January, April, July and October 1956. They deal with works published at the end of 1955 and in 1956 and include respectively: Section 1: 48 pages and 139 items; Section 2: 46 pages and 145 items; Section 3: 41 pages and 145 items; Section 4: 44 pages and 130 items.

Published by the International African Institute, London.

Bibliography of Folk Arts and Folklore.

The volume dealing with the years 1950-1951 appeared in 1956. It includes xxxi + 664 pages and 8,380 items, with a list of periodicals covered, an index of authors and an index of subjects.

Published by Krebs, Basle.

International Repertory of Art and Archaeology.

Volume LVI of the *Répertoire d'Art et d'Archéologie* appeared in 1956. It deals with works published in 1952 and contains xxiii + 609 pages and 15,034 items, with an index of artists and an index of authors. The list of periodicals covered includes those of 43 countries: Afghanistan, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, Eire, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Irak, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxemburg, Mexico, the Netherlands, Norway, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, the U.S.S.R., the United Kingdom, the United States, the Vatican, Venezuela and Yugoslavia.

Published by the Société des Amis de la Bibliothèque d'Art et d'Archéologie, Paris.

The Year's Work in Modern Language Studies.

Volume XVII of *The Year's Work in Modern Language Studies* appeared in 1956. It deals with works published in 1955 and contains viii + 615 pages.

Published by the Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.

Bibliography of the Revue de Littérature comparée.

Four numbers of the *Revue de Littérature comparée* appeared in 1956. The bibliographical section contains 49 pages and 899 items.

Published by Boivin, Paris.

Bibliography of the Rivista di Letterature Moderne e Comparete.

Numbers 1, 2 and 3 of Volume IX of the *Rivista di Letterature Moderne e Comparete* appeared in 1956. The bibliographical section contains 9 pages.

Published by Valmartina, Florence.

Zeitschrift für Romanische Philologie.

Sections 8, 9 and 10 (supplements to Volume 60/66) of the *Zeitschrift für Romanische Philologie* appeared in 1956. They contain 80 pages each.

Published by Max Niemeyer Verlag, Tübingen.

Bibliographical Bulletin of the Société d'Etudes arthuriennes.

Volume VIII of the *Bulletin bibliographique de la Société d'Etudes arthuriennes* appeared in 1956. The bibliographical section contains 60 pages and 194 items.

Published by the Imprimeries Réunies, Rennes.

Buddhist Bibliography.

Volume XXIII of the *Bibliographie bouddhique rétrospective* appeared in 1956. It contains 165 pages and 324 items, and includes a general index of Volumes VII-XXIII.

Published by A. Maisonneuve, Paris.

Egyptological Bibliography.

The annual volume of the *Bibliographie égyptologique annuelle* covering the year 1955 appeared in 1956. It contains 209 pages and 705 items.

Published by Brill, Leyden.

2) 1957

Bibliography of Philosophy.

The three first sections of Volume III of the *Bulletin bibliographique de la Philosophie* appeared in 1957. They deal with the year 1956. The first section contains 82 pages and 180 items; the second, 99 pages and 300 items; and the third, 77 pages and 240 items. The national centers of the following countries collaborated in the bibliography: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, India, Israel, Italy, Japan, Mexico, the Netherlands, Pakistan, Poland, Puerto Rico, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the United States.

Published by Vrin, Paris.

International Bibliography of Historical Sciences.

Volume XXIII of the *International Bibliography of Historical Sciences* appeared in 1957. It covers works published in 1954. It contains 388 pages and 6,720 items. Six international organizations collaborated in the preparation of the bibliography, as did scholars of 33 countries: Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, the Dominican Republic, Egypt, Eire, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Israel, Italy, Luxemburg, Mexico, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Rumania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, the U.S.S.R., the United Kingdom, the United States, the Vatican and Yugoslavia.

Published by Armand Colin, Paris.

Bibliography of the Revue d'Etudes slaves.

Volume XXXIII of the *Revue d'Etudes slaves* appeared in 1957. The bibliographical section contains 270 pages and covers works published in the field of Slavic studies in 1956.

Published by the Imprimerie Nationale, Paris.

Bibliography of the History of the Reformation.

In preparation. The historical importance of the Reformation and its effect on the destinies of humanity lend great international interest to the history of the movement. This work will be a bibliography covering all the works which have appeared in this field throughout the world since January 1940. Twenty-three countries are collaborating in its preparation. The members of the supervising committee represent the following countries: Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Spain and the United States.

To be published in French by Brill, Leyden.

Linguistic Bibliography.

The volume dealing with works published in 1955 appeared in 1957. It contains xxxi + 328 pages.

Published by Spectrum, Antwerp.

Onoma.

Volume VI of *Onoma*, a bulletin of information and bibliography, dealing with works published in the fields of toponymy and anthroponymy in 1955, appeared in 1957. The bibliographical section contains 193 pages.

