

NEWS OF THE PROFESSION

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SPECIAL REPORTS

Far Eastern Collections in the East Asiatic Library of the University of California

(The following report was prepared by Elizabeth Huff, Head of the East Asiatic Library, University of California, Berkeley, California.)

If a library is a mirror held up to its collectors, the East Asiatic Library in Berkeley reflects the image of a group that ranges from pioneer teachers of Chinese to workers in the many historical and scientific disciplines of today. Donors like Kiang Kang-hu, E. T. Williams and John Fryer, curators like Michael Hagerty, from 1916 to 1932 made for the University both a Chinese collection and a library: 22,541 volumes which were bound and classified and catalogued. Orders began to be placed in the Orient, and exchange agreements were confirmed with Chinese universities. The Main Library began to receive Japanese books onto its shelves. In 1941 Diether von den Steinen, then curator, was recording Chinese accessions in the number of 49,784 and making a plea "to integrate the Chinese and Japanese collections" by filing cards for both in a combined classed catalogue. When war came, it allowed little more than the development of a file called "Books to buy" and another named "Collections of reprints" (analytic cards for the *ts'ung-shu*). When the war was over, continually more instructors and more students requested books in Oriental languages. Therefore, the East Asiatic Library was established in 1947 as a department of the General Library, to catalogue, protect and make readily available all library materials written or printed in the languages of China, Korea, Japan, Manchuria, and Mongolia. At this time the collection comprised about 77,000 volumes, a number that was increased to 225,000 in three or four years with the acquisitions made possible by special grants for excursions to the Orient and for the purchase of three private libraries. The greatest of these was the diversified Mitsui Bunko. Titles conspicuously lacking were acquired, and without neglect toward the already voluminous classes of philology and history, monographs and series in subjects as separate as art and economics were sought. When the collection was rewarded in 1952 with the occupancy of Durant Hall, the sound and seemly building that as Boalt Hall had housed the School of Law for forty years, it was gratifying to suppose an acknowledgement not only of the quantity of Oriental books

that required new quarters but also of a fair distribution among their kinds.

The main collection, of which a large part may be borrowed for home use, is a unit catalogued and arranged without segregation of languages. Thus Japanese editions and translations of Chinese classics or of the Tripitaka or of the poets stand beside their originals, and Korean historical works written in Chinese before the time of the Japanese domination are not separated from those written during the following era in a different tongue. The few thousand Occidental books which have been selected for reference or acquired by gift are disposed likewise. Classification is according to the scheme devised by Dr. A. K. Chiu. Although the number of Chinese books in each of the main classes exceeds all others, the Japanese collection with 90,000 or more volumes is quite two-thirds as large. No library can long show an impartial selection but must through changing needs and sudden fashions come to have more of one thing than of another, and so these parts of the main collection tend to overshadow other parts: Buddhist texts, archeology, history, gazetteers of the provinces Kwangsi, Kwangtung and Fukien, folklore, linguistics, files of old and new periodicals in the social sciences and arts, and bibliography. In materials on Korea, Formosa and the Ryukyu Islands, also, the collection is rich. Printings shelved in the stacks begin from the Chinese period Chia-ching (1522-66) and the Japanese Genroku (1688-1703). The important editions of the classics and the histories, the Chinese and Japanese series which, typeset or in facsimile, reprint the documents or the old literature of their countries, and the numberless *ts'ung shu* and *sōsho* that buttress research in every field are not wanting, and the bibliophile will note rather the presence of Tokugawa imprints or some scarce publications issued by Lo Chên-yū or the many files of journals that include the ancient number one.

A library catalogue is a way to find a book to read in silence; one who can read his book, mispronounce as he will its author's name, can find and read the catalogue card which describes that book. Assuming as much, the East Asiatic Library staff when it began full cataloguing in 1951 developed a code which forewears the retarding and costly addition of transcriptions. The public catalogues are three: the Title-Author Catalogue, arranged in the orders of characters in the *K'ang-hsi tzū-tien*, followed by *kana*; the Author-Title Catalogue for works in European Languages, including entries for Oriental publications that bear added forms, in the Roman alphabet, of titles or author's names; and the Subject Catalogue, with English headings based on the Library of Congress List. The Union Catalogue of Chinese and Japanese Titles (single copies of about 88,000 cards from the National Library of Peiping, the National Central Library in Nanking, the Harvard-Yenching Institute, the National Diet Library of Japan, the libraries participating in the Library of Congress Cooperative Cataloguing Project) and the inevitably, lamentably long file which lists yet uncatalogued holdings are arranged like the Title-Author Catalogue. For all the diligence of the cataloguers, several years will

pass before the last one of the books acquired from 1948 to 1950 and the last of the special collections is brought under full bibliographic control.

Separate rooms hold the several special collections. The largest of these is in the Rare Book Room, which in addition to copies of choice editions contains about 250 Chinese and 8,000 Japanese manuscript volumes and the Asami Library of old Korean books and manuscripts. The protean "rare book," defying rigid definition, here is tentatively called one which is of an edition printed in China before 1522 or in Japan before 1688; an edition that was issued in less than one hundred copies or is demonstrably extant in very few; or a copy made valuable by the autograph annotations of a famous person. Some 4,400 Chinese and Japanese volumes have been set aside on this basis. They include such various treasures as the Yüan dynasty *Chu Wên-kung chiao Han Ch'ang-li chi*, with seals of Ch'ien Tsêng, Mo Yu-chih, Liu Ch'êng-kan, and the copy of the *Chi yüan pien* in which Wang Kuo-wei wrote long critical notes; the *Prajñāpāramita* sutra (597 of its 600 chapters) from the 1384 Japanese printing of the Chinese Tripitaka; and the complete first printing of the *Wakan rōeishū*, of which Kawase Kazuma in 1943 wrote that no copy of the first volume was known to exist in Japan. The earliest manuscript in the Library is chapter 254 of the *Prajñāpāramita* from the Tripitaka copied at Chin-su-shan, Chekiang, presumably in the T'ang dynasty. From almost a thousand years later there are 64 thin volumes of Weng Fang-kang's *kao-pên*, adorned by notes of second thoughts and occasional instructions to the printer.

