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of the
INTERNATIONAL FOLK
MUSIC COUNCIL

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25th ANNIVERSARY
1947-1972

INTERNATIONAL FOLK MUSIC COUNCIL
DEPARTMENT OF MUSIC
QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY,
KINGSTON, ONTARIO, CANADA

3/T.73.

KNJIZNICA
INSTITUT ZA ETNOLOGIJU I FOLKLORE
Br. 3560



DR. MAUD KARPELES, O.B.E.
Docteur en les lettres, Université Laval,
Honorary President
International Folk Music Council

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The complete set of old JOURNALS of the IFMC volumes
1-20 and the Accumulated indexes 1-15.

We are happy to announce that the reprinted Volumes 11,
13 and 17 (part II) of the IFMC Journal are now avail-
able at Swets & Zeitlinger also.

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label International Record Industries (135 West 41st
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Musique Celtique OCR 45
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FILMS ON TRADITIONAL MUSIC: a first international catalogue compiled by the IFMC and edited by Peter Kennedy, is available at le Librairie de l'Unesco, Cultural Activities Dept., Place de Fontenoy, Paris VII, France, price 22 francs, or from Peter Kennedy, Dartington Institute of Traditional Arts, Totnes, Devon, England, price £1.75 plus postage.

FOLK SONGS OF EUROPE and FOLK SONGS OF THE AMERICAS edited by A. L. Lloyd are \$1.25 each, postage extra at: Novello, Borough Green, Sevenoaks Kent, England.

ETHNIC MUSIC AND DANCE SERIES: Series Director Robert Garfias has films available for rent from: Audio-Visual Services, Booking Office, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington 98105. USA.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

- a. Many IFMC members have not yet paid their 1972 membership fees. If you are among them, please send your fee without further delay to the Secretariat, with your name shown on your cheque. Individual members \$8.00, Institutions \$10.00. (Canadian Dollars)
- b. Members! Let the secretariat know your special field of studies - we get constant inquiries about WHO WORKS IN WHAT FIELD.
- c. CONFERENCE SAN SEBASTIAN, SPAIN, 1973, July 26 to August 1.

Members who wish to read a paper are asked to forward to Professor L. F. Ramón y Rivera, Instituto Nacional de Folklore, P. O. Box 6238, Caracas, Venezuela, (Program Chairman), the title of the paper, and a short summary of its contents.

THEMES ARE:

1. The Role of Folk Music in Education;
2. Urban Popular Music and its relation to Traditional Folk Music;
3. Vocal Styles;
4. Spanish Folk Music, Its World-Wide Diffusion

PAPERS have to be in San Sebastian at least 3 months before the conference, so that they can be duplicated.

Registration fee for the San Sebastian conference will be \$10.00

ACCOMMODATION (information supplied by the San Sebastian organisers) (COFEX-CAT)

First class hotels	9	to	15	dollars	a	day
Second "	"	7	"	10	"	" "
Third "	"	5	"	9	"	" "
Fourth "	"	3	"	7	"	" "

These prices include room, breakfast and two meals. For 1973 we may expect a 10% increase. In the season, as the number of single rooms available is rather limited, most of the participants have to be accommodated two in a room. Hotels other than first class are likely to be small and unable to receive many people.

The possibility of establishing, in or near the conference area, a place with buffet for informal social meetings between members is under consideration.

Entertainment provided by the host organisation will include folk music and dance demonstrations, concerts, an excursion through the neighbouring country and one or more receptions. It is proposed that one of the music events take place in the old Chapel of the San Telmo Museum, which has been transformed into a concert hall.

- d. Yearbook: Due to an unexpected problem beyond the control of either the editor or the Council, the appearance of the 1971 Yearbook will be delayed until close to the end of the year. Everyone concerned very much regrets this delay, which the editor above all has done everything possible to avoid. But to err is human, and someone somewhere erred! It is hoped that, nevertheless, Volume 4 (1972) can still appear early in 1973, and that the 1973 issue, also edited by Professor Charles Haywood, will appear in the same (its proper) year.
- e. We are grateful to the Calouste Gulbenkian Foundation, which has given a grant of £500 to the Council to support the impending publication of the new Directory of Institutions and Organisations, edited by Peter Kennedy of Dartington Hall, England.
- f. REQUEST TO MEMBERS: When you move, please send us your change of address immediately. We constantly get Bulletins and Yearbooks returned with Moved, address unknown stamped on the envelope. After a time we receive irritated letters from members asking why they haven't received their Bulletins.
Please let us know: it's up to you!
- g. UNITED KINGDOM MEMBERS WHO PAY THROUGH THE MIDLAND BANK IN LONDON:
Please advise the bank of the revised membership fees:
Individual Member - £3.40
Institution - £4.25

SILVER
JUBILEE
REMINISCENCES

R E P O R T
OF
THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON FOLK SONG
AND FOLK DANCE

Held in London at the Belgian Institute
6 Belgrave Square, S.W.1.

22 to 27 September, 1947.

CHAIRMAN:
Dr. R. Vaughan Williams, O.M.

VICE-CHAIRMAN:
Mr. Steuart Wilson

HON. SECRETARY:
Miss Maud Karpeles

Monday, 22 September, 10:30 a.m.

1. CHAIRMAN'S OPENING ADDRESS

Dr. Ralph Vaughan Williams, O.M., opened the first session of the International Conference on Folk Song and Folk Dance held at the Belgian Institute, 6 Belgrave Square, London, S.W.1., by kind permission of the Director of the Institute.

He said that he had not been elected as Chairman but with the permission of those present he accepted the invitation of the Hon. Secretary, Miss Maud Karpeles, to take the Chair. It was agreed by acclamation that he should do so.

The Chairman stated that as he would not be able to be present at all sessions he would like to nominate as Vice-Chairman Mr. Steuart Wilson. This was agreed.

The Chairman then gave a short opening address. He said that a number of International Conferences were being held at this time, but while others dealt with how people were to exist, this Conference was discussing what to do with our lives. Music and

dancing were fundamental art forms beyond political or cosmopolitan considerations. The Conference hoped to discover what characterised each country's art and to seek the unity that lies behind diversity. As a Conference must have a practical organisation it was proposed to institute formally a Folk Music Council and to discuss a constitution. He hoped that the Conference would dispose of that part of the Agenda as soon as possible so that the real business of talking about native arts of music and dancing might not be unduly postponed.

In conclusion he welcomed all the Members of the Conference from 28 different nations, and introduced Miss Maud Karpeles, Hon. Sec. of the Conference, whose work was known to everyone.

2. APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE

The Hon. Secretary read a list of apologies for absence.

She informed the Conference that Sir John Myres, the President of the International Folk Dance Council, had announced his resignation from this office. She proposed that a message of greetings be sent to him from the Conference and this was agreed.

Miss Karpeles also referred with sympathy to the illness of Miss Klara Semb and paid tribute to the great work she had done in the collection and revival of Norwegian folk dances.

3. HON SECRETARY'S REPORT

Miss Karpeles recapitulated the events which had led up to the holding of this conference. In July 1935, at the International Folk Dance Festival in London it was decided to form an International (Advisory) Folk Dance Council, consisting of correspondents from the various countries. Thirty correspondents from nineteen countries consented to serve on this Council, with Professor Myres as President and Miss Karpeles as Hon. Secretary.

A bureau of information, with headquarters at Cecil Sharp House, was set up and in addition to collecting information for an international survey of folk dance, the Council assisted in the organisation of a second international festival held in

Stockholm in August 1939. This festival was ultimately withdrawn from the auspices of the Council and thus members of the Council did not have a second meeting and a formal constitution was never adopted. At the end of the war it was thought that the Council should be reconstituted, but action was postponed until it should be known to what extent Unesco would itself undertake activities comparable with those of the Council, or give assistance in re-forming it. It had been suggested that as a first step, Unesco should convene a conference of folk music experts, but this it was unable to do. Unesco promised however to send an observer to a conference, if such were convened by the International Folk Dance Council, and we were happy to welcome in our midst Miss Lawler, Head of the Arts and Letters section.

Miss Karpeles explained that in addition to invitations to the various governments to nominate delegates to the Conference, personal invitations had been sent to those experts with whom the Council was in direct touch.

Delegates would see from their agendas that it was proposed to form an international folk music (dance and song) council, which would have a wider scope than the existing Folk Dance Council, but this proposal would need to be considered in conjunction with the question of the relationship of the council to other international organisations, and particularly to the International Commission on Folk Arts and Folklore (C.I.A.P.). The Conference agreed to adopt this procedure.

