

**INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL
FOR PHILOSOPHY
AND HUMANISTIC STUDIES**

Conseil International de la Philosophie et des Sciences Humaines

BULLETIN

1951-1952-1953

C.I.P.S.H.

PUBLISHED WITH THE ASSISTANCE OF UNESCO

UNESCO HOUSE

19, AVENUE KLÉBER - PARIS XVI'

**INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL
FOR PHILOSOPHY
AND HUMANISTIC STUDIES**

Conseil International de la Philosophie et des Sciences Humaines

BULLETIN

**THREE YEARS
ACTIVITIES**

1951-1952-1953

PUBLISHED WITH THE ASSISTANCE OF UNESCO

UNESCO HOUSE

19, AVENUE KLÉBER - PARIS XVI^e

CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION

7

FIRST PART

Activities of or under the aegis of the I.C.P.H.S. between 31 January 1951 and 31 December 1953.

Chapter I	: Meetings	17
Chapter II	: Membership and regroupings	19
Chapter III	: Relations with other international organizations	20
Chapter IV	: Activities in the 1951, 1952 and 1953 programmes.	21

SECOND PART

Activities of the member organizations of the I.C.P.H.S. in 1951 - 1952 - 1953

Chapter V	: International Academic Union	43
Chapter VI	: International Federation of Philosophical Societies	47
Chapter VII	: International Committee for Historical Studies	52
Chapter VIII	: Permanent International Committee of Linguists	56
Chapter IX	: International Federation of Associations for Classical Studies	60
Chapter X	: International Union for Anthropological and Ethnological Studies	65
Chapter XI	: International Commission for Folk Arts and Folklore	68
Chapter XII	: International Committee on the History of Art	71
Chapter XIII	: International Association for the Study of the History of Religions	74
Chapter XIV	: International Federation for Modern Languages and Literatures	76
Chapter XV	: International Union of Orientalists	78
Chapter XVI	: International Society for Musicology	81

The I.C.P.H.S. completed its fifth year of existence in the month of January 1954.

Two Bulletins, devoted to 1949 and to 1950, retraced the work achieved in the course of its first two years of activity. Moreover, when the second general Assembly of the I.C.P.H.S. was held in Paris from 22-25 February, 1952, a report from the Secretary-General explained the different stages in the Council's development since its creation.

The present Bulletin - containing like its predecessors a report on the Council's own activities and the reports summarizing the work of member organizations - continues the two Bulletins already issued and reviews the Council's principal undertakings since the publication of the 1950 Bulletin : it is therefore devoted to the three years 1951, 1952, 1953.

INTRODUCTION

Results obtained and projects for the future

The I.C.P.H.S. was founded in January 1949 under UNESCO's auspices with a view to :

- a) ensuring permanent liaison between member bodies; assisting the grouping, by affinities, within the Council, of non governmental international organizations;
- b) encouraging the formation of international organizations in the fields where none are in existence;
- c) recommending and coordinating the diffusion of studies relating to work published or undertaken in the domain of philosophy, humanistic studies and connected subjects, as well as all other facts that could properly serve research;
- d) stimulating international meetings (congresses, symposia, or committees of experts); facilitating mutual understanding among peoples and the knowledge of Man by assisting the widest international co-operation in the domain of philosophy and humanistic studies.

Since the Council's foundation in 1949 the number of organizations belonging to the I.C.P.H.S. rose from six to twelve. These twelve international organizations are the following : the International Academic Union (U.A.I.), the International Federation of Philosophical Societies (F.I.S.P.), the International Committee for Historical Studies (C.I.S.H.), the Permanent International Committee of Linguists (C.I.P.L.), the International Federation of Associations for Classical Studies (F.I.E.C.), the International Union of Anthropological and Ethnological Studies (U.I.S.A.E.), the International Commission on Folk Arts and Folklore (C.I.A.P.), the International Committee on the History of Art (C.I.H.A.), the International Association for the Study of the History of Religions (I.A.S.H.R.), the International Federation for Modern Languages and Literatures (F.I.L.L.M.), the International Union of Orientalists (U.I.O.), the International Society for Musicology (S.I.M.).

Thus, nearly all the disciplines forming the vast domain of the Humanities are now represented within the Council. On this point of the programme set for the I.C.P.H.S. the work has therefore been achieved with complete success.

The Council's continual growth has not been attained without at the same time bringing in its train a certain number of disadvantages that should be underlined at the outset. The increasing number of organizations admitted to the Council involves administrative problems which, it can be said, make themselves felt more severely from one month to the next. In fact, the joining of new bodies bears no sense, if more and more congresses, publications, contacts are not thus made possible and numerous. The I.C.P.H.S.'s aim is to stand as a body in which all the parts work in perfect accord and whose achievements represent the fruits of a real co-operation between the different disciplines. It is certainly not among the Council's intentions to become an excessively cen-

tralized organization desirous of taking in hand all the activities of its members, but it desires that whilst each shall continue to work in its own domain the different organizations shall exchange as much information as possible and take the greatest possible account of work carried out and results attained in all the branches of humanistic studies. Such a conception, which intrinsically renders the most precious services to the organizations themselves, calls by all evidence for a minimum of administrative structure. This structure is relatively infinitely less developed than the Council itself. From its beginnings the I.C.P.H.S. had tried as much as possible to limit the administrative arrangements to the benefit of scientific work. It has pursued its efforts in this direction and in the same spirit, whilst proceeding with the necessary adjustments with the greatest caution.

Apart from the Council's secretariat, which maintains correspondence with the member organizations to assure the exchange of scientific and administrative news, the Council's organs are the General Assembly, the Standing Committee and the Bureau. (1) As will be seen later, these bodies met regularly from 1951 to 1954. Two commissions : those for Congresses and Bibliographies gather the representatives of different organizations to study the complex problems arising from time to time in these two fields. The establishment of a calendar of the different congresses, avoiding meetings on troublesome dates, and grouping congresses as harmoniously as possible, the desirability of ensuring a satisfactory geographical distribution and of contributing to the expenses of travelling and preparing for a certain number of meetings, pose problems that cannot be neglected. In the field of Bibliographies the problem of avoiding duplication between different publications or inversely of filling gaps, distribution questions, and the need for establishing contacts in sufficiently large numbers to obtain information in the varied specialities on publications from the world over, equally involve regular and vigilant enquiries.

This co-operation between the different unions belonging to the Council ought even to go beyond the framework of the I.C.P.H.S. itself. The Council for Philosophy and Humanistic Studies has always shown its desire to effect as close a collaboration as possible with the other international learned organizations and especially with the International Council of Scientific Unions (I.C.S.U.), the Council of International Medical Science Associations (C.I.O.M.S.), the International Council of Social Studies (I.C.S.S.), the International Music Council (C.I.M.) etc... It declared itself in favour of holding combined meetings where scholars from different disciplines could meet. It considered the arrangement of several meetings of this type and especially a symposium grouping representatives from the I.C.S.U., the I.C.S.S., the I.C.P.H.S. and, if possible, the C.I.O.M.S. to study the problems raised by the notion of organization and the individual in biology, physics and sociology. The arrangement of this colloquy was delayed for different reasons, but the idea has not been abandoned and the I.C.P.H.S. hopes that it will be possible to hold it in the years to come.

Concerned to encourage learned collaboration on the level of its member organizations at first, on the level of the great international learned councils subsequently, the I.C.P.H.S. was especially anxious to collaborate in the first place with UNESCO itself. In carrying out the resolution voted by the General Conference, the Council accomplished a certain number of tasks reviewed in later chapters of this Bulletin. The enquiry into the origins of National Socialism, the analysis of the concept of Liberty, the enquiry into the concept of Law, have been brought to fruition by the Council, which also took part in instigating the cultural and scientific History of Humanity; it is, moreover, represented at the present time by an official observer on the Commission responsible for editing this History. (2).

(1) A reform of the Council's administrative organization is in view for 1955.

(2) The I.C.P.H.S. was also represented on the expert committee of scholars on Law which met at UNESCO House from 7-10 December, 1953.

More recently, UNESCO approached the Council to seek its support for two equally important undertakings : the establishment of the list of works to figure in the UNESCO translation programme and the enquiry into expanding the teaching of the humanities.

The measures taken by the Council to meet the first of these wishes expressed by UNESCO appear later (pages 24). The committee of experts convened by the I.C.P.H.S. was able to furnish UNESCO with valuable guidance enabling it to rely on the competence and authority of the most eminent specialists and thus to avoid all risk of making an arbitrary choice in the volumes for translation.

Of the enquiry into the teaching of the Humanities there will be no mention in the main part of this Bulletin. This concerns an undertaking that will only really begin in 1954, and will undoubtedly extend over several years. But since its October 1953 meeting the Standing Committee has decided on the principle of such an enquiry and agreed to conduct it, with the assistance, in particular, of the International Union of Orientalists who take a leading interest in one of the enquiry's main aspects : the mutual knowledge of Western and Oriental civilizations .

Thus, faithful to a principle that it has firmly and spontaneously accepted, from the first months of its existence, the Council has never shirked the tasks that it has been asked to perform by UNESCO. Within the limits of its competence the Council has always done its utmost to respond to the wishes expressed by the UNESCO General Conference. It can congratulate itself on having been in a position each time to fulfil the mission confided to it.

In this way there has developed between UNESCO and the Council a mutual exchange of services that justifies the generous allotment to the I.C.P.H.S. of the subsidies voted by UNESCO for supporting publications and meetings of the organizations of the Council.

The list of bibliographies, reference works, specialized publications and learned works published from 1951-3, figures below. In the bibliographical field, thanks to UNESCO's help and despite the mounting scale of expenses, the situation was not only maintained but even improved. Moreover, considerable difficulties arose again here from the Council's growth. When the I.C.P.H.S. was created in 1949, five bibliographies were published under its auspices. At the present moment, nearly a score of different bibliographies were published by the member organizations. The assistance which the Council had to give is thus becoming much greater, and will become much larger than the credits allotted to this part of its work. These are not increased in relation to the number of new members. This situation naturally involves an automatic reduction in the aid supplied to bibliographies, for all the member organizations can justly claim in principle the same needs. On the other hand, this increase in the parties drawing on the budget intended to help bibliographical work unfortunately coincides with a greater rise still in the costs of printing and paper. The situation is thus in danger of becoming tragic. No illusions should be entertained : if the help accorded to them were to end, many of these bibliographies, indispensable to knowledge but with a restricted circulation, would have to cease publication.

It will perhaps be argued that if these bibliographies cannot survive, they ought to disappear. This is a grave question, for it raises the problem even of the relationship between learning and society. However, civilization must go on developing, and its precondition is the extension of learning of every kind. These studies can progress only if the scholars have the necessary working tools at their disposal. It is admitted that the natural scientists need apparatus for their laboratories, astronomers need more and more perfect telescopes, chemists need more and more costly products; but one still hesitates to admit that the humanistic studies need anything. It is sometimes imagined that the scholar's brain is enough; the need for libraries and the need for working tools are overlooked. For all these reasons it appeared indispensable to maintain the assistance generously lent by UNESCO up to now, and not only to maintain but expand this in relation to the number of bibliographies circulated each year.

It can be stated that the I.C.P.H.S. has done useful work in this field by allowing for the return and revival of a certain number of bibliographies, and by carrying out the resolutions of the UNESCO General Conference making the Director General responsible for :

" encouraging the bibliographical services and the documentation concerning the UNESCO programme and for assisting co-ordination between different projects in the bibliographical field."

But there is another way still of spreading the knowledge acquired in different fields : this consists in representatives from each of the great specialities attached to the I.C.P.H.S. meeting at big congresses. (1).

From 1949 onwards a true policy for congresses came into being. It was decided to hold at dates, regular but not too near each other, big meetings grouping the specializations. It was even envisaged, so far as was possible, holding at the same time, in the same town or at least the same region, conferences for specialists whose subjects were more or less connected. These congresses provide an opportunity of surveying work carried out since the last congress in each special subject. Reports prepared in advance and printed and distributed to members of the congress before its opening, posed problems of a general nature, raised and discussed the various tendencies apparent in the subject, and drew the necessary conclusions for the future orientation of the work. UNESCO, through the intermediary of the I.C.P.H.S., has put at the disposal of its member organizations credits for the arrangement of these congresses, for the printing of reports and to facilitate the travels of scholars whose personal resources would not allow them to move and of scholars belonging to countries far from the meeting place or economically unable to assist in these journeys.

All the congresses organized by the members of the I.C.P.H.S. have resulted (or will result) in the publication of proceedings contributing significantly to the progress of learning.

It can thus be said that in the congress field also the I.C.P.H.S. has accomplished a useful task, by encouraging not only the progress of learning but intellectual rapprochement, an element indispensable to the establishment of peace. Difficulties always arise in this field as in others, from the increasing number of meetings. Not only does each member organization of the I.C.P.H.S. hold a regular meeting, but the organizations affiliated to the member organizations (such as the byzantinists, the onomatologists and toponymists, the papyrologists, the philosophers of science, etc...) also meet. One solution, to counterbalance the number of congresses, would be to space the frequency of their meetings. But specialists want to examine their hypotheses as frequently as possible and also the progresses in their subjects. At a start, a space of five years was thus anticipated for the different congresses. But this principle of quinquennial congresses, although admitted by the organizations, is not always respected. Certain scholars think that this delay is too great and anyway the most honourable motives can justify a certain number of exceptions. However this might be, the diary of congresses expected rarely coincides with the true record of conferences held. It is desirable that an effort should be made towards a discipline without blinkers but agreed in the interest of scholars wishing to attend their chosen congresses under the most favourable conditions.

So far as a working organization is concerned, as we have already indicated above, with reference to the system of publishing reports, used from now on for each congress, important results have been obtained. The collective discussion of reports is being substituted gradually for individual communications. This change undoubtedly calls for a different intellectual approach than that ruling up to the present at the different congresses but promotes more fruitful work and fuller discussion.

Finally, one last element should not be neglected. The congresses are exposed to a danger that springs from their very success; not only have they

(1) The list of congresses held in 1951-3 will be found later.

a tendency to become too frequent, but they also sometimes attract a very considerable number of participants. We are approaching a time when the meeting with a thousand members will be common currency. Will it then be possible to work usefully? One can remain convinced of this. But it is not less essential, perhaps, to support smaller meetings attracting some specialists to study a particular problem. These will be known as symposia, and the I.C.P.H.S. programme for 1951 to 1953 included a certain number that will be found listed below.

To undertake international enquiries, spread knowledge in the form of bibliographies and reference works, and throw together in international meetings, congresses or symposia, scholars from different countries and disciplines, does not account for the whole of the task assigned to the Council. The I.C.P.H.S. has also to take part in the scholarly work going on in the world, in the field of the different subjects represented within its membership. It has to support certain works of international interest and obtain for learned works of international character, that seem to it worthy, the material assistance needed for their completion. In this task of encouraging research on the international scale the Council is conforming to one of the essential reasons for the existence of UNESCO, the attainment of international co-operation that, through work performed in common, involves a better reciprocal acquaintance between the scholars of different countries - an essential factor in the establishment of intellectual goodwill.

From 1951 to 1953 the Council has not failed in this task and on its advice UNESCO has distributed fairly considerable sums, although inevitably not as great as those required, to large scale enterprises of scholarship. The list of these undertakings also appears below.

Finally, the Council has not overlooked the fact that, if bibliographies, congresses, symposia, and scholarly work each play a part in their own way in the diffusion and acquisition of new knowledge in the different fields, these undertakings are limited only to the learned world; they would not be following one of UNESCO's essential objects if they restricted this diffusion of learning simply to the initiated. If one cannot hope to approach all the people who are literate, one can at least endeavour to reach a wider public. If it is possible, and this is not always easy, to use the press to announce, albeit too often with distortion, the results achieved in the natural sciences, it is infinitely more difficult to make use of a press which hardly ever attempts to raise the intellectual level of its readers to acquaint them with the results achieved by research in the field of humanistic studies. Here one is concerned with purely intellectual matters where often improvement is shown by a certain nuance in the appreciation of such and such a catalogue of facts or by a hardly appreciable variation in the expression of an idea. For that, specialists themselves, temporarily abandoning the hermetic language which is too often theirs, will have to make the effort necessary to express clearly, in the language of ordinary men, what they have discovered, or what they have thought. One could thus approach a continually growing public to which the name "cultivated public" could be applied. One could also perhaps, in this way, overcome the very strong prejudice so often existing against the supposed uselessness of humanistic studies. It is by showing how the results of these studies end, more or less directly, by putting a very heavy weight upon human existence, that one will prove to a society which still believes solely in machines and in the brutal or automatic force of which the machines are the approximate expression, that what really counts in the world and leads men, is not only matter with which natural science is preoccupied, but also mind, the proper object of study in the humanistic sciences.

Published since 1952, in execution of a resolution of the UNESCO General Conference making the Director General responsible for :

"encouraging the publication of a general informative review covering the work in progress in the field of philosophy and humanistic studies, "the review *Diogenes*, summarized in this Bulletin (pages 21) attempts, without competing with either publications of a technical nature, or with popular reviews, to provide a main channel for broad scientific information. Addressed to a culti-

vated but non-specialist public, Diogenes does its best to keep all pure scholarship from its pages, all technical apparatus, all discussion of detail, that would only be of interest to a very limited number of initiates. Attempting never to forget or overlook the point of common reference in so many of the varied studies and disciplines, Man, Diogenes aims to enable the mind to become free of accepted opinions and common errors and to give each person the means for renewing or crystallising the perhaps out-dated or vague part of his knowledge and so closing the gap between general culture and the many specialized fields of scholarship. Diogenes is thus acting as the link between scholars and researchers on the one hand and the general educated public on the other. Diogenes is the first attempt of this kind conceived on a world scale. With its six editions in Arabic, English, French, German, Italian and Spanish, it is a truly international publication. By the variety of disciplines in which it is interested - from semantics to demography, from epistemology to political economy, from psychiatry to the history of commerce and literature - it really covers the whole field of studies the centre of which is the knowledge of Man.

The welcome received by the review Diogenes encourages the I.C.P.H.S. to stress very specially the importance of this project which corresponds very exactly with the objectives that it has unceasingly pursued.

Such, briefly summarized, are the principal tasks that the Council has completed and some of the projects that it intends to follow during the months and years to come. The I.C.P.H.S. is conscious of having thus honourably fulfilled the different missions for which it is responsible. Certainly, everything is not perfect in its work, but five years' existence are little enough for an international organization and time must be allowed for the Council to develop projects, find its definitive lines and really take stock of itself. Certain organizations that have recently joined the Council were literally born yesterday. They meet within the I.C.P.H.S. organizations more than 25 years old and members of the Council since its foundation. It will be necessary to wait until all the member organizations have been sufficiently long in the Council to know if they really can work together and on what they can work. It will also be necessary for the newly created organizations, and that accounts for the majority of the Council, to be 'run in', perfected, and generally acquire the capacity for rendering real services. Their representatives will have to learn to think in terms of the Council, to think of themselves as members of the Council, and no longer to think simply of being members or representatives of one of its associate bodies.

The administrative work, asked not only, as is normal, from the Council's Secretariat, but from the private secretariats of member associations, often overloads secretariats which are practically all voluntary, and not yet used to dealing with purely administrative affairs. It is often difficult to ask eminent scholars to devote part of their time to thankless tasks which they nevertheless accept with a real disinterest. But carrying on such work is the necessary counterpart to the aid lent by UNESCO to learned projects, an aid often allowing them to exist and develop.

The I.C.P.H.S. is conscious of the great importance of the assistance generously given by UNESCO to its different projects. In the course of its last General Assembly it expressed to the Director General of that organization the Council's feelings of gratitude. We should like to reiterate here the very sincere thanks of our organization to him and to the different UNESCO departments who bring continual support to the Council.

If the Council has been able from its foundation to develop smoothly, this is thanks to UNESCO's unceasing assistance. Its development is far from being complete. Anxious, moreover, to demonstrate strongly its properly universal character in the field of humanistic studies and its broad international character, the Council will have to strive towards developing united collaboration between scholars and research workers of the entire world. Many improvements have still to be effected on this plan. For three years, the Council has unceasingly shown its interest in every enterprise that showed very clearly a truly international spirit. It is essential that the Council shall acquire for the scholars and

research workers from the world over, from Latin and North America, from Europe and the Middle East, from South Asia and the Far East, from Africa and the Indian Pacific, the means for developing contacts and exchanging their news. This is in fact its most important mission. On this point, moreover, we are sure that UNESCO's support will not fail the Council. Thus, in the field of culture, which is certainly not the least important, there will be assured, in the interest of advances in knowledge, an international collaboration that is the surest guarantee of intellectual goodwill and indeed of peace.

PART ONE

**Activities of the I.C.P.H.S.
or under its auspices**

31st january 1951 to 31st december 1953

CHAPTER I

MEETINGS

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The second session of the Council's General Assembly was held in Paris from 22nd to 25th February 1953, to review the activities of the I.C.P.H.S. since the first General Assembly which had played in Brussels, in January 1949, the role of Constitutive Assembly, and outlined a working programme for the years to come.

