

NEWS OF THE PROFESSION

Prepared by GEORGE M. BECKMANN

The following material was received prior to November 25*

PROFESSOR J. J. L. DUYVENDAK: AN APPRECIATION

Jan Julius Lodewijk Duyvendak[†] came to this country so frequently and fitted himself so accommodatingly into our pattern of life that we may justly count him as one of our own. With expert knowledge of modern China he gained through his years in the diplomatic service of the Netherlands and with ever deepening comprehension of Chinese texts from the late Chou on to Ming and Ch'ing he was welcome in any circle of students of China's past. But his interests did not stop at the Yellow Sea or the Great Wall. He had commenced his studies at the University of Leiden in European linguistics and was immersed in the pursuit of Italian and Spanish when Professor de Groot mentioned that Japanese was a promising field, and suggested that he shift to the East. This he did, adding Chinese and Russian along the way. The result, a finely balanced training in several disciplines before he was appointed as student interpreter in Her Majesty's Legation in Peking. I well recall how delighted one of my colleagues was when—in a doctoral examination at Columbia University—Duyvendak defended a candidate who was being badgered by a professor of mediaeval history and successfully challenged the professor in his own domain.

The monographs, papers, and reviews which poured from his pen, written in Dutch, German, French, and English, show not only his grasp of the languages but also his genuine curiosity about many things, his ability to understand the thought of an alien people of long ago, and his knack of arousing interest among his auditors and readers in whatever he had to present. When we first met (in 1929) he was full of the ideas of Shang Yang and the extraordinary success of that minister with his prince. With Mussolini shaking his fist in Italy and Hitler about to trample down one freedom after another in Germany Lord Shang came very much alive. Not long after he was engrossed in the overseas exploits of the eunuch admiral Chêng Ho and concerned about ships and directions at sea and the anthropology of the people of the Indies. Not satisfied

*Contributions to this department should be brief but include full names, titles, and institutional addresses in addition to pertinent professional information. Please conform as closely as possible to the style of presentation used in this section, using double spaced copy. The *Quarterly* reserves the right to edit such items to fit its space or subject requirements. Deadlines for receiving material are: Feb. 15, May 15, Aug. 15, Nov. 15, and Feb. 15.

[†]For a sketch of his life and a list of his writings, see "Nécrologie," by Paul Demiéville, *T'oung Pao* XLIII, 1-2, 1954, 1-33.

with seeing the pictures of tribute giraffes of the early 1400s, he had to invest in one early painting himself, and even travel out to the Bronx Zoo to see a modern animal of the species. Then came the time when Homer Dubs touched off his interest in possible contact between the troops of Ch'ên T'ang and Roman mercenaries, and he wrote his first essay in the field of Chinese art. I remember twitting him about this at the time, and he replied characteristically: "One of the engrossing things about Chinese studies is that one can never tell what one is going to get into next." One of the last productions of his pen shows this to the fullest: his wide ranging discussion of the lore of the *Divine Comedy* as found in the fictional account of the voyages of Chêng Ho and in a number of pieces of literature of earlier date, as far back as the Han. In some ways it is fitting that his valedictory should be a re-translation of one of the glories of Chinese literature: the enigmatic *Tao Tê Ching*. We are all the richer for that careful and loving rendition.

Professor Duyvendak was ever ready to be of assistance to American scholars and scholarship. He spent many weary hours over dissertations and translations when he would rather have labored on his own problems. He welcomed several of our membership to his Institute in Leiden. He gave generously of his time to our societies. His half year devoted to exploring ways and means of putting the Chinese library of the Institute of Advanced Study to the best possible use showed how eager he was to have a sound foundation built for Chinese studies in the United States. Sometimes his criticisms were sharp, but his spirit was always warm and friendly. We mourn the loss of a scholar and friend.

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ORGANIZATIONS AND MEETINGS

American Council of Learned Societies. After the first Select Committee of the House of Representatives to Investigate Tax Exempt Foundations (the Cox Committee) had concluded its operations and reported the discovery of nothing reprehensible in the activities of those foundations with which American scholarship is accustomed to deal, a new Select Committee of the House of Representatives to Investigate Tax Exempt Foundations was formed under the chairmanship of Representative B. Carroll Reece of Tennessee. The studies made by the investigative staff of this second committee were not confined to the foundations, but considered at much length the "accessory organizations," supposed to distribute the foundations' money, the Social Science Research Council, the American Council on Education, the National Education Association, and the American Council of Learned Societies, and the like.

These staff studies pictured the foundations and the accessory organizations as combined in a tight "interlock" which not only dominated American scholarship, social science, and education, but by means of this domination had succeeded, in the fifty years since the organization of the first great foundations,

in undermining American political stamina, in socializing our educational structure, and in leading the country far down the road to internationalism and collectivism. After receiving these reports and listening to half a dozen anti-foundation witnesses, the Committee suspended public hearings, not, however, before the studies and the testimony had received wide newspaper publicity. The Committee, thereupon, gave the foundations and accessory organizations opportunity to file rebuttal statements.

The materials before the Committee had made attack primarily upon the social sciences, especially upon their "empiricism," and upon modern education. The humanities, as such, were not similarly vilified, but the American Council of Learned Societies was completely linked into the web of subversion along with the social scientists and the educators, indeed at one point was given a position of preeminence among its sister organizations to which it has never, even in its most enthusiastic moments, aspired.

The rebuttal statements of the Social Science Research Council and the American Council on Education amply demonstrated the fantasy of the charges made against these organizations and their fields of concern. It devolved upon the officers of the American Council of Learned Societies to speak on behalf of the humanities. Such a statement was, accordingly drafted and verified by the Executive Staff and presented by the Chairman, President C. W. de Kiewiet, of the University of Rochester.