The classical Korean collection was made by Asami Rintaro during his years of residence as an official in Seoul (1906-1918). It contains 4,150 Korean volumes in all the traditional fields of learning. Manuscript diaries of 19th century ministers and the facsimile *Yijo sillok* in 888 volumes offer extraordinary historical resources. For the history of printing, there are Koryō block prints from 1213 on and moveable type impressions which date from 1461 to the 19th century; for calligraphy, there are the lines written by King Yongjo in 1760 to commend his subjects upon the completion of a program to improve the waterways around the capital. More than a hundred rubbings from inscribed stones and a group of 18th and 19th century maps round out this collection.

The Tibetan, Thai, Mongol and Manchu collections, comprising together about 1,700 volumes, are shelved in a separate study room. The Tibetan collection, which is the largest among them, covers the fields of secular and sacred literature (exclusive of the *Kanjur* and *Tanjur*) in about 90 *poti* of Lhasa imprints and 300 *poti* from presses in Peking, Mongolia and Tibetan monasteries outside Lhasa.

The Murakami Library of Meiji Literature is the colorful one among the special collections. Some 11,000 volumes of novels and discourses published in that period of eager about-face from 1868 to 1911 display in solemn translation the wisdom of Samuel Smiles or in Victorian bindings exhibit Scott's

heroes in kimono; show earnest consideration of the manners of outlandish Western nations and experiments in new prose styles.

There remain to be mentioned those library materials which are not books. Chief among them is a collection of around 1,500 rubbings from Chinese stone inscriptions. Some of the rubbings were taken as early as the Ming dynasty; texts extend from the stone drums to Ch'ing dynasty monuments. Next door the Map Room holds its records in some 2,500 charts drawn and printed between the early 17th and 20th centuries. About 10,000 sheets of modern Japanese maps outline Asia and its parts, whence come to the Library today's pronouncements and tomorrow's archives.

, Far Eastern Collections in the Hoover Library, Stanford University

In 1945, the Hoover Library undertook to expand its collections of materials on twentieth century political, economic and social change, hitherto largely concentrated on Eastern and Central Europe, to include China, Japan and subsequently other parts of Asia. For several years extensive field collecting programs were maintained in both China and Japan since only a fraction of the material required for modern social science research was available through normal commercial channels. Since 1950, collecting has actively continued but at a slower rate. The Hoover collections thus differ in their emphases from the major Far Eastern libraries in the United States. The 35,000 Chinese volumes, the 25,000 Japanese volumes, the periodical and newspaper files and the small Korean collection consist almost entirely of nineteenth and twentieth century materials. Earlier materials will shortly be added however, since the Stanford University Library's Far Eastern collection, consisting of the major sets, basic reference works and chief monographs on Chinese and Japanese civilization to the end of the eighteenth century, has recently been transferred to the Hoover.

The particular research strengths of the Chinese Collection are, chronologically:

1. Solid, basic coverage of Ch'ing Dynasty materials.
2. Extensive but often incomplete files of the publications of successive central, regional and local governments since 1912 together with the periodicals, newspapers and other non-governmental publications useful to studies in history, literature and the social sciences. Holdings are best for the 1930's and early 1940's.
3. A small but unique collection of early Chinese communist sources.
4. Full coverage of Chinese communist publications since 1949. The collection includes approximately 5000 volumes of books and pamphlets published on the mainland since 1949, and files of varying length of some 400 communist periodicals. 26 such periodicals are currently received.
5. Full coverage of Nationalist publications since 1949.
6. Substantial holdings on the over-sea Chinese in Southeast Asia.

The particular strengths of the Japanese Collection are:

1. Government documents.

2. Publications of political groups, especially the ultra-nationalist organizations of the 1930's and the communist and front organizations of the post war period.

3. Biographies, memoirs and the collected works of individuals.

4. The large published collections of source material in the fields of modern history, diplomacy, political science, economics, and education.

5. Specialized monographs, particularly those relating to agrarian problems, the development of capitalism, political parties, and labor and peasant movements.

6. Japanese studies of China, totalling nearly 5,000 volumes and including extensive holdings of Toa kenkyujo and South Manchuria Railway publications.

The Curators of the Chinese and Japanese Collections, Professors Mary C. Wright and Nobutaka Ike, have, as one of their principal duties, the assistance of research scholars in the use of their collections. The Library is open to anyone with research interests in its special fields.

Conference of Junior Sinologues and Asian Studies in Europe

(The following report was prepared by Professor J. R. Hightower of Harvard University.)

The School of Oriental Studies of the University of Durham was host to the Seventh Conference of Junior Sinologues, held from August 28 to September 2, 1954. These conferences have been held annually since the end of the war, with delegates from most of the countries of Western Europe. The forty-five participants at the Durham conference came from France (4), Germany (13), Italy (4), The Netherlands (6), U.S.A. (1), U.S.S.R. (2), and Great Britain (15). The following papers were presented: E. Zürcher (Leiden), "Hui-yüan's position in Early Chinese Buddhism"; J. Glaubitz (Hamburg), "'Has the Chinese Language Parts of Speech?' as seen by A. A. Dragunow in his Grammar of Modern Chinese"; M. Honda (Cambridge), "The Twelve Provinces of the Yüan Empire in Rashid ud-Din"; J. R. Hightower (Harvard), "Imagery in the Poetry of T'ao Ch'ien"; K. W. Lim (Leiden), "Abe no Nakamaro, alias Chao Heng, a Japanese Layman in China in the 8th Century." Topics for discussion were "Problems involved in the Study and Interpretation of 19th and 20th Century Chinese History," introduced by J. Chesneaux (Paris), and "The Approach to Chinese History," introduced by P. van der Loon (Cambridge).