- 4a) FORMATION OF AN INTERNATIONAL FOLK MUSIC (DANCE AND SONG) COUNCIL
- b) THE RELATIONSHIP OF THE PROPOSED COUNCIL WITH THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON FOLK ARTS AND FOLKLORE (C.I.A.P.)

(Dr. Vaughan Williams having vacated the Chair, his place was taken by Mr. Steuart Wilson.)

Miss Karpeles was requested by the Chairman to continue with the necessary explanations on the relationship of the proposed new Council to the existing International Folk Dance Council and to C.I.A.P.

Miss Karpeles explained that a folk music council, if formed, would automatically supersede the International Folk Dance Council. It would differ from it in several respects: it would include all branches of folk music - song as well as dance; it would have a formal constitution; and would, it is hoped, be more truly international. She explained that the International Folk Dance Council did not deal specifically with folk music, though it was not excluded, because of the folk music section which already existed in C.I.A.P., but many correspondents had felt the impossibility of separating dance and song. It would therefore be necessary for the Council, should it be reconstituted, to establish a close relationship with C.I.A.P. She suggested that it might be best to get the opinion of the conference on the desirability of forming an international folk music council, and then to discuss its relationship with C.I.A.P. and to formulate a proposal for its affiliation to that body.

The Chairman suggested a show of hands as to whether the conference should pass a resolution to form an international folk music council forthwith, or have a preliminary discussion about its relationship with C.I.A.P. should such a council be formed.

Dr. Marinus (Belgium, and Vice-Chairman of C.I.A.P.) said that a general discussion on all these points should be held before voting on a formal resolution, his reason being that if the conference voted to create an international folk music council and gave it a formal constitution, which would become applicable at once, it would anticipate what might be deliberated at the first post-war meeting of C.I.A.P. to be held in Paris the following week. This action might lead to competition and make it difficult to attain a close co-operation with C.I.A.P. Mr. Marinus concluded by saying that his personal advice was to defer passing a formal resolution on the formation of the international folk music council until further information was available about the future activities and constitution of C.I.A.P. Miss Burchenal (U.S.A.) agreed with Dr. Marinus that final action should be postponed.

Major Snabl (Czechoslovakia) pointed out that he was representing his government and that there

might be other government representatives present who would not be in a position to vote for or against the formation of an international folk music council without obtaining advice from their governments, or reference to Unesco.

The Chairman then asked Miss Lawler (Unesco) what her views on this point would be, bearing in mind that Unesco itself had supported the convening of this conference by the International Folk Dance Council. Did she consider that everything would have to be referred to Unesco before decisions were made?

Miss Lawler (Unesco) brought greetings from her organisation and, referring to points under discussion, said the conference must remember that the function of Unesco, being made up entirely of government representatives, was to facilitate the work of private organisations. Unesco could not sponsor any private organisations, although it would assist them.

The discussion was adjourned.

Monday, 22 September, 2 p.m.

The Chairman reminded delegates that those who were representing their governments or national organisations, could be assured that their part in the discussions would be personal and would not in any way bind such governments or organisations. He further stated that should it be considered desirable to set up an international folk music council such a decision would have to be ratified next year at a further conference, when everyone would have had an opportunity to confer with his own government or organisation, and the views of C.I.A.P. would have been obtained. He confirmed that at this afternoon's session the conference would be debating the principle of establishing such a council.

Miss Karpeles outlined the formation and activities of C.I.A.P. It was formed as the outcome of a congress held in Prague in 1928. It held its first session in Rome in 1929 and operated within the framework of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, itself a constituent organisation of the League of Nations. At the second

Congress held in Antwerp in 1930, it was decided to set up a Folk Music Bureau which later was authorised to work in direct contact with the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation. Under the direction of Professor Lajtha of Budapest this Bureau had done good work, including the publication of two volumes of a bibliography of folk songs. It was however concerned rather more with the scientific than with the artistic or popular aspect of the subject. C.I.A.P. included in its scope not only music but all forms of folk art. Miss Karpeles was herself in favour of the formation of a folk music council having its own Membership and Executive Board, but being affiliated to C.I.A.P., which should be regarded as the Parent organisation. She felt that an international folk music council with its own identity might make a valuable contribution to the work of C.I.A.P.

Dr. Marinus confirmed what had been said by Miss Karpeles but he wished to add one or two observations. C.I.A.P. was originally created as an independent organisation. Later it received financial support from the League of Nations, but he stressed that this support was purely for expenses of travel, publication, and so on, and that C.I.A.P. had always maintained its independence of action. The statement that C.I.A.P. was inclined to over-emphasise the scientific attitude towards folk arts was only partly true and arose from the need to prevent distortion of popular tradition. C.I.A.P. considered that it was not part of its work to organise gatherings and festivals for music and dancing. There were national organisations better able to do this. He felt, however, that if delegates at this conference wished more importance to be given to the practical aspects of folk music and dance they should give an indication of their wishes to C.I.A.P. He therefore wished to put before this conference a proposal to postpone the formal constitution of a folk music council.

The Chairman then asked the conference to consider the resolution.

"That an International Folk Music Council be now formed" and the following amendment as proposed by Dr. Marinus

"That in view of the work of C.I.A.P. in the domain of folk music and its pending reconstitution,

this Conference agrees to take no decision on the formation of an international folk music council, and further agrees to recommend to C.I.A.P. that provision should be made in its new constitution for widening the scope of its folk music and folk dance activities."

In effect (said the Chairman) Dr. Marinus's amendment would mean that this conference would postpone any final decision on the formation of an international folk music council and would invite C.I.A.P. to embody into its own constitution the wishes of the present International Conference on Folk Music and Folk Dance.

A general debate followed in which valued contributions were made in favour of postponement by Dr. Marinus (Belgium) and Miss Burchenal (U.S.A.) Support for immediate action was given by the following speakers whose admirable contributions to the debate cannot be particularised: -

Sn. Almeida (Brazil)
Dr. Bake (Netherlands)
Mr. Connor (W. Indies)
Mr. Gwynn Williams (U.K.)
Mr. Kennedy (U.K.)
Mr. Lorenzen (Denmark)
Mlle. Marcel-Dubois (France)
Prof. Saygun (Turkey)
Miss Senior (U.K.)
Mr. Vedel (Denmark)
Dr. Wachsmann (Uganda)

The Chairman asked for a show of hands in favour of Dr. Marinus's amendment, and announced that as two only were in favour he declared the amendment not carried and proposed from the Chair the substantive resolution as follows:

That an International Folk Music Council be formed.

This resolution was carried by a show of hands.

The meeting was then adjourned.

Tuesday, 23 September 10 a.m.

Mr. Steuart Wilson proposed from the Chair the following resolution:

That this Conference resolves that the International Folk Music Council shall seek affiliation with C.I.A.P., the terms to be agreed between C.I.A.P. and the Executive Board of the International Folk Music Council and to be brought before the next meeting of the Conference for ratification.

He declared this carried unanimously.

5. DRAFT CONSTITUTION

The Chairman next invited the Conference to discuss the Constitution, emphasising its draft nature, and remarking that verbal and technical details could best be discussed in a sub-committee. During the course of the debate it became clear that such a sub-committee would be needed and it was agreed that the following be asked:

Mr. Gwynn Williams (U.K.)
Mr. Lorenzen (Denmark)
Dr. Marinus (Belgium)
Mr. Petridis (Greece)
Mr. Shuldham Shaw (U.K.)

All consented to serve.

The discussion was adjourned.

Wednesday, 24 September, 10 a.m.

Mr. Steuart Wilson from the Chair suggested that discussion should continue to be on matters of principle and that details of wording could be left to a small group of "correspondents" who would revise where necessary and report back to the next meeting of the Conference in one year's time.

Miss Karpeles reported that the sub-committee appointed on the previous day had met for four hours and had dealt with the English version of the

text only, leaving the French version to be made later.

During the course of the debate on the sub-committee's amendments and the remainder of the draft Constitution, the following delegates made valuable contributions to the clarification of the principles concerned and also to the wording. The Chairman advised the Conference frequently that he personally was strongly in favour of elasticity rather than precision in wording, and the Conference agreed. Delegates who took part in the debate were:

Miss Burchenal (U.S.A.)
Mr. Devcic (Yugoslavia)
Mr. Gwynn Williams (U.K.)
Mr. Lorenzen (Denmark)
Mlle Marcel-Dubois (France)
Dr. Murray Gibbon (Canada)
Mr. Petridis (Greece)
Prof. Saygun (Turkey)
Miss Senior (U.K.)
Mr. Skoumal (Czechoslovakia)
Mr. Spijkerman (Netherlands)
Miss Veldhuyzen (Netherlands)

Mr. Douglas Kennedy (U.K.) proposed a vote of thanks to the sub-committee which was carried with acclamation.