Published by the International Committee for Onomastic Sciences, Louvain.

Linguistic Statistics.

Studies in linguistic statistics have an importance recognized by all linguists. The Commission on Linguistic Statistics of the International Permanent Committee of Linguists, which has already published *A Tentative Bibliography* and a *Bibliographie critique de la Statistique linguistique*, is now engaged in preparing a new bibliography to promote progress in these studies.

Bibliography of Classical Antiquity.

Volume XXVII of *L'Année philologique* appeared in 1957. It covers works published in the field of classical antiquity in 1956 and contains xxi + 535 pages.

Published by Les Belles Lettres, Paris.

Quinquennial Bibliography of Byzantine Studies.

This bibliography is an alphabetical index, by names of persons, places and subjects, of questions treated in the critical bibliography of the *Byzantinische Zeitschrift*. It gives complete documentation on works published in this field during the five years previous.

Published by C. H. Beck, Munich.

Fasti archaeologici.

Volume X appeared in 1957 and includes xix + 628 pages and 7,210 items.

Published by Sansoni, Florence.

Americanist Bibliography.

Volume XLV of the *Journal de la Société des Américanistes* appeared in 1957. The bibliographical section contains 123 pages and deals with works published in 1956.

Published by the Musée de l'Homme, Paris.

Bibliography of Oceania.

Volume XII of the *Journal de la Société des Océanistes* appeared in 1957. The bibliographical section contains 33 pages and covers works published in 1955.

Published by the Musée de l'Homme, Paris.

African Abstracts.

The four sections of Volume VIII of *African Abstracts* appeared in January, April, July and October 1957. The first section contains 45 pages and 140 items; the second, 47 pages and 145 items; the third, 45 pages and 149 items; and the fourth, 46 pages and 151 items. The volume deals with works published during the latter part of 1956 and during 1957.

Published by the International African Institute, London.

International Repertory of Art and Archaeology.

Volume LVIII of the *Répertoire d'Art et d'Archéologie* appeared in 1957. It deals with works published in 1954 and contains xix + 451 pages and 10,124 items, with an index of names of artists and an index of names of authors.

Volume LVII, covering works published in 1953, and Volume LIX, covering works published in 1955, will appear in 1958.

The list of periodicals covered includes publications in 47 countries: Afghanistan, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Ceylon, China, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Eire, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Irak, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan,

Luxemburg, Mexico, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Puerto Rico, Rumania, Sudan, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, the U.S.S.R., the United Kingdom, the United States, the Vatican and Yugoslavia.

Published by the Société des Amis de la Bibliothèque d'Art et d'Archéologie, Paris.

The Year's Work in Modern Language Studies.

Volume XVIII of *The Year's Work in Modern Language Studies* appeared in 1957. It deals with works published in this field in 1956 and contains VIII — 652 pages.

Published by the Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.

Zeitschrift für Romanische Philologie.

Sections 11, 12, 13 and 14 (supplements to Volume 60/66) of the *Zeitschrift für Romanische Philologie* appeared in 1957. Volume 60/66 is now completed. It covers the years 1940-1950. Each section contains 80 pages.

Published by Max Niemeyer Verlag, Tübingen.

International Bibliography of the History of Religions

The volume dealing with works published in this field in 1954 appeared in 1957. It contains XVI + 200 pages.

Published by Brill, Leyden.

B. — SCIENTIFIC WORKS
1956-1957

—Under the auspices of the International Academic Union:

Dictionary of Terminology of International Law.

This work, begun in 1939, was completed in 1957 and will be published in 1958. The terms and expressions used in international law will be given in alphabetical order with their definitions, followed by citations from diplomatic documents, jurisprudence and legal doctrine. The dictionary will have the highest importance for the settlement of international difference and the drafting of international agreements. It will be edited in French, with indexes in English, German, Spanish and Italian. It will consist of one octavo volume of about 1,000 pages.

To be published by the Librairie Sirey, Paris.

Concordance and Indices of Moslem Tradition.

After having been orally transmitted, Moslem tradition was set down by Arab scholars of the eighth and ninth centuries in collections put together without any systematic plan. The International Academic Union has attempted to establish a systematic classification which will permit the different texts to be easily located in the six great collections.

Begun in 1933, work on the concordance was continued in 1956 and 1957 with the publication of Sections XXIII and XXIV. The first three volumes are thus completed and the fourth volume has been begun. Each volume contains about 3,000 references.

Published by Brill, Leyden.

Monumenta Musicae Byzantinae.

Byzantine music, in the broad sense of the term, is at the base of all the music of the Christian church. It has special importance for the Christian churches 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.

Volume 8 of the *Transcripta* series (*The Hymns of the Hymnologium*, Part III, 2) appeared in 1956. It contains 95 pages.

