

INTERNATIONAL SOCIOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

CONSTITUENT CONGRESS

OSLO, NORWAY

5. - 10. September 1949

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REPORT ON EXPLORATORY AND PROMOTIONAL ACTIVITIES OCTOBER 1948 TO
SEPTEMBER 1949.

I. The establishment of the Preparatory Committee:

At the initiative of the Social Science Department of the United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organisation a group of sociologists came together in Paris on 14 October 1948 to consider the desirability and feasibility of establishing an active and effective world wide organisation in their field of study. Present at the meeting were the following:

Professor Georges Davy, of the Sorbonne, Paris.

Professor A. N. J. den Hollander, of the University of Amsterdam.

Professor Georges Gurvitch, of the Centre d'Etudes Sociologiques, Paris.

Dr. René König, of Zürich.

Professor Paul F. Lazarsfeld, of Columbia University, New York.

Professor Gabriel Le Bras, of the Sorbonne, Paris.

Mr. Erik Rinde, of the Norwegian Social Science Association, Oslo and

Professor Louis Wirth, of the University of Chicago.

Dr. Arvid Brodersen, Acting Head of the Social Science Department of UNESCO, acted as Chairman of the meeting and was assisted by Dr. Otto Klineberg, Director of the International Tensions Project.

Professor T. H. Marshall of the London School of Economics and Political Science, had been consulted before the meeting, but was unfortunately not able to attend it. The group expressed the hope that he would be taking part in its further activities and has later profited very much indeed from his collaboration.

The group discussed the state of sociological study, teaching and research in the different countries of the world and the degree of international collaboration achieved between sociologists, and concluded its work by issuing for distribution and publication a unanimous Statement urging the need for an International Sociological Association and emphasizing the importance of the functions that an association of this kind might fulfil.

The group established itself tentatively as a Preparatory Committee to carry forward the work initiated at the meeting to communicate with colleagues and their respective organizations and to cooperate with UNESCO in taking the necessary steps toward the constitution of an Association of the kind envisaged.

The Committee appointed Mr. Erik Rinde, Secretary of the Norwegian Social Science Association, to be its Rapporteur and respectfully requested UNESCO to provide for the staff aid and funds that would seem necessary for effective continuation of the work initiated at the meeting. The Committee also suggested that when the exploratory and promotional work of the Rapporteur had reached a suitable stage of advancement another meeting be convened to consider the final steps that might be taken toward the constitution of an International Sociological Association.

At the ensuing General Conference of UNESCO in Beirut in November 1948, the recommendations of the Preparatory Committee were presented for consideration by Dr. Brodersen, and a Resolution was passed instructing the Director General of UNESCO to take steps to continue the promotional work and to ensure the definitive establishment of an International Sociological Association. Similar resolutions were made for world wide associations in economics, political science and comparative law, and sums of \$ 8.000,- were set apart for each of the associations in UNESCO's 1949 budget.

II. The work of the Rapporteur:

The task assigned to the Rapporteur of the Preparatory Committee was primarily interpreted to include:

- 1) The distribution and diffusion of the joint Statement issued by the group,
- 2) The surveying of the attitudes of sociologists throughout the world to the establishment of an International association along the lines suggested in the Statement,
- 3) The exploration of the degrees of development and organization achieved by sociology in the various countries of the world,
- 4) The investigation of the membership and representation possibilities in the various countries with a view to the convocation of a Constituent Congress in the autumn of 1949,

- 5) The preparation of a provisional list of invitees to the Congress,
- 6) The framing of a tentative working programme for the Congress, including an approximative budget for the use of the UNESCO funds set apart for the International Sociological Association,
- 7) The drafting of a first proposal for Statutes for the association, and
- 8) The preparation of a second and final meeting of the Preparatory Committee for the definitive settlement of invitations and other arrangements for the Congress.

Owing to considerable delay in the provision of the necessary number of copies of the UNESCO document containing the Statement on the International Sociological Association, exploratory activities could not start before January 1949.

