

**The original documents are located in Box D15, folder “University of Michigan, Fifth General Assembly, International Council for Philosophy and Humanistic Sciences, September 21, 1959” of the Ford Congressional Papers: Press Secretary and Speech File at the Gerald R. Ford Presidential Library.**

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## ANN ARBOR SPEECH

I am most appreciative of this opportunity to address the delegates and observers of the Fifth General Assembly of the International Council for Philosophy and Humanistic Sciences, and certainly feel most humble before this fine and distinguished group.

I scarcely feel like the "intellectual type" who should be welcoming this distinguished group of scholars--with interests ranging from the classics to religion and from musicology to folklore.

It is particularly gratifying to see this group meeting in the United States. I am given to understand that this is the first regular General Assembly to be held outside of Paris, so that it is indeed a great honor to have you in the United States and particularly in Ann Arbor. As an alumnus of this institution, and as a member of Congress, I extend warm greetings, and hope that you have an enjoyable and fruitful assembly in our state and nation.

Here in America humanistic studies are flourishing as never before. I hope while you are in Ann Arbor you will have a chance to meet many of the scholars here, and to observe the programs being carried out here in your particular field or fields. I was pleased to note recently that of the 47,000 foreign students being educated in America at present, 20% of them specialized in the humanities--second only to engineering/ in popularity. The new interest in humanities in this nation is one that must be encouraged. The United States in this field as in others has had the opportunity for world leadership dropped in its lap. We must have men who know more than how to extract ore from the ground or how to turn metal into goods. We need men who have been broadened by this

result. Why? I believe it is because materialistic indifference to cultural values evolves--that the basic values of humanities are thrown out and attempts are made to carve first and foremost material success with complete disregard for those fine humanistic achievements which are highly valued by too few.

We in Congress and other branches of government find daily that, as it seemed to Edmund Burke in the 18th century, "to complain of the age we live in, to murmur at the present possessors of power, to lament the past, to conceive extravagant hopes of the future, are the common dispositions of the greatest part of mankind."

If American values in the area of politics and government, evolved out of the heritage of English practice; experience with government in the colonies; the struggle for independence; the creation of the Republic; and the experience of more than a century and a half of independence, were taken to heart by a vast majority of American citizens, few problems would seriously threaten our nation. However, things like the concept of the state as a utilitarian device created to further the general welfare; freedom and responsibility for the adult individual to have a voice in the government under which he lives; and the protection of the free citizen against unreasonable invasions of privacy by officers of the government--many of these values are threatened today by this materialistic indifference.

For example, under ideal conditions of unselfishness, government would have little place at the bargaining table in labor-management relations. However, if management makes slaves out of workers, or if a labor union leader greedily makes gain at the expense of an individual worker, then government legislation, or execution of current laws, or adjudication must result.

Our modern world, in adjusting to urbanization and the forces of technology, often loses sight of the inherited models of thoughts and values which previously have kept families together and children obedient in their transmission from one generation to another. The influence of art and music, or of the folklore of the past, has too little impact on families today. Thus we hear much about the juvenile delinquency problem, especially in large metropolitan areas.

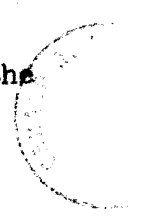
Certainly these illustrations show the need for the forces of classical and humanistic studies to be applied to our urbanized and technological society as much as they were to the village and handicraft-centered society of centuries ago.

In my recent trip to Europe, I detected among the peoples of the various nations signs of a search for security--a search not aimed at strong defenses, payments from government treasuries and harsh prison sentences, but rather aimed at peace of mind and minds at peace.

#### EXAMPLES OF THIS AND OTHER OBSERVATIONS ON TRIP ABROAD

The basic point remains that government, aided by humanistic studies, can be a more responsive and responsible thing, and that a sound, effective government can evolve with human rather than material goals in the minds and hearts of the people. On the other hand, humanities benefit from a free government as well. By the creation of conditions befitting a free people, government again can encourage men to develop their talents to the utmost and can discourage impediments to the dignity and worth of the individual.