The following people attended the General Assembly :

President : Mr Jacques Rueff, Member of the Institut de France
Vice President : Mr. Alf Sommerfelt, Member of the Norwegian Academy
Secretary General : Mr. Robert Fawtier, Member of the Institut de France
Treasurer : Mr. Jules Marouzeau, Member of the Institut de France

Scholars from fifteen different countries attended the General Assembly : Belgium, Denmark, Egypt, Federal German Republic, France, Finland, Greece, India, Italy, Mexico, Netherlands, United Kingdom, United States of America, Sweden and Switzerland.

During the first session held at the Institut de France, Mr. Jacques Rueff, President of the I.C.P.H.S., Dr. J. Torres Bodet, Director General of UNESCO and Mr. André Marie, the French Minister of National Education, spoke in succession.

The discussion of the Secretary General's report and the votes on a certain number of resolutions with reference especially to the organization of conferences, the publication of bibliographies and the Council's general policy, occupied the three working days, during which the re-election of the Council's officers was also settled as follows :

President	: Mr. Jacques Rueff	France
Vice Presidents	: Mr. Alf Sommerfelt	Norway
	: Dr. Ch. E. Odegaard	United States of America
Secretary General	: Professor Ronald Syme	United Kingdom
Committee Members	: Professor R. C. Majumdar	India
	: Professor C. Hoeg	Denmark

The Assembly insisted principally on the need for the I.C.P.H.S. truly to work as a body and to work at its own tasks, whilst continuing to support, of course, its member organizations' projects.

The President of the French Republic and the Municipal Council of Paris held, in honour of the delegates to the Assembly, receptions at the Palais de l'Elysée and the Hôtel Lauzun.

An extraordinary General Assembly of the Council met on the 2nd October 1953. It decided in principle on the reform of the Council's statutes and fixed the next meeting of the Standing Committee to be held during the year 1955, at the same time as the General Assembly.

2 - STANDING COMMITTEE

The Council's Standing Committee met in Paris on 29th and 30th November 1951, to prepare for the General Assembly's meeting.

It met on the occasion of the General Assembly from 22nd to 25th February 1952, to work out the Council's programme for 1953-1954.

It last met from 1st to 4th October 1953 with a view to working out the Council's programme for 1955 and 1956.

Each year, the Committee has studied the propositions put forward by its various member organizations and selected the plans for inclusion in the programme of the Council's activities. This programme has been regularly laid before UNESCO, accompanied by detailed requests for subsidies. The Committee each time gave its advice concerning the realization of plans in UNESCO's programme, and on certain occasions, cooperated in them.

During each of its meetings the Secretary General submitted to the Standing Committee a report showing the progress in the Council's different plans. Following each meeting a detailed account has been published.

3 - COMMISSION FOR BIBLIOGRAPHY

The Council's Commission for Bibliography met on the 5th June, 5th October, and 21st December 1951, 6th November 1952 and 26th May 1953 (see page 30).

4 - COMMISSION FOR THE COORDINATION OF CONGRESSES

The Council's Commission for the Coordination of Congresses met 30th May 1951, 10th October 1952 and 9th July 1953 (see page 30).

5 - THE COUNCIL'S BUREAU

The Bureau of the Council met on 1st and 2nd December 1952, 14th June 1953, and 30th September 1953.

CHAPTER II

MEMBERSHIP AND REGROUPING

1 - INTERNATIONAL UNION OF ORIENTALISTS

During the 21st International Congress of Orientalists, held at Istanbul in September 1951, was established, with the name of International Union of Orientalists (U.I.O.), an organization grouping a large number of bodies interested in oriental studies.

During its November 1951 meeting, the Standing Committee unanimously declared the International Union of Orientalists a member of the I.C.P.H.S.

2 - INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY FOR MUSICOLOGY

Having examined several suggestions for indirect affiliation, the Standing Committee voted for the International Society for Musicology becoming a member of the I.C.P.H.S. during its meeting in November 1951.

3 - INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF SOCIETIES FOR AMERICAN STUDIES

During its February 1952 meeting, the Standing Committee decided to reserve a place for the International Federation of Societies for American Studies. The organization's activities will take place, like those of the International Union of Orientalists, within a geographical framework. As soon as the organization complies with the conditions required by the I.C.P.H.S. statutes, its representative will attend the Standing Committee.

4 - INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF PREHISTORIC AND PROTOHISTORIC STUDIES.

In October 1953 the Standing Committee declared itself in favour of the principle of the International Congress of Prehistoric and Protohistoric Studies becoming a member of the I.C.P.H.S., but desired that a regrouping should be effected on this occasion within the Council.

CHAPTER III

RELATIONS WITH OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

1 - RELATIONS WITH THE UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION.

The second General Assembly of the Council paid tribute to the constant support that the I.C.P.H.S. received from UNESCO. It thanked the Director General of that organization for the interest that he showed unceasingly in the Council's development and expressed to him the I.C.P.H.S.'s feelings of lively gratitude towards UNESCO.

The Executive Board of UNESCO proposed that the Council should sign a new formal agreement intended to replace the agreement signed 26th January 1950.

Signed in December 1951, the new agreement came into force on 1st January 1952. It was renewed with minor modifications, 1st January 1953 and 1st January 1954.

2 - RELATIONS WITH THE INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL OF SCIENTIFIC UNIONS AND WITH THE INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL FOR ORGANIZATIONS OF MEDICAL STUDIES.

A meeting of the Committee for Inter-Council Co-ordination was held at UNESCO House 17th February 1951 under the presidency of Mr. Jacques Rueff, the I.C.P.H.S. President.

During this meeting the possibility of multiple affiliation to several international councils was agreed in principle.

It was decided, moreover, to hold a combined symposium of the I.C.S.U. and the I.C.P.H.S. with collaboration, if possible, of physicians and representatives from the social studies on the theme of integration. It was decided to ask Professor Nils Bohr to prepare a preliminary report.

CHAPTER IV

ACTIVITIES IN THE PROGRAMME FOR 1951, 1952 AND 1953

I

PROJECTS OF A GENERAL CHARACTER

1 - DIOGENES, A GENERAL REVIEW OF THE HUMANISTIC STUDIES.

During its January 1951 meeting, the Standing Committee designated a commission comprising Messrs. Castro Leal (Mexico), Jacob (United Kingdom), Koppers (Austria), Levi della Vida (Italy), McKeon (United States of America), and Pos (Netherlands), to take the necessary decisions for ensuring the publication of an international review of the humanistic studies. This concerned an already old project, for which the Council had considered several possible courses of action. During their meeting on 19th and 20th February 1951, the above personalities decided that it would be impossible to pursue the projects then envisaged and agreed to start a new review. A second meeting was held in Paris, 23rd and 24th May, 1951. During this meeting the review's Directing Committee chose for it the title : Diogenes, and decided to appoint the French writer Roger Caillois to the post of Editor-in-chief.

A third meeting of the Directing Committee was held in Paris on July 4th, with a view to making a choice among different publishers and contributors. A fourth meeting was held at Bergamo, in Italy, on 23rd and 24th March 1953, during which the Directing Committee decided to increase its members. It now includes the following personalities : Messrs. Castro Leal (Mexico), Freyre (Brazil), Brogan (United Kingdom), Khosla (India), Koppers (Austria), Levi della Vida (Italy), McKeon (United States of America) and Pos (Netherlands).

After having decided to publish the review simultaneously in English and French, the Directing Committee announced itself in favour of publishing simultaneously five parallel editions of Diogenes in English, French, German, Italian, and Spanish. (1). The publishers chosen were :

- for the French edition : Librairie Gallimard, 5 rue Sébastien-Bottin, Paris 7^e
- for the Anglo-American edition : Intercultural Publications Inc., New York (Distribution in the United Kingdom : Hamish Hamilton, 190 Great Russell Street, London; United States : Paragon Mailing Service, 347 Adams Street, Brooklyn 11, New York) (2).
- for the Spanish edition : Sudamericana, Alsina 500, Buenos Aires, Argentina
- for the German edition : Kiepenheuer and Witsch, Rondorfer Str. 5, Köln
- for the Italian edition : Fratelli Bocca Editori, 69 Via Quintino Sella, Roma

(1) An edition in Arabic was launched in 1954.

(2) The firm of Hamish Hamilton will only guarantee the publication of the Anglo-American edition up to 31st December 1954. A new Publisher will then have to be selected.

The Anglo-American edition is supported by the Ford Foundation which has generously made itself responsible for it. The edition in Spanish is backed by a subsidy from the University of Puerto Rico.

It was not possible to conduct the negotiations with the five publishers at strictly the same time; also the different editions can be divided at present into two groups : on 31 December 1953 the English, French and Spanish editions had each issued four numbers and the fifth was at the press in each of these languages. The editions in German and Italian were preparing their second issue. But this delay will be quickly recovered. The next issue of the German and Italian editions will actually be double numbers.

The summaries of the five first issues include the following texts :

Number 1

Emile BENVENISTE - Animal Communication and Human Language
Cecil M. BCWRA - Poetry in Europe, 1900-1950
Karl JASPERS - Freedom and Authority
Gilbert MURRAY - Lessons from History
Jean PIAGET - Genetic Psychology and Epistemology

Chronicles

Alf SOMMERFELT - Recent Trends in General Linguistics
John U. NEF - Open Letter to Diogenes
Darsie R. GILLIE - Discoveries and Disputations.

Studies, Notes and Reviews by :

E. NOULET, E. FALCK, G. COEDES, L. RENOUE and L. GRODECKI on the works of M. CASTEX, M. BOUTEILLIER, M. ELIADE, L.P. BRIGGS, H.G. QUARITCH WALES, S. DASGUPTA, P.V. KANE, R. SCHWAB, E. PANOFKY

Number 2

Colin CLARK - The Future of the Proletariat
Lionello VENTURI - Piero della Francesca-Seurat-Gris
Pierre DEFFONTAINES - The Religious Factor in Human Geography : its Limits
Heinrich FICHTENAU - The Beginnings of the Medieval Empire
Paul RIVET - The Origin of Man

Chronicles

Louis RENOUE - Indian Studies in 1952
Claude LEVI-STRAUSS - Panorama of Ethnology (1950-1952)

Studies, Notes and Reviews by :

J. HERSCH, M. BENSE, J. PARIS, D. VICTOROFF, M. MARCONI and G. COEDES on the works of K. HORNEY, F. JEANSON, P. SCHWEISGUTH, K. JASPERS, and C.F. Von WEIZSAECKER.

Number 3

Dwight MACDONALD - Mass Culture
Mircea ELIADE - The Yearning for Paradise in Primitive Traditions
Alfred SAUVY - Domination and the Number of Men
Harcourt BROWN - Science and Literature in 17th century
Karl C. PAETEL - Typology of the Black Order

Chronicles

Darsie R. GILLIE - Towards a Policy of Humanism
Olof GIGON - The Study of Ancient Philosophy

The legacy of ancient Greece - reviews by :

O. GIGON, T.B.L. WEBSTER and H. FICHTENAU on the works of M.P. NILSSON, B. SNELL, F.M. CORNFORD, E.R. DODDS and F. SCHACHERMEYR

Number 4

G.A. BORGESE - Dante and his Time
Fritz SCHACHERMEYR - The Development of the Greek Polis
Gaetan PICCON - Aesthetics and History
Momolina MARCCNI - The Passion of the Gods in Mediterranean Religion.
J. B.S. HALDANE - Human Ritual and Animal Communication.

Chronicles

André CHASTEL - Present Problems in the History of Art
Stefan KOLAR - After the Disgrace of Lyssenko.

Letter from the Editor-in-Chief on the role of Diogenes and the conditions for a renewed Humanism.

Number 5

D. W. BROGAN - High Culture and Mass Culture
Jean FOURASTIE - Forecasting Economic Change in our Time
Alphonse de WAELHENS - Implications of Phenomenology.
C. W. RICHARDS - Aggression and Co-operation Among the Insects
Wilhelm KOPPERS - Remarks on the Origins of the State and Society.

Chronicles

Gordon CHILDE - Recent Discoveries in Prehistory.
T. B.L. WEBSTER - Researches on Greek Tragedy

Studies, Notes and Reviews :

The Art of Deciphering the Symbols by C. LEVI-STRAUSS on the works of R. GEDDES LARGE, H. BAYLEY, A.B. ROOTH, A.M. HOCART.

East and West by L. RENCU on an Indian History of Philosophy Published by S. RADHAKRISHNAN.

The summaries of the different editions are identical. If material difficulties sometimes prevent such a text from appearing in the same number of all editions, the article or the review omitted by the editor is always printed in the next number.

Diogenes endeavours to set its course as far from pure scholarship as from popularization. All technical apparatus that does not lead the reader to reflect on the importance of knowledge, its implications, its historical development, its significance for Man is excluded from its pages; on the other hand considerations of method or theory that would not be based on information, not only accurate but also original, finds no place in Diogenes (1).

(1) Subscriptions to Diogenes should be addressed to the publishers of the different editions of the review :

- for the French edition : Librairie GALLIMARD, 5, rue Sébastien-Bottin, Paris 7^e (Sales price per number : 200 francs; annual subscription : 700 francs)

- for the Anglo-American edition : DIOGENE, 19, Avenue Kléber, Paris 16^e, (Sales price

2 - EXPERT COMMITTEE FOR TRANSLATING THE GREAT WORKS

On the recommendation of the United Nations General Assembly, UNESCO has set itself, since 1948, to encourage and facilitate the translation, into languages that are widely understood, of works representative of the genius of different peoples.

At first limited to some Arabic texts, the UNESCO translation programme has been successively extended to the literatures of Latin America, the literature of the Persian language and to Italian literature. Latterly, since its 7th session (1952), the UNESCO General Conference expressed the wish that the field of translation shall be extended to other Asiatic literatures, particularly those of India, China and Japan.

For several years the UNESCO translation programme has been based on a series of bilateral arrangements between UNESCO and a particular government; it is apparent in fact that this system was not providing the best chances of success; it requires long negotiation and does not allow for working out a general programme. That is why UNESCO has sought and obtained the co-operation of a certain number of institutions and organizations, notably the Gibb Memorial Trust, the Guillaume Bude Association, the Organization of American States. Thus in a certain number of fields, a more coherent translation programme has been established.

With a view to continuing along these lines and working out a general plan to allow for undertaking a programme as complete and balanced as possible, UNESCO, wishing to surround itself with the firmest guarantees, endeavoured to obtain the I.C.P.H.S.'s support. During its October 1953 meeting, the Council's Standing Committee accepted the principle of such co-operation. It anticipated that intervention by the I.C.P.H.S. would in the main take two different forms :

a) Calling a restricted committee responsible for becoming acquainted with all translation projects and for advising UNESCO on the general principles and execution of this vast enterprise.

b) Establishing a network of experts particularly qualified for such and such a linguistic field, who would report to the Central Committee and also be able to give direct opinions to the UNESCO Secretariat, especially on the selection of translators and checkers for English or French.

From 15th to 18th December 1953 the Committee of Experts met at UNESCO House and worked out the first part of this programme.

Present at this meeting were scholars coming from the following countries :

Argentina	Germany	Italy	Netherlands
Brazil	India	Japan	United Kingdom
France	Iran	Lebanon	United States of America

The Committee, after examining problems relating to the public to be approached, the presentation of the works, and the editing of introductions and critical apparatus, devoted itself to drawing up a list of works the translation of which was clearly urgent. Four working sub-committees were respectively concerned with Spanish-American literature, Arabic and Persian literature, the literature of India and lastly the literatures of the Far East. Lists of priority were drawn up. Names of translators or revisers were suggested.

per number in Great Britain : 5/-; to the United States : 75 cents; annual subscription in Great Britain: 21/-; in the United States : \$ 2.75)

- for the German edition : KIEPENHEURER and WITSCH, Rondorfer Str. 5, Köln-Marienburg (Sales price per number 4,50 DM : Annual subscription : 16 DM)

- for the Italian edition : FRATELLI BOCCA EDITORI, Via Visconti di Modrone, 27, Milano - Italie (Sales price per number : 700 lire; annual subscription 2600 Lire)

- for the Spanish edition : SUDAMERICANA, Alsina 500, Buenos Aires - Argentine. (Sales price per number : \$ 16. m/arg; annual subscription: \$ 60 - m/arg.)

Editorial and Administration : 19, Avenue Kléber, Paris - 16^e. Téléphone : KIEBER 52-00

These different guides will help UNESCO in making up its definitive translation programme.

Since before the meeting of this Central Committee, a beginning had been made with creating a network of experts, as recommended by the Standing Committee of the I.C.P.H.S. The Central Committee's recommendations made it possible to complete this work. The different experts and specialists thus chosen will be able to assist UNESCO with their advice and through their competence. They will be consulted by correspondence on the different points on which UNESCO might wish to ask for details or clarification.

3 - STUDY ON THE ORIGINS OF FASCISM AND NATIONAL SOCIALISM

The fourth session of the UNESCO General Conference had adopted the following resolution :

"A Conference of experts should be convened to study and report on the techniques and devices used to bring about Fascism in Italy and Germany in the period preceding the second world war, in order to assist in early recognition of such movements in the future. The results of this study should receive wide publicity".

At the Director General's request the Standing Committee accepted responsibility for carrying out this project.

The enquiry into the origins of Fascism and National Socialism, pursued under the direction of Messrs. E. Vermeil, Professor at the Sorbonne, M. Baumont, Professor at the Sorbonne, and of Dr. J.E. Fried (United States of America) was concluded in 1952. The various articles were forwarded to UNESCO in 1952 and approved. A contract was made with that organization with a view to publishing the enquiry.

Various considerations led the Council to envisage the publication only of the part of the enquiry relating to the origins of National Socialism.

Negotiations were undertaken with French and English publishing houses with a view to publishing the volume in the two languages. The edition in English is published by the London firm of Weidenfeld and Nicolson.

4 - PHILOSOPHICAL ANALYSIS OF THE CONCEPT OF LIBERTY

On a resolution of the 4th UNESCO General Conference (Paris, 1949, Resolution N° 5.4), the I.C.P.H.S. was charged with undertaking an enquiry into the philosophical concept of Liberty.

The enquiry confided to the I.C.P.H.S. by UNESCO was conducted by the International Federation of Philosophical Societies; this was concluded in 1952. In reply to a questionnaire addressed to more than 400 philosophers from all over the world, 59 replies were received by the F.I.S.P. The unedited texts were published in 1953 in a 375 page volume.

5 - ENQUIRY INTO THE CONCEPT OF LAW

During its fifth session in 1950, the UNESCO General Conference had adopted the following resolution.

4.122 - "The Director General is authorized to request the International Council for Philosophy and Humanistic Studies to establish the programme of an enquiry designed to ascertain the main interpretations of the concept of Law throughout history and to determine the practical bearing of this concept to-day".

This enquiry was included within the framework of a series of researches undertaken by UNESCO on the interpretation of concepts that play an important role in the ideological controversies of the modern world.

Following upon the above resolution and the statements made upon it, at its 23rd session, by the Executive Board of UNESCO, the Standing Committee of the International Council for Philosophy and Humanistic Studies examined this question during its meeting from 5th to 7th January, 1951 and indicated its interest in such a study. To undertake a preliminary study, an ad-hoc committee of three members has been established, comprising Messrs. Jacques Rueff, President of the I.C.P.H.S., Ch. de Visscher, judge at the International Court of the Hague, and Professor Richard McKeon, of the University of Chicago. This committee met in Brussels from 17th to 20th January and prepared a general plan for the enquiry (Plan for a Preliminary Study of the Concept of Law and the International Rule of Law).

During its 6th session, the UNESCO General Conference adopted the following resolution :

4.51 - "The Director General is authorized to invite the International Council for Philosophy and Humanistic Studies to study the concept of the rule of Law in contemporary political and social philosophies as a fundamental factor in human co-operation in international affairs and in the activities of the United Nations".

Following this second resolution a symposium was held in Paris at UNESCO House from 27th to 30th July, 1953. Scholars from the following countries participated in it :

Belgium	Japan	United States
Denmark	Lebanon	Yugoslavia
France	United Kingdom	

During its October 1953 meeting, the Standing Committee decided to publish in provisional form the results of the enquiry, which can only constitute at this stage a first approach to the problems, so numerous and so important, posed by the position of Law in the contemporary world and especially in the play of international relations.

II

INTERNATIONAL MEETINGS

Periodical congresses in the major branches of knowledge

In 1951, 1952 and 1953 the following international congresses were held under the auspices and with the aid of the I.C.P.H.S.

1 - International Congress of Modern Literary History

The 5th Congress of Modern Literary History was held at Florence from 27th to 31st March 1951. About 250 persons took part in this meeting. A volume of proceedings was published following this Congress

2 - International Congress of Folklore and Folk Arts.

The 5th International Congress of Folklore and Folk Arts was held in Stockholm from 28th August to 4th September 1951. About 300 persons took part in this Congress. A volume of proceedings will be published shortly. The International Commission for Folk Arts and Folklore held its General Assembly on the same dates.