The document was sent to 120 sociologists, University officials and presidents or secretaries of academies of science and other institutions in some 48 countries of the world. In all cases where no definite up to date information about organizational developments in the country at issue was available, the following exploratory letter accompanied the document:

Dear Sir,

I have the honour to present to you a Report of a Meeting which was held at UNESCO in October last year with a view to exploring the possibilities of organizing an International Sociological Association. Having been appointed as rapporteur for the Preparatory Committee, I have taken over the main responsibility for the promotional work which will be necessary if, as it has been planned, a constituent assembly is to be organized this autumn. I should accordingly be most grateful to you for any information you could give me on the position of sociology in your country and particularly on the possibilities of providing adequate representation from your country to the international assembly which has been planned. I should above all be very happy to have your comments on the following points:

Does there, in your country, exist any local, regional or national associations or organizations of sociologists?

If so, which are these?

If not, is there any practical basis for the creation of such associations or organizations within your country or part of it?

Do you think that the sociologists of your country would support the construction of an International Sociological Association on the lines sketched in the Statement included in the attached Report and the participation of representatives from your country in the Constituent Assembly?

What steps can be taken to ensure an adequate representation to the Constituent Assembly from your country?

I should be most grateful to you if you could send some notes on these points at your earliest convenience. Please let me have addresses and references so that I can carry on the work with as little delay as possible. If you yourself cannot give me the information needed, please give me names and addresses of others whom you would advise me to approach.

Hoping that you will forgive my intrusiveness, I look forward to hearing from you, and remain

Yours very sincerely,

Erik Rinde.

In this way contacts were established and informations received from the following sociologists and other scholars in adjacent fields:

- ARGENTINE: Professor Ricardo Levene, Universidad de Buenos Aires.
- AUSTRALIA: Director R. C. Mills, Unesco National Co-Operating Bodies, Sydney.
Professor O. A. Oeser, Secretary, Social Science Research Comm.
- AUSTRIA: Professor A. Verdross, Universität Wien.
Professor Hans Thirring, Universität Wien.
Professor Rudolf Blühdorn, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Vienna.
- BELGIUM: Professor Pierre de Bie, Université de Louvain.
- BRAZIL: Professor Fernando de Azevedo, Universidade de Sao Paulo.
Professor Donald Pierson, Escuela Livre de Sociologia, Sao Paulo.
Professor Emilio Willems, Escuela Livre, Sao Paulo.
- CANADA: Mr. John Robbins, Canadian Social Science Research Council, Ottawa.
Professor C. A. Dawson, McGill University, Montreal.
Professor W. Burton Hurd, McMaster University, Hamilton.
Professor C. B. Macpherson, The Canadian Political Science Association, Toronto.

- CHINA: Professor Cheng K'un Cheng, University of Hawaii,
Honolulu, T. H.
- CUBA: Professor Roberto Agramonte, Universidad de La Habana.
Professor Fernando Ortiz, Universidad de La Habana.
- CZECHOSLOVAKIA: Professor Arnost Blaha, Masaryk University, Brno.
Professor Josef Kral, Charles University, Praha.
- DENMARK: Professor Th. Geiger, Aarhus Universitet.
Dr. Henning Friis, Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs,
Copenhagen.
- ECUADOR: Professor Luis Bassano, Social Research Seminar, Universidad
Central, Quito.
- FINLAND: Professor Rafael Karsten, Helsinki University.
Professor Antero Rinne, Yhteiskunnallinen Korkeakoulu,
Helsinki.
Professor Vehi Verkko, Helsinki University.
Professor Rob. V. Wikman, Åbo Akademi.
- FRANCE: Represented on the Preparatory Committee.
- GERMANY: Professor Leopold von Wiese, Universität Köln.
- HUNGARY: Professor Alexander Szalai, University of Budapest.
- INDIA: Dr. Gyan Chand, Government of India, New Delhi.
Professor G. S. Ghurye, Bombay University.
Professor Rhadakamal Mukerjee, Lucknow University.
Professor S. V. Puntambekar, Nagpur University.
Dr. Khosla, High Commissioner of India, London.
- IRAQ: Dr. Matta Akrawi, Department of Education, Unesco, Paris.
- ISRAEL: Dr. S. N. Eisenstadt, Hebrew University, Jerusalem.
Professor Martin Euber, Hebrew University, Jerusalem.
- ITALY: Professor Vittorio Castellano, Università di Roma.
Professor Corrado Gini, Università di Roma.
- LEBANON: Professor Stephan Ronart, American University, Beirut.
Rev. Father Mazas, University of St. Joseph, Beirut.
Dr. Afif I. Tannous, Office of Foreign Agricultural
Relations, Dept. of Agriculture, Washington D.C.
- MEXICO: Professor Lucio Mendieta y Nunez, Universidad Nacional
Autonoma de Mexico, Mexico D. F.
Professor Laszlo Radvanyi, Mexico D. F.