Government thus should be aware of the values of philosophy and the



humanistic sciences and create conditions fostering and nourishing them-- and, on the other hand, the humanities must understand, appreciate and assist that type of government. With these two institutions operating hand-in-hand, we assure freedom to the free.

Through its membership in the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the U.S. has sought to assist UNESCO's goals of contributions to peace and security through promoting collaboration among the nations through education, science and culture. During the 1959-60 budget period of UNESCO, the United States will contribute 30% of the \$25 million expenditures of the organization. Through the U.S. National Commission for UNESCO, most recently focusing on Asia, American awareness of the traditions and contemporary life of their peoples is increasing rapidly.

Our government has also helped humanistic studies by various international educational exchange programs. Currently a study is being carried out in the Office of Education on the General Humanities Programs in Graduate Schools in the United States. Under the National Defense Education Act, over 20% of the 1,000 fellowships authorized are in the field of humanities, as well as the various grants to area study programs which include humanistic studies in their curriculum.

Despite all the recent advances in governmental aid and assistance to humanistic studies in America, I certainly hope we undertake more. Increasing use of U.S. representation in cultural festivals and tours abroad by creative and performing artists and athletes from the United States is another step in the right direction. Money spent and efforts made in these and other areas to assist humanistic endeavors will repay themselves time and time again, as the goals in the hearts and minds of a free people in this

country and in the entire world will more than justify this type of expenditure.

Compared to the past, we are certainly living in the most impressive climax of history, judged both quantitatively and qualitatively. Our decisions can become fateful for the very survival of our civilization. In this context it is important for government to aid humanities in drawing upon every resource/ in our several faiths, in our tradition and in our immediate vitalities so that we will not "meanly lose but nobly save the last best hope of earth."



518 Michigan Trust Bldg.  
Grand Rapids 2, Michigan

October 5, 1959

Mr. Albert H. Marckwardt  
Professor of English  
University of Michigan  
Ann Arbor, Michigan

Dear Al:

First may I express my appreciation for the opportunity to participate in the fifth general assembly of the International Council for Philosophy and Humanistic Sciences. I thoroughly enjoyed meeting the delegates and learning a bit about the organization and its objectives. In addition it was a real pleasure to become better acquainted with you and to meet and enjoy the dinner with Mrs. Marckwardt.

In your original letter to me you indicated my travel expenses would be reimbursed. Figuring out this amount is a bit difficult. If I had flown from Washington to Willow Run and returned there would be no problem. If I had been in Grand Rapids and flown from Grand Rapids to Ann Arbor and returned there would be no difficulty.

As you know, I drove from Washington to Ann Arbor and then on to Grand Rapids. The speaking engagement in Ann Arbor did make quite a difference in my plans for returning to Grand Rapids both as to time and method of travel. I was, however, more than glad to work it out.

For your information here are the costs of the various alternatives:



- |   |         |
|---|---------|
| (1) <u>Automobile Miles</u> - Washington, D. C.<br>to Ann Arbor to Grand Rapids | 745     |
| Motel Lodging (Somerset, Pa.)   | \$10    |
| (2) <u>Air Travel</u> - Washington, D. C.<br>to Willow Run and return           | \$64.68 |
| (3) <u>Automobile Miles</u> - Grand Rapids<br>to Ann Arbor and return           | 250     |

I am not acquainted with the allowance per mile authorized by the University. If you decide to use either alternative #1 or #3, utilize the appropriate allowance per mile.

Whatever formula or combination thereof you determine proper will meet with my approval. As a suggestion I might propose two-thirds of the total of alternative #1. That would be two-thirds of the mileage allowance for 745 miles plus the \$10 for lodging enroute.

My address here is: 518 Michigan Trust Building, Grand Rapids, Michigan.

I hope and trust the Council meeting was a complete success and I congratulate you and the University on the fine job.

Warmest personal regards.

Sincerely,

Gerald R. Ford, Jr., M. C.

GRF:er





August 13, 1959

Sept 21st

Mr. Albert H. Marckwardt  
Professor of English  
University of Michigan  
Ann Arbor, Michigan

Dear Mr. Marckwardt:

Your letter of August 10th kindly inviting me to attend and speak at a dinner honoring the delegates and observers at the fifth general assembly of the International Council for Philosophy and Humanistic Sciences on Monday, September 21st, has been received.

