

ADDITIONS, INTEGRATIONS, CORRECTIONS AND SUPPLEMENTS
TO THE BIBLIOGRAPHY OF ARNOLD JOSEPH TOYNBEE*

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408) *Alternatives for Europe. Relations with [the] rest of [the] world*, in «Belfast News-letter», Wednesday, October 14, 1953, p. 5. Reuter dispatch, dated Rome, Tuesday, October 13, 1953.

NOTE

An account of Toynbee's contribution to the European Round Table Discussion held in Rome, 13-16 October 1953, under the joint auspices of the Council of Europe and the Italian Government. See Item 1678 in S.F. Morton's *Bibliography* (A.J. Toynbee, *The Idea of Europe and the Unity of Europe: the Europeans' Common Destiny*, in *The European Round Table Discussion*, Rome, 13-16 October, 1953, Strasbourg, Secretariat General, Council of Europe, 1954, pp. 19-25).

* *A Bibliography of Arnold J. Toynbee*, compiled by S. Fiona Morton, with a Foreword by Veronica M. Toynbee, Oxford, Oxford University Press, 1980.

ALTERNATIVES FOR EUROPE
RELATIONS WITH [THE] REST OF [THE] WORLD
(1953)

Professor Arnold Toynbee said to-day that only two roads now lay open to Europe: (1) To retire from active life and try to live on her cultural capital by allowing herself to become the world's playground, museum and alma house – the role to which Greece allowed herself to be reduced under the Roman Empire, or (2) to open a new chapter of a different kind in the history of Europe's relations with the rest of the world.

Europe, could rise to a leading moral position in the world by making herself into a model community, although she had lost supremacy in material power. As one of the first big steps toward this moral eminence he recommended European nations to liquidate «the remnants of our former empires over non-European peoples».

Five other eminent authorities were meeting with Professor Toynbee to seek a philosophy of European union to be taught in schools and expounded from pulpits and through the Press. The others were Signor de Gasperi, leader of Italy's Christian Democrat Party; M. Maurice Schumann, the French Foreign Under-Secretary; Mr. Lofstedt, of Lund University; Herr Kogon, chairman of the German Movement for European Union, and Dr. Van Kleffens, Foreign Minister of the Dutch exile government in London during World War II.