NETHERLANDS: Represented on the Preparatory Committee.

NORWAY: Represented on the Preparatory Committee.

POLAND: Professor Stanislaw Ossowski, University of Warszawa.

RUMENIA: Professor I. - M. Nestor, Laboratory of Experimental Psychology, Bucarest.

SPAIN: Professor Severino Aznar Embid, Instituto Balmes de Sociologia, Madrid.

SWEDEN: Professor Torngy Segerstedt, Uppsala Universitet.

SWITZERLAND: Represented on the Preparatory Committee.

TURKEY: Professor H. Z. Ülken, University of Istanbul.
Professor Z. F. Findekoglu, University of Istanbul.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA: Dr. P. A. W. Cook, National Bureau of Educational and Social Research, Pretoria.

UNITED KINGDOM: Represented on the Preparatory Committee by professor T. H. Marshall, London School of Economics.

UNITED STATES: Represented on the Preparatory Committee.

URUGUAY: Professor I. Canon, Cultural Attaché, Embassy of Uruguay, Rome.

YUGOSLAVIA: Professor Dinko Tomasic, Stanford University, Palo Alto, California.

Attempts were also made to establish contacts with sociologists in a series of other, mostly smaller overseas countries, but so far no direct information about recent developments in sociology in these countries has been received by the Rapporteur:

BOLIVIA: Senor José Antonio Arze, Director, Instituto de Sociologia Boliviana, Universidad Mayor de San Francisco Xavier, Sucre.

BULGARIA: Sociéte Philosophique et Sociologique, Sofia.

CHILE: Professor Eugenio Conzalez, Universidade de Chile, Santiago.

COLOMBIA: Professor German Arciniegas, Universidade Nacional, Bogota.

EGYPT: Professor Sabet Elfandi, Farouk I University, Alexandria.
Dr. A. Zaki, Social Service School, Cairo.
Professor A. Cazeneuve, Universite d'Alexandrie, Alexandria.

EIRE: Mr. R. C. Geary, President, The Statistical and Social Inquiry Society of Ireland, Dublin.

- GREECE: The Dean, Faculty of Law, National University, Athens.
Professor Ch. Theodoridis, Athens.
- GUATEMALA: Lic. A. G. Carrera, Instituto Indigenista Nacional, Guatemala City.
- IRAN: Professor G. H. Sadiqi, University of Tehran.
Professor A. Zanghenek, University of Tehran.
Mdemoiselle Comperot, Ambassade de France, Tehran.
- PAKISTAN: Professor N. N. A. Siddiqui, University of Dacca.
- PARAGUAY: Professor Jorge R. Zamudio Silva, Escuela de Humanidades, Asuncion.
- PERU: Professor Roberto MacLean y Estenos, Universidad Nacional Mayor de San Andres, Lima.
- PORTUGAL: The President, Sociedade de Antropologia et Etnologia, Universidade Do Porto, Oporto.
Prof. Jaquin de Cavalho, Universidade de Coimbra, Coimbra.
- U. S. S. R.: The President, Department of Law and Economics, Academy of Science, Moscow.
- VENEZUELA: The Director, Sociedad Interamericana de Antropologia y Geografia, Caracas.

A few conclusions from indirect informations about the state of sociology in these and other countries not represented at the Constituent Congress will be indicated in section IV below.

As a natural sequel to his explorations into the degree of organizational development reached within nations, the Rapporteur also made attempts to inquire into the fate of the organisational developments that, before the last war, had taken place between nations.