This five-thousand word document is too long to be fully reproduced here; moreover much of its content is mere fact well known to the readers of the *Far Eastern Quarterly*. It went beyond any direct refutation of the charges, allegations, or innuendoes made before the Committee in that it tried to give the Committee a factual picture of the real organization of scholarship and the social sciences in this country and of the history and activities of the ACLS in place of the distortions with which the Committee had been confronted. And it ended with the following concluding paragraphs:

The body of this statement has been directed, as was no more than proper, to the assumptions and presuppositions which were implicit in the reports of the Committee staff and some of the 'friendly' testimony which the Committee heard. But the Council cannot let this opportunity pass without saying vigorously and directly that it does not share a number of those assumptions and preconceptions.

It believes that, far from being committed to any particular body of doctrine, America is a land of boundless experiment, of constant and relentless search for better ways of doing things, for richer experience, to make human life fuller and more attractive. Nothing could be less American than an assumption that Americans had reached the ultimate boundary of thought—political, economic, social or cultural as well as physical—1903 or 1953, or are destined to reach it in 2003.

A corollary of this interpretation of our tradition is the belief in the maintenance of a completely free market in ideas, no matter how unpalatable they may be to our preconceived notions. The moment we have to protect any mature American from any idea whatsoever, that moment we must stop boasting about American democracy.

The American Council of Learned Societies is concerned with thought, with ideas, with mankind's concept of itself and its place in nature. It believes that the best interests of America require uncompromising exploration of any thinking that mankind has ever done or is doing. There is no subversion comparable with an interference in the traffic in ideas.

Ideas are explosive materials. They must not be handled carelessly nor ignorantly. All the activities of the American Council of Learned Societies have been directed at creating and fostering in America the mechanisms through which ideas can be handled understandingly and without fear.

To this end it has done whatever it could to develop Americans trained to participate fully in the pursuit and communication of all humanistic knowledge and to provide the tools of study, teaching and research with which such trained Americans have to work.

The Council is proud of its record in these activities. It holds, moreover, that in the harsh decades ahead, many of our most pressing problems will lie in the very fields of the humanities with which the Council is concerned. In its opinion no work is more important to the future security and welfare of the nation.

In presenting the statement to the Reece Committee President de Kiewiet said:

I cannot forego the opportunity of commenting upon the unwisdom of the aspersions that have been cast upon the scholars and teachers for whom the American Council of Learned Societies is proud to speak. Education is a principal architect of American greatness in all fields, political as well as scientific, cultural as well as technological. We owe our solidarity in an age of crisis to the manner in which we have taught the history and politics of the nation. An attack upon education becomes in part an attack upon American history, an attack, indeed, upon the defensive system of this country. Faith is lessened, courage is diminished, and essential bonds are broken. To lay broad and loose charges against education can itself become a form of subversion against which it is the duty of intellectual leaders to speak forcibly and emphatically.

I feel grateful to the Reece Committee for at least recognizing that humane studies are powerful forces in any society. Statements apparently made by staff members of the Committee misconstrue the nature of that power and assign to it a baneful influence. The American Council of Learned Societies welcomes the opportunity to reassert its faith in the beneficial power exercised by the thought and studies of the responsible men who make the study of man their lifework. It is an influence that cannot be suppressed. Only those societies try to do so that are fearful of freedom. What we know to be great in our society, our political thought, our humane laws, our sense of human dignity, our powers of self-discovery and self-realization, are all born of the humanist mind. To preserve and extend these is the real function of all those for whom the American Council of Learned Societies elects to speak. Wisdom cannot be bought, and accepts no dictation. Scholarship and learning are the foundation of the nation's wisdom and skill. A society in which scholars and teachers are held in honor is far more likely to produce the wisdom and skill without which it cannot survive in the modern world.

The statement had a very good press, was widely quoted and always with gratifying praise either expressed or implied. While we cannot expect that this attack was the last gasp of a dying American anti-intellectualism, there seems little doubt that both the foundations and the accessory organizations have gained rather than lost stature in the eyes of the intelligent public through this episode. The intellectual must fight back.

The Executive Offices of the ACLS, 1219 Sixteenth Street, N.W., Washington, D. C., will be happy to send a copy of the statement and the letter of presentation to any reader of the *Far Eastern Quarterly* who requests it.

Aziya Seikei Gakkai. During May-June 1953 a new learned society, the *Aziya Seikei Gakkai* (Asiatic Political Economy Association), was organized in Tokyo, prompted by the need to promote a better understanding in Japan of

the political and economic conditions in the rest of Asia. Its membership includes Japanese university scholars and representatives of leading newspapers, financial organizations, the Foreign Ministry, and other groups. Professor Muramatsu Yūji, a specialist in Oriental economic history at Hitotsubashi University, has undertaken to edit the Association's journal, the first issue of which was published April 25, 1954: *Aziya Kenkyu* (Asiatic Studies), I (April 1954), Tokyo, Josui Shobō, 250 yen. The first issue of *Aziya Kenkyu* contains four lengthy research papers with English summaries, two shorter research reports, and fourteen book reviews, the latter introducing important works recently published by Japanese and foreign writers. A report of the first annual meeting, June 27-28, 1953, is also included in this issue.

Conference on Chinese Thought. A Second Conference on Chinese Thought was held at Steele Hill Inn, Laconia, New Hampshire, September 2-9, 1954. The meeting was organized by the Committee on Chinese Thought of the Far Eastern Association and was made possible through a grant from the project in comparative cultures and civilizations directed by Robert Redfield. John K. Fairbank, as acting chairman of the Committee, organized the meeting and will edit the volume which is planned as a sequel to *Studies in Chinese Thought*, edited by Arthur F. Wright (University of Chicago Press, 1953). Dr. Herbert Goldhamer, of the RAND Corporation, served as consultant on methodology and the sociology of knowledge.