I am most appreciative of your invitation and will be delighted to address this very fine and distinguished group. I will certainly look forward to meeting you and the others.

Thank you again, and I will look for further word from you concerning the exact time and place of the meeting.

Warmest personal regards.

Sincerely,

Gerald R. Ford, Jr., M. C.

ml



8/13/59  
182-25398  
The Council  
will check & call.

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN  
DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE  
ANN ARBOR

Check for state sign  
rough draft a fresh

Accept

August 10, 1959

UNESCO  
Bill Withhoef  
182-2141

The Honorable Gerald R. Ford, Jr.  
House of Representatives  
Washington, D.C.

- is open  
- begin mobile office next day, Sept 22

Dear Mr. Ford:

On behalf of the University of Michigan, I should like to invite you to be a guest and a speaker at a dinner to be given on Monday, September 21, 1959, honoring the delegates to and observers at the fifth general assembly of the International Council for Philosophy and Humanistic Sciences.

This organization may best be described as a federation of international federations. It includes in its membership such groups as the International Academic Union, the International Federation of Societies of Philosophy, the International Committee for Historical Sciences, and nine similar groups ranging in scope and interest from linguistics to musicology. It derives its support principally from UNESCO. We are expecting a total of 37 delegates, speakers, and members of the secretariat, and possibly 25 observers in addition. All of them are, of course, distinguished scholars with international reputations. The present meeting, to be held in Ann Arbor from September 22 to September 25, will be the first that has ever been held outside of Paris.

An important purpose in arranging this meeting of the general assembly in the United States is to demonstrate that humanistic studies are flourishing in this country, and that we have many humanistic scholars who need not yield in prestige to those elsewhere. We trust that this will be of some help in overcoming the cliché about our materialistic indifference to cultural values. In keeping with this purpose, we have undertaken to organize as part of the four-day program a discussion of the place of the humanities in a world that is rapidly becoming urbanized and subject to the forces of technology.

To return to the dinner itself, we should like to have you, as a member of the House of Representatives, extend the greetings of your branch of the federal government to the delegates, observers, and guests, and to make what ever other remarks you may consider appropriate to the occasion. Possibly fifteen minutes

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UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN  
DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE  
ANN ARBOR

might provide a judicious balance with the rest of the program. Because you are a graduate of the University of Michigan, we consider it highly appropriate that you should be one of those who will greet the distinguished guests.

We shall be happy to pay your travel expenses and to provide you with a room at the Michigan Union. I do hope that you will be able to accept our invitation, but if you find yourself unable to do so, I trust that I may have a reply in sufficient time to enable me to find someone else to perform this particular function.

Sincerely yours,

*Albert H. Marckwardt*

Albert H. Marckwardt  
Professor of English

AHM:ms

# 64.68



The INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL FOR PHILOSOPHY AND HUMANISTIC STUDIES, which will hold its fifth General Assembly at the University of Michigan, on September 22-24, 1959, was organized in Brussels just ten years ago. The purpose of the organization is, "to develop the co-operation, on an international scale, of philosophy, humanistic studies and kindred branches of knowledge, and to encourage research."

The Council consists of twelve member organizations. These are:

- The International Academic Union
- The International Federation of Societies for Philosophy
- The International Committee for Historical Sciences
- The International Permanent Committee of Linguists
- The International Federation of Societies of Classical Studies
- The International Union of Anthropological and Ethnological Sciences
- The International Commission for Folk Arts and Folklore
- The International Committee for the History of Art
- The International Association for the History of Religion
- The International Federation for Modern Languages and Literatures
- The International Union of Orientalists
- The International Society of Musicology
- The International Union for Prehistoric and Protohistoric Sciences

In effect, therefore, the Council may appropriately be described as a federation of international federations, each of which represents one of the humanistic disciplines. Support for the organization is derived principally from UNESCO.