The Chairman then declared that the Constitution (see Appendix C) had been adopted unanimously clause by clause as the Draft Constitution which would go forward for ratification to the Conference to be held next year.

6. FINANCE

Miss Karpeles explained the present position, namely that the International Folk Dance Council's sole source of revenue had been from grants made by the English Folk Dance and Song Society from a small fund remaining from the 1935 Festival, which the Society held in trust. After the expenses of the Conference had been met, practically the whole of the final grant would have been expended. It could not be assumed that the English Folk Dance and Song Society would be willing to make further grants, and the Council was therefore faced with an empty exchequer.

The Conference asked Miss Karpeles to submit a rough estimate of needs for the forthcoming year until the next Conference and to report at the next session.

The Chairman declared the Conference adjourned.

Thursday, 24 September, 10 a.m.

Mr. Steuart Wilson resumed the Chair.

The Chairman referred to the discussion on the finances of the Council and stated that estimates had been prepared showing that the target for the next year was likely to be £600 made up as follows:

	£
Rent of office	150
Clerical assistance	150
Postage, stationery & general expenses	<u>300</u>
	600

He felt that there was no need to discuss at this meeting how the money was to be raised but suggested that all members should bear in mind the need for £600 in the coming year.

The Conference welcomed with applause the announcement of a donation of £100 from an anonymous donor.

7. ELECTION OF PROVISIONAL OFFICERS AND EXECUTIVE BOARD

The Chairman suggested that for convenience sake it would be well if for the first year the principal officers were drawn from one country. As no one was better qualified to act as Hon. Secretary than Miss Karpeles he would propose that that country be the United Kingdom.

He further suggested that during the provisional period there should be rather more members of the Executive Board than was allowed for in the Constitution and as this was not necessarily a formal election he would read the names of Officers and Board that had been submitted to him and ask the approval of the meeting for their appointment for one provisional year.

President: Dr Vaughan Williams

Secretary: Miss Maud Karpeles

Treasurer: Mr. Gwynn Williams

Vice-Presidents: Dr Marinus
Mr. Lorenzen

Executive Board: Senhor Almeida (Brazil)
Mr. Devcic (Yugoslavia)
Dr Emrich (U.S.A.)
Mr. Kennedy (U.K.)
Prof. Lajtha (Hungary)
Mlle Marcel-Dubois (France)
Mr. Petridis (Greece)
Dr Sandvik (Norway)
Prof. Saygun (Turkey)
Dr Wachsmann (Uganda)
Miss Witzig (Switzerland)

The Conference agreed to the election of the above with power to co-opt.

8. RELATIONS WITH UNESCO

The Chairman asked Miss Lawler to tell the meeting in what way the Council could co-operate with Unesco.

Miss Lawler repeated what she had said on the first day, namely, that it was the business of Unesco to facilitate in every way the work of private organisations such as this Council. She urged that the Council should co-operate with C.I.A.P. and other international organisations such as the Pan-American Union. She concluded by saying that there was no reason why the Executive Board of the Council should not apply to Unesco for assistance - not necessarily financial - in its proposed activities.

The following resolution was then put to the meeting by the Chairman and carried unanimously:

That this Conference welcomes the interest which Unesco has shown in the subject of folk music and further accepts the assurance given that Unesco will take practical steps to assist the Council in fulfilling its proposed functions.

(The Chair was then taken by Dr. Vaughan Williams)

9. INTERNATIONAL FESTIVALS

The Chairman called on Dr. Murray Gibbon (Canada) to initiate the discussion. Dr. Gibbon's main proposal was that Regional International Festivals should supplement the Triennial International Festivals which were laid down as one of the Council's objectives.

Mr. Douglas Kennedy (U.K.) supported this view and cited the Northern Festivals of the Scandinavian group. He urged the maintenance of the Triennial Festival as a minimum requirement and reminded the Conference that it was not the Council's function to "organise" the Festival; that duty lay with the country in which the Festival was to be held.

Miss Violet Alford (U.K.) approved of Regional Festivals, mainly for two reasons: first, the desirability of folk dance festivals being sponsored by the Council rather than by commercial bodies; and second, the impossibility of handling large numbers of performers at any one Festival.

Miss Burchenal (U.S.A.) stressed the necessity for opportunity for exchange of scientific studies and research as well as the "entertainment value" of a Festival.

Senhor Almeida (Brazil) described the difficulty in his country of bringing true traditional dancers to a Festival, but said it was possible to send "living photographs", i.e. demonstrators.

Miss Karpeles recalled the ruling of the International Folk Dance Council that performers might be either traditional dancers or those who had acquired the tradition from accredited Societies which had studied the tradition at its source. The performance by traditional (i.e. peasant) dancers was to be encouraged and in particular the presentation of dances of a ritual or ceremonial nature.

Mr. Petridis (Greece) thought that Regional Festivals such as had been described by speakers would be held in any case, and that the Council should always keep in touch with them and help to make them as authentic as possible.

It was agreed to recommend to the Executive Board that they should study the possibility of collecting information about existing traditional groups in all countries; the problem of transport for such groups to Festivals; and the possibility of appointing a sub-committee at the next Conference to deal with the subject.

Valuable contributions to this debate were also made by:

Dr Bake (Netherlands)

Mrs McCay (Canada)

M. Martel (France)

Prof. Santos (Portugal) on the subject of folk poetry

Prof. Saygun (Turkey)

10. SURVEY OF FOLK MUSIC RECORDINGS AND DEVELOPMENT OF FACILITIES FOR THE INTERCHANGE OF RECORDS.

The Chairman welcomed representatives from the B.B.C. and the Gramophone Company who had kindly come to assist in the discussions and to answer questions.

Dr. Bake (Netherlands) opened the discussion by telling of his experiences in India, where the excellent work of the gramophone companies was practically unknown. In many cases the lists of records were in the language and script of one district of India only and were not available for sale in any other part; in other cases the labels were inadequate and inaccurate. He advocated that a general survey of the commercially recorded folk music of all countries should be made for the benefit of scholars and music lovers all over the world.

Miss Britten said she had been invited to this session of the Conference as Librarian of the B.B.C. Gramophone Library, which had perhaps the largest collection of commercial records in the world. She confirmed that even with expert help from those with a knowledge of dialects and traditional music it was often impossible to find out what the records were about and why they had been recorded. Commercial recordings were seldom accompanied by information on which scientific study outside the country of origin could be based.

Miss Slocombe, invited as Librarian of the B.B.C.

Recorded Programmes Library, stated that her department was more fortunate in this respect as all records were documented. But there were very few recordings of folk music - perhaps 200 in all which included English, Irish and Scottish. Her Library would welcome any centralised information and exchange of folk music records with other countries and would be prepared to assist in compiling an international index by contributing what knowledge they possessed.

Miss Karpeles in thanking the B.B.C. representatives for their offers of collaboration, said that neither radio nor gramophone companies could be expected to be experts in this particular subject and that members of the Conference should seek out the companies in their own countries and offer assistance in defining, selecting and cataloguing any available recordings.

Miss Britten offered a practical suggestion that each member of the Conference might prepare a list of commercially recorded folk music from his own country and send it to the Council for compilation into a comprehensive catalogue or list available to all its members and to the broadcasting companies and commercial gramophone companies.

Miss Bromhall and Mr. Stern, representing the Gramophone Company, suggested that their company might be able to provide members with lists of agents etc. in their own countries whom members could approach with suggestions for recording. They feared that the process would be slow and that the only safe and quick method of exchange of records was by gift from one country to another.

After Miss Karpeles had summed up, the session was adjourned.

Thursday, 24 September, 2 p.m.

(Dr Vaughan Williams resumed the Chair)

11. THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A BUREAU OF INFORMATION

Dr. Wachsmann (Uganda) said that the Council should establish a really live bureau of information, guiding thought and research as well as answering

queries. He suggested that the members of the Conference should become "observers" for the bureau in their respective countries and the bureau should digest all reports and information received and publish results in bulletin or journal form. A fruitful field would be the exchange of re-prints from local newspapers, which frequently had interesting and scholarly articles on the folk lore and folk music of the district, which rarely found their way into the learned journals. The bureau might compile not only a bibliography of such articles but also summaries for publication in their own bulletin.