Papers on the general theme of Chinese thought in relation to Chinese institutions were distributed in advance, and the sessions of the conference were devoted to a thorough discussion of them.

I. The Role of Ideas in the Bureaucratic Power Struggle: Wolfram Eberhard, University of California, "The Function of Astronomy and Astronomers in China during the Han Period"; Arthur F. Wright, Stanford University, "The Formation of the Sui Ideology, 581-604"; James T. Liu, University of Pittsburgh, "Fan Chung-yen: A Pioneer Reformer in Early Sung China"; Charles O. Hucker, University of Chicago, "The 'Eastern Forest' Movement of the Late Ming Period"; William Theodore deBary, Columbia University, "A 17th Century Prescription for the Ills of China."

II. Aesthetic Expressions of the Scholar-Bureaucrat: Hellmut Wilhelm, University of Washington, "The Scholar's Frustration Fu"; Joseph R. Levenson, University of California, "Social Stability and the Problem of Intellectual Dynamism: the Relevance of Ming and Early Ch'ing Painting to the course of Chinese History."

III. Power, Social Structure and Supporting Ideas: Tung-tsu Ch'u, New York City, "Class Structure and Its Ideology"; E. A. Kracke, Jr., University of Chicago, "Regional Representation and Social Mobility in Chinese Examinations, 1148-1911"; C. K. Yang, University of Pittsburgh, "The Functional Relationship between Confucian Thought and Chinese Religion"; Lien-sheng Yang, Harvard University, "The Concept of Pao ('Response or Return') as a Basis for Social Relations in China."

IV. Traditional Ideas in Modern China: John K. Fairbank, Harvard University, "Synarchy under the Treaties"; Benjamin Schwartz, Harvard University, "The Intellectual History of Twentieth Century China: Some Preliminary Reflections"; David S. Nivison, Stanford University, "Communist Ethics and Chinese Tradition."

Library Session of the Far Eastern Association Meeting, April 1954. Five papers were presented at this session and were followed by discussion. Mr. Cecil Hobbs of the Library of Congress described a proposal for the cooperative cataloging of works in the various languages of Southeast Asia, and presented a detailed plan for the romanization of Burmese. In general, the type of cataloging he proposed is very similar to that used by the Library of Congress for books in Western languages.

The remainder of the meeting was devoted to problems concerning Far Eastern Books in American libraries—in particular, Chinese and Japanese. Dr. Edwin G. Beal of the Library of Congress, who was serving as Chairman of the session, described a continuing study of these problems now going on in the Library. A special group, the *Orientalia Processing Committee*, composed of members of the *Orientalia Division* and *Descriptive Cataloging Division*, has been having regular meetings since March 1953 under the Chairmanship of Miss Lucile M. Morsch, the Deputy Chief Assistant Librarian. Most of the time of this Committee has been devoted to problems of cataloging Chinese and Japanese books. The Committee has drawn up a working paper entitled: "Proposed changes and modifications of the *ALA Cataloging Rules for Author and Title Entries* and the *Rules for Descriptive Cataloging* in LC in cataloging Chinese, Japanese, and Korean materials." This document will be studied by a special committee which the American Library Association has established to work out a uniform scheme for cataloging books in Oriental languages. The Chairman of this Committee is Miss Maud Moseley of the University of Washington, Seattle; its official name is *ALA-DCC Special Committee on Cataloging Oriental Materials*. Dr. A. Kaiming Chiu of Harvard University is the Far Eastern Association representative to this Committee. The general principles of the "Proposed changes..." were presented to the meeting and were discussed.

Four papers dealt with various aspects of the basic problem of securing an adequate subject control over Chinese and Japanese books. Dr. Richard G. Irwin, University of California, presented a paper under the title "Subject Cataloging an Oriental Collection." He discussed California's experience in applying English subject headings to 10,611 titles in Far Eastern Languages from October 1951 to February 1954. The second paper, by Mr. Philip Yampolsky of Columbia University, reported on Columbia's experience with the same problem. In the East Asiatic Collection of that university, however, English subject headings are applied to Japanese books only; the only subject approach to Chinese books is through the Harvard-Yenching Classification Scheme. In the third paper, entitled "What is an Adequate Subject Approach to Chinese and Japanese Books under a Restricted Budget," Dr. A. Kaiming

Chiu of Harvard University defended the use of the classed catalog for these works. He acknowledged the great contributions which American library discipline has made in the development of dictionary catalogs and alphabetical subject headings; but he urged that these methods should not without examination be assumed to be indispensable, or even desirable, for special groups of material. The final paper of the session was presented by Mr. G. Raymond Nunn of the University of Michigan. He discussed Michigan's experience in using the Library of Congress classification schedule for Chinese and Japanese books. Michigan is apparently the only large collection in the United States at the present time which uses this classification schedule for its books in Far Eastern Languages. It has applied this classification to some 50,000 volumes, most of which are Japanese.

As it stands, of course, the Library of Congress schedule was not designed with Far Eastern books in mind. It has never been used for the Chinese and Japanese collections of the LC Orientalia Division, though the possibility that it may be so used in the future is now under consideration. The Library of Congress is interested in learning what modifications, revisions, and expansions would be necessary to make it suitable for works in these languages. The report on Michigan's experience was therefore exceedingly valuable, since it contained a review of each chapter of the schedule, and fifteen recommendations for its further development.