At a meeting devoted to the discussion of plans and projects, E. Balázs proposed the compilation of a handbook of the Sung Dynasty as an international cooperative undertaking. It was agreed to ask M. Balázs to prepare in written form a prospectus for such a handbook. Miss C. Colby (Cambridge) suggested that centers of Chinese studies should provide libraries of recordings of Chinese speech for the use of students.

Local representatives presented reports on the scholarly activities of persons connected with their home institutions.

ENGLAND:

Cambridge. Among the teaching staff, Professor E. G. Pulleyblank has a book on the An Lu-shan rebellion in press. P. van der Loon is working on a new edition of the *Han-shu* "Essays on Bibliography" and on the transmission of Chou and Han texts. A. R. Davis is writing a book on T'ao Yüan-ming. M. A. K. Halliday is studying the Yüan colloquial in the *Yüan-ch'ao pi-shih*. Chang Hsin-ts'ang is working on the novel *Ching Hua yüan*. Research students at Cambridge are engaged on the following projects: G. W. Bonsall, *Yu hsien k'u*; H. D. Bryan, Foreign Relations of the T'ai-p'ing; J. D. Frodsham, Literary criticism during the Liu-ch'ao period; D. Leslie, Early Chinese biological ideas; D. C. Twitchett, Financial administration under the T'ang dynasty. Outside the Faculty of Oriental Languages, J. Needham, with the research assistance of Wang Ling, continues to work on *Science and Civilization in China*, and L. Picken works on Chinese music.

London (School of Oriental and African Studies). O. B. van der Sprenkel is preparing an administrative gazetteer of Ming China, an alphabetical index of local government areas with, for each locality, information concerning its status, geographical position, climate, population, local offices, size, products, etc., garnered from Ming geographical works (*Yi t'ung chih*, *Huang yü k'ao*, *Kuang yü t'u* and contemporary *fang-chih*). J. J. Liu is preparing a translation of *Hah kung ch'iu* and an anthology of Chinese poetry. H. F. Simon is working on Szechwan shadow puppets and the verb complex in Chinese. The following theses have been completed: C. Birch, *Ku-chin Hsiao Shuo: a critical examination*; A. Graham, The philosophy of Ch'eng Yi-ch'uan and Ch'eng Ming-tao. The following are in the course of preparation: D. J. Chinnery, Problems of literary form in modern China; D. E. Watkins, Life and works of Liu Tsung-yüan; S. van der Sprenkel, Legal institutions and practice during late Ch'ing; J. Ch'en, State economic policy in 19th century China.

Oxford. Professor H. H. Dubs hopes to see the 3rd volume of his translation of the *Han shu* (Wang Mang) published this year. Wu Shih-ch'ang is continuing his work on Shang oracle bones, in particular those of the British Museum collection. D. Hawkes plans to submit a doctoral thesis on the *Ch'u tz'u* during the coming year. P. C. Swann, Curator of the Far Eastern department of the Museum of Eastern Art, has been appointed Editor of *Oriental Art*, and expects to be able to commence publication early in 1955. His thesis on Chin Nung will be offered shortly. G. Bownas, lecturer in Chinese and Japanese, expects his thesis on the *Bamboo Annals* to be ready this year. Ch'en Tzu-lung, librarian at the Chinese Faculty Library, is working on a B. Litt.; his thesis is on Ts'ai Yung. Two new postgraduate students, W. Driver and L. Young, plan to study Tibetan and late Ch'ing history respectively.

Durham. R. Dawson is working on the *Ju-lin wai-shih*.

GERMANY:

Göttingen. Professor Dr. H. O. H. Stange has published a translation of the *Analects* and is preparing an enlarged and revised edition of Rüdénberg's *Chinesisch-Deutsches Wörterbuch*. Dr. Peter Olbricht, Lecturer in Chinese,

having published the first part of *Postwesen in China unter der Mongolenherrschaft*, is now working on Chinese sources dealing with the history of the Tanguts, the state of Hsi-hsia, and the Central Asiatic Jou-jan, T'u-fan, and T'u-yü-hun. Liu Mao-tsai, Lector in Chinese and Japanese, is writing a dissertation on the Eastern Turks. Frl. Dr. J. Fischer's dissertation on the life and official career of Fan Chung-yen and Dr. P. Buriks' dissertation on Fan Chung-yen's great memorial and his reforms of 1043-44 will be published in 1955.

Hamburg. Members of the staff are engaged on the following projects: F. Jager, *Shi-chi*, and *Chi-ch'i T'u-sbuo*; W. Franke, *History of Chinese Revolution, and Ming History*; O. Benl, *Genji monogatari*; T. Grimm, *The Chinese gentry of the Ming period*. The following doctoral theses have been completed: T. Grimm, *Das Nei-ko der Mingzeit, seine Entstehung, Konsolidierung und Bedeutung*; A. Wendhut, *Kung Tzu-chen, Leben und Werk*; M. Hubricht, *Die Haiku-Poetik des Masaoka Shiki*. The following theses are in the course of preparation: B. Krafft, *Wang Shih-chen and his poetic theory*; A. Marks, *The changing patterns of Chinese historiography during the last hundred years*; H. Friese, *Life and work of Yang Shen (1488-1559)*; W. Rohl, *Relations between Japan and Siam in the 17th century*; M. v. Eucken, *Japanese-Chinese cultural relations in the early Ashikaga period*; W. Müller, *The Genji Monogatari in Japanese literary criticism*; J. Glaubitz, *Popular literature of the Muromachi period*.

Munich. Two theses were completed last year: B. Lewin, on Futabatei Shimei and the influence of Russian literature in the Meiji period; and K. Hahlweg, on a Buddhist text. Other research projects are: Frl. Dr. E. Kraft, *Huai nan-tzu*; Dr. W. Bauer, *Chou Mi (1232-1308) and pi-chi texts of this time*; R. Goepper, *The life and work of T'ang-tai, a painter of the Ch'ien-lung period*; Ch. Schwarz-Schilling, *Relations between the Sung and the Northern Barbarians*; H. Schulte-Uffelage, *Keng-sben wai-sbib*.