Mr. Petridis suggested that Dr Wachsmann should put his valuable ideas into the form of a written report and this was agreed.

12. METHODS OF COLLECTING FOLK SONG AND FOLK DANCE

The Chairman called upon the members of the Conference to tell their experiences of collecting.

Dr Sandvik (Norway) stressed that a collector should stay a long time in the place where he was collecting; should get to know his singers and dancers, the story of their lives and the sources from which they learnt their songs and dances. Collectors must be able to hear and understand a melody without harmony and to be independent of "bar-lines". He acknowledged that recording was probably the best form of preservation but said that many singers from the heart of the countryside were timid and inclined to be put off by mechanical contrivances.

Professor Saygun (Turkey) spoke among other things of methods of transcription and notation. He felt that modern musical notation was inadequate for this purpose and told of signs he had invented to cover such matters as the "final note" of a song and variation of pitch. He thought that a discuss on such signs would prove helpful. Professor Saygun was asked to submit his ideas in a written report.

Mr. Edric Connor (West Indies) told of his own collecting experiences; how he had started by learning something of the history and economics of his own people and of the British and Americans who had colonised the Island. This gave him a start but eventually it was only by asking innumerable

questions chiefly among the old people about the songs they sang as children that his study really began. Then he found it difficult to become accepted as one of the people themselves on account of his education and he went to live and work in the fields beside the "peasants" and so learnt their songs and traditions.

Miss Burchenal (U.S.A.) said that the collection of dances was even more difficult and it was necessary to take part in the dances themselves to catch the spirit and the feel of the dance.

Miss Karpeles then read part of a letter from Prof. Katzarova who stated that the sound film was the most satisfactory method of recording dances. Professor Santos (Portugal) added that this was also the best way of collecting labour-songs as the metre could not be satisfactorily noted apart from the rhythm of the work.

Others who took part in the discussion were

Mr. Devcic (Yugoslavia)
Mrs. Mackintosh (U.K.)
M. Petridis (Greece)
Dr Wachsmann (Uganda)

It was agreed that the Conference should endeavour to collect and collate all such experiences from collectors (including publications already issued on the subject) and possibly issue a manual of suggestions to collectors.

The following general resolution was also adopted by the Conference: -

That this Conference notes the urgent necessity of collecting traditional music and dance before they disappeared entirely and urges that modern mechanical methods of recording by phonograph, film or any other means should receive the support and encouragement of Governments, Trusts, Learned Societies and private benefactors.

Friday, 26 September 10 a.m.

(Mr. Steuart Wilson in the Chair)

METHODS OF COLLECTING FOLK SONG AND FOLK DANCE (Cont.)

A letter was read from Professor Fara (Italy) suggesting that a Bureau of Experimental Acoustics should be set up within the Council. The Conference agreed to inform Professor Fara of their interest in the subject but felt that they were not at present in a position to take any definite action.

The Chairman then asked for a resumption of the discussion on methods of collecting folk song and folk dance and the following added their contributions: -

Dr Bake (Netherlands)
Father Donostia (Basque Country)
Mrs. Lesslie (U.K.)
Miss Senior (U.K.)
Mr Skoumal (Czechoslovakia)
Rev. E. A. White (U.K.)

13. MEANS OF ENCOURAGING THE PRACTICE OF FOLK SONG AND FOLK DANCE

The following delegates described the methods obtaining in their own countries:

Sn. Almeida (Brazil)
Lady Crosfield (Greece)
Father Donostia (Basque)
Mr. Kennedy (U.K.)
Mr. Lorenzen (Denmark)
Sg. Malavasi (Italy)
Prof. Martel (France)
Prof. Santos (Portugal)
Mr. Straumsheim (Norway)
Miss Veldhuyzen (Netherlands)
Miss Witzig (Switzerland)

Mr. Skoumal (Czechoslovakia) read a most interesting paper on the Moravian team of dancers and singers and of the work of their founders, the late Dr Vladimir Ulehla and his wife Marina Ulehlova-Hradilova.

It was suggested that a general method of dance notation would be of great value.

A suggestion was also brought forward for a publication of an international collection of folk songs with typical specimens from the various countries.

During the discussion Mr. Edric Connor (W. Indies) asked if the Conference could persuade authorities where legislation was still enforced against the performance of native songs and dances to repeal these obsolete laws. The Chairman replied that in his opinion the Conference was not yet strong enough to urge Governments to alter their laws but thought that the best course was to persuade them to "forget" to enforce them.

On the adjournment of the session Dr. Sandvik proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Steuart Wilson for his able Chairmanship and this was carried with acclamation.

Friday, 26 September, 2 p.m.

In the absence of the Chairman and Vice-Chairman the Secretary proposed that the Chair be taken by Mr. Petridis and this was carried unanimously.

14. PROMOTION OF INTERNATIONAL ARCHIVES OF FOLK MUSIC

Opening the discussion, Mr. Vedel (Denmark) said that in his view the establishment of international archives, which was closely linked with the Bureau of Information about which Dr Wachsmann had spoken so clearly, was of the utmost necessity. As delegate of the Danish Archives of Folk Lore he knew the value of national archives and urged that every country should first institute these. There was however the danger of material lying idle and forgotten in national archives and our duty was to see that such material was made available to all who were concerned in the live encouragement of folk music. The establishment of International Archives by the Council seemed to him the best way of doing this.

Dr. Duncan Emrich (U.S.A.) recalled how the Library of Congress (of which he was the Director of the Folk Lore Section) has established a recording laboratory with recording and film apparatus. 10,000 records had been obtained through the U.S.A., initially from the Library's own collectors, but now this work had been decentralized and the State

Universities were assisting. The Library of Congress loaned equipment and blank discs to the Universities for this work and gave financial assistance, asking in return that one copy of every record should be deposited with the Library of Congress. Thus it had assisted in the building up of State archives at the same time as increasing its own collection, which, he added, included all branches of folk lore. After Senhor Almeida (Brazil) had paid tribute to the work of the Library's representatives in Brazil, which had resulted in the establishment of the Brazilian archives, Dr Emrich suggested that each country might obtain copies by purchase or exchange from the archives of other countries. His own Library would be willing to send blank discs to any country for recording purposes under the system of duplicates outlined above. He felt that one International Archives would be a prohibitive task and suggested that a clearing house of information would be more valuable. One of his objects in coming to this Conference and to the meeting of C.I.A.P. in Paris was to arrange with national representatives and individual collectors some basis of exchange or purchase of material and he could pledge the full support of his Library in this task. Already a survey of collectors and collections was being made in the U.S.A. and he thought that this might be a useful starting point for many countries.

Mlle Marcel-Dubois (France) proposed that within a given period of time each country should send to the Council's office a report on what had been done and the methods used for collecting and preserving folk music.

Dr Gerson-Kiwi (Palestine) asked for a periodical sponsored by the Council which should include a bibliography of publications and records in the different countries. She described the Archives of Oriental Music in Palestine and the Institute for Folk-Lore and Ethnology which had recently been established. Both organisations would welcome contributions from other countries to their periodicals and archives.

Mrs McCay (Canada) mentioned that the National Film Board and National Broadcasting Company had taken films and records of recent Festivals in Toronto and these were available to anyone who cared to apply.

15. COLLECTION AND REVIVAL OF FOLK MUSIC

Mr Rodney Gallop (U.K.) sounded a note of warning against the effect of collection and dissemination of folk music on the traditional performers. He felt that folklorists must be clear in their minds that in these days there are three distinct ways of approaching folk songs and dances:

- (1) Study of actual survivals in traditional form;
- (2) Collection of these survivals;
- (3) Dissemination of the material collected so as to stimulate a revival.

It was in the third category that the danger lay. Mr. Gallop stressed the point that while it was important to learn all we could of the folk music of other countries for scholarly and revival purposes, we must never confuse them with the surviving tradition of our own countries and localities.

16. CLASSIFICATION OF FOLK TUNES

The Secretary read a letter from Professor Kodaly (Hungary) who regretted his inability to attend the Conference. He suggested that the Council should work out some guide for each country (i.e. linguistic territory) to facilitate the survey of the whole material. He instanced the melodic-rhythmical index, examples of which were to be found in Finnish publications. He felt that without some such system the comparative study of folk music was almost impossible. The letter was passed to the Executive Board for further consideration.

17. MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD

Miss Karpeles reported that at a meeting of the Executive Board held earlier in the afternoon it had been proposed to hold the next meeting of the General Conference in the first fortnight of September 1948, and that Paris was likely to be the venue. It had been further proposed that the first International Festival and Conference should be held in September 1949.