Volume 9 of the *Transcripta* series (*The Akathistos Hymn*) appeared in 1957. It contains xcii + 108 pages.

Published by E. Munksgaard, Copenhagen.

Corpus Vasorum Antiquorum.

First planned in 1919, as soon as the International Academic Union was formed, the *Corpus Vasorum Antiquorum* sets out to catalogue antique vases and in particular all the painted vases preserved in the world's various museums. In the words of its initiator, Edmond Pottier, "Vase painting is, along with literature, our richest source of knowledge concerning all forms of antique life and concerning the soul of the Greeks; and at the same time it is the most spontaneous and most varied revelation of their artistic genius". Each example forms the subject of one or more photographic reproductions, a short descriptive and explanatory note and bibliographical indications.

The publication is divided into autonomous national sections, edited under the responsibility of the academies or learned societies of each country and coordinated by a director general. The material is published in quarto sections containing 40 to 50 plates apiece. Between 1922 and 1957, 105 such sections appeared—an average of 3 per year—devoted to the museums of the following countries: Austria (2), Belgium (3), Denmark (7), France (18), Germany (12), Great Britain (13), Greece (2), Italy (27), the Netherlands (2), Poland (3), Spain (2) the United States (11), and Yugoslavia (3).

Sections which appeared in 1956 were: No. 7 of the Danish series (Copenhagen 7), Nos. 25 and 26 of the Italian series (Tarquinia 1 and 2), No. 2 of the Spanish series (Barcelona 1) and No. 12 of the German series (Munich 4).

No. 27 of the Italian series (Bologna 4) was published in 1957.

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 from the year 800 up to about the year 1200. Definitions under the letters M and N are now being edited. The dictionary's indispensable auxiliary, the *Bulletin Ducange (Archivum Latinitatis Medii Aevii)* has appeared regularly since 1924.

Two sections appeared in 1956 and 1957: *The Letter L* and *Index Scriptorum*, containing respectively 231 and 194 pages.

Published by E. Munksgaard, Copenhagen.

Unpublished Documents Concerning the History of Japan.

The International Academic Union, in collaboration with the academies of Japan, Italy, the Netherlands, Spain and the United Kingdom, has undertaken a thorough study of the unpublished documents bearing on the history of Japan and other countries of the Far East which are preserved in various European archives. The study will do much to improve knowledge of relations between the Far East and the West in past centuries.

The documents in the Dutch archives were the first to be microfilmed. The work in the Netherlands was completed in 1956. Japanese scholars then began research in British archives and in those of the Vatican.

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

Chronicles of Philosophy.

The *Chronicles of Philosophy* revive a prewar tradition. The publication aims to sum up the whole of world philosophical production since 1949. It will provide a complete panorama of the different philosophical doctrines and ideas which are held in the various nations of the East and West. The publica-

tion is also intended to have world-wide circulation. It will include four volumes. The first, *Logic—Philosophy of the Sciences*, is scheduled to appear before September 1958 and it is hoped that the two following volumes (2: *Metaphysics—Existential Philosophy—Philosophy of Language*; 3: *Moral and Political Philosophy—Esthetics—Psychology*) will also be ready before the Congress of Philosophy which is to be held in September 1958 in Venice. The fourth volume (*History of Philosophy*) will not be finished until later. This very difficult work has been done in four years by 60 collaborators from the following countries: Austria, Belgium, Canada, China, Denmark, Egypt, France, Germany, India, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Morocco, the Netherlands, Poland, Switzerland, the U.S.S.R., the United Kingdom and the United States.

Published by La Nuova Italia Editrice, Florence, under the supervision of the International Institute of Philosophy.

Dictionary of Basic Terms of Philosophy and Political Thought.

The origin of this undertaking is a project submitted by Professor Kli-bansky of McGill University, Montreal, to the Congress of Philosophy in Mexico City. Although no formal resolution was adopted, the project received the approval of the congress, and a committee was appointed for the preparation of the dictionary. The dictionary will include the terms of political and moral thought whose false interpretation is likely to jeopardize international understanding. For each of the terms (studied by linguistic groups) it will establish the historical origin and the ramifications due to the different evolution the term has undergone in each national tradition and each language. The dictionary will not exclude metaphysical terms insofar as they serve as the basis for political and moral thought. It will not include technical terms.

The first eight concepts chosen for study are: *state, class, justice dialectic, freedom, democracy, right and force.*

Japanese and Indian scholars have been associated with the preparation of this publication, which will have great importance for the Asian countries. The most important Asian languages will also be included, in future, in the dictionary.

Six contributions to the dictionary appeared in 1957 in Volume XI, Section 3, No. 41 of the *Revue Internationale de Philosophie*, published by the University of Brussels. They concern the concept of *justice*. The six authors are: Richard P. McKeon (United States), Eugenio Garin (Italy), Luis Recasens Siches (Mexico), Ch. Perelman (Belgium), W. G. Becker (Germany) and Gregory Vlastos (Greece).

