

no book on Nordic history could be used in its primary schools unless approved by the Commission of Experts of the Danish Norden Association. This Commission, of course, took care that any such book had been previously examined by the other Commissions.

"Naturally, each country decided for itself how far the advice given by the experts of neighbouring countries should be followed, but in most cases the advice was followed closely. After all, if a Commission expected its suggestions to be followed in the other countries, it had to heed the advice of other Commissions with regard to its own country's textbooks. This system of mutual revision of textbook proofs worked smoothly until the outbreak of the second world war."

TREATISES ON DISPUTED QUESTIONS

"Already, at its first meeting in 1933, the Joint Committee had foreseen the need for a series of parallel accounts covering disputed questions in Nordic history. The deliberations in the Joint Committee and the exchange of criticism and counter-criticisms had clearly demonstrated that on many questions there was no agreement because the historians in the different countries concerned had reached dissimilar conclusions. In other cases there was a considerable degree of agreement between experts, while authors of textbooks lagged behind, giving views that were no longer up-to-date.

"At length, a list of eight disputed points of history was drawn up with the intention that scholars from the different countries concerned should give a brief, and preferably joint, treatment of each question or, failing this, resort to parallel accounts, each scholar being responsible only for his own version. All accounts were expected to be based upon accurate and up-to-date information substantiated by references. Also,