Köln. G. Debon is preparing a work on *shib-bua*. Dissertations are being written by Frl. Helga Kuntze on the poems of Ni Tsan and by Frl. Hertha Kuntze on the paintings of Kung Hsien.

Marburg. Dr. A. Hoffman is preparing a complete translation of the poetical works of Wang Wei and a revised and completed edition of von Zach's Li T'ai-po translations. He is also working on a translation of the *Essay on Music* in the *Han sbu*.

NETHERLANDS:

Leiden. In the Sinologisch Instituut, A. F. P. Hulswé is working on Han law; D. Jonker on Yeh-lü Ch'u-ts'ai; Lim Kok-wie on the archeology of South-east Asia; Gan Tjiang-tek on Chinese folklore and theater; M. G. D. Ondei on Kuo Hsiang's interpretation of Chuang-tzu; E. Zurcher on early Chinese Buddhism; and F. Vos on the *Ise monogatari*.

FRANCE:

Paris. During the past year, Professor P. Demiéville has lectured on "Philologie bouddhique," "Les apocryphes bouddhiques en Chine," and

"Textes de littérature vulgaire de Touen-houang"; E. Balázs on "La vie urbaine à l'époque des Song," and "Explication du traité juridique du *Tsin Cbou*"; G. Dubarbier on "Les idées politiques en Chine à la veille du dernier conflit mondial"; J. Escarra on "Conceptions et sources du droit chinois," and "Explication de textes juridiques se rapportant au statut du mariage"; L. Hambis on "Les sources chinoises de l'histoire mongole"; Mme Nicolas on "Les rapports entre le bouddhisme et le taoïsme à l'époque des T'ang: le Tch'an"; and R. A. Stein on "Les dieux gardiens en Chine et au Tibet." J. Hamilton is preparing a doctoral thesis on "Les chinois et les Ouigours sous les cinq dynasties," and G. Sargent on "Le bouddhisme chez Tchou Hi." M. Kaltenmark, who is chiefly interested in Han dynasty and Taoism, published in 1953 the *Lie Sien Tchouan* translated with notes. He has also prepared translations of several biographies of the *Shih Cbi*. A. Rygaloff collected material for a dictionary of contemporary Pekingese. R. Ruhlmann, whose main interest is literature, prepared a translation of the first two chapters of the *Kouo Yu*, and translated a few short stories of Lou Sin.

ITALY:

Rome: L. Lanciotti and Tsui Tao-lu have in press a translation of Shen Fu's *Fu-sheng liu-chi*. M. Benedikter (in Bressanone) will publish some of his translations of Chinese poems.

The Eighth Conference of Junior Sinologists will be held in Leiden, where E. Zurcher of the Sinologisch Instituut is in charge of preparations.

Sung Project

Professor Etienne Balázs is in the process of working out a project for a *Handbook of the Sung Dynasty*. The project was discussed at the Conference of Junior Sinologists held at Durham in the late summer of 1954 and Professor Balázs has now enlisted the collaboration of 37 scholars in 6 countries.

The project has developed from the belief that a scientific and modern inventory of the most voluminous history of any people is impossible without (a) efficient working tools adopted to the needs of working scholars and without (b) coordination of individual research work. The dynastic manual, as a tool for research, will place at the disposal of scholars all the basic facts of a specific period.

The Sung dynasty has been chosen on the following grounds: 1) It was in this period that most of the institutions of imperial China received their definitive form and it is this period which may be considered as the beginning in China of something which corresponds to the Western notion of "modern times." 2) The intrinsic importance of the period in many different fields, e.g., printing, navigation, technology, sciences, belles lettres, philosophy and the general interest of this dynasty to a wide variety of specialists, e.g., historians of the occident, historians of art, philosophers, linguists, and ethnologists. 3) The vastness of the available material which makes it unmanageable for individual research. 4) The key position of the Sung—mid-way between antiquity and the middle ages on the one hand and modern times on

the other—for everything connected with historical research. For example, the authoritative editions of almost all the ancient texts are of Sung date; archaeology begins with the Sung; the first general histories were written under the Sung, etc. 5) The only work which in any way approximates the ideal of this dynastic handbook is Hummel's *Eminent Chinese of the Ch'ing Period*. It is hoped that the Sung manual will lay the groundwork for a necessary handbook of the Ming, and that research on early modern and modern China can thus be rapidly advanced. Professor Balázs describes the Sung project as a means of facilitating in many ways various kinds of future work. He estimates that it will take some ten years to complete.

The plan of the project has been drawn up in three sections. *First*, A General Introduction which will cover the following points:

1. Summary history of the Sung, including the Northern Sung (960-1126) and the Southern Sung (1127-1279).
2. A chronological table of the important events of the period under such rubrics as politics, economics, society, sciences, art, literature.
3. An alphabetical list of the dynastic titles, including a translation of the *nien-bao*, indicating the reigns of the emperors, etc.
4. Imperial geneologies, including empresses and concubines.
5. Tables of the organization of the central government.
6. Tables of the organization of the provincial administration.
7. Historical maps for selected dates in the Sung period.

8. Map of Sung provinces and the 18 corresponding modern provinces. A table of the provinces will give brief geographic and demographic descriptions of each province, and each will be marked with a number which corresponds with that which identifies the geographic origin of persons in the biographies. *Second*, a Biographical section. This will include from 1500 to 2000 biographical articles, the length of each depending on the importance of the person concerned. There will be a cross reference to material covered in the bibliographical section pertinent to each person. There will also be a considerable number of articles dealing with realia, key institutions, religions, peoples, the arts, etc.