Philosophy and World Community.

This collection contains bilingual editions of texts stressing the idea of tolerance and concerning the necessity of opening up the different national traditions to one another.

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

In 1957 John Locke's *Essay Concerning Toleration* was published in a bilingual Anglo-German edition (1 volume octavo, LXIII + 134 pages) by F. Meiner of Hamburg. Translations into Italian and Spanish are also planned.

The English translation of the *Edicts of Açoka* has been finished in Poona. A translation into French of the *Federalist Papers* is planned.

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 this collection. At his death in 1938 Edmund Husserl left 45,000 pages 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 publication of these notes demanded considerable work. Composed of texts written for eventual publication, of classroom notes, and of real "philosophical monologues" of a type which is very special and almost unique in the history of philosophy, these manuscripts required more than ten years of work before publication could be undertaken. Six volumes appeared between 1950 and 1955. Volume VII: *Erste Philosophie* (Erster Teil) appeared in 1956, octavo, xxxiv + 468 pages.

Published by M. Nijhof, The Hague.

Publications of the International Institute of Political Philosophy.

The International Institute of Political Philosophy has undertaken the publication of a number of works in the field of political philosophy. Two volumes of *Annales*, entitled *Le Pouvoir*, were published in 1956 by the Presses Universitaires de France, Paris, xii + 176 pages and 213 pages.

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

Repertory of the Diplomatic Representatives of All Countries.

The *Repertorium der Diplomatischen Vertreter 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. The third and last volume (1763-1815), on which work is already far advanced, will appear in 1960.

Published by Fretz & Wasmuth Verlag, Zurich.

Catalogue of the Slavic Manuscripts in Vienna Libraries.

The International Commission for Slavic Studies has undertaken to prepare part of a repertory, in alphabetical order, of sources for the history of the Middle Age in Europe. This part concerns eastern Europe. The repertory will be edited and published in Latin, in Vienna. Representatives of the following countries are collaborating in the work: Austria, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Poland, the U.S.S.R. and Yugoslavia. The work is scheduled to appear in 1960. It will give a detailed analysis of the 175 unpublished manuscripts concerning the history of the Slavic peoples which are preserved in libraries in Vienna.

Excerpta Historica Nordica.

This work summarizes books and articles of great importance from the point of view of the historical sciences which have appeared in Scandinavian languages—and which, for this reason, have a limited circulation. The summaries will be published in English, French or German.

Volume II appeared in 1956. It contains 154 pages.

Published by Rosenkilde & Bagger, Copenhagen.

Guia de Instituciones que cultivan la Historia de America.

A revised and enlarged edition of the first *Guia*, which appeared in 1951. The work will contain a list of all the scientific and educational institutions in all countries of the world which concern themselves with the history of the two Americas.

The volume will contain between 400 and 500 pages and is scheduled for publication in 1958. It will be published in Spanish by the Instituto Panamericano de Geografia e Historia, Mexico City.

—Under the auspices of the International Permanent Committee of Linguists:

Proceedings of the Eighth International Congress of Linguists (Oslo).

Two volumes of *Reports* preceded the congress. They appeared in 1957 and contain 347 pages. Published by the University of Oslo. The volume of *Proceedings* will be published in 1958.

Linguistic Encyclopedia.

The International Permanent Committee of Linguists has undertaken the preparation of a *Linguistic Encyclopedia*, which will be the first publication of its kind. The work is being directed by a sponsoring committee which includes scholars from the following countries: 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.

Linguistic surveys.

A work entitled *Instituts de Phonétique et Archives phonographiques mondiales* (1 volume octavo, xvii + 408 pages) was published in 1956 at Louvain by the Commission on Linguistic surveys of the International Permanent Committee of Linguists. The work constitutes Volume VI of the collection published by the Commission, which already includes *Die Tasmanischen Sprachen, Quellen, Gruppierungen, Grammatik, Wörterbücher*, by W. Schmidt and the *Bibliography of Linguistic Questionnaires* by Sever Pop.

Linguistic Terminology.

The Commission on Linguistic Terminology of the International Permanent Committee of Linguists, set up in 1932 to implement a resolution adopted by the Committee at its Geneva congress, has undertaken the study, the unification and the coordination of linguistic terminology, both among the different branches of this science and among the various languages. It proposes to establish a glossary of technical terms used in the fields of the Slavic, African and Indian languages and in the field of phonology. The third edition of the *Lexicon of Linguistic Terminology* (English, French, German and Italian) was published under the auspices of this commission by the Librairie Orientaliste Paul Geuthner, Paris. A series of works reviews the most important linguistic schools. After Emilio de Felice's *La Terminologia Linguistica di G. I. Ascoli e della sua scuola*, a volume entitled *A Glossary of American Technical Linguistic Usage* was published in 1957. It contains 62 pages.