Conference on Oriental Literary Relations of the Modern Language Association of America. The Conference on Oriental Literary and Cultural Relations was held at Indiana University, June 28–July 2, 1954. The Conference was designed to provide material on Oriental Literature of interest to the modern language scholar and teacher. In addition to the papers listed below, there were public lectures by Achilles Fang and William Empson, the latter scheduled by the Indiana School of Letters, and two philosophy lectures by Y. P. Mei in the Mahlon Powell lecture series. Three discussion sessions were also scheduled: one on scholarship in Oriental-Western literary relations, one on translation, and one on teaching. The papers presented were as follows: "Chinese Poetics: Prosodic Elements in T'ang Poetry" by John L. Bishop, Harvard University; "Arabic Poetics" by G. E. von Grunebaum, University of Chicago; "Sanskrit Poetry and Sanskrit Poetics" by Daniel H. Ingalls, Harvard University; "Japanese Poetics" by Richard McKinnon, University of Washington; "Tradition and Experiment in Modern Chinese Literature" by Yi-tsi Mei, Cambridge, Massachusetts; "Modern Arabic Literature" by Kermit Schoonover, Columbia University; "Modern Bengali Literature" by Buddhadeva Bose, Calcutta; "The Old and New in Twentieth-Century Japanese Literature" by Joseph Yamagiwa, University of Michigan.

Summaries of these papers, lectures, and discussions as well as news items of general interest are included in the Conference's newsletter, *Literature East and West*. This quarterly bulletin (subscription \$1.00 per year) hopes to provide a medium by means of which teachers, students, and librarians can keep abreast of developments in the field of Oriental literature. All corre-

spondence and subscriptions should be addressed to Literature East and West, University of Maryland, College Park, Maryland. The Summer 1954 issue, a summary of the Indiana Conference, may be secured on request.

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Brooklyn College, Brooklyn, New York announces the introduction of a new course in its World Literature Program. World Literature 30. Landmarks of Oriental Literature. A study of the selected classics from the literatures of China, Japan, India, and the Islamic world.

University of California, Berkeley. Institute of East Asiatic Affairs. The first part of a Mongolian Dictionary (Part I, Mongolian-English) is being prepared under the direction of F. D. Lessing for publication by the University of California Press in late 1955. During the summer of 1954 the Dilowa Hutukhtu served as consultant for this work and also for the translation of Tsong-Kha-pa's *Lam rim chen mo* (Tibetan Translations Project) being prepared by Alex Wayman.

As a further study under the Modern Japan Studies Project begun in 1951, Donald H. Shively is working during 1954-55 on a study entitled "The Culture of Japanese Townsmen of the Seventeenth Century." Professor Shively spent the spring and summer of 1954 in Tokyo under a Fulbright award, studying seventeenth and eighteenth century Japanese literature and drama.

A South Asia Studies Section (India, Pakistan, and Ceylon) has been established under the direction of an advisory committee composed of the following: David G. Mandelbaum (Chairman), Woodbridge Bingham, Thomas C. Blaisdell, Jr., Murray B. Emeneau, and Richard L. Park. Three research projects are under way: the India Village Studies Project under Dr. McKim Marriott; the Indian Press Digests Project under Dr. Margaret W. Fisher and Dr. Joan V. Bondurant; and the Modern India (Politics) Project headed by Richard L. Park and including a research team of eleven.

Columbia University, New York. The East Asian Institute, now in its sixth year, announces that the course in Chinese political institutions, not offered in 1953-54, will be taught in 1954-55 by Dr. George Totten. Dr. Totten will also assume the duties of Professor Tatsuji Takeuchi, who has returned to his permanent teaching post in Japan. Professor Franklin L. Ho will offer a new course in the spring of 1955 on the "Economic Development of Communist China."

The bibliography, "Japanese Sources of the History of the Chinese Communist Movement," by Ichiro Shirato and edited by Professor C. Martin Wilbur, was published in November 1953, as East Asian Institute Studies No. 2. This bibliography is being distributed without charge to scholars and libraries as a companion volume to the first of the Institute Study Series, "Chinese Sources on the History of the Chinese Communist Movement."

Professor Wilbur has completed his manuscript, "Documents on the Rise of Communism in China 1918-1927," which has as its core the translation of

fifty documents seized in the raid on the Office of the Soviet Military Attache in Peking, on April 6, 1927. Professor Franklin Ho hopes to complete his project on "The Economic Organization and Development of China" during the next academic year. Professor Hugh Borton expects to have his complete manuscript on *A Century of Japan's Modernization* in the hands of the Ronald Press shortly.

Sir George Sansom has received a grant from the Rockefeller Foundation for the preparation through 1954 and 1955 of a new interpretative history of Japan.

The program of the Columbia Committee for Intellectual Interchange has continued on a reduced scale under the direction of Dean Harry J. Carman. The planned exchange of persons with Japan could not be effected.

Cornell University, Ithaca, New York. Professor George McT. Kahin is spending the academic year 1954-55 in Indonesia where he is doing research and at the same time organizing the Cornell contemporary Indonesia research project which will be carried on over a four year period with a grant from the Ford Foundation.

Professor Merrill R. Goodall is spending the year in India carrying on research and guiding the community study project of Cornell University there. Associated with him in these projects, in addition to several graduate students, are: Rudra Datt Singh (Field Director), Dr. Pauline M. Mahar (Sociologist), Dr. Leigh Minturn (Social Psychologist), and Dr. S. C. Dube (Anthropologist) of Osmania University.

Mr. John S. Furnivall, of the Burmese Ministry of National Planning, Rangoon, has been a visiting professor in the Cornell Southeast Asia Program offering instruction on Burma and Indonesia. In addition to his courses in the Indonesian language, Professor John M. Echols is offering this year for the first time a course on Southeast Asian literature in translation. Professor Echols also continues to direct his Indonesian-English dictionary project under a grant from the American Council of Learned Societies. Professor C. F. Hockett is directing a research group on the Visayan language of the Philippines.