The Ann Arbor meeting, at which some 37 delegates, speakers, and members of the secretariat are expected, will be the first to be held outside of Europe and, except for the organizational meeting, the only one to be held outside of Paris. The assembly itself will be preceded by meetings of the officers and of the budget committee. These are scheduled for September 18 and 19, and September 21 respectively. The American Council of Learned Societies, the general sponsor for the fifth General Assembly, has appointed a committee in charge of arrangements and planning consisting of Dr. Charles E. Odegaard, President of the University of Washington, President Frederick Burkhardt of the ACLS, Dean William DeVane of Yale University, Professor Rensselaer Lee of Princeton University, Professor Gerald Else of the University of Michigan, and Professor Albert H. Marckwardt of the University of Michigan (chairman).

An important purpose in arranging this meeting of the General Assembly in the United States is to demonstrate the degree to which humanistic studies are flourishing in this country and to bring the foreign delegates into contact with our outstanding scholars and institutions of learning. Previously at such meetings the delegates have devoted themselves almost exclusively to discussing ways and means of fostering research and publication in the various disciplines represented on the Council and providing for communication among them. This year's program represents an innovation in that three of the six sessions will be given over to a discussion of the place of the humanities in a world that is rapidly becoming urbanized and subject to the forces of technology.





The general theme of this part of the program is based on the premise that in the western world, the gradual shift from a village and handicraft-centered culture to one which is urbanized and technological has permitted classical literature to continue to provide the inherited models of thought and values, transmitted from one generation to another through both the belletristic and the folk traditions. In certain other parts of the world, the shift to technology and urbanization has been so rapid that there has been actually no intermediate stage. The question is, whether under these circumstances, the comparable classical traditions are performing the same functions. This question will be explored by six distinguished scholars, representing the Far East, the Near East, Europe, and America, and a general discussion will follow.

The proceedings of the conference will be published, along with the results of an inquiry undertaken by the Council into the role of classical and humanistic studies in various educational systems throughout the world.



# OFFICIAL LIST OF DELEGATES TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF CIPHS, 1959

	Home Country	Travelling from:
<b>Officers of CIPHS</b>		
Carsten Høeg	Denmark	Copenhagen
Charles E. Odegaard	USA	Seattle, Washington
R. N. Dandekar	India	Poona
Emilio Garcia Gomez	Spain	Bagdad, Iraq
Felice Battaglia	Italy	Bologna
Sir Ronald Syme	UK	San Francisco, Calif.
<b>Secretariat</b>		
Jean d'Ormesson	France	Paris
Mlle. Marinescu	France	Paris
<b>International Academic Union</b>		
C. C. Berg	Netherlands	Leyden
Rensselaer Lee	USA	Princeton
Professor Iwao (subject to later correction)	Japan	Tokyo
P. van de Woestijne	Belgium	Brussels
Emil Ohmann	Finland	Helsinki
Hans R. Hahnloser	Switzerland	Berne
H. Lavachery	Belgium	Brussels
<b>International Federation of Societies for Philosophy</b>		
Ch. Perelman	Belgium	Brussels
<b>International Committee for Historical Sciences</b>		
Michel Francois	France	Paris
<b>International Permanent Committee of Linguists</b>		
Joshua Whatmough	USA	Cambridge, Mass.
<b>International Federation of Societies of Classical Studies</b>		
B. A. van Gronigen	Netherlands	Leyden
<b>International Union of Anthropological and Ethnological Sciences</b>		
Pedro Bosch Gimpera	Mexico	Mexico City



Delegates list (continued)

International Committee for the History of Art

W. G. Constable	USA	Cambridge, Mass.
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International Association for the History of Religion

H. W. Schneider	USA	Claremont, Calif.
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International Federation of Modern Languages and Literatures

P. C. Aston	UK	Cambridge, England
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International Union of Orientalists

L. Bazin	France	St. Mandé, Seine
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International Society of Musicology

Paul Henry Lang	USA	New York
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International Union of Prehistorical and Protohistorical Sciences

Gerhard Bersu	W. Germany	Frankfurt am Main
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Delegates list (continued)

International Committee for the History of Art

W. G. Constable	USA	Cambridge, Mass.
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International Association for the History of Religion