Published by Spectrum, Antwerp.

Manual of Phonetics.

A *Manual of Phonetics*, constituting a historical study of the development of methods of phonetics, appeared in 1957. It includes xv + 460 pages.

Published by the North Holland Publishing Company, Amsterdam.

—Under the auspices of the International Federation of Societies of Classical Studies:

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 their gradual effacement would be an irreparable loss for science and culture.

Volume XXIII of the *Oxyrhynchus Papyri* appeared in 1956. It contains x + 112 pages and 11 plates. Volume XXIV appeared in 1957 and contains xii + 216 pages and 16 plates.

Published by the Egypt Exploration Society, London.

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. Volumes I and II have appeared.

Published by the Egypt Exploration Society, London.

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* has been resumed on an international scale. It is being drawn up in a strictly scientific manner by a team of collaborators experienced in such work, and hence furnishes a solid basis for 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. The different parts appear regularly.

Section 8 of volume VIII (*misereor-modus*) will appear early in 1958.

Published by B. G. Teubner, Leipzig.

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* were first made in 1904, but actual work began only after 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 draw up, 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 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 second section, on Homer, was published in 1956. It contains 192 pages. The third section is in preparation.

Published by Vandenhoeck und Ruprecht, Goettingen.

Wörterbuch der Griechischen Papyrusurkunden.

The *Wörterbuch 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 documents on papyrus and a valuable repertory for all scholars engaged in interpreting Greek texts or studying the lexicological resources and the development of the Greek language. It is basic to all first-hand research in all fields related to Hellenistic history and especially to the history of Egypt in the Greek and Roman periods.

The manuscript IV, 2 is in preparation. It will be published in April, 1958 by the Buchdruckerei Hubert & Co., Goettingen.

Lustrum.

The *Jahresberichte über die Fortschritte der Klassischen Altertumswissenschaft*, known as *du Bursian*, which will appear henceforth under the title of *Lustrum*, present summaries of works published throughout the world in the field of classical studies. Publication has been resumed under the auspices of the Mommsen-Gesellschaft and under the direction of an international committee of scholars. Vol. I published in 1957.

A volume of about 320 pages is scheduled for publication in March 1958. It will include studies on 1) Greek meter; 2) Aristophanes; 3) the tragedies of Seneca; and 4) non-Christian poets after Augustus.

Published by Vandenhoeck und Ruprecht, Goettingen.

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

Proceedings of the Twenty-third International Congress of Americanists.

After the twenty-third International Congress of Americanists, held in August 1956 in Copenhagen, a volume of *Proceedings* was published at the end of 1957, 743 pages.

Published by Munksgaard, Copenhagen.

Proceedings of the Vienna Congress of Anthropological and Ethnological Sciences.

After the fourth International Congress of Anthropological and Ethnological Sciences, held in Vienna in September 1952, two volumes of *Proceedings* were successively published (*Anthropologica* and *Ethnologica* I). Volume III of the *Proceedings* of the congress (*Ethnologica* II) appeared in 1956. It contains 366 pages.

The three volumes present texts by scholars from the following countries: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, British West Indies, Canada, Denmark, Eire, Finland, France, Germany, Ghana, Guatemala, India, Indonesia, Iceland, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Morocco, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, the United States, Viet Nam and Yugoslavia.

Published by A. Holzhausen, Vienna.

—Under the auspices of the International Commission on Folk Arts and Folklore:

Proceedings of the International Congress of Ethnology.

The *Proceedings* of the International Congress of Ethnology held in 1951 in Stockholm were published in 1956. The volume contains 159 pages.

Published by Bjrokmans Efr., Stockholm.

Atlas of the European Types of Plow.

This folklore atlas is of major interest for the study of Western civilization. Part of the atlas will contain drawings and maps; another part, an explanatory text. A conference of experts in the field met in June 1954 in Copenhagen. A report on the conference (containing 171 pages) was published in 1956.

Published by Nordlundes Bogtrykkeri, Copenhagen.

Polyglot Dictionary of Ethnological and Folklore Terms.

The editorial committee of the *Polyglot Dictionary of Ethnological and Folklore Terms*, which is intended to unify terminology in the field of folklore, has drawn up a plan which includes two sections: 1) general notions; and 2) folk literature. Both sections will include explanations of the terms with definitions and historical notes. The dictionary will be published in the following languages: Danish, English, French, German, Norwegian, Spanish and Swedish.

The dictionary will contain about 240 pages and will be published in 1958 by Almqvist & Wiksell, Upsala.

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

Corpus Vitrearum Medii Aevi.

This *Corpus* will constitute 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 time. 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 of the most characteristic works. Color reproductions will be included to furnish examples of style and technique.