3 - International Congress of Orientalists.

The 22nd International Congress of Orientalists was held in Istanbul from 15th to 22nd September 1951. During this Congress was founded, on the wish and with the support of the I.C.P.H.S., the International Union of Orientalists for whom a seat had been reserved on the Standing Committee of the I.C.P.H.S.

4 - International Congress of Greek and Latin Epigraphy
Paris, May 1952. A volume of proceedings was published

5 - International Congress of Byzantinists
Palermo, April 1952.

6 - International Congress of American Studies.

The 30th International Congress of Americanists was held in Cambridge in August 1952.

7 - International Congress of Anthropological Studies

The 4th International Congress of Anthropologists was held in Vienna from 1st to 8th September 1952. A volume of proceedings will be published probably in 1954.

8 - International Congress of Linguists

The 7th International Congress of Linguists was held in London from 1st to 7th September 1952. A volume of proceedings will be published. About 425 people took part, coming from more than forty different countries.

9 - International Congress of Onomastic Studies

The 4th International Congress of Onomastic Studies was held from 18th to 21st August 1952 in Uppsala. Representatives from a score of nationalities took part.

10 - International Numismatic Congress

The International Numismatic Congress was held from 6th to 11th July, 1953 in Paris, under the chairmanship of Professor J. Babelon, Curator of the Medals Department of the National Library of France. About 450 participants, representing 25 nationalities, took part. A volume of Reports was published prior to the Conference; a volume of Documents will be appearing during the year 1954.

11 - International Congress of Byzantinists

Salonika, April 1953.

12 - International Congress of the History of Science

The 7th International Congress of the History of Science was held from 4th to 11th August 1953 in Jerusalem, under the chairmanship of Professor Bodenheimer of the Hebrew University of Jerusalem. 200 participants coming from more than 15 countries took part. A volume of Documents will be published in 1954.

13 - International Congress of Philosophy

The 11th International Congress of Philosophy was held in Brussels from 20th to 26th August 1953. 34 nations were represented there by 800 participants. 14 volumes of Reports were published prior to the Conference. The closing session of the Congress was presided over by H. M. the King of the Belgians.

Ancillary to this Congress there were held in Brussels : on 18th, 19th, 28th and 29th August 1953, the International Symposium on Logic; on 19th August 1953, the General Assemblies of the International Society for Logical Studies and of the International Union of Philosophical Societies; 27th August, the General Assembly of the World Union of Catholic Societies of Philosophy.

The Directing Committee of the International Federation of Philosophical Societies and that of the International Dictionary for the Basic Terms of Philosophy and Political Thought met on 28th August; the Chronicles Committee and the General Assembly of the International Institute of Philosophy on 29th August.

14 - International Congress of the University Professors of English.

The Congress of the University Professors of English was held in Paris from 24th to 29th August 1953. The subjects discussed related to the history of English literature were approached as much from the learned as from the pedagogic viewpoint.

Simposia and expert committees

A. Symposia.

Under the responsibility of the F.I.S.P.

1 - Symposium of the International Society of Logic and Philosophy of Science
Zurich, April 1951. The chosen theme was : The Reality facing the Sciences.

2 - Symposium for the preparation of a Dictionary of the Basic Terms in Philosophy and Political Thought.

Paris, from 31st August to 3rd September 1951.

Conforming with the resolution taken by the International Congress of Philosophy, meeting in Mexico in January 1950, the symposium was concerned with the edition of a Dictionary including the principal western languages (English, French, German, Italian, Russian and Spanish). This dictionary will include the essential terms in political and moral thought which, if misinterpreted, run a risk of prejudicing international goodwill. The Dictionary will not exclude metaphysical terms in so far as they serve as basis of this thought. It will include technical terms.

This first work will be completed by other dictionaries covering the other linguistic groups (Arabic, Hebrew, Indian, Chinese, Japanese).

3 - Meeting of the Directing Committee of the F.I.S.P.

This meeting was held in Strasbourg on 9th September, 1952, with a view to preparing the 11th International Philosophical Congress (Brussels, August 1953).

4 - Symposium on the Philosophy of Science

Held in Paris from 25th to 30th August 1952. Subject : The Scientific Applications of Mathematical Logic. Twenty two reports were presented by scholars from 14 countries.

Under the responsibility of the C.I.P.L.

5 - Symposium for the study of mental habits through the language of certain peoples.

Two symposia were held on this theme, the first on 31st May to 6th June, 1951, in Paris, and the second also in Paris from 16th to 18th December, 1953.

During the first of these symposia, which was held at UNESCO House and attended by Professors E. Benviste (Paris), C. Levi-Strauss (Paris), A. Sommerfelt (Oslo), J.R. Firth (London), H. Vogt (Oslo), L. Hjelmslev (Copenhagen) and J. Greenberg (New York), the basis was laid for a linguistic enquiry into the relations between language and other cultural data. Linguists, ethnologists and philosophers will be taking part in this enquiry which will last several years.

The following languages were suggested as the object of study :

- (a) Africa : 1 - Ibo - Nigeria
- 2 - Twi - Gold Coast
- 3 - Nama, Hottentot or Cape Bushman

- b) America : 1 - Eskimo - Greenland, Canada and Alaska
2 - Kwakiutl
3 - Carib
- c) Oceania : 1 - Fiji
- d) Ceylon : 1 - Vedda

During the second of these symposia, also held at UNESCO House, and attended by Professors E. Benveniste (Paris) A. Sommerfelt (Oslo), J.R. Firth (London), H. Vogt (Oslo) and L. Hjelmslev (Copenhagen), an examination was made of the reports submitted, following their respective missions, by Messrs. K. Bergsland (Oslo) on Eskimo, M. Carnochan on Ibo, Milner on Fiji, and Berry on Twi.

The Committee will proceed to a new consultation of its members to examine certain works and their completion, anticipated for September 1954.

6 - Commission for Terminology of the C.I.P.L.

The Commission for Terminology of the C.I.P.L. met in Paris at UNESCO House on 29th May, 1951. Taking part at this meeting were Messrs. A. Debrunner, J. Marouzeau, B. Migliorini, H. Vogt, A. Sommerfelt and Miss Mohrmann. Mr Orr and Mr. Jakobson, were not able to take part in it. The Commission discussed administrative questions and questions of linguistic terminology calling for study, of which the results would be published in the Bulletin of Linguistic Terminology.

7 - Commission for Linguistic Enquiry.

The Commission for Linguistic Enquiry met in London in 1952 on the occasion of the International Congress of Linguists.

Under the responsibility of the I.C.H.S. :

8 - International Commission for Slavonic Studies

A meeting of the International Commission for Slavonic Studies was held in Brussels from 12th to 14th June, 1952, with a view to drawing up the programme of its activities. A score of delegates representing a dozen different nationalities attended.

9 - Symposium of the International Commission for the Study of Social Movements.

The symposium of the International Commission for the Study of Social Movements was held in Paris at UNESCO House from 27th to 28th November, 1953. Some thirty delegates took part, representing seventeen countries. The Commission established its future programme of work and envisaged the possibility of publishing a Bulletin in the future.

Under the responsibility of the C.I.A.P. :

10 - Meeting of the C.I.A.P. for its 25th anniversary

The C.I.A.P. met from the 7th to 14th September 1953 at Namur. Sixty delegates, coming from fifteen nations, took part.

Under the responsibility of the I.A.S.H.R.

11 - Expert Committee for the Study of the History of Religions

A Committee of Experts and the Direction Committee of the I.A.S.H.R. met in Paris on 28th and 29th May, 1953 at UNESCO House. Some 30 people took part.

Under the responsibility of the U.I.O.

12 - Compendium of Turkish History and Philology

The Commission for the Compendium of Turkish History and Philology met

in Paris at the same time as the General Assembly of the U.I.O., from 15th to 18th September 1953. A score of delegates representing thirteen countries were present.

The Commission examined the general plan for the Compendium which will carry the title of Philologiae Turcicae Fundamenta. Based on an important working document prepared by Professor H. Scheel, a working programme was drawn up for the years to come. It was decided that the work would cover two volumes, respectively 1,200 and 800 pages. The first volume would be divided into two instalments, of which the first (about 700 pages) would be devoted to Turkish grammar and the second (500 pages) to Turkish literature. The first instalment could be ready by the middle of 1955.

The General Assembly of the U.I.O. was congratulated on the development of the young organization born in Istanbul in September 1951 and now having representatives in twenty one countries and two international organizations, the International Association of Egyptologists and the Union for Scientific Collaboration in Islamic Studies, for members.

Under the responsibility of the S.I.M. ;

13 - Commission for the International Catalogue of Musical Sources

The Commission for the International Catalogue of Musical Sources met in Paris at UNESCO House on 11th and 12th December 1953. The subject was : Sources for Liturgical and Sacred Chants. Twelve participants representing four countries attended.

B - Expert Committees

1 - The Committee for Inter-Council Co-ordination

The Committee for Inter-Council Co-ordination met at UNESCO House on 17th February 1951. (see page 20).

2 - The I.C.P.H.S. Bibliography Commission

The I.C.P.H.S. Bibliography Commission met in Paris at UNESCO House on 5th October and 21st December 1951, 6th November 1952 and 26th May, 1953.

It regularly reviewed the bibliographical work published under the auspices of the I.C.P.H.S., examined problems of method in bibliography and assured co-ordination between different bibliographies.

3 - Committee for Co-ordinating Congresses of the Council

The Committee for Co-ordinating Congresses of the Council met in Paris at UNESCO House on 30th May, 1951, 10th October, 1952 and 9th July, 1953 and discussed questions of organizing and co-ordinating conferences.

At its last meeting the calendar of Congresses held in the field of humanistic studies was agreed as follows, with reservations for amendments, for the years to come :

CALENDAR OF I.C.P.H.S. CONGRESSES 1954 - 1956

1954

- International Congress of Prehistoric and Protohistoric Studies - 21-27 April, Madrid, Information from Professor L. Pericot-Garcia. University of Barcelona.

- International Symposium on Folk Arts and Folklore and also the General Assembly Paris, 1-3 July. Information from : Professor Sigurd Erixon, Department of Ethnology, Stockholm University.

- 6th International Congress of the Association of French Studies, Paris, 23-24 July. Information from : Mr. Jossierand, National Library, Paris.
 - 2nd International Congress of Classical Studies - Copenhagen 23-28 August. Information from : Professor C. Hoeg, 13, Frb. Bredegade, Copenhagen F.
 - International Congress of Orientalists, Cambridge 21-28 August. Information from : Professor Gibb, St. John's College, Oxford.
 - World Congress of the Philosophy of Science - Zurich 23-28 August. Information from : Professor Gonseth, Polytechnicum, Zurich.
 - International Congress of Americanists, Sao Paulo, Brazil, 23-28 August. Information from : Dr : Paolo Duarte, 350 Rua Quarara, Sao Paulo.
 - 6th International Congress of Modern Languages and Literatures, Oxford, 9-16 September. Information from : Professor Sayce, Brewster College, Oxford.
 - International Congress of French-speaking Philosophical Societies, Grenoble, 12 - 16 September. Subjects : Life and Thought and their Mutual Relationship. Information from : Professor Th. Ruyssen, University of Grenoble.
 - 5th International Congress of Christian Archeology, Aix-en-Provence 13-20 September. Information from : Professor H. Stern, 10 rue du Col. Candelot, Bourg-la-Reine (S).
 - 2nd International Congress of Comparative Literature, Edinburgh. 18-21 September. Subject : The present state of comparative literature studies in the various European countries. Information from : Professor Jean-Marie Carré, 1 Place du Panthéon, Paris 5°.
 - International Augustinian Congress, Paris 21-24 September. Information from : G. Folliet, 8 Rue François 1er, Paris 8°.
 - Indian Philosophical Congress. Colombo, 18-22 December. Information from : Professor N.A. Nikam, 28 Third Cross Rd., Basavangudi, Bangalore 4, India.
- 1955
- International Congress of Onomastic Studies, Salamanca 12-19 April. Information from : Professor Van de Wijer, University of Louvain.
 - International Congress of the History of Religions, Rome, 17-23 April. Subject : Anointed Kingship and Primitive Man. Information from : Professor R. Pettazzoni, Università, Rome.
 - Symposium of the International Institute of Philosophy, Athens 2-8 April. Information : M.H. Duméry, 173 Bd. St. Germain, Paris 7°.
 - Meeting of the Joint Committee for Greek and Roman Studies Oxford, 4-15 August. Information from : Professor R. Syme, Brasenose College, Oxford.
 - International Congress of the History of Art, Venice, 29 August - 4 September. Information from : Professor Mario Salmi, University of Rome.
 - 10th International Congress of Historical Studies, Rome. 4-11 September. Information from : Professor F. Chabod, University of Rome.
 - International Congress of Slavonic Studies, Rome 4-11 September. Information from : Professor A. Mazon, Institute of Slavonic Studies, University of Paris.
 - International Congress of Byzantinists, Istanbul, mid-September. Information from : Professor A. Dain, 42 Rue de Dantzig, Paris.
 - 7th International Congress for Musicology. Oxford. 29 June - 4 July. Information from : M.V. Federov, 14 Rue de Madrid, Paris.
 - 8th International Congress for Papyrology. Vienna, 29 August - 3 September. Information from : Professor Dr. Gerstinger, Josephplatz 1, Vienna.
 - International Congress of Patrology. Oxford. September.
 - International Thomist Congress. Rome. September.

- International Symposium on Folk Arts and Folklore. Arnheim. 21-24 September. Information from : M. G-H. Rivière, Musée des Arts et Traditions Populaires. Palais de Chaillot, Paris.

1956

- International Congress of Anthropological and Ethnological Studies. Philadelphia. Information from : Professor A. Kidder, 2101 Constitution Avenue, Washington 25 D. C.

- Congress for Greek and Latin Ethnography. Rome

- Symposium of the International Institute for Philosophy. Amersfoort. April. Information from : Professor H. J. Pos. 30 Wilhelminastraat. Haarlem.

- International Congress of Americanists. Copenhagen. Professor K. Birket-Smith. Nationalmuseet. Copenhagen.

- International Congress of Orientalists.

- International Congress of Italian Language and Literature. Venice. Information from : Professor Pellegrini. Università, Florence.

- International Congress of University Professors of English.

III

EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION AND REFERENCE WORKS

A. Bibliographies.

Published in 1951 :

- Bibliography of Philosophy.

The two volumes relating to philosophical work published in 1949 (Vol. VII, parts I and II) have appeared, the first in February, and the other in November 1951. They comprise respectively X + 309 and 262 pages.

- International Bibliography of Historical Studies.

Volume XVIII on historical work in 1949 appeared in October 1951. It comprises LII + 345 pages and 6,540 reviews.

- L'Année Philologique

Volume XX relating to the works of 1949 appeared in June 1951. It comprises XVII + 357 pages.

- Bibliography of Classical Antiquity

A retrospective Bibliography (1896-1914); a volume published in 1951 in the Belles Lettres series in the collection of Classical Bibliographies by J. Marouzeau 1st part : Authors and texts by S. Lambrino XVI + 761 pages. The 2nd volume (to appear) will contain two parts. (1) Topics and subjects. (2) Index of authors names.

- Bibliography of the Latin Language. (1860-1948)

by J. Cousin appeared in 1951 in the Belles Lettres series. Collection of classical Bibliographies by J. Marouzeau XXIII + 375.

- Linguistic Bibliography

The volume notifying the work for 1948 appeared in 1951. After the volumes devoted to retrospective bibliography (1939-1947), this stood as the first annual bibliography. It comprises XXIV + 261 pages. In 1951 appeared another volume notifying the work for 1949. This last volume comprises XXII + 283 pages.

- Bibliographies of Anthropological and Ethnological Studies

The four instalments of volume II of African Abstracts appeared in January, April, July and October 1951. They comprise respectively 171, 135, 183 and 145 reviews. Volume II had 192 pages.

The Americanist Bibliography extracted from Volume XL of the Journal of the Society of Americanists, appeared in December 1951. It comprises 58 pages.

The Bibliography of Oceania, extracted from Volume VII of the Journal of the Society of Oceanists, appeared in December 1951 and comprises 44 pages.

- Catalogue of Art and Archaeology

The volume covering the years 1945-1946-1947 appeared in 1951. It comprises 11,486 reviews and includes XXI + 339 pages, with a double Index of artists' and authors' names.

- International Bibliography of Folk Arts and Folklore

The volume covering the years from 1942-1947 appeared at the beginning of 1951. It comprises 5,853 reviews and XXVI + 482 pages with an Index of Authors' names and an Index of Subjects.

- Bibliography of the Revue de Littérature Comparée.

Four numbers of the Review of Comparative Literature appeared in 1951.

- Onomastic Bibliography

The second volume of the Bulletin of Information and Bibliography of the International Centre of Onomastic Studies containing an important bibliographical section appeared in 1951.

There appeared in 1952 :

- International Bibliography of Historical Studies.

Volume XIX relating to the historical works published in 1950 appeared in 1952. It comprises XXV + 348 pages and 6,453 reviews.

- L'Année Philologique

Volume XXI bearing on 1950's work appeared in April 1952. It comprises XVII + 440 pages.

- Bibliography of Anthropological and Ethnological Studies.

The four instalments of Volume III of African Abstracts appeared in January, April, July and October 1952. They comprise respectively 155, 125, 140 and 364 reviews. Volume III has 210 pages.

The Americanist Bibliography, extracted from Volume XLI of the journal of the Society of Americanists, appeared in 1952. It has 102 pages.

The Bibliography of Oceania, extracted from Volume VIII of the Journal of Oceanists appeared in 1952. It has 32 pages.

- Bibliography of the Review of Slavonic Studies.

Volume XXVI of the Review of Slavonic Studies, containing, as usual, an important bibliographical section, appeared in 1952.

There appeared in 1953

- Bibliography of Philosophy

The volume relating to philosophical works published in 1950 (Volume VIII) appeared in 1953 and includes X + 460 pages.

- International Bibliography of Historical Studies.

Volume XIX bearing on historical work in 1950 appeared in 1953 and has XXV + 349 pages and 6,453 reviews.

- L'Année Philologique.

Volume XXII covering the works published in 1951 appeared in 1953. It has XVIII + 459 pages.

- Linguistic Bibliography

The volume enumerating 1951's work appeared in 1953. It comprises XXX + 298 pages.

- Bibliography of Anthropological and Ethnological Studies

The four instalments of Volume IV of African Abstracts, appeared in January, April, July and October 1953. They contain respectively 145, 137, 155 and 143 reviews. Volume IV has 188 pages.

The Americanist Bibliography, extracted from Volume XLII of the Journal of the Society of Americanists, appeared in December 1953. It has 99 pages.

The Bibliography of Oceania, extracted from Volume IX of the Journal of the Society of Oceanists (1953) and enumerating the works for 1952, appeared in December 1953.

- Catalogue of Art and Archaeology.

Volume LII - LIII, enumerating the work for the years 1948 and 1949 appeared in 1953. It includes 12,225 reviews and has XXI + 397 pages with a double Index of artists' and authors' names.

- Bibliography of the Rivista di Letterature Moderne.

Volume XII appeared in 1953.

In preparation :

- Bibliography of Historical Works published in Miscellaneous Collections.

B. Specialized Publications.

- LAOS

Volume I of LAOS, comparative study of folklore and regional ethnology, appeared in 1951. 206 pages.

- Handbooks of the International Association for French Studies.

Number 1 appeared in 1951, number 2 in 1952, number 3-4-5 in July, 1953.

LAOS

Volume II of LAOS appeared in 1952. 116 pages.

C. Surveys and Reference Works.

- Proceedings of the 9th International Congress of Historical Studies.

Volume I : Reports, Volume II : Documents, appeared in 1951.

- Proceedings of the 1st International Congress of Classical Studies

Appeared in 1951.

- Proceedings of the International Congress of the Philosophy of Science. (Paris, 1951).

9 volumes appeared in 1951.

- Guide of Persons studying the History of America

510 pages, appeared in 1951. Under the responsibility of the Pan-American Institute of Geography and History.

- Proceedings of the Linguists Congress. (London, September, 1952)

in preparation.

- Index of the Journal of Roman Studies.

Setting out the list of works published in the Journal of Roman Studies Nos. 21-40.

- Proceedings of the International Congress of Greek and Latin Epigraphy

Held in Paris in 1952. 326 pages. Appeared in 1953.

- Proceedings of the International Numismatic Congress

Held in Paris in July, 1953. First volume : Reports, appeared in June, 1953. Second volume : Documents, in preparation.

- Proceedings of the International Congress of Philosophy

14 volumes of Reports were published prior to the Congress.

IV

SCIENTIFIC WORKS

Under the responsibility of the U.A.I.

- Dictionary of the Terminology of the International Law.

In preparation. The completion of this work is anticipated for 1956. The work begun in 1939 is of the highest importance for the settlement of international differences and the drafting of international agreements.

- Concordance and Indexes of the Moslem Tradition

After being orally transmitted, the Moslem tradition was gathered together by Arab scholars in the 8th and 9th centuries into collections following no systematic plan. The U.A.I. project is concerned with classifying systematically these collections enabling thus different texts to be found in the six great collections. 17 "deliveries" have been published since 1933.