Third is a Bibliographical Section. This will list, alphabetically by authors, the books and articles pertaining to the Sung which have appeared to date. The bibliography of works by Sung authors will be in alphabetical order by titles. Individual entries will include: the title, followed by Chinese characters, translation of the title, name of the author, indication of the dynasty, the date, date of the work, number of chapters, editions, content of the work, and exact references from Chinese bibliographies and literature.

First steps have been taken and numerous scholars have undertaken to contribute specific topical articles or groups of biographies. From the enthusiastic responses to the original proposal and from the promised collaboration of scholars of real ability, it would appear that this project may become one of the most significant scholarly enterprises of this decade.

A. F. W.

ORGANIZATIONS AND MEETINGS

American Historical Association. For the first time a Conference on Asiatic History was inaugurated within the AHA's annual meeting, held in New York, December 28-30, 1954. Historians interested in all of Asia met under the leadership of Professor Woodbridge Bingham, University of California, at a special luncheon meeting, featuring Professor L. Carrington Goodrich, Columbia University, as speaker. Mr. Bingham was elected chairman of the Conference for 1955, and J. C. Hurewitz of the Near and Middle East Institute, Columbia University, was elected Secretary.

The meeting of the AHA also included a panel on the theme of "Modernization in Asia," under the chairmanship of Professor John K. Fairbank of Harvard University. The papers presented were as follows: Thomas C. Smith (Stanford University), "Old Values and New Techniques in Japan"; Nikki R. Keddie (University of California), "Problems of Industrialization in Iran"; Albert Feuerwerker (Harvard University), "Official-Supervision and Merchant-Management in China's Nineteenth Century Industrialization."

Conference on Asian Affairs. The Third Annual Conference on Asian Affairs met at the University of Nebraska, November 26-27, 1954. The following papers were presented: G. C. Arnakis (Kansas University), "Turanism and the Young Turkish Movement"; E. Sarkisyanz (Bishop College), "Lamaist Chiasm and Russian Expansion"; D. Riepe (University of North Dakota), "Three Roles of Karma in Indian Religious Philosophy"; Norman Hill (University of Nebraska), "The Far East and the Pacific"; Werner Levy (University of Minnesota), "Regional Organization in South and Southeast Asia"; Sidney Brown (Oklahoma A. and M.), "Kido Koin: Cautious Revolutionary"; James E. Turner (University of Minnesota), "The Politics of Manhood Suffrage in Japan"; Tao-Ching Hsu (University of Nebraska), "The Influence of Popular Entertainment in the Sung Period on the Development of the Chinese Theatre"; Howard S. Levy (University of Colorado), "Rebel, King, and Concubine (An Lu-shan rebellion)"; Om Nijhawan (University of Nebraska), "Problems of Economic Development in India"; Darel McFerren (Hastings College), "The Social Problem of Industrial Labor in Indonesia"; Donn V. Hart (University of Denver), "ACCFA and the Cooperative Movements in the Philippines: A Rural Renaissance?"

The Art Gallery of the University of Nebraska arranged an exhibition of Far Eastern Bronzes in conjunction with the Nelson Gallery of Kansas City, the Denver Art Museum, and private collectors in Kansas City and Cleveland.

A Conference on Far Eastern Studies was held at Colgate University, Hamilton, New York, November 19-20, 1954 under the joint auspices of Cornell, Syracuse, and Colgate universities. The conference was held on an informal basis and was devoted principally to two discussions: "The Status and Problems of Far Eastern Studies in up-state New York" and "The Possibilities

for and Problems of Expanded Far Eastern Studies in up-state New York." According to tentative plans, next year's conference will be held at Cornell University.

The Pacific Coast Branch of the American Historical Association met at the University of Southern California, Los Angeles, December 27-29, 1954. The panel on Far Eastern History, under the chairmanship of Professor Arthur F. Wright of Stanford University, included the following papers: J. B. Parsons (University of California at Riverside), "The Fall of the Ming Dynasty, 1620-1644"; Chang-tu Hu (University of Washington), "The Yellow River Administration in the Ch'ing Dynasty"; Marius B. Jansen (University of Washington), "The Right Wing in Post-War Japan"; George E. Taylor (University of Washington), "Political Theory on Formosa."

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

The American Academy of Asian Studies, College of the Pacific, San Francisco, California, has inaugurated two special study projects which continue the Academy's primary emphasis upon Asian philosophy and psychology. The ground was laid for the first, shortly after the Academy's opening three years ago, by Professor Frederic Spiegelberg, and has been carried on by Dean Alan Watts and Professor Haridas Chaudhuri. This is an intensive study of Asian contributions to psychological knowledge, with special reference to their use in psychotherapy. This is the concern of a permanent seminar, including practicing psychotherapists, physicians, clinical psychologists, and psychiatric social workers, as well as some students more specifically concerned with the psychiatric implications of semantics and problems of communication.

The second is a comprehensive program of research, including translation and interpretation, in Zen or Ch'an Buddhism. This project is under the direction of Dean Watts and Professor Gi-ming Shien, with the assistance of Dr. Paul Fung and Dr. George Fung. Thus far it has involved the completion of a translation of the *Ts'e-ch'an I*, and preliminary studies for translations of the *Tan Ching* and the *Lin-chi Lu*. It will also include studies of certain key terms which have never been satisfactorily translated from the Chinese, and ultimately the preparation of a systematic account of the teaching and practice of Zen with emphasis on its early history in China.

Other projects of a more individual character include the following: A history and philosophical description of Taoism, together with a new translation of the *Lao-tzu*, by Professor Gi-ming Shien; the preparation of a college text on comparative religions by Professor Spiegelberg, with the assistance of Dean Watts. A study of *The Prasada Complex and the Grace of God* by Dr. J. R. McCullough. Additional projects planned for the near future include the installation of equipment and the acquisition of faculty for teaching Asian languages along the lines established by Dr. Henry Lee Smith, Jr., of the

Foreign Service Institute of the Department of State. Research is also planned into technical aids for agricultural village communities in Asia.