The first section on Switzerland (twelfth to fourteenth centuries) was published in 1956 by Birkhäuser Verlag, Berne, and contains 139 pages and 56 reproductions and photographs.

The following sections are now in press and are scheduled for publication in 1958: Austria I (*Die Glasmalereien der Wiener Kirchen*); France I (*Les Vitraux de Notre-Dame de Paris et de la Sainte-Chapelle*); Germany I (*Die Hochgotische Glasmalerei Schwabens*); Italy I (*Ombrie, Marches et Rome*); and Scandinavia.

The following sections are in preparation: Austria II (*Nieder Österreich und Salzburg*); Czechoslovakia; France II (*Seine-et-Oise*) and VII (*Strasbourg*); Germany II (*Die Glasmalerei der Spätgotik in Schwaben*), IV (*Rheinland*), V (*Der Kölner Dom*), XIII (*Regensburg, Oberpfalz*), X (*Nürnberg 2, Franken*), VII (*Erfurt und Mühlhausen*); Great Britain; Poland; Spain; Switzerland III (*Die Glasmalereien vom späteren 14 und 15 Jahrhundert*) and IV (*Die Glasmalereien des Berner Münsters*); and the United States (European stained glass preserved in museums in the United States).

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

Buddhist Encyclopedia.

The plan for this encyclopedia was originated by the Buddhist Council of Ceylon (*Lanka Bauddha Mandalaya*), a body established by the government of

Ceylon on the occasion and for the duration of the celebration of the 2,500th anniversary of Buddha. One of the 17 subcommittees appointed by the Council, under the chairmanship of Professor Malalasekera, Ambassador of Ceylon to the U.S.S.R., was especially entrusted with the preparation of an encyclopedia. Since then, the project has been placed under the direct responsibility of the Director of Cultural Affairs of Ceylon. The work is being carried on at Peradeniya.

The encyclopedia will include ten volumes, of 1,500 pages each, with illustrations in color and in black-and-white. It is hoped that the project will be completed around 1965.

A specimen volume appeared in 1957. It contains XII + 83 pages, with illustrations. Published by the Department of Cultural Affairs, Colombo.

—Under the auspices of the International Federation for Modern Languages and Literature:

Proceedings of the Sixth International Congress of Modern Languages and Literature.

A volume of *Proceedings* containing papers presented at the Oxford congress (September 1954) was published in 1956 by Blackwell, Oxford. It contains XIII + 330 pages.

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

Volume VIII of the *Cahiers d'Etudes françaises* appeared in July 1956. This collection contains the papers presented by scholars attending the symposium held in 1955 at the Collège de France, in Paris. These scholars represented the following countries: Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Canada, Egypt, Eire, France, Germany, Israel, Italy, the Netherlands, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, the United Kingdom, the United States and Yugoslavia.

The volume contains 197 pages and is published by Les Belles Lettres, Paris.

—Under the auspices of the International Union of Orientalists:

Philologiae Turicae Fundamenta.

At the Twenty-second International Congress of Orientalists (Istanbul, 1951), it was decided, at the suggestion of Professor Zeki Velidi Togan (Turkey), to prepare a compendium of Turkish history and philology under the title of *Philologiae Turicae Fundamenta*. The committee entrusted with carrying out the project includes scholars from Denmark, France, Germany and Turkey.

It is planned to publish three volumes, which will deal with the Turkish languages and dialects and with the literature and the history of the Turkish peoples. The work may be later completed by a fourth volume dealing with epigraphy, numismatics, etc.

Volume I will appear early in 1958. It sets forth the present state of studies in Turkish philology. It gives a general picture of the Turkish languages, which are spoken over a very large area: they extend from Lithuania to western China and from the Arctic Ocean down to southern Persia, and they have had great influence on the various languages spoken by the peoples of these territories. This study has great importance for Slavists, Iranologists, and Mongologists. It explains the structure and classification of the 33 Turkish languages. It contains 784 pages in English, French and German and a map in five colors.

The second volume is in preparation. It deals with the Turkish literatures. The third volume, also in preparation, will constitute a summary of Turkish history.

Published by Franz Steiner Verlag, Wiesbaden.

Sumerian Lexicography.

This collection of Sumerian lexicography is designed to facilitate the study of the basic documents of the Mesopotamian civilizations. Volume IV (*Materia-
lien zum Sumerischen Lexicon*, IV) was published in 1956 and contains 207 pages (quarto) and three plates. Volume V appeared in 1957 and contains 200 pages.

Published by the Pontificio Istituto Biblico, Rome.

Sanscrit Lexicography.

The *Thesaurus of Sanscrit* is a long-term project in which Sanscrit specialists from all over the world are collaborating. Its 15 volumes are expected to be finished in 1970. The work is being prepared at the University of Poona. It will necessitate a close study of all of Sanscrit literature.