Through the initiative of René Worms, a Revue Internationale de Sociologie was launched in Paris in 1893. In the wake of this event came the establishment of an Institut International de Sociologie and the convocation of a first Congrès International de Sociologie in Paris in 1894. The Institut was first based on individual membership, but at a later stage led to the establishment of a Fédération International des Sociétés et des Instituts de Sociologie. Thirteen international congresses were held from 1894 to 1937, the last one in Paris during the Exposition Mondiale. A Fourteenth Congress was scheduled to take place in Bucarest under the presidency of professor Gusti from 29 August to 14 September

1939 but had to be abandoned. The last elected officers of the Institut were: Professor René Maunier, Paris president; Professor R. M. MacIver, New York, Professor Vladesco Racoassa, Bucarest and Professor Cerrado Gini, Rome, vice-presidents; Professor Emile Lasbax, Clermont-Ferrand, Secretary-General. According to a letter which the Rapporteur has received from Professor Gini, a resumption of the Activities of the Institut has been planned for 1950:

"L'année dernière, considérant l'impossibilité de réunir le Congrès à Bucarest, le professeur Gusti a proposé que le Congrès se tînt à Rome sous ma présidence et ensuite, avant même que j'acceptais la charge, autant honorifique qu'onéreuse, il m'a envoyé tous les Actes du Congrès.

En effet, j'étais très douteux si je devais accepter cette invitation, mais les collègues de l'Institut International de Sociologie ayant donné à l'unanimité leur approbation à la proposition de M. Gusti et d'autres collègues d'un côté et de réponses de l'autre côté du rideau fer ayant insisté dans le même sens, j'ai enfin accepté. Le Bureau de Présidence de la Société Italienne de Sociologie vient justement de décider que le Congrès aura lieu dans la première moitié de Septembre 1950. La célébration de l'Année Sainte et les facilitations accordées à cette occasion assureront au Congrès un large concours de personnalités étrangères. Les autorités italiennes ont donné, dès le début, leur plein consentement.

Le Congrès étant la continuation du Congrès de Bucarest il aura lieu sous les auspices de l'Institut International de Sociologie, mais, si l'Association Internationale de Sociologie sera constituée, rien n'empêchera qu'il ait lieu sous les auspices aussi de cette Association ou de l'UNESCO qui l'a créée. Pour ma part j'en serais bien heureux et crois que mes collègues italiens le seraient également."

The Rapporteur will suggest that the proposal made by Professor Gini be submitted for discussion to the Policy Committee which is to be set up at the Constituent Congress.

III. The second meeting of the Preparatory Committee.

The preliminary explorations having reached a reasonable degree of completion and the further preparatory steps having been thoroughly discussed with UNESCO officials, the Rapporteur in a letter of 2 May

1949 proposed to the members of the Preparatory Committee that a second meeting be held at UNESCO House in Paris on 27 to 28 June. This proposal met with the approval of the members and after a short postponement the meeting took place on 29 and 30 June. Present were:

Professor Pierre de Bie,
Professor Georges Davy,
Professor A. N. J. den Hollander,
Dr. René König,
Professor Gabriel Le Bras,
Professor Louis Wirth,
Mr. Erik Rinde, Rapporteur
and
Dr. Otto Klineberg representing the UNESCO Secretariat.

Professor T. H. Marshall was unfortunately not able to attend this meeting either, but has remained in close contact with the Rapporteur and has been frequently consulted by him and by UNESCO in the matters dealt with by the Committee.

The main points taken up for discussion at the meeting were:

1. A proposal made by Mr. Rinde on behalf of the Norwegian Social Science Association that the Constituent Congress for the International Sociological Association be held at Oslo from 5 to 11 September 1949.
2. A tentative Working Programme prepared for this Congress.
3. A first Draft of Statutes for the Association.
4. A list of invitation possibilities worked out by the Rapporteur on the basis of his explorations and consultations.
5. A first approximative budget for the use of the funds allocated by the Third General Conference of UNESCO to the International Sociological Association.

After due discussion, decisions were reached and recommendations made to the following effect:

1. The proposal that the Constituent Congress be held at Oslo had already been made in the letter which the Rapporteur sent to the members of the Preparatory Committee on 2 May. In their replies to this letter all the members declared themselves in favour of the Norwegian plan, and as the proposal had also met with the approval of the UNESCO Secretariat, the meeting had only to register its formal adoption of the

plan and make the appropriate recommendations to the Director General. As for the date proposed by Mr. Rinde no objections were raised by the members of the Committee. Dr. G. Gouswaard of the International Institute of Statistics and professor Corrado Gini of the Societ  Italiana di Sociologia had requested that the Oslo Congress be postponed for a couple of weeks because it coincides with the meeting of the International Statistical Institute in Berne, but this objection carried no weight with the Committee since none of the invitees to the Oslo Congress - outside possibly Professor Gini - were likely to be going to the Berne meeting.