- Corpus Vasorum Antiquorum

In preparation. This publication collates the collections of ceramics from all the principal world museums left by the classical periods of Greece and Rome. In this way a number of precious documents on the life and customs of classical antiquity will be conserved. In 1951 instalments devoted to the vases conserved in French and Austrian museums were published. In 1953 instalments devoted to vases conserved in American and Italian museums appeared.

93 instalments in quarto comprising a descriptive text, a bibliography and some 50 plates, have appeared since 1921.

- Dictionary of Medieval Latin

The Dictionary of Medieval Latin will be an essential working instrument for the study of the development of Western civilization in the Middle Ages. Its indispensable auxiliary, the *Ducange Bulletin* (*Archivum Latinitatis Medii Aevii*) has appeared regularly since 1924. Volumes XXI and XXII (3 instalments) (25th, 26th, 27th and 28th years) appeared in 1951, 1952 and 1953.

- Monumenta Musicae Byzantinae

Byzantine music, in the wide sense of the term, is at the basis of all the music of the Christian Church. It has a special importance for the Christian Church in the Slavonic world, the Copts, the Ethiopians, the Armenians and the Georgians. A study of it shows how the oldest music in the Christian Church, which, in its turn, derives in large part from Jewish music, is a common source of Western music, and that of the Near East and of Russia. Three volumes (principal series) accompanied by four additional instalments (subsidiary series) have already appeared, as well as seven volumes of Transcripta. Volume VIII in the Transcripta series is being prepared.

- Aristoteles Latinus.

Latin translations of Aristotle made in the Middle Ages or during the Renaissance are of capital importance for the history of thought and of philosophic

and scientific terminology.

The Aristoteles Latinus : Codices, provide the detailed inventory of all the known traditions and manuscripts scattered in all the libraries.

- Catalogue of Latin Manuscripts on Alchemy

This publication is an indispensable manual for all research work in the field of the history of science.

under the responsibility of the F.I.S.P.

- Husserliana

Published by the Centre of Phenomenological Researches of the Husserl Archives, the Husserl Archives, (vol. I : Cartesianische Meditationen und Pariser Vorträge; vol. II : Die Idee der Phänomenologie; Vol. II : Ideen zu einer reinen Phänomenologie und phänomenologischen Philosophie, appeared in 1951; volume IV (second part of Ideen zu einer reinen Phänomenologie) in 1952, whilst the third part of this same work (vol. V) was subsidized because of the quite exceptional importance of this collection. On his death, 27th April 1938, Edmund Husserl left an impressive number - 45,000 pages - of unpublished manuscripts. Several of these documents exist only in manuscripts and what is more, in shorthand manuscripts, exposed to risks of destruction. There is first of all the question of safeguarding the manuscripts, which were transported to Belgium. The publication of the manuscripts and of some notes has consequently required an extremely exacting piece of work. Composed of unedited texts, written with a view to possible publication, some running notes, and finally some true "philosophical monologues", which constitute a quite particular category almost unique in the history of philosophy, these manuscripts called for more than ten years work before they could be published.

- Political Philosophy in the 16th Century

The importance of this thought lies in its influence on the political development of institutions at the beginning of the classical epoch. Modern conceptions of law are then emerging and the ideas of liberalism and parliamentarianism are already at times being expressed with force.

Under the responsibility of the C.I.S.H.

- Repertorium der Diplomatischen Vertreter Aller Länder

The Catalogue of diplomatic representatives of all countries provides a handbook on diplomatic personnel from the Treaty of Westphalia up to 1815. It is an indispensable tool for the diplomatic history of the world. There is no need to emphasize that this particular aspect of history is invoked ceaselessly in the international life of modern times. Volumes I (1648-1716) and II (1716-1763) have appeared. Volume III (1763-1815) is in preparation.

- History of the Assemblies of State

One of the C.I.S.H. Commissions, that on the Assemblies of the State, already undertook, some years ago, to study these assemblies in the different countries where what could be called parliamentary institutions have appeared. The commission, dispersed by the war, was reconstituted and placed under the direction of Miss Helen Cam, Professor at the University of Harvard.

- Excerpta Historia Nordica.

Certain historical works of wide interest published in languages that are not widely understood remain inaccessible to the majority of historians. In the Excerpta Historia Nordica some competent Scandinavian Specialists, themselves commanding a knowledge of widely understood languages, publish summaries of works written in Danish, Finnish, Swedish and Norwegian.

Under the responsibility of the C.I.P.L.

- Linguistic Atlases.

A Commission for Linguistic Enquiry, responsible especially for evolving a Linguistic Atlas, was constituted in 1929 within the Permanent International Committee of Linguists. This commission has undertaken an inventory of works of linguistic geography completed or in preparation throughout the world. It has published a new and revised edition of the linguistic Questionnaire published in 1931. In the new edition the questions are framed in French, English and Spanish. There is certainly a great difficulty in procuring the various questionnaires used in preparing linguistic atlases, and it is of capital importance that all those concerned with linguistic enquiries can take into account the different questionnaires in use. For the present these are almost unobtainable. That is why it was decided to take four microfilms of each linguistic questionnaire that the Permanent International Committee of Linguists' office sent to specialists and scholars working in the field of linguistic enquiry. After taking microfilms of the questionnaires it is anticipated that microfilms will be taken of the other rare and important documents used in linguistic enquiries. In this way a linguistic world atlas can be prepared. Early publication of a catalogue of existing linguistic questionnaires is projected at Louvain.

- The Tasmanian Grammar and Dictionary

Within the framework of publications by the C.I.P.I.'s Commission of Enquiry appearing in 1952, is an important work devoted to Tasmanian Languages (Wilhelm Schmidt : Die Tasmanischen Sprachen; Quellen; Gruppierungen; Grammatik; Woerterbuecher - Spectrum. Utrecht. 521 pages. Appeared in 1952). The interest of such an enterprise lies in collecting materials with a view to filling gaps in linguistic documentation.

Under the responsibility of the F.I.E.C.

- Thesaurus Linguae Latinae

Dictionary of the Latin Language including and explaining the lexicography of all Latin literature, pagan and Christian, from its origins to the end of the 6th Century A.D. including non-literary texts and inscriptions. An initially German enterprise interrupted by the war, the Thesaurus Linguae Latinae, was resumed on the international plane.

- Thesaurus Linguae Graecae

This work will provide, for Greek, a lexicon comparable with the Latin Thesaurus. This project, resumed after the last war, went up to 1904. The Thesaurus will be divided according to the different branches of Greek literature (epic, lyric, tragic, comic authors, etc...)

- Oxyrhynchus Papyri

Collection grouping some Greek papyri of great value discovered in Egypt. The interest of these documents is considerable from the historical, literary and biblical viewpoints. They concern the period from the last of the Ptolemies to Arabic times. The urgency of publication arises from the antiquity of the discovery of a certain number of very precious papyri threatened with destruction. In preparation.

- Fasti Archaeologici.

A review supplying the learned world with up-to-date information about discoveries and publications in the field of classical antiquity. It covers also the branches of classical study resting on the results obtained by means of excavations and researches. Dealing with the period running from the neolithic age in Greece and Italy to the end of Antiquity, it includes the study of Mediterranean peoples. The Fasti Archaeologici appears once a year.

- Corpus Hermeticum

A collection of esoteric texts claimed by numerous historians and philosophers and offering translations either unpublished or quite unavailable, by little known authors whose thought is none the less important. In preparation.

- Dictionary of Geographical and Topographical Names from the Greco-Roman Egypt.

A working tool intended to fill a vast gap existing in this field; identify documents; furnish exact and positive information on the administration, industry, trade, professions, population, and culture of the regions and towns under consideration; and finally to provide a considerable source for the study of ancient Egypt over more than 14 centuries of its long history.

Under the responsibility of the C.I.H.A:

- Polyglot Dictionary of Art and Archaeological Terms

A valuable working tool for art historians and archeologists, this dictionary provides corresponding terms in art and archaeology in the French, Italian, Spanish, English and German languages. For certain terms, the equivalents in Russian and Dutch as well as in Latin are also given. 250 pages. Appeared in 1953.

- International Corpus of Mural Painting in the Middle Ages

- International Corpus of Medieval Stained Glass

For medieval mural painting and stained glass, on the international and learned level, no publication of the type of the Corpus of Greek Vases had been undertaken. These two Corpus will give archaeologists and art historians the necessary sources for following and studying the development of technique and style in mural painting and stained glass and the evolution of medieval iconography. They will, moreover, allow some fruitful comparisons to be made between the different countries and provide a teaching instrument of the first order. In preparation.

Under the responsibility of the U.I.O:

- Sanskrit Dictionary

A historical dictionary of Sanskrit. Work begun in 1948. To include, on completion, 15 volumes each of 1,000 pages. Contains a very large selection from the various parts of the Sanskrit literature characteristic of Indian civilization. In preparation.

- Compendium of Turkish History and Philology

This work will unite and codify the sparse writings in the field of the language and culture of peoples using Turkish, and their neighbours. In preparation. Meetings of experts on this subject have already been held (see page 30).

- Corpus Inscriptionum Iranicarum

Publication started in 1951 to review the Persian inscriptions, especially of the Sassand era, extremely important to the knowledge of the culture and history of the Eastern World. Professor Frye (United States of America) is already at work in Iran.

- Summerian Lexicography

In preparation. A lexicographical collection for the study of basic documents in Mesopotamian civilizations.

- Arabic Dictionary

In preparation.

Under the responsibility of the S.I.M.

- International Catalogue of Musical Sources.

In preparation. This will form the largest international corpus known in this field, a valuable working instrument for all music historians.

V

SCIENTIFIC MISSIONS

Under the responsibility of the U.I.S.A.E.

- Field Study in the Mezquital Valley

A special resolution of the UNESCO General Conference (4th session) made the Director General responsible :

5.51 "To secure the collaboration of competent international organizations in order to carry on the comparative study of cultures concerning the ideas held by one country, or by a group within a country, of their own cultures and the relations of those cultures with others, and to give suitable publicity to the results so far achieved".

5.53 "To assist the United Nations in its study of the situation of aboriginal populations and other social groups in countries of the continent of America, and in this work to collaborate with the Instituto Indigenista Interamericano and interested States."

Following this resolution a field experiment was undertaken aiming to study, transform, and modernize the mental attitudes of certain American aboriginal groups. Reports were prepared on the material and intellectual situation among the autochthonous populations of the valley, pamphlets have been distributed in the village with a view to developing agricultural resources, hygiene and literacy; artistic instruction was given and sufficient mechanical or agricultural methods introduced or revived.

- Study of the Religious, Social and Moral Ideas of Certain Peoples from Central and South Africa

A resolution of the UNESCO General Conference (4th session) instructed the Director General :

5.52 "To report to the General Conference, in the light of a report by the International African Institute, on research which should be undertaken on the native cultures in Africa, in order to further the purposes of Unesco".

Carrying out this resolution, and under the auspices of I.C.P.H.S. and U.I.S.A.E., the International African Institute in London has assumed the scientific direction of an enquiry bearing on the religious, social and moral ideas of certain peoples in Central and South Africa. The transformation of these ideas on contact with Western influence forms the subject of especially important studies. It is certain that Western industry and commerce have provoked lively changes in this field. It is important to see that the Africans are assisted in taking their place in the modern world and to study what possibilities exist for the development of co-opération between Europeans and Africans.

Two English scholars were sent to Africa, one to study the Anuak of Sudan and their language, the other to study the Edo speaking populations of Benin in Nigeria, and more particularly their religious beliefs.

PART TWO

Activities of the member organizations
of the I.C.P.H.S. in 1951 - 1952 - 1953

CHAPTER V

INTERNATIONAL ACADEMIC UNION

(U. A. I.)

I - INFORMATION NOTICE.

The International Academic Union, founded in 1919, has its seat in Brussels at the Palais des Academies.

Its Committee met in London from 19th to 23rd January 1951 and in Brussels, 17th to 21st June 1952 and from 16th to 21st June, 1953.

At these different meetings delegates from the academies of seventeen countries attended.

During its 1953 meeting the Committee elected its Bureau as follows:

President	: Mr. C. Hoeg (Denmark)
Vice Presidents	: Mr. A. W. Byvanck (Netherlands)
	: Mr. R.A.B. Mynors (United Kingdom)
Secretary	: Mr. P. van de Woestijne (Belgium)
Assistant Secretaries	: Mr. Arnaldi (Italy)
	: Mr. Hahnloser (Switzerland)

Professor F. J. Cox, Permanent Secretary of the Royal Academy of Belgium, replaced Professor. V. Tourneur as Administrative Secretary.

The Committee's next meeting will be held in Berne from 14th to 19th June 1954.

Between 1951 and 1953 the academies of Germany, Japan and Switzerland joined the Union. Egypt proposes to regroup its academic institutes with a view to joining also.

61 institutions, belonging to twenty three nations, are thus now affiliated to the International Academic Union (1).

II - ACTIVITIES OF THE INTERNATIONAL ACADEMIC UNION

Under the chairmanship of Professor G. Lugli, Professor at the University of Rome and Secretary General of the Unione Accademica Nazionale of Italy, up to June 1953, then under the chairmanship of Professor C. Hoeg, Professor at the University of Copenhagen, member of the Danish Academy, the Union's fourteen projects have made appreciable progress. A fifteenth project, the establishment of two Assyrian dictionaries, was placed under the

(1) All requests for further information about the U.A.I. should be addressed to Mr. F.J. Cox, Palais des Academies, 1, rue Ducale, Brussels (Belgium).

International Academic Union's aegis. Research undertaken under the I.A.U.'s responsibility and the publication of its results are confided to groups of specialized scholars. The Committee of the International Academic Union designates, moreover, for each enterprise a responsible director. In the course of the Committee's annual meeting reports are drawn up by the different commissions sharing responsibility for the different projects.

1) Corpus Vasorum Antiquorum

The Corpus Vasorum Antiquorum has been enriched by five publications: Germany (3 instalments), Austria (1 instalment), U. S. A. (1 instalment), France (2 instalments), Italy (1 instalment).

Instalments are being prepared in Germany, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Spain, Great Britain, Greece, Italy, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland.

The work, which in certain countries such as Denmark, Norway, Sweden, the Netherlands, had been delayed for various reasons, is being actively pursued.

The Commission is, on the other hand, concerned with the general problems set by the preparation of the Corpus Vasorum Antiquorum. The thorny question of general indexes of classification and general tables has been studied. Whilst waiting for the definitive publication of the contents of the Corpus Vasorum Antiquorum a card index of the instalments already issued has been considered. It was decided not to address an individual appeal to authors, asking them to prepare the cards for the instalments they had published, but to confide the work to a single person.

2) Catalogue of Alchemists' Manuscripts

The Catalogue of Greek Alchemist Manuscripts is almost finished. The work for the Latin Alchemist Manuscripts is going forward smoothly. The inventory of manuscripts in Swiss libraries will be completed shortly.

3) Catalogue of Arabic Manuscripts

Following the volumes about the Berlin Library and the Gotha Library, published under the patronage of the International Academic Union in 1949 and 1950, a third volume is in course of preparation and will enumerate the few manuscripts scattered in the other German libraries.

Work relating to the Catalogue of Arab Scientific and Medical Manuscripts from the Istanbul Library was pursued. A Catalogue of Arab Manuscripts on Optics from the libraries of Great Britain is being considered for publication under the International Academic Union's auspices.

4) Dictionary of Medieval Latin

The Dictionary of Medieval Latin is now in its editorial stage.

After a wide exchange of views, the Committee decided in 1951 to go beyond the old arbitrary date of the year 1000 and admit to the Dictionary the whole range of Medieval Latinity.

In 1953 the Committee examined the Lada-Lazzus articles submitted to it.

In 1953 also some new articles were written, The articles LE - LI have been drafted.

Reading of sources is being pursued in more than a dozen countries. From 1953 Finland and Switzerland will collaborate in the projet.

The problem of centralizing lexicographical material provided by the national committees having now been satisfactorily solved, the Committee

considers, taking into account the encouraging results obtained, that it can from now onwards actively press on with its work.

Professor Löfstedt replaced Professor Baxter in 1952 as chairman of the Commission.

5) Archivum Latinitatis Medii aevi

Volume XXI of the Du Cange Bulletin (291 pages) was published in 1951. The first instalment of Volume XXII appeared in 1952. The number of subscriptions has increased noticeably.

The Commission addressed a pressing appeal to scholars to ensure a wide distribution for the Bulletin, which should become the organ of lexicographical studies in medieval latin.

6) Forma Orbis Romani

The Forma Orbis Romani continued to be the subject of important work in France, Great Britain, Germany, Switzerland and the Netherlands. In Italy the Olbia instalment has appeared, and the printing of the Pisae instalment finished. The Urbs Salvia and Helvia Ricina instalments were finished.

Several instalments are also in the press or in preparation in Spain.

7) Code of Greek and Latin Inscriptions

Work is continuing in Germany, England, France and Italy. Volume III of the Greek and Latin Inscriptions from Syria was finished. Volume II of the Latin Inscriptions from Algeria is in course of preparation. Four new instalments are being prepared in Italy.

8) Corpus Philosophorum Medii aevi

The Corpus Platonicum is going forward favourably with the publication of the Plato latinus and the Plato arabus.

The American edition of the commentaries of Averrhoes on Aristotle comprises seven volumes.

The publication of the Texts and Codices of the Corpus Aristotelicum is progressing smoothly, as is the preparation of the edition of the works of Arnaud de Villeneuve.

9) Codices Latine Antiquiores

Volume VI on precarolingian Latin manuscripts has appeared. Volume VII is being prepared under Professor Loewe's direction. Rules and regulations have been prepared with a view to drafting catalogues of Greek manuscripts for libraries where these have not yet been drawn up.

10) Concordance and Indexes of the Moslem tradition

On the International Consultative Committee for the Concordance and Indexes of the Moslem Tradition there are representatives from Japan, Yugoslavia, Egypt, Rumania, U.S.S.R., Portugal, France, Sweden, United Kingdom, Denmark, Czechoslovakia, Norway, Finland and the United States of America.

The cards concerning the third and fourth volumes of the Concordance and Indexes of the Moslem Tradition have been prepared and instalments 18 and 19 published.

11) Monumenta Musicae Byzantinae

Within the framework of the Monumenta Musicae byzantinae a work by Mrs. R. Palikarova Verdeil has been published: Byzantine Music among the Bulgarians and Russians from the 9th to the 14th centuries, forming the 3rd volume of the subsidiary series.

The publication of the Melodies of the Pentecostarium and of the Propheetologium is being actively pursued.

12) Dictionary of the Terminology of International Law

310 final definitions and 150 projected definitions were established. It is desirable that the Dictionary evolved on the basis of the terminology current in diplomatic, judicial, and doctrinal sources in French should be used by jurists and diplomats working in another language by preference.

In the body of the dictionary tables will be included where English, German, Italian and Spanish terms and expressions will be set beside their French equivalents.

13) Unpublished Historical documents Concerning Japan

The International Academic Union concerned itself before the war with collecting documents about Japan, existing in the libraries and archives of Europe.

Japan has decided to resume the work of collecting such historical documents. The Japanese Academy has set up a Committee for this purpose under the chairmanship of Mr. Zenno Suke Tsuji, for information, enquiries and exchanges, it is composed of six members.

14) Catalogus Translationum et Commentarium.

Professor Klibansky (McGill University) and Kristeller (Columbia University) were designated to the International Committee to support the Catalogus Translationum et Commentarium. The Executive Committee meets regularly in New York. A series of finished articles were published in provisional form in various reviews; they will be completed with a view to a definitive edition.

15) Assyrian Dictionary

Under the chairmanship of Professor Gelb (U.S.A.) an International Consultative Committee for the Assyrian Dictionary has been established. The Dictionaries are the subject of two series of preparatory publications, the first: Matériaux pour le Dictionnaire assyrien; the second: Materialen zum Assyrischen Lexikon.

Three volumes have appeared in each of these two series.

A subsidy was voted by UNESCO and the International Council for Philosophy and Humanistic Studies to the following projects patronized by the International Academic Union:

- Corpus Vasorum Antiquorum
- Dictionary of Medieval Latin and the Du Cange Bulletin
- Dictionary of the Terminology of International Law
- Concordance and Indexes of the Moslem Tradition
- Monumenta Musicae Byzantinae
- Catalogue of Alchemist Manuscripts
- Aristoteles Latinus.

CHAPTER VI

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETIES

(F. I. S. P.)