H. W. Schneider	USA	Claremont, Calif.
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International Federation of Modern Languages and Literatures

P. C. Aston	UK	Cambridge, England
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International Union of Orientalists

L. Bazin	France	St. Mandé, Seine
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International Society of Musicology

Paul Henry Lang	USA	New York
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International Union of Prehistorical and Protohistorical Sciences

Gerhard Bersu	W. Germany	Frankfurt an Main
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August 20, 1959

*Sept 21st*

Mr. Erich A. Walter  
Assistant to the President  
The University of Michigan  
Ann Arbor, Michigan

Dear Mr. Walter:

Many thanks for your kind and thoughtful letter of August 18th inviting me on behalf of President Hatcher to attend a dinner in honor of the delegates to the Fifth General Assembly of the International Council for Philosophy and Humanistic Sciences on September 21st.

I am delighted to accept and will look forward to joining President Hatcher, you, and the others at 6:30 p.m. on the Second Floor Terrace of the Michigan Union on that date.

Thank you again and warmest personal regards.

Sincerely,

Gerald R. Ford, Jr., M. C.

ml

*182-*



THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN  
ANN ARBOR

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

ERICH A. WALTER  
*Assistant to the President*

August 18, 1959

O.K.

The Honorable Gerald R. Ford, Jr.  
House of Representatives  
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Ford:

President Hatcher cordially invites you to attend a dinner he is giving September the twenty-first at six-thirty o'clock on the Second Floor Terrace of the Michigan Union in honor of the delegates to the Fifth General Assembly of the International Council for Philosophy and Humanistic Sciences.

Sincerely yours,

*Erich A. Walter*  
Erich A. Walter

VW

R.S.V.P. to Erich A. Walter  
Assistant to the President  
The University of Michigan  
Ann Arbor, Michigan



CHAIRMAN  
JOHN R. RICHARDS

VICE CHAIRMEN

WILLIAM S. DIX  
ARTHUR B. FOYE  
RAY MURPHY

DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
*The* UNITED STATES NATIONAL  
COMMISSION FOR UNESCO

Established by Act of Congress July 30, 1946

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

September 9, 1959

Dear Mr. Ackerman:

In accordance with our telephone conversation of September 8, 1959, I am enclosing some pamphlets which, I trust, will be of assistance in helping you to focus your thoughts for Congressman Ford's talk before CIPHS on September 21, 1959. I have also taken the liberty of sending you some supplementary material on CIPHS.

You will note from these materials that Government involvement in support of the humanities is rather limited. In fact, the major emphasis is through grants under the various international educational exchange programs or under the National Defense Education Act. For example, from the enclosed literature on the National Defense Education Act, one learns that of the 1,000 fellowships authorized, over 20% are in fields classified as the humanities. In addition, there are a number of grants to area study programs which include humanistic studies in their curriculum. If you wish additional information on the National Defense Education Act, I would suggest that you get in touch with Dr. Kenneth Mildenerberger, Acting Chief of Language Development Program, U.S. Office of Education.

Some of the reports on our educational exchanges are somewhat out of date as they are issued only at yearly intervals. However, I have been informed by Mr. Stephan Dobrenchuk of the Reporting Staff in the International Educational Exchange Service of the Department of State that additional reports are in the process of preparation and that his office might be able to furnish you with more information on these programs.

Dr. Chester Neudling, Specialist for the Humanities, Division of Higher Education, of the Office of Education, has informed me that the Office of Education currently is studying the General Humanities Programs in Graduate Schools in the United States. I am sure that Dr. Neudling can furnish you with further information on this and other related activities.

Finally, you

Mr. Donald Ackerman,  
Assistant to Congressman Ford of Michigan,  
Room 351,  
House Office Building.

Finally, you requested information about the role of the humanities in the United States. Except for information which occurs from time to time in such publications as "The ACLS Newsletter" (American Council of Learned Societies), I am not aware of where this information might be obtained. You might care to get in touch with the Library of Congress and perhaps they can be more helpful. In addition, either Dr. Frederick Burkhardt or Miss Shirley Hudson of the American Council of Learned Societies, 345 East 46th Street, New York, New York, may know of some additional sources.