As decided by the Committee, the Oslo Congress would precede by only one week the corresponding conference for political science which had been scheduled to take place in Paris from 12 to 16 September, but this was not considered likely to cause any inconvenience except in the cases of the Mexican and Uruguayan delegates who would be invited to attend both meetings.

2. The tentative Working Programme submitted by the Rapporteur was found acceptable with a few minor alterations only and was later distributed to invitees along with requests for comments and amendments.

3. A new Draft of Statutes was worked out on the basis of the preliminary one submitted by the Rapporteur and of comparisons with the drafts prepared for the corresponding international associations planned for economics and for political science. The new draft has been distributed for comments and amendment proposals to the invitees.

4. Discussing membership principles and possibilities, the Committee arrived at the conclusion that given the extreme heterogeneity of organizational patternings in the different countries of the world - see section V below - invitations should only be addressed to leading sociologists acting as individuals and not to sociological associations, societies or institutes. Following this principle, the list of invitees agreed upon took this form:

AUSTRIA:	Professor A. Verdross.
BELGIUM:	Professor Pierre de Bie.
BRAZIL:	Professor Fernando de Azevedo.
CANADA:	Professor C. A. Dawson, McGill University, Montreal.
CUBA:	Professor Roberto Agramonte.
CZECHOSLOVAKIA:	Professor Arnost Blaha.
DENMARK:	Professor Theodor Geiger.

EGYPT: Dr. A. Zaki
FINLAND: Decision left to the Societas Scientiarum Fennica, Helsinki.
FRANCE: Professor Georges Davy.
GERMANY: Professor Leopold von Wiese.
HUNGARY: Professor Alexander Szalai.
INDIA: Professor Rhadakamal Mukerjee.
ISRAEL: Decision left to Hebrew University.
ITALY: Professor Corrado Gini.
MEXICO: Professor Lucio Mendieta y Nunez or for the case he should not be able to attend, Professor Daniel Cossio Villegas.
NETHERLANDS: Professor A. N. J. den Hollander.
NORWAY: Mr. Erik Rinde.
POLAND: Professor Stanislaw Ossowski.
RUMANIA: Professor Demetri Gusti.
SWEDEN: Professor Torgny T. Segerstedt.
SWITZERLAND: Dr. René König.
TURKEY: Professor H. Z. Ülken.
UNITED KINGDOM: Professor Morris Ginsberg.
UNITED STATES: Professor Louis Wirth.
URUGUAY: Professor I. Ganon.
U.S.S.R. Decision left to Academy of Science, Moscow.

The Committee recommended that formal invitations be sent from UNESCO to all these sociologists as early as administratively feasible and strongly supported a proposal that each of the invitees be asked to prepare a survey of the development and present status of sociological teaching and research in his country, to be read or otherwise presented to the Constituent Congress.

Of the sociologists thus invited by the Director-General of UNESCO, the following were found to be unable to attend:

AUSTRIA: Professor A. Verdross.
CZECHOSLOVAKIA: Professor A. Blaha.
HUNGARY: Professor A. Szalai.
INDIA: Professor R. Mukerjee.
BRAZIL: Professor F. de Azevedo.
RUMANIA: Professor D. Gusti.

The following people were then invited:

AUSTRIA: Professor Stefan Verosta.
CZECHOSLOVAKIA: Professor Josef Kral.

HUNGARY: Professor Laszlo Rudas, but he was not able to come.
INDIA: Dr. Khosla.

5. One difficulty that had to be taken into account by the Committee when making its decisions about the invitations was the financial one that the total of secretarial cost, daily allowances for delegates and travel expenses to and from the Congress, as roughly estimated in the preliminary budget presented by the Rapporteur, would definitely exceed the \$ 8,000,- set by the UNESCO allocation unless curtailments of one kind or another were found practicable. To remedy this situation the Rapporteur had proposed that the proportionately very large sums which in the original budget had to be set apart to cover air travel expenses from overseas countries might be cut down either a) by inviting sociologists from these countries who would be in Europe at the time of the Congress anyway, or, if this proved impossible b) by offering partial coverage only, say 50 or 60 % of the total travel expenses from such countries, the balance being sought from academic, governmental or private sources in the countries in question. The Committee found this proposal justifiable in principle, but came to the conclusion that it would only be necessary to apply it in a couple of cases.