I - INFORMATION NOTICE

The International Federation of Philosophical Societies, founded in August 1948 at Amsterdam, at the time of the 10th International Congress of Philosophy groups ninety six philosophical societies, twelve of whom are international,

At the General Assembly, held in August 1953, in Brussels, during the 11th International Congress of Philosophy, the Direction Committee and the Bureau of the F.I.S.P. were renewed. The present Bureau of the International Federation of Philosophical Societies, elected till 1958, is made up as follows:

President	: Mr. Marcel Barein, Prorector of the University of Brussels, (Belgium)
Honorary President	: Mr. H. J. Pos, Professor of the University of Amsterdam (Netherlands)
Vice Presidents	: Mr. Felice Battaglia, Rector of the University of Bologna (Italy) Mr. René Le Senne, Member of the Institut de France Mr. Richard P. McKeon, Professor at the University of Chicago (U.S.A.)
Secretary General	: Mr. Ch. Perelman, Professor at the University of Brussels (Belgium)
Treasurer	: Mr. A.C. Ewing, Professor at the University of Cambridge (United Kingdom)

The Direction Committee of the F.I.S.P. met in September 1951 in Paris, in September 1952 at Strasbourg, and in August 1953 in Brussels (1).

II - ACTIVITIES OF THE INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETIES

I - Meetings

a) Third Symposium in Zurich

The Third Symposium in Zurich was organised by the Centre International de Rencontres et de Synthèse, newly founded in Zurich, and held at the Polytechnicum in that town from 18th to 21st April, 1951. About seventy scholars

(1) All requests for further information concerning the F.I.S.P. should be addressed to Prof. CH. PERELMAN, 32, rue de la Pêcherie, Uccle-Brussels (Belgium).

took part, coming from Germany, Austria, Belgium, France, Great Britain, India, Italy, and the Netherlands, as guests of their Swiss colleagues. The general subject of discussion, prepared by the prior despatch of papers to participants, was "Experiment and Theory". This Third Symposium provided a new examination of the "open Philosophy" of "Idoneism" professed by Mr. Gonseth and his Dialectica school, already germinated during the first Symposium in December 1938, on "The Basis and Method of Mathematics" and clearly expounded during the second Symposium in April 1948 on "The Idea of Dialectic". Mathematicians (like Messrs. Apery, Bernays, Bouligand, Pauli), natural scientists (such as Messrs. Clay, Destouches, Mrs. Ernfest, Mr. Mercier), psychologists, like Mr. Piaget, and sociologists, exchanged views with professional philosophers, like Messrs. Dubarle, Husson, Isaye and Perelman. In the Documents published by the review Dialectica one can find the echo of these discussions, as well as the brilliant papers that were submitted (Numbers 22, 23, and 24 of that review).

b) Meetings of the Expert Committee to prepare the Dictionary of Basic Terms of Philosophy and Political Thought

The Dictionary's plan, conceived by Mr. R. Klibansky (Canada) and submitted by him to the Interamerican Philosophical Congress held in Mexico in January 1950, was approved by the Congress. Conforming with the resolution taken on that occasion, the projet was put before UNESCO with the Congress's recommendation. A central Committee was formed consisting of, apart from the project's author, Messrs:

R.P. McKeon (United States of America)	
H.J. Pos (Netherlands)	
A.J. Ayer (United Kingdom)	
H. Barth (Switzerland)	Members of the Executive
G. Calogero (Italy)	Committee
A. Koyre (France)	
E. Garcia Maynez (Mexico)	
J. Wahl (France)	

A first constitutive meeting of the Central Committee was held in Paris in August 1951 under the F.I.S.P.'s auspices; the I.C.P.H.S. showed its interest by sending Mr. d'Ormesson as observer. After discussion of methods that would help with the realization of the project, a concerted working plan was drawn up. The report summarizing the Committee's conclusions was submitted to the President of the Association to be conveyed to the International Council for Philosophy and Humanistic studies. Messrs. Klibansky and McKeon were instructed to examine the question of finding the necessary means for carrying the project through and, at the same time, to make contact with representatives of the principal linguistic and cultural groups from the Far East.

The second general meeting, presided by Mr. McKeon was held at Brussels in August 1953. The Committee was happy to welcome Mr. H.W. Schneider (U.S.A.) as UNESCO observer and Messrs. A. Basu and Seizo Ohe as representatives of India and Japan. Mr. Klibansky submitted a report, after which it was agreed that the final plan of the Dictionary should remain as it had been envisaged in Mexico and in Paris; the basic terms of philosophy and political thought should be studied by the principal linguistic group, beginning with the Western group. So far as the definition of terms was concerned, the Dictionary should include especially the terms of political and moral thought whose misinterpretation runs the risk of prejudicing international understanding. The Dictionary would not exclude metaphysical terms in as much as they serve as the basis of this thought. It would establish, for each term, historical origins and the ramifications resulting from the different developments followed in each national tradition and in each language, with a view to making the particular implications of each notion intelligible in a given language, whilst insisting on similarities and differences. The Japanese and Indian observers expressed their lively interest, stressing the importance of such a dictionary for Oriental countries.

The large funds needed to carry out a project of such scope not yet being available, it was decided to start on a more restricted programme requiring a minimum of organization. Four concepts will be studied by representatives from different linguistic groups. Once these articles are printed, extracts will be circulated to stimulate criticism and provoke international discussion, after which the articles will be drafted in their definitive form. As the next step four new concepts will be studied. These eight articles will provide the basis for the final project. A Committee was established to draw up lists for these concepts and nominate the scholars who will be responsible for studying them. So as to avoid the expense of a meeting in 1954, this Committee was composed in such a way as to carry out its work by correspondence.

c) Commissions of the International Institute of Philosophy
The Chronicles commission

The General Assembly of the International Institute of Philosophy, meeting in 1951, had decided to resume the publication of the Chronicles, a critical panorama of publications appearing during a given period in the different fields of philosophy. A commission had been elected which met in Strasbourg on the 8th September 1952 under the chairmanship of Mr. A. Petzäll. It considered the possibility of the Chronicles replacing the Bibliography of Philosophy, which overlapped at certain points with the Analytical Bulletin of Philosophy from the French National Centre of scientific Research, and the Louvain Bibliographical Catalogue. It instructed a sub committee and the I.I.P.'s committee to prepare a project for the General Assembly in 1953. The sub Committee met in Paris in January 1953 to study the propositions put forward by its members. The results formed the subject of a discussion between Messrs. Le Senne and Schneider and Melle Delorme. A new project was developed, foreseeing the creation of a quarterly bibliographical Bulletin, that would be analytical, concerned with philosophical books (no longer articles), in the first place, quickly published, with bibliographical news that would include in the second place the Chronicles, as had been envisaged at Strasbourg. The Chronicles Commission, meeting in Brussels on 29th August 1953 adopted this two sided project, the Chronicles - Bulletin, and this was ratified by the General Assembly on the same day. Mr. R. Klibansky, elected President of the Commission for Bibliographies and Chronicles, was made responsible for carrying through this work from 1954 onwards.

Commission for texts on "Philosophy and the World Community"

In 1952, reports were requested from Messrs. Klibansky and Ebbinghaus on the opportunity of publishing in certain countries texts that throw light on the idea of tolerance and encourage mutual understanding among peoples.

At the 1953 Assembly, these reports were discussed. The principle of the collection was agreed, and a Commission was instituted to work out the list of essential texts. The first volume of the collection called "Philosophy and the World Community" should comprise the works of Locke; second Treatise on Civil Government, Epistola de Tolerantia, Essay Concerning Toleration.

d) Symposium on Mathematical Logic

From 25th to 30th August 1952 a symposium was held in Paris on the subject of Logic and Mathematics, Logic and Physics, and Scientific Applications of Mathematical Logic. Twenty two reports and lectures were submitted at thirty sessions by scholars from thirteen countries: Germany, England, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, France, Israel, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Switzerland, United States of America, Yugoslavia.

e) The 11th International Congress of Philosophy (Brussels, 20-26 August 1953)

The 11th International Congress of Philosophy, organized by the Belgian Committee formed in 1950, had sent to some 7,000 philosophers throughout the world circulars inviting them to take part in its work.

More than 1,000 people registered for the Congress. 743 effectively took part. 483 sent lectures that were published in 14 volumes covering 3,166 pages dealing with the whole field of philosophy.

The following were the speakers at the plenary sessions:

- On the subject: "Theory of knowledge", Mr. F. Gonseth (Zürich) and Mr. U. Spirito (Rome)
On the subject: "Metaphysics", Mr. R.P. McKeon (Chicago) and the R.P.J.B. Lotz (Pullach)
On the subject: "Philosophy of Culture", Mr. F. Battaglia (Bologna) and Mr. J. Ebbinghaus (Marburg)
On the subject: "Philosophy of Value", Mr. A.C. Ewing (Cambridge) and Mr. J. Moreau (Bordeaux)
On the subject: "Philosophy and History", Mr. E. Weil (Paris) and Mr. E. Gilson (Toronto)

Besides, more than 250 members of the Congress submitted papers at group meetings.

At the time of the Congress numerous meetings were organized: the General Assembly of the F.I.S.P., the General Assembly of the International Institute of Philosophy, the International Unions of Logic, Methodology and the Philosophy of Science, the World Union of Catholic Societies of Philosophy and the International Society for Logic and the Philosophy of Science.

At the time of the Congress the Belgian National Centre of Research in Logic also organized an International Symposium on Logic devoted to two current subjects: "The Logic of Modalities and the Theory of Proof". This symposium enjoyed a very lively success. The work of participants in the Symposium was published so far as the Logic of Modalities was concerned in the Congress Papers (volumes V and XIV) and so far as the theory of Proof was concerned in the International Review of Philosophy (Nos. 27 and 28).

The International Congress of Philosophy was held under the High Patronage of His Majesty the King of the Belgians who honoured the last plenary session of the Congress with His presence.

2. Publications

a) Enquiry into Liberty

In 1950, UNESCO had made the International Federation of Philosophical Societies responsible for an Enquiry into the notion of Freedom. A circular letter, in the form of a questionnaire, was sent to more than 400 philosophers from all over the world, of whom only 59, from 15 countries, replied.

The replies were gathered and examined thanks to the F.I.S.P.'s Secretariat and Professor H.J. Pos, President of the Federation, outlined their conclusions in the Journal of Philosophy (Volume XLIX, n° 2, January 17, 1952 pages 29-45) and in French in the Revue Internationale de Philosophie (n° 19, 1952, instalment 1, pages 97-116).

The volume, of 375 pages, appeared in July 1953, published by Hermann and Co. of Paris. It contains fourty six replies, those of the late Professor Emile Brehier serving as an introduction to the collection. It concludes with the above mentioned report by President Pos. The replies were published in their original language following the alphabetical order of authors' names. An index of persons' names and a very detailed index of ideas makes it possible to locate quickly present opinions and views on Liberty in this "summary".

b) Bibliography of Philosophy

The two volumes of the Bibliography of Philosophy for 1949 were published in 1951 (Paris, Vrin, 309 and 262 pages). In 1951 it had been decided to publish

the bibliography for 1950 in a single volume. Staff difficulties and the need to rearrange the papers prepared for two instalments, delayed the publication of this volume till the beginning of 1953 (Paris, Vrin, 461 pages). The volume for 1951 was prepared during 1953 and will appear in the first months of 1954. For 1952-1953, the Commission decided to publish only one volume, which will only include the census of books. It should appear towards the end of 1954.

Since September 1953, the Secretariat, following Mr. Klibansky's instructions, has been preparing the new Bulletin, which would replace the Bibliography and whose first instalment, devoted to books published during the first quarter of 1954, will appear before the summer. National centres of philosophical bibliography are being organised in the different countries, to make and collect the analysis to be sent each month to Paris where the Bulletin will be published.

c) International Congress of the Philosophy of Science

The Proceedings of International Congress of the Philosophy of Sciences, organized in Paris in October 1949, by the International Institute of Philosophy, were published as a whole, thanks to its Secretariat, in 1951-52; these cover nine volumes, with a total of more than 1,000 pages, published in Paris, in the Scientific and Industrial News, by Hermann and Co.

d) The Works of Jean Bodin

Thanks to the subsidy obtained by the F.I.P.S. from UNESCO, through the intermediary of the I.C.P.H.S., the first volume of the Works of Jean Bodin was published at the end of 1951. It forms volume V, 3, of the General Corpus of French Philosophers published by the Presses Universitaires of France under the honorary presidency of Mr. Emile Bréhier and the direction of Mr. Raymond Bayer. The editorial work was confided to Mr. Pierre Mesnard, Professor at the University of Algiers, a specialist in the political philosophy of the 16th century.

e) Husserliana

The Federation has continued to support the Husserl Archives in Louvain and voted a considerable subsidy to these Archives in 1951. Since 1951 five volumes of unpublished texts by Husserl have appeared in the "Husserliana" collection edited under the direction of R.P. Hermann Leo Van Breda, and published by Messrs. Nijhoff of The Hague. These are the following texts: Cartesiansche Meditationen (published by Stephen Strasser); Die Idee der Phänomenologie (published by Walter Biemel); Ideen zu einer reinen Phänomenologie und phänomenologischen Philosophie, three volumes, (published by Walter and Marly Biemel). The 6th volume, Die Krisis der Europäischen Wissenschaften und die transzendente Phänomenologie will appear at the beginning of 1954. In 1954 two final volumes will be published under the title: Erste Philosophie. Thanks to R. Leuven and Lucy Gelber, who works at the Archives, three volumes of unedited Papers by Husserl's first assistant, Edith Stein, have also been published since 1950. They were issued by the firms of E. Nauwelaerts (Louvain) and Herder (Freiburg i:B).

On the initiative of the directors of the Husserl Archives in Louvain, centres of phenomenological studies were established in Buffalo, Cologne, Freiburg i.B. and Strasbourg. Research workers can consult there transcriptions of the unedited papers held in Louvain, and lectures given by phenomenologists from different countries, are organized.

In April 1951, the directors of the Husserl Archives organised in Brussels an International Symposium on Phenomenology, the papers of which were published under the title of Present Problems in Phenomenology (Paris, Desclée de Brouwer). From 1951 to 1953 more than 150 philosophers from different countries visited the Archives in Louvain to study unpublished Husserliana.

CHAPTER VII

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR HISTORICAL SCIENCES

(C. I. S. H.)

I - ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION

The International Committee for Historical Sciences was founded in 1926.

The report published in the I.C.P.H.S.'s Bulletin for 1950 gave the composition of the new C.I.S.H. Bureau, elected for five years, resulting from a vote of the General Assembly at its meeting in Paris in August 1950 on the occasion of the 9th International Congress on Historical Studies. Since that date two changes have been made, due to the resignation in 1951, of the Treasurer Dr. Anton Largiader (Zürich) who, for reasons of health, has not been able to continue in his office, and of Professor Luigi Salvatorelli (Rome). Mr. Louis Junod, Rector of the University of Lausanne, was nominated as Dr. Largiader's successor and Professor Federico Chabod (Rome) as Professor Salvatorelli's successor. The Committee is therefore composed as follows:

President	: Mr. Robert Fawtier, Membre de l'Institut, Professor at the Sorbonne, Paris.
Vice Presidents	: Sir Charles Webster, Fellow of the British Academy, Professor at the University of London. Mr. Nils Ahnlund, Member of the Swedish Academy, Professor at the University of Stockholm.
Secretary General	: Mr. Michel François Professor at the Ecole Nationale des Chartes, Paris 270, Bd Raspail - 14°
Treasurer	: Mr. Louis Junod, Rector of the University, Lausanne.
Auxiliary Members:	Professors: Donald C. McKay (Cambridge, USA) Franz van Kalken, (Brussels) Federico Chabod (Rome) Heinrich F. Schmidt (Vienne) Silvio Zavala (Mexico)
Councillors	: Messrs. Halvdan Koht (Oslo) Waldo G. Leland (Washington) Hans Nabholz (Zürich) (1)

During the years 1951-1953, the Officers of the International Committee maintained close contact with the National Committees and international bodies which are its members, the latter in conformity with the decision taken by the General Assembly held in Paris, 3rd September 1950, during which a new draft of the Statutes, was established and published in the 1950 Bulletin of the C.I.S.H

The number of members belonging to the C.I.S.H. has risen to thirty two, of whom twenty eight are national committees and four international bodies, each of them paying an annual subscription of 300 Swiss francs.

(1) The advisory members are the ex-presidents of the committee.

The reattachment of the German national committee to the C.I.S.H. should be noted. Conforming with the decision taken at the General Assembly on 28th April 1950, the Verband der Historiker Deutschlands was reintroduced to the C.I.H.S. by a unanimous vote of the Bureau members (1)

II - ACTIVITIES OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR HISTORICAL SCIENCES.

1 - Administrative Meetings

As laid down by its statutes, the Bureau of the C.I.S.H. now meets every year: in 1951 at Stockholm, in 1952 at Brussels, and in 1953 at Graz. At each of its meetings the Officers summarized the Committee's activities and reviewed the state of progress in its different undertakings.

The C.I.S.H. General Assembly was held in Brussels from 14-16 June 1952. Fifteen countries and two international organizations were represented. The General Assembly examined the activities of the Committee's different Commissions and considered different administrative problems that were facing the Committee. It was particularly concerned with preparing for the 1955 Congress in Rome.

2 - International Meetings

A part from meetings of the Bureau and the General Assembly mentioned above, the C.I.S.H. has encouraged or facilitated, with the aid of subsidies voted by UNESCO, the convening of several international meetings of scholars. Amongst these should be particularly mentioned :

- the 8th International Congress of Byzantine Studies from 3-10 April 1951 in Palermo
- the 4th International Congress of Onomastic Studies from 18-21 August 1952 in Uppsala
- the 9th International Congress of Byzantine Studies from 12-25 April 1953 in Thessaloniki
- Working Party of the International Commission for Slavonic Studies from 1-3 July 1953 in Berlin.
- the International Numismatic Congress from 6-11 July 1953 in Paris
- Colloquy of the Commission for the History of Social Movements, 27 and 28 November 1953 in Paris.

The programme of all these meetings includes the preparation of the 10th International Congress of Historical Studies to be held in Rome in the first half of September 1955. The C.I.S.H. Bureau also devoted its attention to these preparations during 1953. An extraordinary meeting was held in Paris on 26 and 27 November 1953 to decide definitely on the structure of the Congress, the subjects for discussion to be presented, and the speakers to be made responsible for them.

The C.I.S.H. on the other hand took part in the work of the I.C.P.H.S. General Assembly in Paris from 22-25 February 1952 and of the Standing Committee from the 1st to 3rd October 1953.

Finally, under the auspices of the C.I.S.H., numerous meetings or symposia were organized by the National Committees and we only mention here for record the most important among them, that is:

- Congress of German Historians, Marburg, 1951 and Bremen, 1953 ;
- Congress of Austrian Historians, Linz, 1951 and Graz, 1953;
- Congress on the Risorgimento, Palermo, 1951 and Mantua 1952;
- International Meeting on Merovingian Studies, Poitiers, May 1952;

(1) All requests for further information about the C.I.S.H. should be addressed to Mr. Michel François 270, Boulevard Raspail, Paris 14^e (France).

- Biennial Franco-English Symposium, Bordeaux, September 1952.
- 5th Congress on the History of the Crown of Aragon, Saragossa, October 1952;
- Symposium to Study the Sources for Medieval History on the occasion of the 79th Anniversary of the Italian Historical Institute, Rome, April 1953;
- Annual Congress of the American Historical Association.

3 - Publications

In the first place should be included the publication, in July 1951, of the 2nd volume (Proceedings) of the work of the 9th International Congress of Historical Studies. As Mr. Fawtier, the President of the C.I.S.H., stressed in his introduction, this book completed the first volume of Reports, distributed to members before the meeting of the Congress. It contains a summary of the discussions arising from the reports, as provided by the session secretaries, and an account of the inaugural session and of the plenary sessions. Like the volume of Reports, the volume of Proceedings which comprises 326 pages was prepared by the French Committee for Historical Studies and Mr. Charles Moraze, once Secretary General of the C.I.S.H.

The International Bibliography of Historical Studies has continued to appear regularly. Volume XVIII was published in October 1951 thanks to Mrs. Sztachowa Secretary of the Bibliographical Commission, in close liaison with Mr. Michel François, Secretary General, and under the ultimate direction of Mr. Julien Cain, the general administrator of the Bibliothèque Nationale of France, who prepared the volume. It reviewed work published in 1949 and comprises 6,540 reviews, an increase of 2,000 on the previous volume.

Volume XIX, bearing on historical work published in 1950, appeared in 1952. It comprises XXV + 348 pages and 6,453 reviews. It was prepared by Mr. Michel François and Mr. Nicholas Tolu.

Volume XX, prepared also by Mr. Michel François and Mr. Nicholas Tolu and enumerating the work for 1951, is at the press.

In conformity with the decisions taken at the Congress in Paris in 1950 and during the meeting of the Bibliographical Commission in Brussels, on 13th June 1952, at the time when the I.C.P.H.S. General Assembly was being held in that city, the different volumes mentioned above were ratified according to the plan adopted for the preceding volumes, but thanks to a more effective collaboration with the national committees, representing nearly forty countries or international organizations, and to a more rigorous revision, benevolently assured by specialists, the number of reviews has been noticeably increased. The main divisions adopted in the plan of the Bibliography have certain additions; especially noticeable is the creation of a division devoted to Oceania.