University of California, Berkeley. Professors Richard L. Park and Robert A. Scalapino of the Department of Political Science have developed a new course for the Spring Semester, 1955, "Development of Political Thought in Asia." This will be given as an undergraduate seminar and will be an analysis of the political thought of South and Southeast Asia and the Far East, with particular attention to China, Japan, and India.

The Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy, Medford, Massachusetts, has announced a new project entitled: "Research Studies on Japan's Social Democratic Parties," made possible by a grant from The Ford Foundation. Work is being conducted by five American and Japanese social scientists during the period 1954-1957. Dr. Allan B. Cole is serving as coördinator; other contributors are Dr. George Totten, Cecil Uyehara, and research assistants, Seiichi Izumi and Michio Royama. In addition to processed working papers and a number of articles intended for learned journals, it is expected that the main products of these studies will be a selected and annotated bilingual bibliography of the whole Japanese Socialist movement, a monograph on Japan's pre-war non-Communist proletarian parties, and a treatment of the post-war Social Democratic Parties—their history, leadership, strategies, theories, policies, and support by various sectors of rural and urban society.

Harpur College, Endicott, New York. A course in the Geography of East Asia is being conducted by Professor E. Van Riper and a second course, History of the Far East, is offered by Dr. Sidney S. Harcave. John F. Brohm expects to offer a new course in Cultural Anthropology, Peoples and Cultures of Eastern Asia.

The Johns Hopkins University (School of Advanced International Studies) has developed an expanded area-language training program on South and Southeast Asia. During the current year this program consists of three main parts: the offerings during the regular academic year at the School in Washington, a special summer session and conference in Washington dealing with Nationalism and Progress in South and Southeast Asia, and the activities of the Rangoon-Hopkins Center for Southeast Asia in Rangoon, Burma.

During the 1954-1955 academic year Professor William C. Johnstone, Jr. is offering courses on the History and Development of South Asia and on South Asian Contemporary Problems, and during the first semester Charles Gamba of the University of Malaya conducted two courses on Economic and Labor Problems of Southeast Asia. Languages offered in conjunction with these area courses are Indonesian and Hindi. Students concentrating on these area studies are also able to broaden their knowledge of the Far East by taking the courses offered by Professor Paul M. A. Linebarger on the Background

of the Modern Far East and the Political and Strategic Problems of Present-Day Far East.

At the 1955 special summer session, Professor Linebarger and Professor Johnstone will offer courses respectively on Colonialism, Nationalism, and Communism in Southeast Asia and on Contemporary Problems of South Asia. Visiting faculty members will be Professor D. G. E. Hall of the School of Oriental and African Studies at the University of London, Professor Victor Purcell of Cambridge University, Professor Shannon McCune of Colgate University, and Charles Thomson of the The Brookings Institute. Courses offered by these visiting lecturers will include Background of Colonialism by Professor Hall, Southeast Asian Economic Problems by Professor Purcell, Geographic Factors in the Development of South and Southeast Asia by Professor McCune, and Problems of Communist Expansion in Southeast Asia by Dr. Thomson.

As an integral part of the summer session the School will hold a four-day invitation conference from August 8-11 on "Nationalism and Progress in South and Southeast Asia." In addition to members of the School's summer faculty, the following will present papers at this conference: Rupert Emerson of Harvard University; James Barrington, Burmese Ambassador to the United States; Chester Bowles, former United States Ambassador to India; and Ferdinand Kuhn of the *New York Times*, Malcolm MacDonald, Her Majesty's Commissioner General for Southeast Asia, and R. Supomo, Indonesian Ambassador to London, also have indicated willingness to participate if their official duties will permit. Shortly after the conference in Washington a supplementary conference will be held at the School's Study Center in Rangoon on economic and educational problems of the area. The papers of both conferences will be included in a book to be published by the Johns Hopkins Press.

The Rangoon-Hopkins Center for Southeast Asian Studies has been established in Rangoon with the full support of the University of Rangoon. The program of the Center is designed to foster an increasing cooperation among the universities of Southeast Asia in research efforts involving problems of common concern and to provide an advance study base for a few of the School's best qualified students who are specializing in the area. The Center got under way in June 1954, with the arrival in Rangoon of Professor William T. Phillips, who is serving as the first co-director of the Center with Dr. Htin Aung, Rector of the University of Rangoon, serving as Director. Four advanced students from the school currently are undertaking research at the Center and, in addition to their substantive work, are studying the Burmese language. As part of the first year's program, a "Burma Seminar Series" open to faculty and qualified students and including lectures on Burmese culture, geography, Buddhism, and political and economic history has been organized. The University of Rangoon has furnished office and living quarters for the American members of the Center, and The John Hopkins University has provided a working library suited to the needs of the Center.

University of Oregon, Eugene, Oregon, has developed a program of area training through groups of courses concerned with the Far East. The primary emphasis is upon the Chinese cultural sphere. The program is intended to provide necessary basic knowledge for students who are interested in commercial, government, journalistic, or educational work relating to the region, for students who are preparing for graduate work in Far Eastern studies, or for other students who wish to broaden their understanding of the interrelated world in which they live. The curriculum is administered by a coordinator and an interdepartmental advisory committee. Professor Paul S. Dull is the coordinator. The major in Far Eastern Studies leads to the Bachelor of Arts or the Bachelor of Science degree. The following professors and departments offer courses within the curriculum: Shirley Marshall (Anthropology), Wallace S. Baldinger (Art), Marshall D. Wattles (Economics), Sheldon D. Ericksen (Geography), Paul S. Dull (History and Political Science), Donald S. Willis (Oriental Languages and Literature). Professor Theodore Stern is on sabbatical leave on a Fulbright Fellowship studying linguistics and ethnography in Burma, and Professor Paul B. Means (Religion) is on leave of absence to study in India. Current research projects include the compilation of a functional index for the Proceedings of the International Military Tribunal for the Far East and studies of Japanese political behavior, novels in China and Japan, and modern Japanese art.