Dr. G. William Skinner has returned to Thailand as Field Director of the Cornell Research Center in Bangkok; he also continues his research on the Chinese in Southeast Asia. Mrs. Claire Holt, Research Associate in the Cornell Southeast Asia Program, has commenced a three year field research project concerned with the role of the arts in contemporary Indonesia under a grant from the Rockefeller Foundation. Dr. John J. Gomperz, Instructor in Modern Languages, is spending this year doing linguistic research in India on a Ford fellowship.

The following Ph.D. dissertations were completed in the Cornell Far Eastern Studies programs during the past year: "Land Policy of the Chinese Communist Party, 1921-1953" by Chao Kuo-chun; "The Camars of Senapur: A Study of the Changing Status of a Depressed Caste" by Bernard S. Cohn; "A Study of Chinese Community Leadership in Bangkok, together with an historical survey of Chinese Society in Thailand" by G. William Skinner; and

"Development of the Indonesian Elite in the Early Twentieth Century" by Robert Van Niel.

Harvard University. The Harvard-Yenching Institute has inaugurated a Visiting Scholars Program to bring Asian scholars for a year's residence at Harvard. The program is under the supervision of a Faculty Committee and is directed by Professor Edwin O. Reischauer, with Associate Professor John C. Pelzel as Associate Director.

The aim of this program is to facilitate intellectual contact between scholars of Asia and America. The Visiting Scholars are younger faculty members nominated by their respective universities. They have been chosen from various fields within the social sciences and humanities and do not pursue degree programs.

The Visiting Scholars at Harvard in 1954-55, with their universities and fields of study are as follows: Kantilal P. Bhagat (History and Government, Ahmednagar College, Deccan, India), Toshio Hirunuma (Linguistics, Kwansai Gakuin University, Nishinomiya, Japan), Masanobu Kanayama (Law, Doshisha University, Kyoto), Hideo Kano (English Literature, Tokyo Women's Christian College, Tokyo), Tatsumi Makino (Sociology and History of China, University of Tokyo), Young Gyu Minn (Oriental History, Chosun Christian University, Seoul), Zai Sup Pak (International Law and Relations, Korea University, Seoul), Dean Yong Koo Pang (English and Education, Ewha Women's University, Seoul), Paul K. C. Ryu (Law, Seoul National University, Seoul), Nobushige Sawada (Philosophy, Keio University, Tokyo), T'ung-ho Tung (Linguistics, National Taiwan University, Taipei, Taiwan).

University of Hawaii, Honolulu. Several new courses in Far Eastern Studies have been introduced in the past year: "American-Chinese Relations" and "Southeast Asia" (Professor John White); "America in the Pacific" (Professor Donald Johnson); and "The Pacific Region in Modern Times" (Professor Thomas Murphy).

Professor John White is at the University of Michigan Center at Okayama, where he is doing research in Russo-Japanese relations. Professor Cheuk-woon Taam, on sabbatical leave first semester 1954-55, continues to work on his bibliography of periodical articles dealing with the Far East 1900-1950. Professor Charles Hunter, also on sabbatical leave 1954-55, is in the United States pursuing his research on the Hawaiian statehood movement and Hawaii under the Republic (1890's). Professor Thomas Murphy's *Ambassadors in Arms*, the story of the *nisei* who fought in Italy is being prepared for publication. Professor Donald Johnson is editing for publication Joseph Ingraham's *Journal of the Brigantine Hope*, the story of one of the early voyages in the trans-Pacific fur trade. Professor Curtis Manchester is in Japan on a research project; he is also director of the Okayama Center, 1954-55.

University of Maryland, College Park, Maryland announces that it has added two courses on the Far East to its Overseas Program curriculum. Dr. Theodore McNelly taught the Far East (Department of History) at the London Center

last spring and lectured on Recent Far Eastern Politics (Department of Government and Politics) at the Frankfurt Center during the autumn 1954.

Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio. Research Program in Japanese Social Relations. A book length monograph on the historical and social psychological aspects of the Japanese utilization of American education is nearly completed, and will be published as one of a series on cross-cultural education research by the Social Science Research Council. Two other monographs on the sociological and economic aspects of the Program's research are in preparation. One deals with the *oyabun-kobun* system of relationships, the other with the social organization of a sample of twenty rural communities. Mr. Masataka Sugi of Tokyo University and Toyo University is spending his second year as a Research Associate in the Program. He will be joined in March by Hidetoshi Kato of Kyoto University, who will work with members of the Program Staff on problems related to the comparative study of Japanese and American culture.

Syracuse University, Syracuse, New York. The 1954 Summer Institute on Japan, sponsored and partly financed by the Japan Society, Inc., met with such approval that the University plans to repeat the Institute, perhaps broadened in scope, in 1955. It is hoped that scholarships will be available for next year. Courses offered in 1954 included Geography of Japan, by Dr. G. B. Cressey, who also taught a general course in the ethnology of China; History of Japan, and Cultural Patterns in Japan, by Professor D. G. Haring; and Introductory Japanese Language, by Professor K. Sakurai of Aoyama College, Tokyo. Lectures were presented by Professors E. O. Reischauer and John Pelzel of Harvard, Dr. Edward Ackerman of the T.V.A., and Professor C. Yanaga of Yale. His Excellency Sadao Iguchi, Ambassador of Japan to the United States, delivered an address before an all-University dinner. An exhibit of Japanese fine arts and crafts was open to the general public at the Lowe Art Center; the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the Japan Society of New York, several dealers in Japanese art objects and a number of private individuals made the exhibit possible by generous loans. For eleven weeks a television program on Japan was broadcast over WSYR each Sunday afternoon.

Union College, Schenectady, New York announces that Norman B. Johnson, who joined the Union College faculty in 1953 as Associate Professor of Religion, is offering a new course (two terms) 1954-55, entitled "Religions of the Far East." The first semester is concerned with the religions of India; the second, with the religions of China and Japan.