Dr Bake proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Petridis for taking the Chair and this was carried with acclamation.

18. FINAL SESSION AND CLOSING ADDRESS BY THE CHAIRMAN

The president, Dr Vaughan Williams, then took the Chair, and in a farewell speech congratulated the members on a successful Conference. He expressed the feelings of all present in thanking Miss Karpeles for her monumental work in calling the Conference together and for her wonderful handling of the organisation. Votes of thanks were accorded to:

Mr Steuart Wilson and Mr. Petridis (Vice-Chairmen), Mrs Penn (Recorder), Miss Shepherd (Asst. Secretary), Mrs Wood (Reception Secretary), Mr Boutheon (Interpreter), and the Director of the Belgian Institute, also to H. M. Government for the reception at Hampton Court, to the British Council for the forthcoming excursion to Oxford, to Mr Douglas Kennedy and the Committee of the English Folk Dance and Song Society for the reception at Cecil Sharp House.

Mr. Lorenzen (Denmark) in proposing a vote of thanks to Dr Vaughan Williams said that he had given the right spirit to the Conference from the very beginning and they would remember him always as a good friend.

Ralph Vaughan Williams

- 1st President of the IFMC 1947 - 1958

October 12th, 1972, is the hundredth anniversary of the birth of Ralph Vaughan Williams, and celebrations of this event are being held not only in England but in many other countries. We, the members of the International Folk Music Council, remember with special pride and gratitude that this great musician was our President from the foundation of the Council in 1947 until his death on August 26th, 1958.

He presided at the inaugural meeting of the Council and during the nine years of his Presidency he was a constant help and source of inspiration.

JOTTINGS FROM THE EARLY YEARS...

1947

- ... Professor Marius Barbeau (Ottawa) at the Unesco conference in Mexico (November 1947) proposed that Unesco give consideration to the establishment of an International Archive of the Voice, including native songs, dance and ritual. This resolution was approved by Unesco and steps are being taken for the establishment of an International Music Institute...
- ... The Executive Board has been informed that the Council is included in the list of organisations with which, subject to the approval of Member States, Unesco proposes to enter into consultative arrangements...
- ... M. Correa de Azevedo, head of the Music Section of Unesco, said that the fact that Unesco had sent a representative to this and to the London Conference showed that great interest was taken in the work of the Council: it was through the medium of organisations such as this that Unesco hoped to carry out its objectives...
- ... Unesco hoped, also, that the Council would participate in the work of the proposed International Institute of Music...
- ... The Council has the honour of being one of four international organisations invited to serve on the Committee for the establishment of an International Music Council...

1951

- ... This Conference strongly recommends the formation of a Committee of the International Folk Music Council with the following terms of reference:
 - (1) To collect information about the recorded folk music that is in the possession of broadcasting corporations and national institutions specializing in folk music.
 - (11) To co-operate with broadcasting corporations and national institutions specializing in folk music:
 - a) in the methodical recording of authentic

material in the field of folk music, especially in countries or regions where this is not already being done;

- b) in the preservation in permanent form (e.g. by the making and preservation of matrices etc.) of this authentic material or of any other valuable material already in existence;
- c) in the dissemination of authentic folk music through the medium of sound and visual broadcasting and films, by facilitating:
 1. The preparation of radio programmes with suitable presentation;
 2. The exchange of material either "live" or recorded between these various organizations.

This committee should meet at least once a year...

If the Council is to function as a truly international organisation the burden of responsibility must be more equally divided between the countries of the world. To this end the Executive Board has drawn up a scheme for the affiliation of national committees.

1952

... This Conference, deeming it impossible at the present stage of knowledge to define music to the satisfaction of all scholars, accepts the following provisional declaration:

Folk Music is music that has been submitted to the process of oral transmission. It is the product of evolution and is dependent on the circumstances of continuity, variations and selection...

... The Radio Committee held its first meeting in Paris at UNESCO House on November 12th and 13th...

... This Conference, convinced that a knowledge of folk music is the basis upon which should rest the musical education of the ordinary citizen as well as of the specialist musician, urges that at all stages of education the use of traditional music should be encouraged...

1954

The Second Meeting of the Radio Committee was held at Biarritz in 1953. Members attending: Dr. H. J. Dahmen (Suddeutscher RF); Mlle C. Marcel-Dubois (Musée national des Arts et Traditions Populaires, Paris); Professor Slavko Zlatić, (Yugoslav Radio); Miss Marie Slocombe (BBC). It was decided that the theme for the 1954 programme should be folk music associated with the summer solstice. All radio organisations were invited to participate in the programme by sending material. From the contributions received a programme lasting thirty minutes was drawn up and was transmitted on or near the date of Midsummer Day by 22 radio organisations.

Bulletin It was reported that the Executive Board proposes to extend the scope of the Council's Bulletin. The Bulletin in its new form will, it is hoped, be issued twice a year and will include:

- (i) Notes from Correspondents on work recently accomplished or in progress, particularly in the field of collection and research.
- (ii) A correspondence section for scholars who are seeking data in connection with specific studies.
- (iii) Notes on the current activities of organizations concerned with folk music.
- (iv) Announcements of forthcoming events.

The international Catalogue of Recorded Folk Music which the Council compiled on behalf of Unesco was published by the Oxford University Press in January, 1954. The Catalogue was edited by Norman Fraser and has an introduction by Vaughan Williams. A proposal to keep the Catalogue up to date by the publication of supplements was approved.

A directory of folk music organisations is being compiled.

Progress has been made with the Directory of Folk Music Organisations and it is hoped that this may be published in co-operation with the International Music Council (Unesco).

1955

... The "Oslo" Resolution: The members of the International Folk Music Council, assembled at Oslo on the 30th day of June, 1955: have resolved to bring to the notice of governments, Unesco and other authoritative bodies the urgency and importance of preserving the folk music of their own countries: to suggest, 1) that they should take immediate steps to ensure the recording and filming, under expert guidance, of all extant authentic folk music and, 2) that they should treat the preservation and encouragement of folk culture as an indispensable adjunct to any campaign that may be undertaken against illiteracy...

... The following recommendation was brought forward: "that the International Folk Music Council, being deeply concerned with the existing situation in which the international exchange of records is hampered by Customs regulations throughout the world, should ask the International Music Council to bring this matter, in so far as it concerns folk music, to the attention of Unesco, and that Unesco should be begged to urge on all governments the necessity of extending such exemption to recordings of authentic folk music received by radio institutions..."

... Professor Correa de Azevedo (Unesco) reminded the Assembly that institutions approved by their government could obtain records free of duty...

... He said that the Director-General of Unesco had given careful consideration to the "Oslo" resolution...

... The Committee is organising a second international programme on the theme of Songs and Instrumental Music of Shepherds and Herdsmen...

... Copyright It was reported that the Board had appointed a sub-committee to examine the question of copyright in folk music...

1956

... Copyright in Folk Music Mr. Gwynn Williams (Llangollen, Wales) reported that the Commission which had been appointed to consider the question of copyright had submitted a draft statement to

the Executive Board. This had been approved in principle and it was hoped to publish the final statement by the end of the year. The general purpose of the statement was to recommend that the work of the folk music collector should receive the benefit of legal protection. This was already the practice in many but not in all countries. Mr. Gwynn Williams added that the question of copyright in folk music was extremely complicated as each country had its own line of approach. Professor Correa de Azevedo proposed that before publication the statement should be sent for commentary to Unesco, which had a special copyright department...

... Dr. O'Sullivan (Dublin) proposed that the draft statement should be brought before the next meeting of the General Assembly...

... The Third International Broadcast Programme will have as its subject: Songs and Instrumental Music connected with Marriage Ceremonies...

... A five-page Memorandum on Cataloguing and Classification of Sound Recordings of Folk Music (in English + French) has been issued by the Council to radio organisations and other institutions possessing archives of sound recordings...

1957

... A memorandum on copyright in folk music was submitted to the Assembly. The Secretary explained that the memorandum, which was based on legal opinion, was the result of much thought on the part of the Executive Board over a period of years, and the Council was particularly indebted to Dr. O'Sullivan for his share in drawing up the document. The Council had no legislative power and the memorandum was intended as a statement of the Council's views on the application of the laws of copyright to folk music. It made provision for safeguarding the rights of collectors and traditional performers and for making the material available to the public. It was agreed that the memorandum should be accepted as stating the views of the Council. It was further agreed that it should be circulated to all countries and that information should be sought concerning the extent to which the proposed provisions could be applied in the

various countries.