Please do not hesitate to let me know if there is anything more that I can do to assist you in this matter. I will be most happy to try to answer any additional questions which you may have or help in other appropriate ways.

Sincerely yours,

*William C. Mithoefer, Jr.*


William C. Mithoefer, Jr.  
Program Officer  
UNESCO Relations Staff

Enclosures:

As stated

Enclosures:

Information on the International Council for Philosophy & Humanistic Studies  
Basic Documents - UN Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization  
Educational and Cultural Activities on ASIA - An Account of Recent Developments in the United States  
Traditional Values in American Life  
Our Moral and Spiritual Resources for International Cooperation  
The National Interest and Foreign Languages  
The International Cultural Relations of the United States - Policies and Programs, 1955-1958  
Announcement of Graduate Fellowships Under the National Defense Education Act  
Bulletin on the National Defense Education Act - Public Law 85-864 - August 5, 1959 - Subject: Language and Area Centers, 1959-60  
Bulletin on the National Defense Education Act - Public Law 85-864 - June 17, 1959 - Subject: A Statement of Policy, Language Development Program, Centers and Research and Studies  
Bulletin on the National Defense Education Act - Public Law 85-864 - March 10, 1959 - Subject: A Statement of Policy, Language Development Program, Centers and Research and Studies  
The National Defense Language Development Program  
Language Development Program Institutes - Summer, 1959, and Academic Year 1959-60  
Guide to the National Defense Education Act of 1958  
Educational Exchange Grants  
Partners in International Understanding  
Government Programs in International Education - Forty-Second Report by the Committee on Government Operations  
International Educational Exchange Program - 1948-1958  
Twenty-First Semiannual Report on Educational Exchange Activities  
Report on the Operations of the Department of State  
International Visitors to the United States (Summary Statistical and Narrative Data on Short Term Visitors)  
Grants Awarded Under the International Educational Exchange Program, United States Department of State, July 1955 - June 1958  
The Educational Exchange Program Under the Fulbright Act  
Facts About the President's Special International Program for Cultural Presentations  
President's Special International Program - Fifth Semi-Annual Report  
U.S. Information Agency - 12th Review of Operations - January 1 - June 30, 1959  
Portraying American Culture to the World



INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL FOR PHILOSOPHY AND HUMANISTIC  
STUDIES

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Vth ordinary session, University  
of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan

22-25 September - 1959

The meeting of the General Assembly will be preceded, on 18 and 19 September, by the meeting of the Bureau and, on 21 September, by the meeting of the Budget Committee; it will be followed on 25 September (afternoon) by the meeting of the new Bureau.

PROVISIONAL AGENDA

Tuesday, 22 September, morning

Private session

- 1 - Opening of the meeting by the President of the C.I.P.S.H.
- 2 - Examination of the credentials
- 3 - Adoption of the Agenda
- 4 - Report of the Secretary General
- 5 - Examination and discussion of the report of the Secretary General
- 6 - Examination of the C.I.P.S.H. budget for 1960
- 7 - Report of the Budget Committee
- 8 - Adoption of the budget of C.I.P.S.H. for 1961 and 1962

Tuesday 22 September, afternoon

Public session

- 9 - Exchange of views on the progresses accomplished in the geographical repartition.



10 - Relations with Unesco : Renewal of the formal agreement

11 - Discussion on the projects to be completed :

- a) Urgent studies in Anthropology
- b) Translation of the Great Classics
- c) Participation of C.I.P.S.H. in the Major Project East-West
- d) Survey of the research of historical documents in the different archives of the world
- e) Enquiry on the teaching of literature
- f) Lexicographical works

12 - Diogenes

Wednesday 23 September

Public session

Discussion on the role of the humanities in a technological and urbanized world.

Thursday 24 September

Public sessions

morning

Discussion on the role of the humanities in a technological and urbanized world.

afternoon

13 - Discussion on the general orientation of the programme of C.I.P.S.H.  
Exchange of views on the activities of the Council  
during the coming years.

Friday 25 September, morning

Private session

14 - Report of the Nomination Commission

15 - Election of the new Bureau

16 - Date and place of the next General Assembly of C.I.P.S.H.