HISTORY AS A DISCIPLINE ON MAINLAND CHINA

A general report of the development of the historical sciences in the past four years (1949-1953), entitled "Chieh-fang ssu-nien lai hsin Chung-kuo ti li-shih k'o-hsueh fa-chan kai-k'uang" 解放四年來新中國歷史科學發展概況, written by Fang Hui 方回, was published in *Shih-hsueh* 史學, No. 14 (*Kuang-ming jib-pao*, hereafter referred to as *KMJP*, October 3, 1953 supplement). In addi-

tion to reporting the achievements, he offered certain criticisms as well. The following is based mainly on the information supplied in Fang's article.

In 1949 the Modern History Institute and the Archaeological Institute were established under the Academy of Sciences [see "Recent Chinese Publications," *FEQ*, 13 (Feb. 1954)]. Subsequently workers in the historical sciences in Peking formed the Chinese New Historical Society (*Chung-kuo hsin shih hsüeh hui*), which was renamed Chinese Historical Society in 1951, and its branches spread into many large cities in China, including Tientsin, Shanghai, Nanking, Kaifeng, and Sian. The membership includes all ranking historians, professors of history in all universities and colleges, and some of the teachers of history in elementary and high schools. Their research fields were divided into the history of minority groups in China, and the history of Asia. The Society also decided on the systematic compilation of a series of source materials on modern Chinese history, the *Chung-kuo chin-tai-shih tzu-liao ts'ung-k'an* [see "Recent Chinese Publications," *FEQ*, 13 (Nov. 1953) 94-95]. Twelve titles were scheduled for publication from 1951 to 1955, of which five had been issued by the end of 1953.

After the institution of the new education policies in 1949, the history departments of the universities decided on four required courses and two electives. The required subjects were the general history of China, general history of the West, modern history of China, and selected readings from famous Marxist-Lennist writings on history. The history of minority groups in China and the history of Asia were the two electives. In 1952 after the reorganization of colleges and departments of higher educational institutions, further adjustments were made, and the curriculum of the history departments in the "comprehensive universities" 綜合大學 followed closely that of the history department of the Moscow University except for certain modifications to suit conditions in China. Courses in the history departments were divided into four categories: 1) theoretical studies, such as Marxism-Leninism and New Democracy, 2) training in the use of tools, such as the Russian language, 3) basic courses, such as general history of China, modern history of China, general history of the world, modern history of the world, and history of Asia, and 4) auxiliary courses, such as the history of primitive societies, general anthropology, general archaeology, and history of international relations. These were considered to be basic training, and all were required. After a year's experiment, further changes were adopted in the summer of 1953. In the history departments of the "comprehensive universities" the course on New Democracy was replaced by the history of the Chinese revolution, and two new courses were added—one on classical Chinese literature and one on education. With a view to training prospective research workers and faculty members for institutions of higher learning, the Department of Higher Education formulated a plan whereby the history departments of the "comprehensive universities" would offer work in seven specialized fields: 1) ancient Chinese history (the period before the Opium War), 2) modern Chinese history (from the Opium War to the May Fourth Movement), 3) history of the minority national-

ities in China, 4) history of the USSR and other East European People's democracies, 5) history of the United States and other capitalist countries, 6) history of Asia, and 7) history of international relations. Within each field of specialization, training is conducted along four lines: 1) main courses, special courses, and discussions on special subjects, 2) classifying historical documents and compiling histories, 3) training in languages, and 4) professional training.

Fang Hui's criticism of historians and their failures in the past four years is given under four heads: 1) Ambiguity and lack of leadership; in the Academy of Sciences there are only the Modern History Institute and the Archaeological Institute but no organ concerned with the whole of Chinese history. 2) Free discussion, criticism, and self-criticism have not been practiced; for instance, problems concerning the division of periods in the ancient history of China and the question of slave society and feudal society have not yet been solved. 3) There is no publication which covers the historical sciences as a whole. The *Wen shih che* 文史哲 (published by Shantung University in Tsingtao, originally a bi-monthly, which will appear as a monthly from January 1954), the *Li-shih chiao-hsüeh* 歷史教學 (a monthly, published by the Tientsin Branch of the Chinese Historical Society), the *Hsin shih-hsüeh t'ung-hsin* 新史學通訊 (a monthly, published at K'ei-feng University by the Honan Branch of the Chinese Historical Society), and *Shih-hsüeh* (a bi-weekly supplement of the *KMJP*, published in Peking) all have their individual limitations and none can serve as a general historical publication. 4) There is insufficient contact between the departments of history of the different universities, so that the individual historical science groups have become isolated working units.

Two weeks after the publication of this article (it is not clear whether it was consequential, coincidental, or prearranged), the first meeting of the editorial committee of a new general historical magazine was held in Peking. The new magazine was to be called *Li-shih yen-chiu* (The Study of History) and was to begin publication in February, 1954. It was to be a bi-monthly of some 100,000 characters per issue, with the understanding that as soon as conditions permit it would become a monthly publication. The committee includes eighteen well-known scholars of history, some members of the China Academy of Sciences, and some from outside this institution. The eighteen scholars are:

Yin Ta	Ch'en Yüan
Lü Chen-yü	Kuo Mo-jo
Chi Hsien-lin	Liu Ta-nien
Fan Wen-lan	Hsiang Ta
Hsia Nai	Wu Han
T'ang Yung-t'ung	Hu Sheng
Pai Shou-i	Ch'en Yin-k'o
Tu Kuo-hsiang	Chi Wen-fu
Hou Wai-lu	Chien Po-tsan

The magazine was to cover the entire field of history and work toward the solution of all historical problems by applying the viewpoint and method of Marxism-Leninism. It was to include articles on the development of the theoretical side of the historical sciences, studies of the history of China and other nations, studies of important historical events, introductions to important publications by Chinese and foreign historians.