(This memorandum was published separately as the IFMC'S "Statement on Copyright in Folk Music, 1957", and is available from the Secretariat).

1963

... Dr. A. Marinus, Vice-President of the Council, to the IFMC Conference in Jerusalem:

"Je regrette vivement n'avoir pu me rendre cette année (1963) à la Conférence. J'aurais particulièrement aimé être présent à l'hommage qui y sera rendu à Miss Karpeles. Le IFMC est son oeuvre. Elle y a consacré le meilleur de sa vie, le meilleur d'elle-même, jusqu'à y compromettre sa santé. Elle peut être fière de ce qu'elle a réalisé et se dire qu'elle a, par son activité et toutes ses qualités, accompli une oeuvre largement humaine. Avec quel esprit! Avec quel coeur!

Aussi, quoi d'étonnant si à côté de ses mérites et de son dévouement elle a su s'attirer la sympathie de tout le monde, être l'amie de tous. Jamais hommage plus mérité n'aura été rendu. C'est pourquoi ma pensée est avec vous. J'aimerais que vous disiez à Miss Karpeles que je m'y suis associé pleinement et avec émotion."

The President, Professor Dr. Zoltan Kodaly, speaking on behalf of all IFMC members, said he could but reiterate what Dr. Marinus had so well said. He had very great pleasure in presenting to Dr. Karpeles a modest gift from the IFMC. The President then handed over to Dr. Karpeles a Presentation Volume and a cheque. A basket of flowers was at the same time presented to Dr. Karpeles by Mrs. Kodaly.

Dr. Karpeles, in expressing her thanks, said that this ceremony was a very moving experience for her, and also somewhat embarrassing. She felt there was something wrong in receiving a present for work which had given her so much pleasure. She considered it a great privilege to have been able to play a part in forwarding the great aims of the Council. Not the least part of her good fortune in working for the

Council had been the making of so many friends from so many parts of the world. She now thanked these friends from the bottom of her heart.

The Chairman, in closing the meeting, referred to the love for Dr. Karpeles and the appreciation of her work which was shared by all.

THE 25th ANNIVERSARY OF THE INTERNATIONAL FOLK MUSIC COUNCIL

Message from Professor Willard Rhodes,
President of the Council

The International Folk Music Council celebrates its 25th Anniversary this year, 1972. The occasion gives us an opportunity to pay homage to our Honorary President and Founder, Dr. Maud Karpeles, who translated into reality her vision of an international organization of scholars and amateurs of folk music and dance. From modest beginnings, and through the loving labor of Dr. Karpeles and her followers the Council has developed through the years to its present unique position as an institution that co-ordinates and represents the folk music life of the world.

The history of the IFMC is related by Dr. Karpeles in "The International Folk Music Council - Twenty-One Years", in the Yearbook, Volume 1. The achievements of the Council take substantial form in the twenty volumes of the Journal and its continuation in the Yearbook, Volumes I, II, and III. There are recorded important articles by the leading authorities and specialists in the field of folk music and dance, a collection that becomes increasingly valuable with the passing of time. Twenty-One international conferences held in Europe, Asia, Africa, the Caribbean, and North and South America are representative of the world-wide range of its activities.

I should like to suggest that members of the Council participate in the celebration of this 25th Anniversary by making a gift to the Council. The increased and inflated rates of printing, postage, and services have placed a burden on the treasury of the Council that can be relieved by your contributions. It has been suggested that members and member-organisations may wish to present performances for the benefit of the Council: if each of our 1,000 members were to make a very small anniversary present, and some of our member-organisations were to organise benefit performances, the result could be a very significant addition to our resources.

I believe that you will want to express your appreciation of the IFMC in this way. Be assured that your gift, large or small, will be gratefully acknowledged.

Willard Rhodes, President.

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD

For the period July 1st, 1971 to June 30th, 1972.

1. MEMBERSHIP

Membership in May 1971	802
Membership in April 1972	931
Subscribers to the <u>Yearbook</u>	145
Corporate Subscribers, including radio + television corporations	44

The Council records its gratitude to these organisations, whose support is vital to its work.

2. FINANCE

The financial statement for 1971 is attached

Balance in the Midland Bank, London, March 1972	£152.90
Balance in the Bank of Montreal, Kingston, March 1972	\$3,689.73

The Board records its thanks to the RVW Trust for its generosity in renewing the grant of £500; to the International Music Council for its grant of \$500; and to the Canadian National Commission for Unesco for its grant of \$1,000.

3. EXECUTIVE BOARD

The 43rd and 44th meetings of the Executive Board were held in Kingston, Jamaica on the 25th and 26th of August and the 4th of September, 1971. They were attended by: Professor W. Rhodes (Chairman), Dr. M. Karpeles, Professor T. Alexandru, Professor L. H. Corrêa de Azevedo, Miss O. Lewin, Mr. P. Rovsing Olsen, Professor K. P. Wachsmann, Professor G. George, Mrs. T. George, Mrs. T. Terlecka (interpreter), and later on Dr. I. Aretz de Ramón y Rivera, Professor C. Haywood, Dr. C. Marcel-Dubois, and Mrs. R. Petrovic.

4. NATIONAL COMMITTEES

The committee of the Folk Music Society of Ireland (Eire), requested recognition as an IFMC National Committee. (See below). The Kenya National Committee, having remained inactive for several years, was removed from the list of the Council's National Committees, but the secretariat is in correspondence with the Director of the Institute of African Studies in Nairobi with the purpose of re-establishing a committee or group of members in Kenya. The other 12 National Committees of the Council remain as shown in the Bulletin for April 1972.

5. LIAISON OFFICERS

At its 43rd meeting, the Executive Board discussed briefly the relatively small number of Liaison Officers who report regularly to the Council. It was decided that a full discussion of the responsibilities of Liaison Officers, and the choice of members to fulfil those responsibilities, should take place at the next meeting of the Executive Board.

6. COMMITTEE ON RADIO-TELEVISION AND SOUND-FILM ARCHIVES

The annual meeting of this committee took place in Kingston, Jamaica, August 1971, with Miss Marie Slocome of the BBC in the chair. A report of this and other meetings of the committee in Jamaica appeared in the October Bulletin of 1971. Representatives of 10 Radio organisations, and a number of other delegates were present. The list of member organisations of the Radio-Television and Sound-Film Archives committee is as shown in the Bulletin for April 1971, except that The Iraqi Broadcasting and Television Establishment became a Corporate Subscriber.

7. STUDY GROUPS

- A. On Systematisation of Folk Songs (Chairman: Dr. Karel Vetterl) no report received
- B. On Research and Editing of Sources of Folk Music before 1800 (Chairman: Professor Dr. Wolfgang Suppan) - report published Bulletin No. 40, April '72
- C. On Folk Music Instruments (Chairman: Dr. Erich Stockmann) no report received at time of meeting (received later and published in this Bulletin)

D. On Terminology of Choreology (Chairman: Professor Vera Proca Ciortea) report received (published in this Bulletin)

8. PUBLICATIONS

A. Yearbook

Volume 2 (1970) of the new series (which follows on and replaces the IFMC Journal) appeared in August 1971, edited by Dr. A. Ringer of the University of Illinois and printed by the University of Illinois Press. Volume 3 of the Yearbook (1971) will appear before the end of 1972, edited by Professor Charles Haywood of Queens College of the City University of New York, and printed by Messrs. Hanson and Edgar in Kingston, Canada. Volume 4 (1972) is in preparation (editor: Dr. Haywood), and is expected to appear early in 1973, followed in the same year by Volume 5, which will bring the dates of annual reference and actual appearance back into coincidence.

B. Bulletin

Number XXXVIII was issued in April 1971, Number XXXIX, containing the report of the Jamaica conference, in December 1971, and Number XL in April 1972.

C. First Preliminary Notice of the 22nd IFMC Conference, to be held in San Sebastian, Spain, in 1973, was sent out in mid-April 1972.

D. Publications from other Sources

Annual Bibliography of European Ethnomusicology vol. 5 was received at the Secretariat in April, 1972.

Reprints of Volume 11 (1959), Volume 13 (1961) and Vol. 17 nr. 2 (1965), are available now at Swets & Zeitlinger, Keizersgracht 471, Amsterdam, Netherland.

