the same time it was brought home to the foreign visitors how painfully ignorant they were of research conducted in the Orient. Perhaps the I.A.H.R. will feel itself prompted, as a result of the Tokyo experience, to devise means of disseminating information of general scholarly interest and of keeping students who are ignorant of the eastern languages abreast of the main results of research published in those countries.

By and large the Tokyo Congress was a memorable event and a great success — because of what it actually gave as well as because of the problems which it helped to see more clearly. It was not only a major achievement to be looked back on with justified pride by the organizers and with profound gratitude by the participants, but also a challenge and commitment to further progress.

R. J. Zwi Werblowsky

RECOMMENDATIONS MADE BY THE 9TH CONGRESS FOR THE HISTORY OF RELIGIONS AT TOKYO

As appears from the impressions given by Prof. dr R. J. Zwi Werblowsky the Congress for the History of Religions at Tokyo has in many respects been a very important one. This is also proved by the two recommendations, to the IAHR and to Unesco, which are brought here to the knowledge of the subscribers of Numen. They show that the participants of both the Congress and especially the Symposium were aware of their responsibility and made an attempt to do a bit of creative thinking in regard to the future study of the history of religions. It is gratifying to note that in the recommendations to Unesco the importance of the religious factor in the civilizations of the East and of the West is duly pointed out and that the study of the history of religions is strongly advocated. The recommendations to the IAHR open wide horizons and give the organization a new task. It may be foreseen that the extension to the East will affect the organizational scheme of the IAHR and perhaps also the form and the manner in which the problems of the history of religions are presented and discussed. The next congress at Marburg in 1960, which will likely be held September 10th to 17th, offers a welcome occasion of discussing these points at length and at ease.

C. J. Bleeker

Recommendations to the I.A.H.R.

Considering the growing interest in the study of history of religions evidenced by Eastern scholars during their discussions in Tokyo, and having received advice from the meeting of delegates from Asian and African countries held on August 30, Recommend that:

1) The 11th Congress for the History of Religions, and possibly a second East-West Symposium, should be held in the East, for instance in India.

2) The international character of the IAHR should be extended. The Oriental countries, following the example of Japan, should form their own national groups. This does not imply a splitting of the IAHR into two independent wings, but merely an expansion of its work, under the condition that scholarly standards must be the same in the East and the West. Where this condition cannot yet be fulfilled, the foundation of small provisional national committees is recommended, in order that the foundation of regular groups may result later. The participants in the meeting held on August 30 have undertaken to stimulate the constitution of such groups in their respective countries. These regular national groups may be affiliated as member-groups to IAHR. An ad hoc committee, consisting of Japan, India, United Arab Republic, Burma, Pakistan, and Korea, will give its first report on the geographical extension of their work at the Congress to be held at Marburg in 1960.

3) IAHR should give still greater emphasis to the study and research of Oriental Religions and their relations to the West.

4) IAHR should stimulate both scholarly and popular publications in the field of History of Religions, since such publications will promote mutual understanding between East and West.

Recommendations to Unesco.

In connection with the Ninth International Congress for the History of Religions, organized under the auspices of the International Association for the History of Religions by the Science Council of Japan and held in Tokyo from August 27 to 31, 1958, a Symposium concerning the relations between East and West from the point of view of religion in its different aspects was arranged within the framework of UNESCO's Major Project for mutual appreciation of Eastern and Western cultural values (Religion and Thought in the Orient and Occident: A Century of Cultural Exchange) September 2-4.

The scholars from 29 countries who discussed the problem of mutual influence of Eastern and Western religions tried to characterize the peculiarities of the various types of culture. In five Plenary Sessions and twelve special Round Table Discussions the great importance of a thorough knowledge of different religions as a means for better understanding of the present cultural situation in the East and the West was clearly shown.