IV. Membership Possibilities.

The Preparatory Committee has consistently stressed the necessity that the International Sociological Association should not only be an organization for sociologists in the technologically and academically most advanced countries but essentially a world wide association comprising as many countries from as many continents as possible. The Rapporteur has done his best to follow this principle, but during the short time he has had at his disposal he has not been able to work out any complete survey of membership possibilities for the whole of the world. A special committee will be set up at the Congress to discuss the problems of membership and will undoubtedly contribute substantially toward the completion of a survey of this kind. To furnish a preliminary basis for the discussions of this committee, summary reports on the contacts established and the information received by the Rapporteur are given below. As all the delegates invited have been requested to report directly on the state of development of sociology in their respective countries and thus indirectly on the membership possibilities at hand, the summary will only comprise countries not represented at the Congress.

ARGENTINE.

Our main contact in this country has been Professor Ricardo Levene, President of the Instituto de Sociologia of the Faculty of Arts and Lettres of the University of Buenos Ayres. Other groups of sociologists exist on Cordoba, Santa Fe and Tucuman. No steps have been taken to secure the participation of Argentine sociologists in the Constituent Congress. There is no national organisation or association in this country.

AUSTRALIA.

Correspondence has been carried on with the Secretary of the Australian National Cooperating Body for the Social Sciences who has contacted several University officials on the question of the International Sociological Association. There are no chairs of sociology in Australia. The very few scholars interested in sociology are organized in their capacities of political scientists or psychologists in the Social Science Research Committee. Its secretary is professor O. S. Oeser, Department of Psychology, University of Melbourne, Carlton, Vic.

Professor Collin Clark of the University of Melbourne has been contacted, but so far no reply has been received from him.

BOLIVIA.

There exists a Institutio de Sociologia Boliviana at the Universidad Mayor de San-Francisco Xavier at Sucre. Its present director seems to be Senor Jose Antonio Arze, formerly of Chile. No details have been received on the activities of this institute.

BRAZIL.

The only sociological association in this country is the Sociedade de Sociologia of Sao Paulo, presided by Professor Fernando de Azevedo. Professor Azevedo has taken a keen interest in the work of the Preparatory Committee and was invited to attend the Constituent Congress. Unfortunately he could not come on account of having too little time for arranging his travel. Other leading sociologists in Brazil are Professor Emilio Willems of the Escuela Livre de Sociologia e Politica in Sao Paulo, Professor Gilberto Freyre of Recife and Professor Delgado de Carvalho, Rio de Janeiro.

BULGARIA.

In this country there existed before the war a Société Philosophique et Sociologique, Ul. 6 Septemvri 53, Sofia. But no replies have been received to several requests for information sent to this address.

CHILE.

Sociology of some kind has been regularly taught at the Universidade de Chile in Santiago, among other by Professor A. Venturino and Professor E. Gonzalez. No direct information has been received, but indications can be found in Alfredo Poviña, Historia de la Sociologia en Latino America Pammico, Mexico 1941,

CHINA.

Chinese sociology had a very strong position in the interwar years and was well organized.

The fate of the Chinese National Society for Sociology in recent years is not clear. Efforts have been made to get in contact with Professor Pen-Wen Sun, a former President of the Society, but so far without result. In this connection a letter from C.K. Cheng, Associate Professor of Sociology, University of Hawaii, might be quoted: "As far as I know, the Chinese National Sociological Society reflects very much the state of politics in China. When I was travelling there in 1947, some efforts were being made to reorganize the society and to revive its normal activities. But those efforts did not produce any tangible results. From the meagre information I have received in recent weeks, some sociologists have moved with the National Government to Canton and Formosa, while others are remaining behind the "Iron Curtain".

COLOMBIA.