International Folk Music Council
Statement of Receipts and Expenditures
For the Year Ended December 31, 1971

Receipts

Subscriptions	\$4,554.90
Year Book Subscriptions	990.35
Corporate Subscriptions	3,093.26
Publications	128.83
Transfer from Great Britain	1,697.50
R. V. Williams Trust	1,226.89
Unesco (Canada)	1,000.00
National Committees	447.03
International Music Council	450.00
Royalties	200.83
Swets - Zeitlinger	467.96
Other	<u>714.45</u>

\$14,972.00

Expenditures

Salaries	4,932.20
Publications	1,133.14
Travel	1,639.04
Year Book	6,620.34
Postage and Office Supplies	<u>1,245.59</u>

15,570.31

Excess of Expenditures over Receipts	598.31
Bank balance December 31, 1970	<u>2,303.79</u>
Bank balance December 31, 1971	<u>\$ 1,705.48</u>

I have examined the Statement of Receipts and Expenditures of the International Folk Music Council for the year ended December 31, 1971 and in my opinion the above statement presents fairly the transactions and bank balance at December 31, 1971.

T. H. R. Parkinson,
Treasurer.

NATIONAL COMMITTEES

We welcome the Folk Music Society of Ireland as a new National Committee of the IFMC.

REPORTS OF NATIONAL COMMITTEES

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

The Institute of Musicology of the Slovak Academy of Sciences in Bratislava established in 1970 a series of annual Ethnomusicological Seminars. The first one, held in Trencin (18-21 November 1970) was concerned with the theme "The present state of ethnomusicological research in Slovakia". The 25 papers read analyzed all aspects of this research: methodological, historical, the main current projects, and the state of folk music collections. All fields, folk songs, instrumental folk music, folk music instruments, and folk dances were covered. Slovak folk music items now at our disposal, (recorded in sound and in notation) number 120,000, of which 10,000 have been published. The second ethnomusicological seminar, held 2-5th of November 1971 in the castle of Moravany, chose the theme: "Types and methods of field research in ethnomusicology" and gave a broad view of the diverse applied methods in contemporary field work as well as in the past. Some 30 papers were read and the theme was discussed also in an interdisciplinary round table which compared the methods of field work in anthropology, ethnology, linguistics, sociology, folklore and ethnomusicology. There were also interesting papers about work in progress in foreign research schools in Poland, Roumania and the USSR. On an excursion to the village of Brezova an instrumental ensemble and folk dances were recorded on multi-channel sound-film. The papers of both seminars have been published.

The third Ethnomusicological seminar will take place in the castle of Smolenice (the location of the Slovak Academy of Sciences), 9 - 12 October 1972. Its theme is "Folk music and national music: contemporary forms of artistic arrangement of folk music and dance". Included in the seminar will be some demonstrations of folklore and folk-music films and a round table discussion "Folklorism to-day". The address of the seminar is: Ustav hudobnej vedy SAV, Etnomuzikologicke seminare, Bratislava, Vajanskeho 1, CSSR.

The themes of future Ethnomusicological seminars, the preparatory work of which are in progress, are:

"Notation and transcription technique in ethnomusicology" 1973, "Methods of characterisation and analysis of folk music" 1974, "Classification, systematisation and typology" 1975, "Preparation of material and edition techniques in ethnomusicology" 1975.

In 1970 Radio Bratislava instituted a competition for tape recordings produced by broadcasting corporations in different categories of authentic and arranged forms of folk music. The first competition organized on 22 October 1970 presented more than 70 records, produced in the last year, from almost all broadcasting studios in Czechoslovakia. In the second one, held under the title "Prix de musique folklorique de radio Bratislava" between the 15th and 18th of September 1971, 16 radio studios from the OIRT took part and more than 50 records were presented. The competition, which was open to the public, made possible a comparison of style, types, performance and musical dramaturgy in 8 countries. The records were evaluated by an international jury. Together with the competition there took place a seminar and discussions about folk music and mass-media to-day. The material of the first one was published in a small edition under the title "Ludova hudba v rozhlase I", ("Folk music in radio"), Bratislava 1970.

The third Prix Bratislava Competition will take place from the 2nd to the 8th of October 1972.

In September 1971 at a seminar held in Straznica, a study group was founded for discussion of the use of computers in the study of folk music. The originator of it, Dr. D. Holy, organised in Brno on the 2nd of February 1972 a session in which folk song text research workers participated. For autumn 1972 a seminar has been prepared which will be devoted to the work of folk music specialists in Bratislava.

The Music Department of the Slovak National Museum in Bratislava and the Institute of Musicology of the Slovak Academy of Sciences founded a Music-Acoustic Laboratory, under the leadership of Dr. M. Filip, for the study of musical instruments.

Oskar Elschek

Report of the United States National Committee

The United States National Committee was founded in 1963. It arose out of the need for stimulating interest in and support of the work of the I.F.M.C. Our primary aim then was to increase membership in the Society, and to show how closely related its work was with the many folk music activities in the United States. The U.S. National Committee was to be the catalyst to help interrelate these two vital aspects. The executive committee consisted of Charles Haywood, chairman; Willard Rhodes, chairman, executive board of I.F.M.C.; Ruth Rubin, secretary; Nicholas M. England, treasurer; May Gadd, dance editor; Henrietta Yurchenco, record editor. Members at large consisted of Bertrand H. Bronson, Beatrice Landek and Francis Lee Utley.

To keep the membership informed of the variety of folk music activities in publications, performance in all media, and recordings, a quarterly newsletter, Folk Music & Dance, was issued. It became a medium of information of the multi-faceted panorama of American musical life in all parts of the country. Lead articles by John Vinton and Ben Botkin were included in the early issues. A number of concert performances by leading folksong artists were sponsored by the Committee. We were successful in raising funds for and increase membership in the I.F.M.C.

The U. S. National Committee, with the help of a grant from the National Endowments for the Arts in Washington, D.C., was able to publish and widely distribute a brochure explaining the various activities of the I.F.M.C., and detailed announcements of the forthcoming issues of the Yearbook.

The widespread interest of folk music in the U.S. on all levels, with an inevitable commercialization, made the solitary efforts of the U.S. National Committee and its fledgeling publication an extremely expensive and prohibitive endeavor. Regrettably, this had to cease. However, the goal to stimulate active interest in the I.F.M.C., attendance at Conferences and increased membership continue to be the persistent interest and devotion of the U.S. National Committee of the I.F.M.C.

Charles Haywood

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

TELEGRAM

17 OCTOBER 72

TO:

I.F.M.C.

WE REGRET OUR COMMITTEE RECEIVED INVITATION TO JUBILEE BULLETIN LATE. OUR NATIONAL AND REGIONAL ACTIVITIES AND STUDY GROUPS PARTICIPATION DEVELOPING WELL SINCE FOUNDATION 1962. BEST WISHES I.F.M.C. AND ITS MEMBERS HOPING FOR FURTHER GOOD CO-OPERATION.

KURT SCHWAEN PRESIDENT
AXEL HESSE EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

THE FOLK MUSIC SOCIETY OF IRELAND

was formed in 1971, and enjoys a grant from the Arts Council to enable it to publish an annual Journal. The first volume is expected to appear in 1972.

The Journal will reach a public consisting primarily of specialists in folk music and related subjects, both inside and outside Ireland, and we expect that it will be taken by libraries of universities and similar institutions.

Those issuing publications of interest to such individuals and organisations are invited to submit them for review to the Editorial Committee, c/o Hugh Shields, Trinity College, Dublin, Ireland.

THE NETHERLANDS

Mrs. W. D. Scheepers submits an outline of the history of the IFMC'S activities in the Netherlands, whose National Committee, affiliated in 1951, was the first of such committees to be formed. Dr. Jaap Kunst, later President of the Council, was first chairman of the National Committee, and Mrs. Scheepers its secretary, succeeding to the chairmanship on Dr. Kunst's death in 1960.

In September 1949 the Netherlands committee made arrangements for a Dutch and Indonesian folk dance group to perform in Venice, and acted similarly on other occasions when help was asked from other countries. The secretary of the committee was, and remains, a member of the Volkdansraad (an advisory committee to

the government). She and Dr. Kunst, as members of the Board of the Volkskundig genootschap, the Federatie van Folkloristische groepen (founded with the help of the IFMC committee, and having Dr. Kunst and Mrs. Scheepers as its president and secretary also), and the IFMC committee itself, were able to found by means of the three organisations the periodical Nederlands Volksleven, which began publication in 1951. In 1952-3 the Commissie voor het Nederlandse Volkslied was founded, and later a folksong archive. Several recordings were made concerning Dutch traditional customs; a film was made on the island of Terschelling (where Dr. Kunst had worked on folk song and dance at the beginning of the century); and a program of folklore was established on the radio in Benelux countries.