A first section of the work appeared in 1957 in No. 5 of the review *Vak*, and contained 159 pages.

Published by Deccan College, Poona.

Corpus Inscriptionum Iranicarum.

This *Corpus* is being published under the supervision of an international committee. It will include four parts, devoted respectively to ancient Persian inscriptions; to 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 following sections were published in 1957: Part III, vol. 2, Portfolio II (*The Inscriptions of Naqs i Rustam*), containing 24 plates and three pages of explanations, quarto; Part III, vol. 4 & 5, Portfolio I (*Ostraca and Papyri*), containing 24 plates and two pages of explanations, quarto.

In preparation: Part III (*Pahlavi Inscriptions*), vol. 2 (*Private Inscriptions of the Classical Period*), Portfolio III (*The Minor Inscriptions of Kartir, with the latter part of Naqs i Rustam*). This portfolio will contain 30 plates and eight pages of explanations and will appear in 1958.

Published by Percy Lund Humphreys, London.

Arabic Lexicography.

The preparation of an exhaustive dictionary of the classical Arabic language and an Arabic-English-German dictionary was undertaken in 1953 under the supervision of an international committee made up of scholars from Egypt, France, Germany, Sweden, Syria and the United Kingdom.

The dictionary is based exclusively on examples taken from the texts of classical literature. The greater part of the work is based on the lexicographical collections of well-known Arabic scholars.

A first section of the work appeared in 1957 under the title of *Wörterbuch der klassischen arabischen Sprache*, Lieferung 1. It contains xxiv + 40 pages, octavo.

Published by Otto Harrassowitz, Wiesbaden.

—Under the auspices of the International Society for Musicology:

International Repertory of Musical Sources.

This international corpus of music will include all the manuscript and printed documents on practical or theoretical music dating before 1800. It will also indicate the public or private libraries in which these manuscripts may be found. The repertory will include a complete description of the texts mentioned, bibliographical notes on authors, an index by authors and an index

by countries. Scholars of about 30 countries are collaborating in the work, which will be published in English, French and German. The plan is as follows:

- 1) General alphabetical series ;
- 2) Printed collections of the 16th and 17th centuries ;
- 3) Printed collections of the 18th centuries ;
- 4) Monodic music of the Middle Ages ;
- 5) Polyphonic music of the Middle Ages ;
- 6) Theorists of the Middle Ages ;
- 7) Published writings on music before 1800 ;
- 8) Byzantine music, Indian music, etc.

Volume I of the *Repertory* is now in press. It will contain about 500 pages octavo.

Published by Bärenreiter Verlag, Kassel, Basle, London, New York.

—Under the auspices of the International Union for Pre- and Proto-historical Sciences:

Inventaria archaeologica.

This corpus of archaeological ensembles is devoted to finds which have a chronological value ; they include deposits, tomb furnishings, the contents of occupation strata. The corpus covers all the periods to which archaeological methods may be applied—i.e., from the Palcolithic to the Merovingian. Each country publishes one or more sections in one of the following languages: English, French, German, Italian or Spanish. Each section includes ten to fifteen cards, and has illustrations. Ten sections have already been published. Six more are scheduled to appear in 1958 and will deal with the following countries: Austria, Belgium, France, the Netherlands, Spain and Yugoslavia.

Published by R. Habelt, Bonn ; De Sikkel, Antwerp ; and Garraway, London.

Glossarium archaeologicum.

This polyglot dictionary of archaeological terminology is based essentially on plates of which the details are accompanied by numbers referring to series of polyglot lists. It will be published in sections. The first section will include: 1. Harness ; 2. Wagons ; 3. Ceramics-forms ; 4. Ceramics-decorations ; 5. Silix-technique ; 6. Silix-basic forms. Collaborators in the first section represent the following countries: Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain and the United Kingdom. Provisionally, the first section will be accompanied by explanations in two Germanic languages and one Romance language only. Each section will include at least six plates. The first section will be published in 1958 by R. Habelt, Bonn.

Chapter III

DIOGENES

(A general review of humanistic studies)

(1956-1957)

Founded in 1952, the review *Diogenes* continued to carry out its assigned task in 1956 and 1957. Intended for specialists desirous of keeping in touch with progress in fields other than their own, and for the cultivated public in general, situated midway between technical publications and popular reviews, *Diogenes* continued to furnish its readers with broadly scientific information of international scope.

Publication of the French, English, German, Spanish and Arabic editions of the review was continued in 1956 and 1957.

The following numbers appeared in each edition:

Arabic:

In 1956: No. 1 in January.

English:

In 1956: No. 12 in January, No. 13 in February, No. 14 in June, No. 15 in September, No. 16 in December.

In 1957: No. 17 in February, No. 18 in May, No. 19 in August, No. 20 in November.

