

In 1948 Borton returned to Columbia, where he was a principal organizer of the East Asian Institute as the University's center of modern and contemporary East Asian studies. He became, after Sir George Sansom, the Institute's second director, and in subsequent years on the national scene helped to found the Association of Asian Studies, serving as its first treasurer and later its president. These were also productive scholarly years during which he taught many graduate students and wrote among other works "Japan Under Allied Occupation, 1945–1947" in F. C. Jones, *The Far East, 1942–1948* (1955) and *Japan's Modern Century* (1955), one of the most widely used history texts of the period.

In 1957 he left Columbia to accept the presidency of Haverford College, retiring in 1967 and five years later moving to his farm in the Berkshire hills of northwestern Massachusetts—and to the life which above all he loved, that of a farmer, doing the haying, enjoying his family, attending Friends meetings, helping neighbors.

Borton's was a varied career, but one thread runs through it all. He was a man of character, a gentle, plain spoken man—in a deep sense, a simple man—who lived his values and sought only to serve.

JAMES W. MORLEY  
*Columbia University*

JOHN C. H. FEI  
1923–1996

John C. H. Fei, professor emeritus of economics, whose writings in the field of economic development are now considered classics, died of cardiopulmonary failure on July 19 in Taipei, Taiwan. He was 73 years old. Professor Fei's five books and over 70 articles influenced the economic policies of many countries. In fact, for several decades he actively advised the Taiwan government on economic policy issues. Since retiring from Yale, he had been serving as chair of the board of trustees of the Chung-Hua Institution for Economic Research in Taipei, and shortly before his death, he was appointed as a personal advisor to the President of Taiwan. In recognition of Professor Fei's contributions to that nation, the Taiwanese government held a state funeral in his honor.

Described as a "dynamic and lucid lecturer," Professor Fei inspired generations of students from the United States and abroad, some of whom later went on to top leadership positions in their countries. The latter include President Lee Teng-hui of the People's Republic of China and President Ernesto Zedillo Ponce de Leon of Mexico.

Professor Fei's research centered on development theory, in general, and its application to Asian development, in particular. He is perhaps best known for the 1964 book, *Development of the Labor Surplus Economy: Theory and Policy*, which he coauthored with Gus Ranis of Yale and which is credited with opening up new literature and debate in the development field.

Born in Beijing, China, in 1923, Professor Fei completed his undergraduate studies at Yenching University in 1945. Soon afterward, his family immigrated to the United States, and he subsequently earned a M.A. in economics from the University of Washington in 1948 and a Ph.D. from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1952.

He came to Yale in 1962 and was a noted contributor to the University's Department of Economics and Economic Growth Center for almost three decades. He also taught at M.I.T., Antioch College, the University of Washington, and Cornell University, where he held the Carl Marks Chair in economics.

A long-time consultant to the Agency for International Development and the National Planning Association, in 1972 Professor Fei was elected to membership of the Academia Sinica in the Republic of China, Taiwan.

He is survived by his wife, Alice L. H. Fei of Alexandria, Virginia; and by three sons from a previous marriage, Jack Fei of Minneapolis, Minnesota, Albert Fei of New York City, and Calvin Fei of Walnut Creek, California, and by four grandchildren.

*Yale News Release*

KENNETH W. JONES  
1934–1996

Kenneth W. Jones died in Manhattan, Kansas on September 22, 1996 after an intense struggle with cancer.

Ken Jones was one of the pillars of South Asian history in North America. He pioneered critical and in-depth studies of religious movements in colonial India, particularly in the region of the Punjab. He achieved international recognition for his scholarly studies of the Arya Samaj, and, prior to his final illness, had been working on a study of the Hindu Sanatana Dharma movement.

After attending Stockton College for two years, Ken entered the University of California at Berkeley, where he earned his baccalaureate degree in 1958, his M.A. in 1959, and completed his Ph.D., under the supervision of Thomas Metcalf, in 1966. Ken Jones joined the faculty of Kansas State University in 1965 and served there with distinction throughout his career. Indeed, in 1989, his long record of contributions as a scholar and teacher were recognized when he was appointed as a University Distinguished Professor. Among his other awards were grants from the American Council of Learned Societies, the American Institute of Indian Studies (for which in 1975–76 he was honored as the W. Norman Brown Fellow) and the National Endowment for the Humanities.

At Kansas State, Ken introduced many students to South Asia, through his survey courses on Indian history and Indian civilization, his seminars on Indian nationalism and Gandhi, his course on the History of Hinduism. While he was an active participant in the Kansas State South Asia Center, he also took a leading role in teacher training, offering an advanced seminar on Teaching of History in the Secondary Schools. His concern for the quality of secondary education was furthered as director of an NEH project "The Introduction of South Asian Studies into the Elementary and Secondary Schools in Kansas, Colorado, Oklahoma and Nebraska" in 1974–75.

The impact of Ken's scholarly contributions may be underscored by the number of republished/reprinted editions, particularly in the subcontinent itself. Perhaps beginning with his studies under Wolfram Eberhard at Berkeley, Ken consciously explored the historical evolution of religious institutions and associations in colonial India. His study on the Arya Samaj was widely cited and acclaimed, leading to his invitation to write a volume in the New Cambridge History of India in which he