The first issue of the *Li-chih yen-chiu* appeared on March 3, 1954. There are eight articles with the leading one by Kuo Mo-jo on "expanding the study of history to welcome the high tide of cultural construction." Ch'en Yin-k'o, the renowned scholar of Sui-T'ang history contributed an article on the relations by marriage of the T'ang imperial house. One article on the Yüan dynasty is by Feng Chia-sheng.

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MUSEUMS AND GALLERIES

American Museum of Natural History, New York wishes to inform Far Eastern specialists that it possesses extensive collections from the Far East of ethnological, archaeological, and historical interest. The collections for the most part were made at the turn of the century, under the auspices of the Jesup North Pacific Expeditions, when Bogoras, Laufer, and Jochelson, among others, studied the tribes living in Northeastern Siberia and simultaneously gathered ethnological materials of considerable quantity. Many of the Tungusic tribes of the Amur River area, as well as the Chukchee, Koryak, Yukaghir, Yakut, etc., are well represented in these collections. An excellent ethnological series was gathered among the Ainu. Archaeological material was also collected. Somewhat later Berthold Laufer collected in China.

Though these collections have a heavy emphasis on ethnology, being both numerous and representative in this field, they contain also a number of art objects, including a fine series of ancient bronzes, porcelains, and jade.

The Drummond Collection of jade, ivory, and amber, a more recent bequest, is well known. The W. L. Hildburgh Collection of Chinese and Japanese art objects stress religion and ritual. The Whitney Collection of Tibetan-Lamaist ritual objects is of prime interest to scholars, and is made available in an endowed study room, which has a research library, as well as in public exhibition. In recent years the addition of a number of Tibetan temple and genealogical paintings and religious images, especially from the collections of the late Baron von Stael-Holstein and the late Alice Getty, have increased the importance of the Tibetan collection. The Marx and Vernay-Cutting collections of Tibetan ethnography are especially useful in this field.

The Central Asiatic Expedition of R. C. Andrews to Mongolia and China brought to the museum extensive collections of prehistoric objects representative especially of the Gobi Desert and the Yangtze River valley.

There is a large collection of major importance for studies of Philippine Island Ethnography. Southeast Asia is represented by small ethnological collections, mainly from modern sources.

Since the closing of the work of the Jesup Expeditions, the Department of Anthropology has, somewhat intermittently, carried on some research in the Far East. At present Mrs. Antoinette K. Gordon and Dr. Gordon F. Ekholm are carrying on some research in this field.

FOUNDATIONS AND SOCIETIES

Historical Abstracts. A new quarterly journal, in English, will commence publication in March 1955 under the editorship of Eric H. Boehm, Universität Wien, Austria. The journal, *Historical Abstracts*, will cover the period 1775 to 1945 and present abstracts in English of periodical articles from journals throughout the world. Articles on political, diplomatic, economic, social and cultural history will be included and will be classified and indexed with extensive cross-referencing. In addition, *Historical Abstracts* will contain in each issue a descriptive article on learned journals by area, bibliographical information, and news of organizations and meetings.

Members of the Advisory Council are: A. Appadorai (New Delhi), Frederick C. Barghoorn (Yale), Woodbridge Bingham (California), George B. Carson, Jr. (Chicago), Aileen Dunham (Wooster College), Alberto M. Ghisalberti (Rome), Hugo Hantsch (Vienna), William L. Langer (Harvard), Hans Rothfels (Tübingen), Bruce Lannes Smith (Michigan State College), George Vernadsky (Yale), Sir Charles K. Webster (London), and T. Yamamoto (Tokyo). Members from other countries are to be announced.

U.S. Mailing Address:

Historical Abstracts
640 West 153rd Street
New York 31, New York

Editorial Address:

Historical Abstracts
Historisches Seminar
Universität Wien
Vienna I, Austria

Japan Society, Inc., New York is currently supporting courses and lectureships on Japanese civilization at four institutions in the New York area: Hunter College, City College, Sarah Lawrence College, and New York University.

The society has authorized grants to help support special summer sessions on Japan for 1955 at the following universities: Duke University under the direction of Dr. Ralph Braibanti; Syracuse University under Dr. Douglas Haring; University of Delaware under Dr. Hyman Kublin; and Ohio State University under Dr. John Bennett and Mr. Kazuo Kawai.

Special grants have been awarded to Mr. Ryusaku Tsunoda to deliver a series of lectures on American thought at Japanese Universities in the winter and spring 1954-55 and to Dr. William Cullen Bryant of the American Language Center at Columbia University to conduct a survey of English Language Teaching in Japan.

The Rockefeller Foundation, New York has awarded substantial grants to two Japanese universities in the field of educational research. Kyushu Uni-

versity will concentrate on a comparative examination of educational thought and practices in other countries for their possible contribution to the ethical aspects of instruction in Japan. The award will enable Kyushu University to send abroad for study during the next four years approximately twelve members of the staff of its Institute of Comparative Education, and during the same period, to invite approximately six scholars from other countries to go to Japan to cooperate with its program. The International Christian University will be able to invite four experts in the field of education to visit its Institute of Educational Research and Service to work with members of its staff. Its project will also include discussions by a panel of Japanese leaders in education, business, and public affairs, of draft statements of educational policy, as well as an extensive series of workshop conferences between Japanese teachers and administrators at all levels.

PERSONNEL

Delmer M. Brown is on leave from the Department of History at the University of California, Berkeley during 1954-55 and has been appointed Committee for Free Asia Representative for Japan, with headquarters in Tokyo for the year.

Paul Callaban is completing his dissertation on the life and work of Yen Fu in Tokyo and Kyoto on a Ford Fellowship.