No direct contacts with sociologists from this country has been obtained. However, sociology seems to have been regularly taught at the Universidad Nacional in Bogota and further attempts should be made to investigate the situation.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

No national organization exists, but three distinct centers of sociology are found: 1) Society for Social Research, Praha, presided by Professor Josef Kral, 2) The Masaryk Sociological Society, presided by Professor Arnost Blaha, Brno, 3) The University of Bratislava, in which sociology is taught by Professor Anton Stefanek.

Professor Blaha, a former member of the Institut International de Sociologie, seems to be the most active man in sociology in this country. He was invited to attend the congress, but owing to illness he was not able to come. Then professor Kral was invited, but unfortunately he did not get his permission from the authorities to go.

ECUADOR.

Correspondence has been carried on with Professor Luis Bassano, head of the Social Research Seminar of the Central University of Quito. A National Sociological Society will probably be established at a meeting of sociologists in June, but given the geographical position of Ecuador and the state of development of sociology in that country there seemed to be no reason for considering the possibility of sending any invitation to this Society. The Society will, however, be kept informed about developments and will be asked to join the International Sociological Association as soon as it has been established.

IRE.

In Dublin exists a Statistical and Social Inquiry Society of Ireland. No information has so far been received as to its willingness to join the International Sociological Association. It is probably only to a lesser degree a sociological society.

GREECE.

A number of letters of exploration have been sent to this country, but no replies have so far been received, probably because of the prevailing state of civil war.

GUATEMALA.

Sociological research seems to be carried on at the Instituto Indigenista Nacional which publishes a regular bulletin, but no direct contact has been established.

HUNGARY.

The leading sociologist in post-war Hungary is Alexander Szalai who has taken an active interest in the formation of the International Sociological Association. He is, however, very critical of the composition of the Preparatory Committee and resents the absence of representatives of Eastern European sociology among its members. He also raises the question of the scope and nature of sociology as a field of teaching and research and suggests that the differences in views on these matters between East and West should be discussed at the Constituent Congress.

Professor Laszlo Rudas, Head of the Social Science Department of the University of Budapest has also been invited to the congress, but could not come.

IRAN.

Exploratory letters have been sent to University officials at Tehran, but with no results.

IRAQ.

According to information received from Dr. Matta Akrawi of Baghdad, at present with the Education Department of UNESCO. "There is only one course in sociology in Iraqi institutions of higher education - that is, a course offered at the Higher Teachers College during the 4th year for students preparing to be teachers of the social sciences. This course, which is 3 hours a week, is given by a part-time professor who has had sociological training at the University of Chicago during his undergraduate studies and studies for his M.A. He transferred later, however, to International Relations and considered his sociology interest as a side line. He is Dr. Abdul Majid Abbas, formerly Professor of Interna-

tional Law at the Law College, Baghdad and now a Member of Parliament. Any letter addressed to him through the Iraqi Parliament will reach him.

For the rest, two young men are working for their doctorates in the United States in the field of sociology. They are Iraq Government bursaries and it will take them between 2 and 3 years before they graduate. It is hoped that they will be leading the spearhead for the establishment of sociological research."

JAPAN.

The Japanese Sociological Society was reestablished in Tokyo in 1946. No attempts however, have been made by the Rapporteur to get in contact with this Society.

LEBANON.

Contact has been established with Dr. Stephan Ronart of Beirut, who has furnished valuable information on sociology in Lebanon and other Arab countries. Sociology in Lebanon is mainly American, centered around the American University in Beirut, the Department of Sociology of which is at present headed by Professor Harvey Baty. There are, however, a few Lebanese, who are interested in sociology, e.g. le R. P. Mazas, Doyen de la Faculté de Droit, Université St. Joseph. But it has been difficult to find any professional sociologist of Moslem origin.

PARAGUAY.

Attempts have been made to contact Dr. Jorge R. Zamudio Silva, Professor of Sociologia, Escuela de Humanidades, Asuncion, but so far with no results.

PERU.

A central figure in Peruvian sociology is Professor Roberto MacLean y Estenos of the Universidad Nacional Mayor de San Marcos, Lima. He has not yet answered our query.

PORTUGAL.

Sociology does not seem to be regularly taught at any of the Portuguese universities, but there exists an anthropological and ethnographical society in Oporto, which may comprise some sociologists. No direct information has however been received on this point.

RUMENIA.