University of Pennsylvania. Far Eastern courses, both undergraduate and graduate, are offered in the Departments of Oriental Studies, History, and Political Science, making it possible for students to present the Far East as their major field of concentration for degrees ranging up to the Ph.D.

(a) *Oriental Studies*: Derk Bodde (Professor of Chinese) offers four courses on the Chinese language, ranging from simple *kuo yǔ* to advanced literary texts, and designed to train the student to handle a wide variety of Chinese written styles. He also offers two lecture courses: History of the Civilization and Institutions of China (covering such topics as social, political and economic development, literature, art, philosophy, religion, technology, contacts with the outside world); and History of Chinese Thought (the evolution of the Chinese "world view"). For advanced students, he offers a seminar on Chinese bibliography and problems of research. Schuyler Cammann (Associate Professor of Chinese and Associate Curator of the Oriental Section of the University Museum) offers two lecture courses: History of Chinese Art, and Introduction to Far Eastern Art (chiefly China and Japan). In both courses his aim is to make art more meaningful by integrating its evolution into the larger pattern of cultural evolution as a whole. For advanced students, he also offers a Seminar in Problems of Chinese Art. In the Department of Oriental Studies, the aim is to make each of its three major areas (Far East, South Asia, and Near East) meaningful in terms of the others. To this end, all departmental members participate in a joint seminar, Interconnections of Oriental Civiliza-

tions, which in recent years has discussed such topics as "Oriental Historiography" and "Cosmology in Oriental Thought and Art."

(b) *History*: F. Hilary Conroy (Assistant Professor of Far Eastern History) offers two undergraduate and two graduate lecture courses: Introductory History of Asia (increasingly detailed for events after 1600), History of the Far East (chiefly China, Japan, and Korea), History of Japan, and History of American Relations with the Far East. He also offers a graduate research seminar in Far Eastern history (emphasis chiefly, but not exclusively, on Japan and Japanese expansion since 1868). Holden Furber (Associate Professor of History) offers a lecture course, European Expansion in Asia, which includes the Far East.

(c) *Political Science*: Norman D. Palmer (Professor of Political Science) offers two lecture courses: Government and Politics of the Far East (emphasis on governmental structure and policies of Communist China and post-war Japan), and Far Eastern International Relations (emphasis on twentieth century international relations of China and Japan, especially with Russia and the United States). Robert Strausz-Hupé (Professor of Political Science) offers a Seminar on International Relations, which, though by no means confined to the Far East, has resulted in several joint studies on that area by participating members.

In addition, William F. Christians (Professor of Geography) occasionally offers a lecture course, Geography of Asia, chief emphasis in which is on China, Japan, and the Indian sub-continent.

The following facilities for study and research are available:

(a) *Libraries*: The University Library's Western Language collection on China (both ancient and modern) is excellent and contains complete files of all major periodicals; that on Japan, though smaller, contains many basic works now difficult to obtain, and is being steadily enlarged. The Library's Chinese language collection contains more than 11,000 titles in more than 16,000 volumes, including all the large modern collectanea, the major encyclopedias and other reference tools, primary historical works, and many scholarly periodicals. While its aim is to cover the basic works in each field, it is strongest in classics, philosophy and religion, and history. The Japanese language collection, though of more recent origin, has been growing very rapidly, so that it is now adequate for advanced research in the political, diplomatic and economic history of the Meiji-Taisho period. The University Museum Library possesses excellent Western-language holdings on Far Eastern art, archeology and anthropology, as well as a small number of Chinese and Japanese works in these fields.

(b) *Museums*: The University Museum's collection of Far Eastern art and archeology is outstanding, especially in the field of Chinese stone sculpture. Dr. Cammann has recently, for study purposes, been expanding its holdings of Chinese bronze mirrors, pottery, and textiles. In January 1955 he installed a temporary exhibition of Tibetan art and culture. The Philadelphia Museum of

Art admirably complements the University Museum in the field of Chinese art, being especially strong in pottery, porcelain, and the applied arts.

Research in progress includes the following: Dr. Bodde is currently compiling materials for a monograph on the state religion of the Later Han dynasty. A study by him of Chinese feudalism will be published by Princeton University Press in the spring of 1955 as part of a symposium on feudalism. Dr. Cammann is preparing a book on Chinese bronze mirrors, and doing research on some objects brought back by him from the University Museum's expedition to Afghanistan in 1953, as well as writing a number of articles. Dr. Conroy is currently working on "the Japanese seizure of Korea, ca. 1870-1910," which subject he pursued while in Japan in 1954 on a Fulbright research grant. Dr. Palmer (in collaboration with Dr. Shao Chuan Leng of the University of Virginia) is preparing a book on Sun Yat-sen and Communism. He has contributed two recent articles to *Current History* and another to the *Western Political Quarterly*. Dr. Strausz-Hupé, through his Seminar in International Relations, is responsible for a study, *American-Asian Tensions*, to be published in the fall of 1955 by Public Affairs Press, for the Conference on Asian Affairs.

Russell Sage College, Troy, New York, has introduced a two semester course taught by Robert Van Niel on the history of the Far East from earliest times to the present. *Russell Sage College* also has an evening division which conducts regular credit courses for adults in both Troy and Alabny. A course in Far Eastern History has been offered by Professor James Morley of Union College. As of February 1955 Mr. Van Niel has taken over this work.