Since before the war, as proposed by the great historian Henri Pirenne, the International Committee of Historical Sciences had begun, with the assistance of its national committees, to work through the volumes of Historical Miscellany published in the different countries in honour of certain scholars or to commemorate certain events or to pay tribute to certain institutions. The disadvantage of this method, which does not however seem on the eve of being abandoned and in whose favour a large number of reasons can be invoked, is that it is more or less impossible to find valuable work, thus dispersed, in the absence of a general Index enabling one to know in which volume of Miscellany such and such a historian published a work of this sort. The Library of Congress in Washington and certain libraries have now the habit to go through these volumes of Miscellany as they are acquired, in their catalogue, but there is no library in the world that can boast that it possesses the complete series of all the Miscellany or Frechtschriften published by or for historians. Only an organization such as the International Committee for Historical Sciences can conclude this work of analysis and make it available to all workers.

The Systematic Bibliography of Historical Work thus published in Miscellania from 1880 to 1939, is being prepared under the direction of Professor Nabholz (Zürich) and will appear in 1955.

The Repertorium der Diplomatischen Vertreter aller Länder (Handbook of Diplomatic Representatives of all countries) covers a period stretching from the Treaty of Westphalia (1643) to 1815. Volumes I and II, covering the years 1643 to 1716 and 1716 to 1763, have appeared. Volume III which should cover the period from 1764 to 1815, is being prepared under the direction of Dr. Leo Santifaller, Director General of the Austrian State Archives.

One of the C.I.S.H. Commissions, that on Assemblies of State, has for a number of years undertaken the study of these assemblies in the different countries where what can be called parliamentary institutions have appeared. A certain amount of work was completed before the war, of which the last is that devoted to the "Istituto Parlemtary in Italia dalle origine al 150" by Mr. Marongiu. The war had dispersed the Commission, and some of its members have died. This Commission was reconstituted, placed under the direction of Miss Helen Cam, Professor at Harvard University, and received a modest financial assistance for its resumption of work.

The Historical Committee of the Panamerican Institute of Geography and History has published a Guia de personas que cultivan la historia de America which constitute a Bio-Bibliography of American historians. Following the Bibliografia retrospectiva y selectiva de las culturas indigenas de America, a Bibliografia de Historia hispano-americana is also in the course of publication thanks to the Historical Committee of the Panamerican Institute of Geography and History.

The International Commission for Slavonic Studies, affiliated to the C.I.S.H. published regularly each year, from 1951 to 1953, a review of Slavonic Studies. The bibliographical section benefits, on the I.C.P.H.S.'s recommendation, from a UNESCO subsidy.

After the International Numismatic Congress held in Paris in 1953, a volume of proceedings of 160 pages in octavo was supported by a UNESCO subsidy, on the recommendation of the I.C.P.H.S.

Historical works of great interest are published in a number of relatively little used languages, the Scandinavian in particular. These works remain inaccessible to the majority of historians since the accounts of them published in reviews issued in more widely diffused languages are extremely rare and generally very delayed. This is the situation which induced the International Committee for Historical Sciences to encourage and approve the publication of the Excerpta Historia Nordica, a short biannual publication where competent specialists from countries with little known languages, but themselves knowing widely used languages, publish summaries, both complete and succinct, of historical writings in Danish, Finnish, Norwegian and Swedish. The Excerpta Historia Nordica could not be published on the dates originally fixed, but their publication is being resumed thanks to an inter-Scandinavian Commission and the subsidy from the Humanistika Fonden of Stockholm.

4 - Commissions

The C.I.S.H. performs its most useful work through its commissions' work. At the time of the Congress in Paris these were reconstituted and there are now nine; international commissions for bibliography, diplomatic history, numismatics, the history of the assemblies of state, comparative military history, ecclesiastical history, the history of social movements, demographic history, and iconography.

CHAPTER VIII

THE PERMANENT INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF LINGUISTS

(C. I. P. L.)

I - INFORMATION NOTICE.

The C.I.P.L. was created in 1928. It is at present constited as follows:

A. Belitch (Belgrade)	J. Kurylowicz (Cracow)
Y.R. Chao (Bloomington, Indiana)	Chr. Mohrmann (Nijmegen) (Secretary general of the Committee)
S.K. Chatterji (Calcutta)	
G. Deeters (Bonn)	F. Norman (London)
H. Frisk (Göteborg)	A. Sommerfelt (Oslo) (President)
B. Havranek (Prague)	W. Freeman Twaddel (Longmeadow, Mass.)
L. Hjelmsov (Copenhagen)	J. Vendryes (Paris)
	J. Whatmough (Cambridge, Mass.)

The office is situated at : 40 Sint Anastraat, Nijmegen, Netherlands (1)

II - ACTIVITIES OF THE PERMANENT INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF LINGUISTS.

1 - International Meetings

Congresses

The 7th International Congress of Linguists was held in London, in conformity with the agreed plan, from 1st to 6th September 1952, under the presidency of Sir Ralph Turner, The President of the Organizing Committee was Mr. Guthrie. About 425 people took part in this important Congress.

A volume of Proceedings is being prepared.

Administrative Meetings

In 1951: The C.I.P.L. met in Paris, at UNESCO House, on 10th January 1951. Present were Messrs:

A. Belitch (Belgrade)	L. Hjelmsov (Copenhagen)
V. Bertoldi (Rome)	Miss Chr. Mohrmann (Nijmegen)
A. Debrunner (Berne)	A. Sommerfelt (Oslo)
Hj. Frisk (Göteborg)	J. Vendryes (Paris)

In 1952: The C.I.P.L. met in London at Kings College on 31st August 1952. Present were Messrs:

A. Belitch (Belgrade)	F. Norman (London)
A. Debrunner (Berne)	A. Sommerfelt (Oslo)
G. Deeters (Bonn)	J. Vendryes (Paris)
Miss Chr. Mohrmann (Nijmegen)	J. Whatmough (Cambridge, Mass.)

(1) All requests for further information about the C.I.P.L. should be addressed to Miss Ch. Mohrmann, 40, Sint Anastraat, Nijmegen (Netherlands).

2 - Sub Committees

a) Committee for Linguistic Enquiry (C.E.L.)

The Committee for Linguistic Enquiry has pursued its different tasks, particularly the preparation of a Linguistic Atlas of the World, the revision of Linguistic Questionnaires and the printing of microfilms.

The C.E.L. met in London at the Senate House, on 1st September 1952. Present were Messrs.:

M. Cohen (Paris)	F. Norman (London)
E. Dieth (Zürich)	S. Pop (Louvain)
M. Guthrie (London)	A. Sommerfelt (Oslo)
G. Kloeke (Leyden)	Miss Christine Mohrmann (Nijmegen)
H. Kurath (Providence, Rhode Island)	

Mr. S. Pop, whose two volumes entitled: Dialectology: Historical Course, Views and Methods of Linguistic Enquiry were noted in the I.C.P.H.S. Bulletin for 1950, was nominated Secretary of the Committee.

With a view to preparing the inventory of work in linguistic geography completed or in progress throughout the world, the Committee decided to publish under its auspices, with support from UNESCO, a new and revised edition of Marcel Cohen's Linguistic Questionnaire, of which the first edition was published in 1931, the first volume published by the C.E.L. In this new edition the questions are published in French, English and Spanish.

It is certain, on the other hand, that there will be great difficulty in obtaining the various questionnaires used in compiling the Linguistic Atlas, and it is of capital importance that everyone concerned with linguistic enquiry can be aware of the different questionnaires in print. For the time being these are almost unobtainable. That is why it has been decided to print four Microfilms of each Linguistic questionnaire, which the Officers of the Permanent Committee of Linguists will provide for specialists and scholars working in the field of linguistic enquiry. After having microfilmed the questionnaires, other Microfilms are also anticipated for the other rare and important documents for linguistic enquiries, so that it will become possible to complete the compilation of a Linguistic Atlas of the World.

In 1953, through the exertions of the Committee's secretary, Mr. S. Pop, an Inventory of all the linguistic questionnaires used by workers in all linguistic fields was also established. The manuscript is at the press. The publication benefited from a UNESCO subsidy.

Lastly, the Committee is also interested in the publication of a Tasmanian Grammar and Dictionary. Under the auspices of the C.E.L. there were also published, with UNESCO support: Die Tasmanischen Sprachen, Quellen, Gruppierungen, Grammatik, Wörterbücher, by Wilhelm Schmidt (Utrecht, 1952 521 pages.) This work is the 5th C.E.L. publication. The interest of such an undertaking lies in collecting materials to fill the lacunae in linguistic documentation.

b) Committee on Linguistic Terminology

Another Committee, that on Linguistic Terminology, responsible for the study, unification and co-ordination of linguistic terminology, as much concerned with the different fields of this study as with the different languages used, has drawn up a summary of technical terms in the field of Slavonic, African and Indian languages and in the field of phonology.

The Committee met in Paris at UNESCO House, 29th May 1951. Present were:

Mr. A. Debrunner (Berne)	Mr. H. Vogt (Oslo)
Mr. J. Marouzeau (Paris)	Mr. A. Sommerfelt (Oslo)
Mr. B. Migliorini (Florence)	Miss Chr. Mohrmann (Nijmegen)

Mr. R. Jakobson (Cambridge, Mass) was unable to attend this meeting.

Mr. Vogt was nominated Secretary of the Committee.

Under the Committee's auspices and with UNESCO support the third edition of the Dictionary of Linguistic Terms by J. Marouzeau (266 pages) was published in 1951. Thanks to the Committee, some Italian terms were added in the third edition of this work to the German, English and French terms of preceding editions.

Within the framework of studies bearing on the terminology of the different linguistic schools is the Terminologia linguistica di G.I. Ascoli e della sua scuola which was at the press at the end of 1953. This work published with UNESCO support will be the first of the Committee for Linguistic Terminology publications and will be followed by other writings reviewing the most important linguistic schools.

c) Committee on Statistical Linguistics

The Committee on statistical linguistics met in London at the Senate House on 1st September 1952. Present were Messrs.:

Cohen (Paris)	A. Sommerfelt (Oslo)
Henning Span - Hanssen (Copenhagen)	J. Whatmough (Cambridge, Mass.) Miss Chr. Mohrmann (Nijmegen)

Nominated as members of the Committee:

Messrs. H.H. Josselson (Wayne University, Detroit, Mich.)
E.B. Newman (Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.)

The Committee for statistical linguistics continued with establishing a bibliography of work in statistical linguistics. After the publication in 1950 of: A Tentative Bibliography, by M.B. Renka, a Bibliography of Statistical Linguistics by P. Guiraud and J. Whatmough was sent to the press at the end of 1953. This work, published with UNESCO support, is the second of the Committee for Statistical Linguistics' publications.

3 - Exchange of Information

Publications

a) Linguistic Bibliography

In 1951 the Linguistic Bibliography for the year 1948 and Supplement for the years 1939 to 1947 were published, Utrecht-Brussels, Spectrum edition XXIV and 261 pages.

In 1951 the Linguistic Bibliography for the year 1949 and the Supplement for preceding years, Utrecht-Antwerp, Spectrum edition, XXIV and 283 pages, were also published.

In 1952 the Linguistic Bibliography for the year 1950 and the Supplement for previous years were published, Utrecht-Antwerp, Spectrum edition, XXVII and 276 pages.

Finally the Linguistic Bibliography for the year 1951 and the Supplement for preceding years were published in 1953 (Utrecht-Antwerp, Spectrum edition XXXII and 298 pages.)

The Linguistic Bibliography benefits, on the recommendation of the I.C.P.H.S., from a UNESCO subsidy.

b) Bibliography of the Aymará and Kičua Languages

Within the framework of publications by the Institute of Ethnology in Paris, and of which they constitute Volume LI, there appeared in 1951 and 1952 Volume I (1540-1875) (XLI and 501 pages) and Volume II (1876-1915) (655 pages) of the Bibliography of the Aymará and Kičua Languages by Paul Rivet and Georges de Créqui-Montfort. Volume III (1916-1940) of this Bibliography comprising 783 pages and 1538 reviews was published in 1953 under the C.I.P.L.'s auspices and with a UNESCO subsidy.

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR ONOMASTIC STUDIES

(C. I. S. O.) (1)

I - International Meetings

The 4th International Congress of Onomastic Studies was held in Uppsala from 18th to 21st August, 1952 under the patronage of H.M. King Gustav Adolph VI and with UNESCO support. About 200 people from twenty four countries took part in its discussions.

Eleven Governments, twenty Universities, fourteen Academies, thirty three learned bodies or scientific institutes were also represented.

The Congress coincided with the celebration of the 50th anniversary of the creation of the Swedish Committee on Toponymy.

At the time of the Uppsala Congress a meeting of the International Committee of Onomastic Studies was also held for the first time since its foundation in Brussels in July, 1949, on the occasion of the 3rd International Congress of Toponymy and Anthroponymy.

It was decided that the 5th International Congress of Onomastic Studies would be held in Salamanca, in 1955.

II - Publications.

The activities of the C.I.S.O. continued regularly in the different branches of this subject.

The preparation of retrospective Bibliographies of the twenty six affiliated countries has been pursued.

The International News Bulletin of Bibliography Onoma continued to appear regularly and was supported by UNESCO. Volume II (187 pages) appeared in 1951; Volume III (276 pages) appeared in 1952; Volume IV is at the press; Volume V (1954) is in preparation.

Each number of Onoma contains a large bibliographical section.

The International Onomastic Library in Louvain is being continually extended. Specialist reviews and basic works indispensable to Onomastics can be consulted there.

(1) The International Committee for Onomastic Studies is affiliated indirectly to the I.C.P.H.S. through the intermediary of the Permanent International Committee of Linguists.

CHAPTER IX

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF ASSOCIATIONS FOR CLASSICAL STUDIES

(F. I. E. C.)

I - INFORMATION NOTICE

During 1951-1952-1953, the Federation welcomed four new associations: The Classical Association of Canada, the Italian Association of Classical Studies, which can be said to have been founded with a view to representing Italian specialists and research workers within the F.I.E.C., the Egypt Exploration Society, and the Society of Greek Philologists. On the other hand, it has accepted the resignations of two Belgian Societies of which one, the Brussels Society of Latin Studies was a founder member, but neither of whom were ever represented at the General Assemblies. Despite these resignations and thanks to the adhesion of Italy, Canada, Egypt and Greece the number of Federation members, at present twenty seven, shows an increase on the membership in 1950 (25).

Since 1951 the Bureau of the Federation has been constituted as follows:

President	: Mr. R. Syme (United Kingdom)
Vice Presidents	: Mr. F. Brown (U.S.A.)
	: Mr. J. Marouzeau (France)
Secretary	: Professor Ch. Dugas (France)
Assistant Secretary	: Miss J. Ernst (Switzerland)
Treasurer	: M. M. Durry (France)
Deputy members	: Mr. H. Hagendahl (Sweden)
	Mr. C. Hoes (Denmark)

In June 1953 the Bureau of the Federation lost, to its great regret, its Secretary, Professor Ch. Dugas, who asked to be relieved of his duties so that he could devote himself to personal work. In conformity with the statutes, the Assistant Secretary, Miss, J. Ernst, assumes the duties of Secretary until the next General Assembly in August 1954 when the Bureau will be renewed (1)

II - ACTIVITIES OF THE INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF ASSOCIATIONS FOR CLASSICAL STUDIES.

I - International Meetings

a) Periodical Congresses

The International Federation of Associations for Classical Studies met in Paris in 1950. The 2nd International Congress on Classical Studies will meet in Copenhagen from 23rd to 28th August, 1954. An International Organising

(1) All requests for further information about the F.I.E.C. should be addressed to Miss Juliette Ernet, 11 Avenue du Parc Montsouris, Paris 14^e (France).

Committee has been at work ceaselessly, since its foundation in 1951, and has evolved a programme centred on the general theme of The Classical Basis of Modern Civilization whilst leaving place for lectures and discussions on recent discoveries and the subjects on the agenda.

b) International Congresses of Auxiliary Disciplines.

In consequence to a vote taken at the 1st Congress of the F.I.E.C. in 1950, the 2nd International Congress of Greek and Latin Epigraphy was held at the Collège de France in Paris, in April, 1952. It was devoted completely to reports on the state of work in progress in the different countries and on the main projects and to drawing up a survey of the present situation of studies in this field. The total abandonment of the system of anarchical reading of articles was approved by the congress; there was general agreement on the success of an entirely directed conference, orientated solely towards the work. The results of the Congress are included in a volume of proceedings published with the support of UNESCO, on the recommendation of the F.I.E.C. and the I.C.P.H.S. This volume of proceedings contains all the reports that were presented, numbering thirty three. Accounts were also added of the discussions following the reading of reports; with bibliographies and indexes. The languages used at the Congress were German, English, Spanish, French and Italian. Scholars from twelve countries took part in the Congress. The Reports related to all countries where Greek and Latin inscriptions are found, from Great Britain and Germany, to Spain, Africa and Greece.

Three other International Congresses, organized by member associations of the Federation, should also be mentioned:

April, 1951, the 8th International Congress of Byzantine Studies in Palermo

September, 1952, the 7th International Congress of Papyrology in Geneva.

September, 1953, the 5th International Congress of the Guillaume Budé Association in Tours - Poitiers.

c) Symposia and Expert Committees.

The General Assembly of the Federation met on two occasions between 1951 and 1953; in August 1951 in Cambridge, in August 1953 in Naples.

The Bureau held plenary sessions on the occasion of these two Assemblies. It met besides several times unofficially in Paris, profiting from the presence of some of its members invited to take part in Committees of UNESCO or the I.C.P.H.S.

In 1951, the Federation had been asked to make its Assembly coincide with the beginning of the Triennial Conference organized by the Joint Committee of Greek and Roman Societies, which groups representatives from the main associations of British classicists and organizes a meeting every three years during which British specialists inform their colleagues about their researches. These meetings take place alternately in Oxford and Cambridge. In 1951, the Cambridge meeting acquired a specially international character. Lectures were given by Belgian, British, French and Swedish specialists.

Several of the members of the F.I.E.C. Bureau and of the delegates to the Assembly extended their stay in Cambridge to renew their contacts with British colleagues.

In 1953 the Italian Association of Classical Studies invited the Federation to hold its sessions in Naples, the centre of the Association, where they were shown the excavations in the district.

2 - Exchange of News.

a) Annual Bibliography

Under the auspices of the International Society for Classical Bibliography, a member of the International Federation of Classical Studies, an International

Bibliography of Classical Studies under the title: l'Année Philologique, appears annually since the end of the first world war.

In 1951, Volume XX of the Année Philologique was published containing selections from periodicals published in 1949. It comprises 357 pages in octavo.

In 1952 appeared Volume XXI listing the work for 1950 and comprising 440 pages.

In 1953 appeared Volume XXII devoted to the work for 1951; it comprises 459 pages.

b) Retrospective Bibliography

In 1951 appeared Volume 1 (Authors and Texts) of the Retrospective Classical Bibliography (1896-1914) by S. Lambrimo. This volume comprises 761 pages. An index of modern authors' names will appear at the end of part 2 (Authors and Disciplines) which is in preparation.

c) Works of Reference

In 1952, the Society of Roman Studies, with the help of the Federation, published an Index of the works that appeared in the Journal of Roman Studies since 1930. This Index covered Volumes XXI-XL of the journal of Roman Studies.

d) Specialized Publications.

The Fasti Archaeologici are the only important international publication providing the learned world with up to date information about discoveries and work in the field of classical antiquity. It concerns itself equally with the branches of classical studies that depend on the results obtained by means of these excavations and researches. With the expansion of the research field, with the growing specialization in the different branches of classical study and with the multiplication of individual enterprises that has characterized the recent development of Archaeology, the need for such an international information review, objective and complete, is more urgently felt each day. The international importance of the Fasti Archaeologici is proved by the warm welcome accorded to it by scholars from all parts of the world.

The Fasti Archaeologici are published in German, English Italian and French, under the auspices of the international Association of Classical Archaeology, member of the International Federation of Associations for Classical Studies. Its Directing Committee includes a Swede, two Americans, two Frenchmen, a Belgian, a Dutchman, a German, an Englishman and two Italians.

In 1951, Volume IV of the Fasti Archaeologici, in which eighty six specialists from twenty seven Countries collaborated, was published. This volume contains 576 pages in quarto, 71 pages of Indexes and 143 maps, sketches and photographs.

In 1952 and 1953 respectively Volumes V and VI of the Fasti Archaeologici were published. Apart from sixteen members of the Central Editorial Board, working under the direction of Professor Massimo Pallottino, from the University of Rome, ninety seven correspondants from twenty nine nations collaborated in Volume VI. This volume contains 4,872 reviews, 582 pages, 192 illustrations, 14 tables and 2 plans.