French:

In 1956: No. 13 in April, No. 14 in July, No. 15 in September, No. 16 in December.

In 1957: No. 17 in January, No. 18 in April, No. 19 in August, No. 20 in October.

German:

In 1956: No. 9-10 in February, No. 11-12 in July, No. 13 in October.

In 1957: No. 14-15 in May, No. 16 in November.

Spanish:

In 1956: No. 13 in April, No. 14 in July, No. 15 in September, No. 16 in December.

In 1957: No. 17 in March, No. 18 in June, No. 19 in September, No. 20 in December.

The summaries of No. 13-20 of *Diogenes* comprise the following texts (1):

No. 13

The contribution of Arnold Toynbee

Foreword, by Roger Caillois.

Arnold J. Toynbee: *A Study of History: What I am Trying To Do.*

Lewis Mumford: *A Study of History.*

Jacques Madaule: *A Biological and Mystical Interpretation of History: Arnold J. Toynbee.*

Kenneth W. Thompson: *Toynbee and World Politics.*

Louis Renou: *The Civilization of India According to Arnold Toynbee.*

Robert Heine-Geldern: *The Origin of Ancient Civilizations and Toynbee's Theories.*

Review Article

Wang Tao: *Humanist Thought in Confucian Literature.*

Letter to the Editor

Paul Rivet: *Letter to Diogenes on the Meaning of the Word "Anthropology".*

No. 14

Jean Rousset: *Don Juan and the Baroque.*

Georges Friedmann: *Psychoanalysis and Sociology.*

Gershom Scholem: *The Meaning of the Torah in Jewish Mysticism, I.*

Michel Collinet: *Syndicalism in Modern Society.*

Daya: *Surplus Value, Profit and Exploitation.*

Review Articles

Jean Fourastié: *On the Autonomy and the Living Being.*

Emilie Noulet: *Literary Problems.*

No. 15

Kenneth E. Boulding: *Economics and the Behavioural Sciences: A Desert Frontier ?*

Alfred Sauvy: *Opinion and Power.*

Marcel Cohen: *Social and Linguistic Structure.*

Indra Deva: *Modern Social Forces in Indian Folk Song.*

Gershom Scholem: *The Meaning of the Torah in Jewish Mysticism, II.*

Notes and Discussion

George Cædès: *The Twenty-five-hundredth Anniversary of the Buddha.*

Lester G. Crocker: *Mr. Bell on Tragedy.*

Review Articles

Hubert Deschamps: *African Societies in Transition.*

No. 16

Alexandre Koyré: *The Origins of Modern Science: A New Interpretation.*

Léopold Sédar Senghor: *African-Negro Aesthetics.*

(1) See in *Bulletin*, 1951-1952-1953 and 1954-1955, the summaries of the first twelve issues of *Diogenes*.

Raymond Bloch: Marvels and Divination in Ancient Italy.
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Chapter IV

SURVEY OF THE ROLE OF CLASSICAL AND HUMANISTIC CULTURE IN THE CULTURAL LIFE OF TODAY

Resolution IV. 1.4.311, voted by the U.N.E.S.C.O. General Conference at its eighth session, held in November-December 1954 at Montevideo (see the *C.I.P.S.H. Bulletin* for 1954-1955, p. 56), authorized the Director General of U.N.E.S.C.O. to organize, with the help of competent international non-governmental organizations, surveys concerning the role of classical and humanistic studies in the education and cultural life today. Pursuant to this resolution, and in fulfillment of a contract signed with U.N.E.S.C.O., the International Council for Philosophy and Humanistic Studies asked a large number of scholars in more than 30 countries for suggestions and comments on a basic document prepared by the U.N.E.S.C.O. Secretariat. (Countries in which scholars were consulted included the following: Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Cuba, Denmark, Egypt, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Iran, Israel, Italy, Japan, Lebanon, Mexico, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Puerto Rico, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Turkey, the United Kingdom, the United States, Uruguay and Yugoslavia.)

About thirty answers were received in 1956. They were conveyed to the competent services of U.N.E.S.C.O.

A parallel survey was carried out in similar fashion by U.N.E.S.C.O. among that organization's member states, in order to obtain information concerning the programs of classical studies at the various educational levels. Some very valuable information was collected, and a synthesis will be prepared early in 1958.

This document will group the replies received and will be sent to the Council's various member organizations, who will be asked for comments and a report.

The whole question will be taken up again at the next meeting of the C.I.P.S.H. General Assembly, which will be held in September 1959, probably in the United States.

The importance and the interest of the survey stem from the present crisis in classical culture and the humanities. What changes should be made in present programs of study? What benefits may still be expected from humanist and classical traditions in a world where technology tends to play the leading role? Such questions, and the solutions proposed for them, concern the whole field of humanistic study.

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.

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