and ceased to be alive as artists. He believed the danger was small compared with
the other danger when a young artist took a job immediately and failed to realize his
own artistic potentialities, since it was this, above all, which was necessary at the
start. In any case, he concluded, every assistance was good.

The Chairman said that a useful recommendation from this Conference might
be whether grants and an extension of the fellowship system was desirable and
whether we had any means for obtaining or seeking this, and also how these grants
and fellowships should be administered; he thought this was a subject for a much
more detailed enquiry.

Professor Torki said that in Tunisia much thought had been given to this
possibility, this duty even, of helping artists; for a long time there had been hesitation
on account of the danger that people in a rather poor country might find it attractive
to become artists so as to obtain a bursary which would enable a person to live and
even to enjoy himself. So a somewhat restrained kind of solution was resorted to
whereby bursaries were awarded only after the first year of study, when a very small
sum, sufficient to buy materials and to have a little pocket-money, was granted.

The Chairman remarked that it might be news to many that so much was being done
in North Africa and then invited Mr. Strijbosch to speak about a scheme for
patronage of the arts in the Netherlands.

Mr. Strijbosch said that about twelve years ago a royal award granted by the
Queen to twelve painters, and worth about two hundred and fifty pounds a year was
intituled in Holland; these artists held a joint exhibition which travelled throughout
the country and their work was bought by Municipal bodies and industrial concerns.

Professor Balden (East Germany) said that between 95-99 per cent of the
students entering the Academy received a grant worth up to two hundred marks;
with his diploma each student was given a commission for which he was paid a
salary lasting up to two years. This was intended to adapt him to the normal life
of an artist; he might then go to one of the newly created towns to work or might
enter a factory or industry, which would pay him out of a fund reserved for this
purpose and, thereafter, he would gradually be able to make his own way. He
thought that the danger of an artist becoming lazy, dull or self-satisfied, was mainly
a problem of education or self-discipline and was one which would sooner or later
be solved.

Professor Lucie Charles (Eire) expressed her interest since it had been her
aim over quite a number of years to ask her government to support more scholar-
ships and grants to students; she said the pressure on a student to go and earn his
living was so great that it was nearly impossible to keep him training for five years.

The Chairman hoped that perhaps richer countries might help those which were
not in a position to offer grants and fellowships.

He asked for some thought to be given to following up the work of the
Conference; there might, for example, merely be the need for a similar talk or perhaps
regular ones every few years in a different country; or perhaps in National Commit-
tees, sub-committees might be formed specially to deal with these matters; or
another Conference might deal with it all in a different way. He invited delegates
to make suggestions, which need imply no adverse criticism of this one, as to the
way in which it might be conducted—out of this might be formulated possible
proposals to be put to the Conference at the final session.