3 - Scientific Work.

a) Oxyrhynchus Papyri

At the end of the last century and at the beginning of this century, a large number of Papyri of exceptional interest were discovered at Oxyrhynchus, in Egypt. These texts cover a period stretching from the last of the Ptolemies to the Arab epoch. Besides administrative acts and new copies of literary work already known, the excavations at Oxyrhynchus unearthed some texts till then unknown. The publication of these papyri was undertaken in 1898, under the

auspices of the Greco-Roman section of the Egypt Exploration Society. Twenty volumes have already appeared, presented with comments by specialists. But some papyri of the first importance, discovered between 1900 and 1906 have not yet been published. The urgency of publication arises from the poor state of a certain number of the papyri which, because of their antiquity, cannot be conserved for long. These old texts deteriorate extremely quickly and their increasing effacement would constitute an irreparable loss to learning and culture.

In 1951, Volume XXI of the Oxyrhynchus Papyri, including published texts by lyric poets, appeared. It comprises 147 pages in octavo followed by 13 plates showing photographs or fragments of papyri transcripts in the volume.

Volume XXII is being prepared.

In 1951, Professor Ch. Roberts (St. John's College, Oxford) succeeded Sir H. Bell, Fellow of the British Academy, in his functions of Director General of the Oxyrhynchus Papyri collection.

b) Corpus Hermeticum

The Corpus Hermeticum is a collection of esoteric texts claimed by numerous historians and philosophers. It provides for the first time, in a scientific way, translations of works that are often unpublished or at least totally unavailable. It deals with authors who are doubtless relatively little known but whose thought is nevertheless most important. The preparation of volumes III and IV of this Corpus is being actively pursued.

c) Dizionario dei Nomi Geografici e Topografici dell'Egitto greco-romano.

The Dictionary of geographical and topographical names of Greco-Roman Egypt, an indispensable working tool for researchers, is being prepared under the auspices of the Egyptian Geographical Society and the International Association of Papyrology. It aims to fill the enormous gap existing in this field, to identify documents, furnish exact and positive information on the administration, commerce, industry, professions and the population of the regions and towns under consideration, and lastly to furnish a considerable source for the study of ancient Egypt during more than 14 centuries of its long history.

d) Wörterbuch der Griechischen Papyrusurkunden.

The Wörterbuch der Griechischen Papyrusurkunden is not only an essential working tool for specialists, who are obliged to refer to it, but also a valuable catalogue for all research workers endeavouring to interpret Greek Texts or study the lexicological resources and development of the Greek language. It lies at the basis of all research into sources in the fields relevant to hellenistic history and especially to the study of Egypt in the Greek and Roman periods.

e) Thesaurus Linguae Latinae

The Thesaurus Linguae Latinae is a dictionary of the Latin Language that includes and explains the lexicology of the whole of Latin literature, pagan and Christian, from its origins to the end to the 6th century A.D., including non-literary texts as well as the inscriptions. An originally German enterprise, interrupted by the war, the Thesaurus Linguae Latinae has been resumed on the international plane. It is being developed in a strictly scientific way by a team of workers skilled in this field. Accordingly, it offers a solid basis for all learned researches in every field of ancient civilizations: language, literature, pagan and Christian religion, etc. The Thesaurus is recognised by specialists as an essential working instrument. Outside UNESCO, several big institutions have lent active support to the Thesaurus, particularly the American Philological Association, the British Academy, the Austrian Academy of Science, several German Academies, the Swedish Academy, the Netherlands Association of Classical Studies and the Society of Latin Studies.

f) Thesaurus Linguae Graecae

The Thesaurus Linguae Graecae will be a comparable instrument in the field of Greek studies to the Thesaurus Linguae Latinae. This project dates from 1904 but it was only set in motion very recently, after the last war. The Thesaurus will be divided according to the different branches of Greek literature (epic, lyric, tragic and comic writers, etc.). The editorial committee proposes to establish in the first place a Homeric lexicon, in the second place a lexicon of Hippocratic writings and in the third place a lexicon relating to Hesiod, the primitive epoch and the lyric poets. The preparation of the Homeric instalment is well advanced. The works on Hippocrates will be particularly interesting; they are awaited impatiently not only within the framework of classical studies, but also within that of the history of medicine and science.

It is evident that during the years gone by, the Federation has been interested in very varied projects. It was concerned, in the different fields of classical study, especially to encourage works of general interest; bibliographies, dictionaries, catalogues, the publication of new documents, and in whatever way, either by its method of preparing such work or through meetings and exchanges between scholars, to encourage international collaboration and the diffusion of results acquired.

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF ANTHROPOLOGICAL AND ETHNOLOGICAL STUDIES

(U. I. S. A. E.)

I - INFORMATION NOTICE

The International Congress of Anthropology and Ethnology was founded in 1933 in Basle. The Congress met in 1934 in London, in 1938 in Copenhagen, and in 1948 in Brussels. During the last Congress the International Union of Anthropological and Ethnological Studies was created.

The Officers of the U.I.S.A.E. were elected as follows:

President	: Dr. P. Rivet (France)
Vice Presidents	: Professor K. Birket Smith (United States) Professor Daryll Forde (United Kingdom) R.P.W. Koppers (Austria) Professor Sergio Sergi (Italy)
Secretary General :	: Dr. Bosch-Gimpera (Mexico) (1)

II - ACTIVITIES OF THE INTERNATIONAL UNION OF ANTHROPOLOGICAL AND ETHNOLOGICAL STUDIES

On the recommendation of the International Council for Philosophy and Humanistic Studies, UNESCO has accorded assistance from 1951 to 1953 to the following U.I.S.A.E. projects:

I - International Meetings

a) Periodical Congresses

From 1st to 8th september 1952, under the presidency of Professor Dr. R. Heine-Geldern, the 4th International Congress of Anthropology and Ethnology was held in Vienna. Professor Dr. P.W. Schmidt was Vice President, Professors W. Koppers and J. Weninger General Secretaries. Nearly 800 people took part in its work. Numerous Governments had sent official delegations, as well as a large number of universities, academies, museums and learned bodies from nearly every country in the world. Thirty seven countries were represented: Germany, Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Burma, Brazil, Chile, Gold Coast, Cuba, Denmark, Egypt, United States of America, Finland, France, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, Iceland, Italy, Japan, Lebanon, Luxemburg, Mexico, Norway, New Zealand, Netherlands, Portugal, United Kingdom, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Viet-Nam, Yugoslavia.

The Congress heard 320 lectures divided into 6 main sections; anthropology ethnology, prehistory, demography, psychology and linguistics.

(1) All requests for further information about the U.I.S.A.E. should be addressed to Dr. P. Bosch-Gimpera, Olivo 84, Colonia Agricola, Mexico D.F. 20.

The sections on anthropology and ethnology were divided in their turn into several sub-sections and the number of committees raised to twenty.

The next Congress will be held in Philadelphia (U. S. A.) in 1956, under the presidency of Dr. F. Rainey, Director of the Pennsylvania University Museum, and the vice presidency of Dr. W. Felton, of the International Council for Scientific Research in Washington, and Professor A. Kidder of the University of Pennsylvania.

b) International Congress in Related Fields

An International Congress of Americanists was held in London in August 1952. A volume of Proceedings will appear following this congress.

2 - Scientific Missions

a) The Mezquital Valley Experiment

The Mezquital Valley Experiment consisted at first in determining the conditions of existence and the social and moral values of the autochthonous Otomis Indians. A large number of survivals dating from pre-Colombian and colonial days made the introduction of new habits of life and the transformation of ancestral routines particularly difficult.

Hygiene, agriculture, nutrition, and linguistics were the subject of detailed enquiries, followed by the distribution of about 50,000 brochures drafted in language as simple as possible and aiming at raising the material and moral standard of life. Theatrical and cinematographic projects were also undertaken. Attempts to improve labouring and farming methods have produced very satisfactory results. The whole project has been conducted in the name of the International Union of Anthropological and Ethnological Studies, under the responsibility of the Interamerican Indigenist institute.

b) Field study of the religious, moral and social values of certain peoples of Central Africa

Carrying out a resolution of the UNESCO General Conference (4th session) which charged the Director General:

5. 52 "To report to the General Conference, in the light of a report by the International African Institute, on research which should be undertaken on the native cultures in Africa, in order to further the purposes of UNESCO."

The International African Institute assumed the scientific direction of an enquiry bearing on the religious and moral ideas of certain peoples from Central Africa. Changes in these ideas after contact with influences coming from the West will be the particular subject of study. It is certain that Western commerce and industry have provoked notable transformations in this field. It is important to assist the Africans to take their place in the modern world and to study what possibilities exist for developing co-operation between Africans and Europeans.

Scientific missions were sent to Africa within the scope of this enquiry and in particular to the Sudan and Nigeria. The Anuak and Edo languages have been especially studied. The material collected in the course of these missions helps in the preparation of an important work which, under the title of "African Worlds", studies the religious and moral ideas and the social values of the African peoples. This work will include some ten contributions and be published at the beginning of 1954.

3 - Exchange of Information

a) Bibliography of the Journal of the Society of Americanists

The Society of Americanists, a member of the U.I.S.A.E. regularly publishes an annual journal.

In 1951 volume XL was published, 338 octavo pages including 12 commentaries: 4 linguistic, 2 historical, 3 concerned with folklore, 3 archeological.

Instalments 1 and 2 of Volume XLI were published in 1952, including 624 pages and 15 commentaries.

Volume XLII appeared in 1953 including 536 pages, 9 commentaries and 15 plates and illustrations in the text.

All these studies are accompanied by photographs and maps. The commentaries, all unpublished, are issued in one of the following languages; English, Spanish, French, Portuguese.

The important Americanist Bibliography, which appears at the end of each of the volumes of the Journal of the Society of Americanists, is the subject of a separate edition. Thus there have appeared:

In 1951, The Americanist Bibliography, extracted from Volume XL (pages 269-326):

In 1952, The Americanist Bibliography, extracted from Volume XLI (pages 523-618):

In 1953, The Americanist Bibliography, extracted from Volume XLII (pages 433-532).

b) Bibliography of the Journal of the Society of Oceanists.

The Journal of the Society of Oceanists is published annually by the Society of Oceanists, a member of the U.I.S.A.E., and presented in the form of a substantial review comprising 300 to 400 pages in octavo. It is concerned with the variety of problems posed by the different societies from Oceania and the territories of the Pacific.

The Journal includes photographic plates and maps.

Volume VII of the Journal appeared in December 1951, counting 371 pages

Volume VIII appeared in December 1952, counting 363 pages.

Volume IX is in course of preparation.

This Bibliography, which annually includes between 1,000 and 1,500 references, overlaps with no other. It is issued in the year following the publication date of the writings, that is to say very rapidly. The size of the references allows for their being put on cards. It mentions practically all that has been published on the South Pacific since the beginning of the 2nd world war.

In December 1951, the Bibliography for Oceania 1950 was published, extracted from the Journal of the Society of Oceanists, Volume VII, December 1951 (pages 327-370).

In December 1952, the Bibliography for Oceania, 1951, was published, extracted from Volume VIII of the Journal of the Society of Oceanists, December 1952 (pages 329-361).

c) The Africanists' Analytical Bulletin (African Abstracts)

The Africanists' Analytical Bulletin (African Abstracts) is a quarterly publication founded in 1950 by the International African Institute with UNESCO's support. This periodical includes abstracts of articles published in recent reviews concerning African ethnology, sociology and linguistics, as well as education, conditions of life and economic development. The articles are published in English or French.

The editor-in-chief is professor Daryll Forde, administrative director of the International African Institute.

The majority of the authors of the summaries, as well as the members of the Editorial Committee, are either ethnologists or linguists with a long experience of the different regions of Africa.

In 1951 four instalments appeared, totaling 192 pages and 634 reviews.

In 1952 four instalments appeared, totaling 210 pages and 784 reviews.

In 1953 four instalments appeared, totaling 190 pages and 580 reviews.

CHAPTER XI

INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR FOLK ARTS AND FOLKLORE

(C. I. A. P.)

I - INFORMATION NOTICE.

The International Commission for Folk Arts and Folklore was founded in Prague in 1928, at the time of the 1st International Congress of Folk Arts and Folklore, under the auspices of the League of Nations International Institute for Intellectual Co-operation.

The C.I.A.P. aims to facilitate, through organizing collective activity and the common pursuit of knowledge, the comparative study of the morals and customs of the peoples, and the international co-ordination of research on the similarities and differences between civilizations; it thus works developing mutual understanding between peoples by highlighting, through the characteristics peculiar to each civilization, the harmony in the essential aspirations of man.

On the administrative level, the C.I.A.P. has as direction bodies a General Assembly, a Bureau and a secretariat. The General Assembly is the C.I.A.P.'s highest authority.

The provisional Bureau is formed as follows:

President	: Mr. S. Erixon (Sweden)
Vice Presidents	: Mr. A. Van Gennep (France) Mr. A. Marinus (Belgium)
Secretary	: Mr. G. H. Rivière (France)
Treasurer	: Mr. P.L. Duchartre (France)

The administrative organization of the C.I.A.P. will be subject to changes during the General Assembly to be held in 1954. On this occasion particularly the Bureau and the Secretariat of the Commission will be renewed (1).

II - ACTIVITIES OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR FOLK ARTS AND FOLKLORE

I - International Meetings

Congresses

The 4th International Congress of Folk Arts and Folklore was held in Stockholm from 26th August to 4th September 1951, under the honorary presidency of Mr. Sigurd Erixon, Professor at Stockholm University, then Vice President of the C.I.A.P.

(1) All requests for further information concerning the C.I.A.P. should be addressed to Mr. G.H. Rivière, Musée des Arts et Traditions Populaires, Palais de Chaillot, Paris 16°.

Since the 2nd International Congress for Anthropology and Ethnology, held in Copenhagen in 1938, it had been decided to hold a Congress in Stockholm. The war delayed this project.

Thanks to the Swedish Organizing Committee, presided over by Professor Sigurd Erixon, invitations were sent to nearly a thousand research workers and scholars throughout the world. Nearly 250 participants, coming from nineteen countries, took an effective part in the Congress, placed under the High Patronage of His Majesty King Gustav Adolph and supported by the Swedish Prime Minister, the Minister for Foreign Affairs and the Minister of Education.

The Congress agenda included the following points:

a) The individual and his surroundings in the study of the formation, persistence and diffusion of tradition; b) The need for special monographs on the different social groups making up western societies; c) Methods of preparation and working results in ethnographic cartography; d) The place and limitations of ethnography in sociological studies; e) Problems of ethnographic terminology and project for an international dictionary of ethnography; f) The museums as sources for ethnographic research, g) Reports on the present state of research into folklore in the different countries; h) international publications. Organization of international co-operation.

International Conference on Folk Arts and Folklore:

On the occasion of the 25th Anniversary of the International Commission for Folk Arts and Folklore, several meetings were held from 7th to 14th September 1953, at Namur in Belgium. Some sixty people, coming from sixteen countries, took part.

A number of working committees were set up, (Committees on Bibliography, Reform of the Statutes, Cartography, Rural Habitats, and the Co-ordination of Research on Folkloric tales).

The C.I.A.P. Executive Committee decided to convene the General Assembly in Paris in 1954 for an ordinary session. During this Assembly, the Officers and all the Commission's bodies will be subject to re-election.

Expert Committee responsible for preparing the unification of methods of presenting the cartography of folklore phenomena.

At the time, and within the scope, of the Namur Conference, an Expert Committee met, charged with preparing for the unification of the methods of presenting the cartography of the phenomena of folklore. Professor Erixon (Sweden) présided over this work.

The Expert Committee adopted a resolution proposing that the C.I.A.P. should hold an International Congress to study the cartography of agricultural machinery.

2 - Exchange of information

a) International Bibliography of Folk Arts and Folklore

The volume covering the work published from 1942 to 1947 appeared at the beginning of 1951. It comprises XVII + 482 pages and 5,853 reviews. A double Index, by authors and subjects, appears at the end of the volume.

The publication of the volume covering the years 1948 and 1949, of which the manuscript was completed in 1952, has been considerably delayed. It will appear in 1954, along with the volume covering the years 1950 to 1951. The 1952-53 volume is in course preparation.

b) Laos.

Founded by the International Commission for Folk Arts and Folklore, Laos includes comparative studies of folklore and regional ethnology. The title Laos is taken from Greek and means people. Laos is entirely devoted to the comparative study of the morals, customs and way of life of the peoples. There exists at the present time no equivalent of this publication on the international scale.

Volume I of Laos comprises 206 pages and numerous illustrations; it was published in 1951 in Stockholm.

Volume II (1952) comprises 116 pages and was published in 1953 at Uppsala.

c) Polyglot Dictionary of Terms in Ethnology and Folklore.

The unification of the terms used in the field of folklore and folk arts has a particular importance in the eyes of all the specialists. The C.I.A.P. has undertaken an enquiry among its members with a view to preparing a Polyglot Dictionary.

The conclusions of this enquiry were submitted to the Stockholm Congress in 1951. Mr. Erixon, Professor of Ethnology at Stockholm University, presided over the C.I.A.P. Terminology Committee responsible for preparing this dictionary.

It had been originally expected that the dictionary would be drafted in seven languages, English, French, German, Italian, Portuguese and Russian. This project was thought too ambitious and too costly. It was decided in principle and as a beginning that the dictionary would be limited to four languages.

For the purposes of classification the subject matter of the dictionary was divided into five sections: 1) Prehistory: 2) Beliefs: 3) Literature: 4) Technology 5) Music.

CHAPTER XII

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR THE HISTORY OF ART (C. I. H. A.)

I - INFORMATION NOTICE

The International Committee for the History of Art belongs to the International Council for Philosophy and Humanistic Studies since 1950.

The Committee's Bureau included the following personalities, until July 1952:

President	: Mr. Marcel Aubert (France)
Vice Presidents	: Sir Leigh Ashton (United Kingdom) Mr. W.G. Constable (U.S.A.) Mr. Johnny Roosval (Sweden) Mr. Lionello Venturi (Italy)
Secretaries General	: Mr. Cibulka (Czechoslovakia) Mr. Louis Reau (France)
Treasurer	: Mr. H.R. Hahnloser (Switzerland)

During the international Congress on the History of Art in Amsterdam in July, 1952, it was constituted as follows:

President	: Professor Byvanck (Netherlands)
Vice Presidents	: Sir Leigh Ashton (United Kingdom) Mr. W.G. Constable (United States) Mr. Johnny Roosval (Sweden) Mr. Lionello Venturi (Italy)
Secretary General	: Mr. Cibulka (Czechoslovakia)
Permanent Secretary General	: Mr. Marcel Aubert (France)
Treasurer	: Mr. H.R. Hahnloser (Switzerland)(1)

II - ACTIVITIES OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR THE HISTORY OF ART.

International Meetings

The 1st International Congress of the History of Art was held in 1912 in Rome. The 17th Congress was held in Amsterdam from 23rd to 31st July, 1952. Fourteen nations were represented: the Federal German Republic, Austria, Belgium, Spain, France, Italy, Norway, the Netherlands, Portugal, the United Kingdom, Sweden, Switzerland, the United States of America, Yugoslavia.

It was decided to hold the 18th Congress in Venice in 1955. A preparatory meeting of the C.I.H.A. will be held in Berne, 22nd, 23rd and 24th April, 1954.

(1) All requests for further information concerning the C.I.H.A. should be addressed to Mr. Aubert, Membre de l'Institut, Musée Rodin, 77 rue de Varenne, Paris 7^e (France).

Exchange of Information

International Catalogue on Art and Archaeology.

An international bibliography entitled Catalogue of Art and Archaeology appears under the auspices of the International Committee for the History of Art.

In 1951 appeared Volume XLIX-LI, covering the work published in 1945, 1946 and 1947. It has 349 pages in octavo and includes 11,486 analytical reviews, followed by an index of artists' names and an index of authors' names.

In 1953 appeared Volume LII-LIII, covering the books and reviews published in 1948 and 1949. It comprises 397 pages and 12,225 reviews, followed also by a double index of artists' and authors' names.

Volume LIV-LV, covering the books and reviews for 1950 and 1951, includes about 16,000 reviews. The first proofs were corrected at the end of 1953. The volume will appear at the beginning of 1954.

Documents intended for the manuscript covering works published in 1952 are being collected. From now onwards one volume will be published each year.

The Catalogue of Art and Archaeology goes, at present, through 736 periodicals, published in thirty eight countries.

Works of Reference

1) International Card Index of Art Historians.

The International Committee for the History of Art has drawn up an International Card Index of Art Historians, assembling a complete documentation on the specialists in this discipline from all countries. The preparation of this Index is now complete. Continually enlarged, it is available to all persons interested, who can consult it, either at the Committee's Secretariat (Musée Rodin, 77 rue de Varenne, Paris 7^e) or by correspondence.

2) Polyglot Dictionary of Terms in Art and Archaeology.

In 1953 a Polyglot Dictionary of Terms in Art and Archaeology was published under the C.I.H.A.'s aegis. The range of equivalents given in this work covers a dozen languages: Greek, Latin, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, Rumanian, English, German, Dutch, Danish, Norwegian, Swedish, Czech, Polish and Russian. The Dictionary comprises 249 pages.

Scientific Works

1) International Corpus on Mediaeval Stained Glass Windows.

Under the auspices of the International Committee for the History of Art, the International Corpus on Mediaeval Stained Glass Windows is being prepared. The first volume to appear will deal with France, Switzerland, Germany and Sweden.