Chao Yuan Ren is on sabbatical leave from the Oriental Languages Department, University of California, Berkeley during 1954-55 and will spend the winter at Cambridge University, England for study and research. He will be studying at Harvard University in the spring of 1955.

Dr. Theodore Chen, University of Southern California, has returned from a six months' leave of absence during which he helped launch Tunghai University, a new Christian university in Taiwan organized under the auspices of the United Board for Christian Colleges in China.

Edward Griffin, doctoral candidate in history at Columbia University, has received a Fulbright award for study at Keio University, where he will conduct research on the establishment of universal manhood suffrage in Japan.

Frank W. Iklé, who received the Ph.D. in History at the University of California, Berkeley, in 1953, has been appointed Acting Assistant Professor in the Department of History for 1954-55. He is offering the following courses: Introduction to the History of Asia, Far Eastern Diplomatic History, and a Seminar in the History of Asia.

Dr. Donald L. Keene, formerly lecturer in Japanese at Cambridge University in England, has been appointed Assistant Professor of Japanese at Columbia University. He will assume his new duties at Columbia in 1955, after completion of his current research in Japanese literature in Kyoto as the recipient of a Ford Foundation grant.

Miss Betty Lanham, doctoral candidate at Syracuse University, has accepted a one-year appointment at Randolph-Macon College for Women, Lynchburg, Virginia. She has completed thirteen months of field work in and near Wakayama, Japan.

Dr. George Alexander Lensen has returned to his teaching position at the Florida State University after a year's leave of absence in Japan as a Fulbright Research Scholar. He investigated the remains of Russian culture in Hokkaido and collected material for the compilation of a history of Russo-Japanese relations.

Joseph R. Levenson will be on sabbatical leave from the Department of History, University of California, Berkeley, during 1954-55. He expects to study during the fall at Harvard and has been awarded a Fulbright grant for research at the School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London, from December 1954 to June 1955.

Li Chob-ming, Associate Professor of Business Administration and Associate Research Economist, Institute of Industrial Relations, University of California, Berkeley, attended the Geneva Conferences in April 1954 as a member of the United Nations Statistical Commission, studying the establishment of international standards for publishing economic and social statistics.

Dr. Aschwin Lipp, Associate Curator of Far Eastern Art, The Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, has received a travel grant from the Museum to go to Hongkong, Taiwan, and Japan. He plans to complete studies in Chinese and Japanese art and archaeology, particularly in Chinese painting.

Evelyn B. McCune has recently accepted a new appointment with the University Extension, University of California, Berkeley, as teacher of Far Eastern History in Tokyo with Extension's Far East Command Program for military personnel in the Pacific Area.

Edward Norbeck has joined the faculty of the University of California, Berkeley, as Visiting Assistant Professor of Anthropology. His special field of research has been the cultures of the Pacific and East Asia, particularly Japan.

Dr. Douglas S. Paauw, lecturer in Economics and in Regional Studies at Harvard, spent the first nine months of 1954 in Indonesia on leave on a research project under the Center for International Studies at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and will resume his Harvard course on "Far Eastern Economic Development" in the spring term of 1954-55.

Albert Pickerell, Associate Professor of Journalism at the University of California, Berkeley, has accepted a Fulbright Lectureship in Thailand, 1954-55. In addition to his teaching duties, he will assist in establishing a new school of journalism at the University of Moral and Political Sciences.

Dean Knowles A. Ryerson of the School of Agriculture, University of California, Berkeley, spent part of the fall of 1954 attending conferences in the Far East: Pacific Science Congress at Noumea; Indonesia Medical School Project in Djakarta. Among other activities, he also represented the Pacific Science Board of the National Research Council in work with the Foreign Operations Administration in Bangkok and Manila.

Benjamin I. Schwartz, Assistant Professor of History at Harvard, spent the spring of 1954 in Japan and Hongkong as a Guggenheim Fellow.

Toshio Tsukahira has accepted an appointment as Acting Assistant Professor in the Department of History, University of California, Berkeley, for 1954-55. Mr. Tsukahira received the Ph.D. in History and Far Eastern Languages from Harvard in 1951.

Edward Wagner is continuing his studies in Japan as a Harvard-Yenching fellow and will soon go to Korea for further study.

Charles Wolf, Jr. has accepted an appointment as Assistant Professor in the Department of Political Science, and Associate Research Economist in the Institute of East Asiatic Studies, at the University of California, Berkeley, for 1954-55.

NOTICES

American Council of Learned Societies, Washington, D.C. announces that the Far Eastern Bibliography, the first five volumes of which were prepared in mimeograph form by the ACLS, is now available as a positive microfilm for \$8.30. Orders should be addressed to the Photoduplication Service, Library of Congress, Washington 25, D.C. The service requires payment when the order is placed. These five volumes preceded the establishment of the *Far Eastern Quarterly* and the subsequent annual inclusion of the bibliography.

Diether von den Steinen, who passed away on September 10, 1954, has left a large collection of unobtainable Chinese books and Western works on China. Mrs. von den Steinen is anxious to sell these books which were brought to the United States from China in 1938. Inquiries may be addressed to her at 3871 Rodman Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

The Siam Society has recently published a two-volume Special Commemorative Publication (590, vii pp.) to mark the fiftieth anniversary of its founding in 1904. The volumes contain 27 outstanding articles, many profusely illustrated, selected by a competent editorial staff from the back pages of the *Journal of the Siam Society*. They include material of lasting value to Far Eastern specialists in history, literature, philology, ethnography, folklore, archaeology, and art. The Society has announced that a limited edition of these volumes is now ready for sale to non-members at postpaid prices of \$5.00 per set paper-bound, and \$6.00 per set cloth-bound. Buyers should write, preferably airmail, to The Honorary Secretary, The Siam Society, P.O. Box 65, Bangkok, Thailand, enclosing checks payable to The Siam Society.