University of California at Los Angeles. The Far Eastern studies faculty has recently been expanded by the addition of Douglas H. Mendel to the staff in Political Science; he joins Dr. H. Arthur Steiner in offering work on the Far East. Dr. Mendel is continuing his investigation of Japanese revision of Occupation policies. In the History Department, Dr. Yu-shan Han, who recently published a volume entitled *Elements of Chinese Historiography*, is continuing his research on the rise of the middle class in China during the century from 1850 to 1950. Robert A. Wilson has virtually completed a manuscript on "Men and Institutions of the New Meiji Government, 1868-1871," which he will submit for publication shortly. Clifford H. McFadden of the Geography Department will return to the university in September 1955 after a two-year period of study and research at the University of Ceylon. He will offer work on the geography of southern Asia in association with Dr. Joseph E. Spencer of the department.

Richard C. Rudolph, chairman of the Oriental Languages Department, is continuing his work on the history of the development of archeology in China. Professor Joseph Needham of Cambridge University has invited him to collaborate on volume seven of his *Science and Civilization in China*. Ensho Ashikaga has for some years been compiling a comprehensive *Tibetan-English*

Dictionary, with select Sanskrit, Pali and Chinese equivalents. The first of ten volumes will be published this year. Howard H. Hibbett has completed a book-length manuscript on Genroku fiction which has been submitted for publication. He is also working on several articles on Tokugawa and modern fiction.

Professors Ashikaga, Rudolph, and Wilson spent part of 1953 in Japan, where they bought Chinese and Japanese materials for the Far Eastern collection at U.C.L.A. The entire oriental collection now comprises some 50,000 volumes.

PERSONNEL

W. G. Beasley has been appointed Professor of Far Eastern History in the School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London.

Miss Carmen Blacker has been appointed Lecturer in Japanese at Cambridge University.

Mr. G. Bownas has been appointed Lecturer in Chinese and Japanese at Oxford University.

Sir Sidney Caine, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Malaya, has accepted a Carnegie Corporation grant to visit universities and other institutions in the United States concerned with southeast Asian studies, beginning April 1955.

Pedro Carrasco, who was associated with the Inner Asian Research Program of the University of Washington, has received an appointment with the Human Relations Area Files in New Haven, Connecticut. He will work on a study of land tenure in Tibet.

Dr. Chang-tu Hu, who obtained his Ph.D. in Chinese history from the University of Washington, has been appointed to the staff of the Human Relations Area Files in New Haven, Connecticut. His doctoral dissertation was on "The Yellow River Administration in the Ch'ing Dynasty."

Dr. Li Cbi, Head of the Department of Archeology and Anthropology at the National Taiwan University on Formosa is Walker-Ames Visiting Professor at the University of Washington. He is conducting seminars and giving several public lectures on his archeological work and on Chinese history. Dr. Li is in this country on a Rockefeller Exchange Visitor's program and expects to return to Formosa in June.

C. F. Kerner has been appointed Assistant Professor of History at East Tennessee State College, Johnson City, Tennessee. Among his course offerings, he will teach a survey of Far Eastern history.

Dr. Richard J. Miller, formerly Associate Director, University of California Extension, Berkeley, and Director of the Far Eastern and Russian Language School of the Extension Service, has accepted a position as an Assistant Representative in Japan for the Asia Foundation.

Dr. Roy A. Miller has been appointed Lecturer in Oriental Languages at the University of California, Berkeley, for the Spring Semester, 1955, to give instruction in elementary Japanese. Dr. Miller recently returned from field study in Darjeeling and Kyoto on a two-year fellowship from the Ford Foundation.

Dr. Lawrence Olsen has accepted a position with the American Universities Field Staff. Dr. Olsen has obtained the Ph.D. in History from Harvard University; his doctoral dissertation was entitled, "Hara Kei: A Political Biography."

Hugh E. Richardson, who for many years was a British government official at Lhasa, Tibet, is a visiting Professor of Political Science for the Spring Semester, 1955, at the University of California, Berkeley. He is teaching a course in the government and international relations of Tibet.

Dr. Hellmut Wilhelm, University of Washington, has been granted sabbatical leave for the year 1955. He plans to work under a grant from the Bollinger Foundation on his manuscript, "Trends of Thought in Nineteenth-Century China."

NOTICES

Microfilm of Joseph Needham's "Biographical Glossary of Chinese Scientists." Dr. Needham, of Cambridge University, has very kindly presented to the University of Pennsylvania Library one microfilm copy (in 29 rolls) of his "Biographical glossary of Chinese scientists, technologists, and philosophical thinkers from the earliest to the nineteenth century." This glossary, now still in the process of compilation, will ultimately be incorporated in the seventh and final volume of his monumental *Science and Civilization in China* (of which vol. 1 appeared in 1954). In its present microfilm version, however, it already contains more than 14,000 entries, being relatively complete for philosophical thinkers, mathematicians, astronomers, geographers, physicists, engineers and some technologists, but much less complete for alchemists, chemists, biologists, pharmacists, medical men and agriculturists.

Each of the glossary's entries contains the following information: (a) individual's name (romanized and in Chinese characters); (b) his dynasty and dates of birth and death, or *floruit*; (c) his field of achievement, with brief details (usually not more than a few sentences) and cross references to associated persons; (d) references to further biographical sources, both in Chi-

nese and in Western languages; these are given according to a system of abbreviations explained by the author in a typed guide accompanying the microfilm.

All interested scholars are cordially invited to use the microfilm, but in so doing they are requested to observe the following stipulation made by Dr. Needham:

"Subject to all the usual reserves for the safeguarding of the copyright of the Cambridge University Press, the microfilm's information is freely available for purposes of study and research. In return, we beg the user to be so kind as to communicate all errors which may be found either as to dating or factual details. We shall also be very grateful for any additional biographical information relevant to each entry. Lastly we shall be extremely grateful for any suggestions for the inclusion of persons who do not as yet appear in the glossary."

Scholars may either consult the microfilm in person at the University of Pennsylvania Library, or address inquiries concerning specific entries in which they are interested to Dr. Derk Bodde, Graduate School, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia 4, Pa. Subsequent communications concerning corrections or additions to the glossary should be addressed to Dr. Joseph Needham, Caius College, Cambridge, England.