17 - Diverse questions.





TIME TABLE OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OF THE INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL FOR PHILOSOPHY AND HUMANISTIC STUDIES

TO BE HELD AT THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN, ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN, 23-28 Sept. 1959

Thursday <u>17 September</u>	Arrival of the members of the Bureau
Friday <u>18 and Saturday 19 September</u>	Meeting of the Bureau
Sunday <u>20 September</u>	Arrival of the members of the Bureau
Monday <u>21 September</u>	a) Meeting of the Budget Committee b) Arrival of the delegates and observers to the General Assembly and of the speakers for the symposium on the problem of the <u>humanities</u> c) dinner-party
Tuesday <u>22 September</u>	Meeting of the General Assembly. Administrative session
Wednesday <u>23 September</u>	Meeting of the General Assembly Symposium on the problem of the <u>humanities</u>
Thursday <u>24 September</u>	a) Morning: Symposium on the problem of the <u>humanities</u> b) Afternoon: meeting of the General Assembly - Administrative session.
Friday <u>25 September</u>	a) Morning: meeting of the General Assembly - Administrative session. b) Afternoon: meeting of the newly elected Bureau.
Saturday <u>26 September</u>	Departure





LIST OF PERSONS INVITED TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE  
INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL FOR PHILOSOPHY AND HUMANISTIC STUDIES

LISTE DES PERSONNES INVITEES A L'ASSEMBLEE GENERALE DU  
CONSEIL INTERNATIONAL DE LA PHILOSOPHIE ET DES SCIENCES HUMAINES

University of Michigan  
Ann Arbor, Michigan, September 22-25  
1959

Officers of the CIPSH  
Bureau du CIPSH

President	Professor Carsten NYBØG	Frø. Brodegade 13, Copenhagen F Denmark
Vice-Presidents	Professor Charles E. ODEGAARD	President, University of Was- hington, Seattle 5, Washington U.S.A.
	Professor R. N. DANDIKAR	Director, Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Poona 4, India
	Professor Felice BATTAGLIA	Rector of the University of Bologna, Via S. Mamolo, 137, Bologna, Italy
	His Exc. Professor Emilio GARCIA GOMEZ	Spain Ambassador of Spain, Embassy of Spain, Baghdad, Iraq
<u>Secretary General</u>	Sir Ronald SYME	New Zealand Brasenose College, Oxford, United Kingdom

Deputy Secretary M. Jean d'ORMESSON  
general

International Academic Union  
Union academique internationale

Professor G.C. BERG	President, International Academic Union Gerecht 8, Leiden, Netherlands
Professor Hans R. HAHNLOBER	9 Kollerweg, Berne, Switzerland
Professor L.L. HAMMERICH	Tagensvej 15, Copenhagen, Denmark
Professor Henri LAVACHERY	1 rue Ducale, Brussels, Belgium
Professor Rensselaer LEE	Department of Art and Archaeology, University of Princeton, Princeton, N.J., U.S.A.
Professor Emil OHMANN	Pihlajatie 50, Helsinki, Finland
Professor Naoshiro TSUJI	Academy of Japan, Ueno Park, Tokyo, Japan



International Federation of Societies of Philosophy  
Fédération internationale des Sociétés de philosophie

Professor Chaim PERELMAN                      32 rue de la Pêcherie, Uccle-Brussels  
Belgium

Observer:

Professor Richard P. MCKEON                      Department of Philosophy, University of  
Chicago, Chicago, Ill. U.S.A.

International Committee for Historical Sciences  
Comité international des Sciences historiques

Professor Michel FRANCOIS                      270 Bd. Raspail, Paris XIVe, France

International Permanent Committee of Linguists  
Comité international permanent des Linguistes

Professor Joshua WHATMOUGH                      Department of Linguistics, Harvard Univer-  
sity, 54 Dudley Hall, Cambridge, Mass., U.S.A.

International Federation of Societies of Classical Studies  
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SYMPOSIUM ON THE ROLE OF THE HUMANITIES IN AN URBANIZED AND  
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