The International Corpus on Mediaeval Stained Glass Windows will include a complete inventory, for each country, of all Mediaeval stained glass windows (from the 12th to 16th Centuries) conserved until our own day.

Each volume will include:

- a - a preface
- b - an historical introduction showing the place of glass painting in the perspective of a country's or region's art.
- c - a catalogue, with studies on iconography, history, technique and style.
- d - reproductions of the most important groups or the most characteristic work. Colour reproductions will be given to furnish examples of style and technique.

Each volume will be published in the language of the country studied. The first four volumes (France, Switzerland, Germany, Sweden) will include a summary in English.

2) International Corpus on Mediaeval Wall Paintings.

On the model of the International Corpus on Mediaeval Stained Glass Windows, the C.I.H.A. has decided to prepare the publication of an International Corpus on Mediaeval Wall Paintings. The plan of this work will be very similar to that explained above.

3) International Catalogue of Public and Private Collections of Drawings.

Finally the International Committee for the History of Art proposes to establish on the same basis a rational International Catalogue of Public and Private Collections of Drawings.

CHAPTER XIII

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE STUDY OF THE HISTORY OF RELIGIONS

(I. A. S. H. R.)

I - INFORMATION NOTICE

The I.A.S.H.R. was founded at during the 7th Congress of the History of Religions held from 4th to 9th September 1950 in Amsterdam.

Previous conferences had been held in Paris (1900), Basle (1904), Oxford (1908), Leyden (1912), Lund (1929), Brussels (1935).

The I.A.S.H.R. is a world organization aiming to encourage the study of the history of religions through the international collaboration of those interested, in the learned sense, in this study. The I.A.S.H.R. strives to attain this objective by organizing congresses, publishing their proceedings, supporting the formation of new groups, stimulating the publication of works of general interest for the study of the history of religions.

The I.A.S.H.R. is composed of national or private groups and individual members. National groups already exist in twelve countries.

The Executive Council, directing business between two congresses, comprises a president, two vice-presidents, four associate members, a secretary general and a treasurer. This Council is so composed that all groups are represented on it, in turn. The personalities forming the Council at present are the following:

Professor R. Pettazzoni, (Italy) - President
Professor G. Widengren, (Sweden) - Vice-President
Professor H. Ch. Puech, (France) - Vice-President
Dr. W.A. Rijk, (Netherlands) - Honorary Treasurer
Professor C.J. Bleeder, (Netherlands) - Secretary General
Professor A. Alföldi, (Switzerland) Associate Member
Professor Fr. Heiler, (Federal German Republic) Associate Member
Professor E.O. James, (United Kingdom) Associate Member
Professor A.D. Nock, (United States) Associate Member

The Council prepares all proposals. The Council lays before the President, the two Vice Presidents, the Secretary and the Treasurer all questions demanding urgent attention.

In January 1951, the I.A.S.H.R. was admitted to the International Council for Philosophy and Humanistic Studies (I.C.P.H.S.)

The funds of the I.A.S.H.R. are provided through annual contributions from its members (groups and individuals) - the amount being fixed by the Executive Council - as well as by subsidies, donations and all other revenues⁽¹⁾

(1) All requests for further information concerning the I.A.S.H.R. should be addressed to Professor, C.J. Bleeker 290' Churchill-laan, Amsterdam, (Netherlands).

II - ACTIVITIES OF THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE STUDY OF THE HISTORY OF RELIGIONS

Since September 1950, the Secretariat and the Executive Council have done their utmost to attain the objectives fixed by the Association. The Executive Council met for the first time on 15th and 16th November 1951 in Amsterdam to settle a number of questions concerning administration, publications, budget and preparations for the next Congress. After this meeting the organization was gradually set in motion, new groups constituted and financial arrangements made.

The second meeting of the Executive Council took place on 28th and 29th May 1953, in Paris at UNESCO House at the same time as an Expert Committee convened with the assistance of that Organization. Following the deliberations of that meeting, the Executive Council adopted the following resolutions:

a) In January 1954 the first volume of an International Review of the History of Religions will be published, entitled NUMEN, with Professor Pettazoni as its editor-in-chief. This review will be the I.A.S.H.R. organ, and will contain articles in English, French, German and Italian and provide general information.

b) During the year 1954, a bibliography covering the year 1952 will be published.

c) The 8th International Congress for the History of Religions will take place in Rome in April 1955.

During the Expert Committee held in Paris, the discussions bore upon the report presented by Professor Dr. C.J. Bleeker on "The Relation of the History of Religions to kindred Religious Sciences". The members of the Executive Council and a number of professors from several countries specially invited for this occasion took part in the discussion. Professor Bleeker's report will be published in the next number of Numen with the minutes of the sessions.

CHAPTER XIV

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF MODERN LANGUAGES AND LITERATURES

(F. I. L. L. M.)

I - INFORMATION NOTICE

Constituted by the blending of several international societies in the field of modern languages and literatures, including the International Commission of Modern Literary History, the Modern Language Association of America, the Modern Humanities Research Association, the International Association of French Studies, etc., the International Federation of Modern Languages and Literatures was declared a member of the International Council of Philosophy and Humanistic Studies in January 1951.

During the 5th Congress of Modern Languages and Literatures, the Bureau of the Federation was formed as follows:

President	: Professor Carlo Pellegrini (Italy)
Vice Presidents	: Professor Alfonso Reyes (Mexico) Professor Frederick Roe (United Kingdom) Professor Justin O'Brien (United States)
Secretary General	: Prof. Ch. Dedeyan (France)
Assistant Secretaries	: Professor Stanley Aston (United Kingdom) Prof. Milan Markovitsch
Treasurer	: Mr. Pierre Kohler (Switzerland)
Assistant Treasurer	: Professor Zygmunt Zaleski
Associate Members	: Professor Lorenz Eckhoff (Norway)
Associate	: Professor Kurt Wais (Germany) Professor Jean-Marie Carré (France)(1)

II - ACTIVITIES OF THE INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF MODERN LANGUAGES AND LITERATURES

I - International Meetings

The 5th International Congress of Modern Languages and Literatures was held in Florence in March-April 1951. 250 people, from twenty three countries, took part in its activities. The subject chosen was: Modern Languages and Literatures and the Fine Arts. At the time of this Congress the General Assembly of the F.I.L.L.M. also met.

It was decided during the Congress to proceed to new affiliations and to stimulate international specialist groups. The formation of international associations in the following fields was outlined: Comparative Literature, Slavonic Studies, Germanic Studies, Italian Studies, Hispanic Studies, the Romance Languages. These different projects took shape between 1951 and 1953.

(1) All requests for further information about the F.I.L.L.M. should be addressed to Professor S. Aston, St. Catharine's College, Cambridge, England.

The Association of Comparative Literature has already benefitted from a Congress of Comparative Studies at Tübingen in September 1950, to work out the basis of its organization. From that time it has a provisional Bureau, sitting until the next Congress in Oxford (September 1954).

The International Association for Slavonic Studies was formed in 1952.

The International Association for the Romance Languages was formed during the Barcelona Congress in April 1953.

The International Association for Italian Studies was formed during the Oxford Congress in August 1953.

The International Association for Germanic Studies was formed at the Innsbruck Congress in 1953.

The formation of an International Association for Hispanic Studies has been delayed.

Meanwhile, the International Association of University Professors of English, then the International Association for Arthurian Studies, have successively joined the F.I.L.L.M. in June 1951 and October 1951.

2 - Publications

The International Federation of Modern Languages and Literatures was given the task of grouping and co-ordinating the varied activities and projects of the associations belonging to it.

It was able to support up to now, under the I.C.P.H.S.'S auspices and thanks to the backing of UNESCO, the bibliographical sections of the following publications:

Zeitschrift für Romanische Philologie

The Year's Work in Modern Language Studies

Revue de Littérature comparée

Rivista di Letterature Moderne

Bulletin de l'Association Internationale des Etudes françaises

The Proceedings of the Florence Congress (1951) are at the press.

3 - Working Plan

Now composed of ten international associations, fully or virtually constituted (the Modern Language Association of America, The Modern Humanities Research Association, The International Association of the University Professors of English, The International Association for French Studies, The International Association for Italian Studies, The International Association for Arthurian Studies, the International Association of Comparative Literature, the International Association for Slavonic Studies, the International Association for Germanic Studies), the new Federation has considerably enlarged its field of action. Nearly all the international Associations belonging to it hold a congress, issue periodical publications and are engaged in substantial undertakings.

The 6th International Congress of Modern Languages and Literatures will be held in Oxford from 9th to 16th September 1954. The subject chosen is: The Modern Languages and Literatures and the Sciences. The preparations for this congress are actively in hand. The Federation envisages that on the occasion of this meeting the statutes will be reformed so as to adapt them better to the different member Associations; Commissions will be set up responsible for reorganizing publications, in particular in the bibliographical field, and for studying some scientific projects of great international significance (a monthly Bibliography of Periodicals, an Atlas of Modern Languages and Literatures, a Dictionary, a translation of the world classics). The Oxford Congress will accept, modify or reject the Committees' propositions and decide in particular whether the Federation's Bibliographies shall continue to appear in their present form, or be unified and differently arranged, whilst maintaining their respective outlays.

CHAPTER XV

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF ORIENTALISTS

(U. I. O.)

I - INFORMATION NOTICE

The International Union of Orientalists was created during the 22nd International Congress of Orientalists, in Istanbul, in September 1951.

This decision was taken by the General Assembly at the closing of the Congress, after approving the proposals of an investigating committee nominated by the General Assembly at the opening of the Congress. This committee included, under the presidency of Professor Zeki Velidi Togan, President of the Congress, the following members: Messrs. Benveniste, Fawtier, Secretary General of the International Council for Philosophy and Humanistic Studies, Filliozat, Freyre, Gibb, Kramer, Scheel, It met on 16th and 17th September 1951, with Dr. P. Bosch-Gimpera, present, representing UNESCO. It worked out a project of statutes and a project for the creation of a provisional organizing commission. These two projects were adopted by the closing General Assembly.

The provisional organizing commission was formed as follows:

President	: Professor J.J.L. Duyvendak (Netherlands)
Secretary General	: Mr. J. Filliozat (France)
Assistant Secretary General	
Members	: H.A.R. Gibb (United Kingdom) : Professor A. Goetze (United States) R.C. Majumdar (India) H. Scheel (Federal Republic of Germany) Z. Velidi Togan (Turkey)

The secretaries of this committee addressed to the orientalist bodies in different countries a copy of the statutes adopted and an invitation to join the Union.

The organizations approving the principle of the Union were the following, enumerated by countries:

Austria - Orientalische Gesellschaft
Belgium - Institut Orientaliste de l'Université de Louvain
Czechoslovakia - Institut Oriental de Prague
Denmark - Danish Oriental Society
Finland - Societas Orientalis Fennica
France - Société Asiatique de Paris
Germany - Deutsche Morgenländische Gesellschaft
India - All-India Oriental Conference
Associated States of Indo-China - Institut bouddhique du Cambodge, Ecole française d'Extrême-Orient, Société des Etudes Indochinoises
Israel - Israel Oriental Society

Italy - Società Asiatica Italiana, Istituto per l'Oriente, Istituto Orientale dell'Università di Roma, Istituto Universitario Orientale di Napoli.
Japan - Science Council of Japan
Morocco - Institut des Hautes Etudes Marocaines
Netherlands - Oostersch Genootschap in Nederland
Philippines - International Union of Orientalists, Philippine Branch
Spain - Sociedad Espanola de Estudios orientales
Turkey - Orientalist Groups
United Kingdom - Royal Asiatic Society
U.S.A. - American Oriental Society, The Far Eastern Association
Vatican - Pontificio Istituto Biblico
Yugoslavia - Council of the Academies of the Popular Federal Republic of Yugoslavia

In addition, the International Association of Egyptologists and the Union for Scientific Collaboration in Islamic Studies have applied for affiliation to the Union.

The Union intends on the one hand, to play a liaison role between the orientalist organizations, and on the other hand, between these and the cultural bodies likely to make use of orientalist work and to encourage oriental studies.

The Standing Committee of the International Council for Philosophy and Humanistic Studies voted unanimously, at its meeting on 29th November 1951, in favour of admitting the U.I.O. to the I.C.P.H.S.

Since then, the Union has been regularly represented at all I.C.P.H.S. meetings and on its varied committees (1).

II - ACTIVITIES OF THE INTERNATIONAL UNION OF ORIENTALISTS

1 - International Meetings

Congresses

The 22nd International Congress of Orientalists was held in Istanbul from 15th to 22nd September 1951.

General Assembly

A General Assembly of the International Union of Orientalists was held in Paris at the Ecole des Langues Orientales vivantes, on 15th and 16th September 1953, under the presidency of Professor J.J.L. Duyvendak. Scholars from nineteen countries were present.

Commission for Turkish Philology and History

At the time of the General Assembly, a meeting of the Commission for Turkish Philology and History was held in Paris on 16th and 17th September 1953, with a view to publishing a Compendium (Grundriss). The Commission decided that the Compendium's title should be: Philologiae Turcicae Fundamenta. The U.I.O. took cognisance of an important working document drafted by Professor Helmuth Scheel. This work will include two volumes, of respectively 1,200 and 800 pages. The first volume will be divided into two instalments of 700 and 500 pages on Turkish grammar and literature. The second volume will be devoted to Turkish history.

2 - Publications

Egyptological Bibliography

The U.I.O. decided to support the publication of an annual Egyptological Bibliography. It considered that it was not possible at present to undertake a general Orientalist Bibliography, and resolved to prepare a number of bibliographies that will together cover the orientalist field. The Egyptological Bibliography will be the first of these.

(1) All requests for further information concerning the I.U.O. should be addressed to Professor J. Filliozat, 35, rue François-Roland, Nogent s/ Marne (Seine).

Sanskrit Thesaurus

The University of Poona has been working for several years on drafting a Sanskrit Thesaurus. This most important project was supported by the International Union of Orientalists, and UNESCO, on an I.C.P.H.S. proposal, voted a subsidy for carrying out this work.

The achievements of the International Union of Orientalists for the period 1951 to 1953 were still relatively limited because of its very recent foundation. Its first two years of existence have been utilised to work out a detailed and coherent working plan for the years to come. From 1954, the Union's affairs will develop in a very marked way and extend over a very large number of new fields (Arab lexicography, Corpus Inscriptionum Iranicarum, Sumerian Lexicography, Buddhist Bibliography, Ethiopian Bibliography, Assyriological Bibliography, etc..) - these being added to the projects already in hand.

CHAPTER XVI

INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY OF MUSICOLOGY

(S. I. M.)

I - INFORMATION NOTICE

Since its foundation in 1927, the International Society of Musicology has organized the following congresses: Liège 1930, Cambridge, 1933, Barcelona 1936, Basle 1949, Utrecht 1952.

The Society was declared a member of the International Council of Philosophy and Humanistic Studies by the Standing Committee during its meeting in 1951.

The composition of the Society's Bureau was modified at the meeting, in Utrecht in July 1952, of the 5th Congress of the S.I.M. It is formed of the following members:

President	: Professor A. Smijers (Netherlands)
Vice Presidents	: Professor H. Angles (Rome-Barcelona) Professor Fr. Blume (Germany) Professor P.H. Lang (United States)
Secretary General	: Dr. E. Mohr (Switzerland)
Treasurer	: Mr. Burckhardt (Switzerland)
Members	: Professor v.d. Borren (Belgium) Professor Bukofzer (United States) Professor Geering (Switzerland) Professor Jeppesen (Denmark) Professor Masson (France) Professor Pincherle (France) Professor Schrade (United States) Professor Wellesz (United Kingdom) Professor Westrup (United Kingdom) (1)

II - ACTIVITIES OF THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY OF MUSICOLOGY

1 - Meetings

The 5th Congress of the International Society of Musicology met in Utrecht from 3rd to 7th July 1952, under the presidency of Professor K. Jeppesen (Copenhagen). About 200 participants, representing thirteen nations, took part in its debates and attended three public lectures and three series of conferences. As the Society's old statutes were no longer completely applicable to modern circumstances, a new text was submitted to the General Assembly and agreed after slight modifications had been made. The Bureau met on several occasions during the Congress.

(1) All requests for further information concerning the S.I.M. should be addressed to Dr. E. Mohr, 25, Passwangstrasse, Basel, (Switzerland).

2 - Publications

a) Acta Musicologica

The publication of the Society's periodical, Acta Musicologica, after encountering grave difficulties during the years of the war and its aftermath, has been regularly resumed for some time. Volume XXV has just appeared. The Acta are published annually in four instalments. For twenty two years the periodical has been edited by professor Knud Jeppesen; from 1st January 1954, the editor will be Mr. Albert v. d. Linden (Brussels), who will succeed Professor Jeppesen.

b) International Catalogue of Musical Sources

The need to proceed rapidly in establishing an International Musical Corpus, a Corpus to include all the manuscript or printed documents on musical practice or theory written before 1800 and at the same time indicating the public or private libraries where these documents are, has been acknowledged since 1949, by the 4th International Congress of Musicology (Basle) and by the 1st World Congress of Musical Libraries (Florence).

Following upon the deliberations of these two Congresses and after a minute study of the project within the International Society of Musicology and the International Association of Musical Libraries, these two international bodies decided to unify their efforts and work together. A mixed Commission, including three representatives from each of these bodies, was nominated, its first meeting was held in January 1952 at UNESCO House in Paris. This resulted in a draft scientific plan, an administrative plan and a financial plan of work. Considerably developed and finally approved at the sessions of the combined Committee, July 1952 (Utrecht) and April 1953 (Paris), these plans were put into force in May 1953. Since that date, a Central Secretariat for the Catalogue has been at work in Paris. Its task consists in establishing scientific and technical working directives, maintaining permanent contact with the National Committees on the Catalogue and co-ordinating their work, centralizing the documents sent in by these National Committees, and finally drafting the notes that will serve for the publication of the Catalogue.

As to the National Committees, they co-ordinate, direct and execute work on the Catalogue on the national level through the intermediary of national teams. A score of countries have National Committees on the Catalogue at the present time.

c) Documenta musicologica

The International Society for Musicology and the International Association of Musical Libraries have also agreed in assuming common scientific and technical responsibility for the two series of publications of musical facsimiles published by Bärenreiter at Kassel and Basle. These two series, entitled Documenta Musicologica, comprise on one hand facsimiles of prints of rare musical pieces and rare works on music; on the other hand, facsimiles of manuscripts on musical theory or practice.

d) Communiqués

The International Society of Musicology gives to its members information on the changes arising in the grouping of members, the Council's decisions, publications, etc., through communiqués appearing at irregular intervals. During the past three years, seven communiqués were published.

Procedés «TYME-OFFSET» J. & R. SENRAC, Imprimerie-Collure, 64, Faubourg Séverin, PARIS 6^e

The 5th volume of the Index Translationum - the international translation list - was published by UNESCO in February 1954. The first volume was published at the end of 1949.

Volume 5 contains the list of translations published in 1952 in forty nine countries from the world over, followed by a threefold index by authors, translators, and publishers. A statistical table shows the number of translations for each country, arranged under the ten categories of the universal decimal classification system. Of the 16.130 translations enumerated in Volume 5, 11.790 - almost three quarters - are drawn from the disciplines relating to philosophy and humanistic studies.

DIOGENES

International Review for Humanistic Studies

Has issued and will issue unpublished writings by:
Raymond ARON, Ernest BARKER, Jean BAYET, Charles
E. BELL, Emile BENVENISTE, G.A. BORGESE, Cecil
M. BOWRA, D.W. BROGAN, Harcourt BROWN, Americo
CASTRO, Andre CHASTEL, V. Cordon CHILDE, Colin
CLARK, J.B. DARDEL, Pierre DEFFONTAINES, Jean
DOMARCHI, Mircea ELIADE, Raoul ERGMANN, Rene
ETIEMBLE, Jean FOURASTIE, Daryll FORDE, Karl von
FRISCH, Francesco GABRIELI, Olof GIGON, Darsie R.
GILLIE, J. B. S. HALDANE, Karl JASPERS, Wilhelm
KOPPERS, Claude LEVI-STRAUSS, Dwight MACDONALD,
O. MANNONI, Momolina MARCONI, Henry MARGENAU,
Henri MENDRAS, Arnaldo MOMIGLIANO, Lewis
MUMFORD, Gilbert MURRAY, John U. NEF, Karl O.
PAETEL, François PERROUX, Raffaele PETTAZZONI,
Jean PIAGET, Gaëtan PICON, A.C. PIGOUE, Louis-Arnaud
REID, Louis RENOUE, O. RICHARDS, Gerhard RITTER,
Paul RIVET, Mohamed SAID EL SAFTI, Alfred SAUVY,
Fritz SCHACHERMEYER, Alf SOMMERFELT, Lionello
VENTURI, A. de WAELEHENS, T.B.L. WEBSTER etc....

Editorial and Administration : 19, avenue Kléber, PARIS-XVI* - Tél. KLEber 52-00

see page 21 of the Bulletin