Mrs. Scheepers' present activities include the writing of articles, the giving of lectures, recording in Czechoslovakia, and writing the Dutch section of the Annual Bibliography of European Ethnomusicology, published in Bratislava under the editorship of Drs. Elschek, Macak and Stockmann.

REPORTS OF LIAISON OFFICERS

University of Copenhagen

The University of Copenhagen has established a post of ethnomusicology at the Institute for Musicology, and from the first of August 1971 Birthe Traerup (cand. mag.) was appointed to it. She lectures on the following subjects:

- 1) Music in Africa.
- 2) European folk music; the song and its function in the community.
- 3) Exercises in transcription of folk songs.

In July and August 1971 Birthe Traerup spent four weeks in the autonomous territory of Kosova (Yugoslavia), continuing her research on Albanian epic folk song.

Radio Denmark

The Danish Radio has every Tuesday a programme of 30 minutes with folk music and Oriental classical music (p. II, 18.30-1900). The following programmes have been broadcast since April 1971:

- Great singers of Northern India (3 issues by Erik Kirchheiner).
- Music from the Caucasus (Erik Kirchheiner).
- Music of Bengalalia (3 issues by Erik Kirchheiner).

Classical Chinese chamber music (Erik Kirchheiner).
European folk music instruments (14 issues by Birthe Traerup).

Music of the foreign workers in Denmark.

(9 issues with Turkish and Yugoslav folk music by Birthe Traerup).

Recent reviews (3 issues with Slovenian, Croatian and Bulgarian folk music by Birthe Traerup).

Birthe Traerup

Poul Rovsing Olsen has done field-work in Abu Dhabi and Bahrain in February and March 1972. During this - his third - field-trip to the Arabian Gulf he made about 30 hours of recordings, concentrating in Abu Dhabi on Beduin-songs, and in Bahrain on pearl-diver songs. In connection with this trip to the Gulf he also paid visits to Lebanon and Maharashtra.

Poul Rovsing Olsen

STUDY GROUP ON FOLK MUSIC BEFORE 1800

The study Group on Folk Music Sources before 1800 held its 3rd working session September 18th to September 23rd in Sarospatak, Hungary in the organization of the Folk Music Research Group, Hungarian Academy of Sciences, with the support of the Academy. 20 participants from abroad and 11 from Hungary formed an ideal working team under the chairmanship of Prof. Benjamin Rajeczky. They found a very convenient milieu for their discussions in the old Rakoczi castle and had also some opportunity of studying changing tradition on the living folklore of the surrounding villages. The 21 papers presented in the course of the sessions will be printed in the Vol. 1973 of the *Studia Musicologica*, Budapest. Those of the Brno session, 1970, appeared in 1971 in the same journal.

Preparatory steps for the next meeting, 1974, taken over generously, like those for the present one, by co-chairman Prof. Wolfgang Suppan, will be a great help in assuring its success. Invitations are likely to come in from Poland, Austria and Yugoslavia.

With warm greetings.

B. Rajeczky.

STUDY GROUP ON FOLK MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

A report, edited by Erich Stockmann, of the third working session of the Study Group held in Stockholm in 1969, was published in 1972 in the Musikhistoriska Museet Skrifter. The publication, entitled Studia Instrumentorum Musicae Popularis II, contains 17 articles (196 pages) and is available from: Musikhistoriska Museet, 11130 Stockholm, Slottsbacken 6.

The fourth working session of the Study Group will take place from May 22-26, 1973, in Balatonalmadi, Hungary, by invitation of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. Themes of discussion will be:

- 1) Principles and methods of historical research on folk music instruments;
- 2) Iconographic sources;
- 3) Hungarian instrumental music. In addition to the members of the Study Group, other interested persons, including those from related disciplines, are welcome to participate. Interested members of the IFMC are asked to contact: Dr. Erich Stockmann, 110 Berlin, DDR Zellinger Weg 12, or, Dr. Balint Sarosi, Nepzenekutato Csoport, Budapest I, Hungary, Uri u. 49.

Erich Stockmann
Chairman of the Study Group
on Folk Musical Instruments

August 1972

REPORT ON THE IXTH WORK SESSION OF THE STUDY GROUP ON THE TERMINOLOGY OF CHOREOLOGY

Between March 6-13, 1972, the study group on problems of choreology held another work-meeting in Wiepersdorf, German Democratic Republic. On that occasion an important phase in the work of this group came to a close, after a period of 10 years' collaboration by correspondence or periodical meetings.

The following results were achieved:

1. An international terminology for all factors of the dance was set from the "element", as the smallest and indivisible unity, to the "integral form" - the highest step, representing the dance as an independent distinct materialisation.
2. A method for structural analysis was drawn up. With the help of this method and starting from the integral form downwards, the structural unities of the dance, their hierarchical relations and their

function within the choreographic phenomenon can be interpreted.

3. The forms of folk dances as structure, as the organisation of all elements which contribute to the individualisation of a dance in a whole repertory, were precisely stated.
4. The relation between dance and music with which the form is closely linked were interpreted within the syncretic phenomenon, in which music, poetry, opportunities, etc. appear as a synthesis of a people's artistic expression.

The end of this important phase opens very favorable prospects for the development of choreology as a science. At the same time, steps were taken for continuing the work and specifically for setting up a universal system of classification for folk dances. As this problem is a very difficult one, some preparatory work was considered necessary and stated dates were established for the following:

- a) Circulating internationally the new "Syllabus", (the existing material already gathered in a copybook), in German: by June 1972.
- b) Translating the "Syllabus", by the members of the group into Bulgarian, Hungarian, Czech, Roumanian and Serbo-Croatian: by October 1972.
- c) Translating the "Syllabus" into French (Vera Proca Ciortea), Russian (Rayna Katzarova), English (Dr. Kurt Petermann): by December 1972.
- d) The gathering on an international scale of bibliographic materials of classification systems referring to folk dances is planned for 1973.

This working session was attended by the following specialists:

Rayna Katzarova)	Bulgaria	Dr. G. Martin)	Hungary
Ana Ilieva)		E. Pesovar)	
G. Dambrowska)	Poland		
Rosemarie Ehm)	German Democratic Republic		
Dr. K. Petermann)			
Vera Proca Ciortea -	Roumania		
Absentees because of sickness and other reasons:			
Dr. H. Landova		Milica Ilijin	
E. Kroschhova		Anca Giurcescu	

Vera Proca Ciortea - Roumania

COMING EVENTS

1972

November 2-5, 1972
Thirty-Eighth Annual Meeting of the American Musicological Society, (A.M.S.)
North Texas State University, USA

November 30-December 3rd, 1972
Society for Ethnomusicology - Annual Meeting (SEM)
Faculty of Music, University of Toronto, Canada

1973

JULY 26 - AUGUST 1, 1973

TWENTY-SECOND CONFERENCE OF THE INTERNATIONAL FOLK

MUSIC COUNCIL, (IFMC)

at SAN SEBASTIAN, SPAIN.

Communication to the Secretariat: Department of Music,
Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario, Canada.
Dr. Graham George - Secretary-General
Prof. L. F. Ramón y Rivera - Chairman of Program
Committee

August 27th - September 8th, 1973
IXth International Congress of Anthropological and
Ethnological Sciences
Research Sessions, 27-31 August
General Sessions 1- 8 September
Communication to: International Congress of
Anthropological and Ethnological Sciences, 1126 East
59th Street, Chicago, Illinois 60637, USA (Sol Tax -
President).

INTERNATIONAL FOLK MUSIC COUNCIL

Department of Music
Queen's University
Kingston, Ontario, Canada

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Professor Willard Rhodes

Hon. President:
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Professor Dr. Egon Kraus (German Federal Republic)
Miss Olive Lewin, (Jamaica)
Mr. Poul Rovsing Olsen (Denmark)
Mrs. Radmila Petrovic, (Yugoslavia)
Professor Dr. B. Rajeczky (Hungary)
Dr. Erich Stockmann (German Democratic Republic)

Committee on Radio/Television and Sound/Film Archives:
Chairman: Miss Marie Slocombe, (United Kingdom)
Secretary: Miss Olive Lewin, (Jamaica)

Chairmen of Study Groups:
Research and Editing of Sources of Folk Music before 1800:
Dr. Wolfgang Suppan, (German Federal Republic)
Folk Music Instruments: Dr. Erich Stockmann
(German Democratic Republic)
The Systematization of Folk Songs: Dr. Karel Vetterl,
(Czechoslovakia)