This was one of the leading countries in sociology before World War II. The XIV Congres International de Sociologie was scheduled to take place in Bucarest in August and September 1939, but had of course to be abandoned because of the turn of international events. Professor Demetri Gusti, of the Institutul Social Roman, Bucarest, had been appointed President of the Congress and had been very active in preparing it. It has proved very difficult to obtain any extensive information about the fate of sociology in Rumenia in post-war years.

SPAIN.

There exists in Madrid a Instituto Balmes de Sociologia under the Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Cientificas. The Institute publishes a Revista Internacional de Sociologia, edited by Professor Saverino Aznar, of Madrid and the Italian Professor Corrado Gini of Rome. Professor Aznar,

Director of the Instituto, in a letter of August 1 indicates that a Spanish Sociological Association, comprising 17 University professors is about to be established. He is convinced that this organisation will be interested in joining an International Sociological Association when it is constituted and suggests that in the absence of a Spanish delegate, the sociologists of his country be represented by the Italian Professor Corrado Gini.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

There exists an Inter-Universities Committee on Social Science headed by Professor E. Batson of the University of Capetown. He has been contacted, but so far with no result.

U. S. S. R.

An exploratory letter was sent to the President of the Department of Law and Economics of the Academy of Science, but no reply has been received.

VENEZUELA.

Sociology seems to be regularly taught at the Universidad Central at Curacas, but no up to date information has been available to the Rapporteur. Attempts to contact the Venezuelan section of the Sociedad Interamericana de Antropologia has so far not led to any results.

YUGOSLAVIA.

Sociological societies existed in Belgrade and Zagreb before World War II, but nothing is known as to their fate in later years. A letter received from Dr. Dinko Tomasic, formerly professor of Sociology at the University of Zagreb, at present in the United States, seems very discouraging.

V. Organizational patterns.

The explorations made have fully shown that no international association of any scope can be built on corporate membership only, at

least at the present stage of development of sociology. Only in the following countries do exclusively sociological associations exist: Belgium, Brazil, China, Germany, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, United States. But for several of these associations it is doubtful whether they can be calculated with at this stage; this is especially the case with the Chinese, and Japanese associations. In other countries, sociologists are organized in joint associations along with affiliated groups of social scientists, thus in Eire, Finland, Norway and Canada. In other countries again, sociology is organized in institutes: thus in the Argentine, Belgium, Bolivia, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, France, Hungary, Mexico, Poland, Spain, Turkey and the United Kingdom. Finally there are countries where sociology has achieved some position in academic life, but where neither associations nor institutions exist, thus: Austria, Cuba, Denmark, Egypt, India, Israel, Lebanon, Switzerland, Union of South Africa and other countries. This extreme diversity of patterns of organization makes it necessary to establish a very flexible framework for the International Sociological Association, at least at its inaugural stage. Both corporate and individual members must be admitted. The draft Statutes agreed upon by the Preparatory Committee reflects its awareness of the difficulties arising from this diversity. The draft emphasizes that the International Sociological Association, although in principle open to sociological organizations only, must admit membership by qualified individuals also, particularly from countries where no such organizations have yet been established. The Membership Committee and the Congress in its plenary sessions will take this central problem up for thorough discussion. As all delegates to the Congress have been invited by UNESCO as individual sociologists and not as representatives of any sociological organisations, at least not directly, the possibility will have to be faced that the Congress must make the constitution of the International Sociological Association conditional upon the subsequent adoption of its Statutes by the organisations that will be invited to participate. This is the solution that was arrived at by the Preparatory Committee of the International Economic Association at its meeting in Paris in April 1949.

VI. Preparations for the Congress in Oslo.

Preparations for the Constituent Congress in Oslo have been carried in cooperation with the Norwegian Government, the Department of Education,

the Academy of Science, the University of Oslo, the Nobel Peace Institute, and other organizations. A Congress Committee was set up in May and comprise the following members:

Professor Alf Sommerfelt, Member of the Executive Board of UNESCO.

Dr. Arvid Brodersen, former Head of the Social Science Department of UNESCO,

Professor Sverre Holm, The Sociological Bureau, University of Oslo,

Dr. H. O. Christophersen, the Michelsen Institute,

Director A. Schou, The Nobel Peace Institute,

Dosent Johan Vogt, University of Oslo,

Cand. jur. Erik Rinde, Secretary.
