

“real questions of Orientology,” that is, the questions which concerned the heads of the Party and the State, and for failing to carry out their work according to the “methodology” of Marx, Engels, Lenin, and Stalin. To remedy these defects, the Academy consolidated the Pacific Institute with the Institute of Orientology, which was moved to Moscow. The expanded Institute of Orientology was presented with a five-year research program, emphasizing the languages, literatures, economies, and modern and contemporary histories of the peoples of China, Mongolia, North Korea, Japan, the Philippines, Vietnam, India, and Turkey. To carry out these projects the Institute was divided into sections according to discipline and into country or regional sectors. Several valuable books have been published and two important journals have been started: *Kratkie soobshcheniia Instituta Vostokovedeniia* (1951– ), which has come out several times a year and includes short research articles, abstracts of dissertations, bibliographical notes, personnel news, and reports on the work of the Institute; and *Uchenye zapiski Instituta Vostokovedeniia* (1950– ), an annual volume of longer articles.

Soviet scholars were again criticized at the twentieth Party Congress in February 1956, this time for failing to study adequately Asian economic problems as well as the anti-colonial, national independence movements; however, no changes in organization were decreed. At the present time leadership in modern Asian historical studies in the Soviet Union continues to be exercised by the Institute of Orientology, with the co-operation of the Institute of History and the Institute of World Economy and World Politics, all within the Academy of Sciences of the USSR.

#### Organization of the Soviet Institute of Chinese Studies and Its Tasks

(Translated by Ivar Spector, University of Washington, from *Vestnik Akademii Nauk, SSSR*, No. 12 [1956], pp. 98-99)

With the object of a thorough and all-embracing study of the accomplishments and experience of socialist construction in the Chinese People's Republic, as well as of the history, economics, language, literature, and culture of China, the Presidium has resolved to organize an Institute of Chinese Studies as an integral part of the Branch of Historical Sciences.

The Institute is to carry out scientific research and the preparation of scientific works on the problems of political, economic, and cultural construction, as well as on the history, language, literature, and international relations of the Chinese People's Republic; the translation and preparation for publication of historical and literary monuments, as well as of the contemporary historical, economic, and socio-political literature of China; the implementation of a broad, working collaboration with scientific institutions and scholars of the Chinese People's Republic in carrying out scientific research work, and the preparation for publication of scientific literature pertaining to Chinese studies.

The structure of the Institute is as follows: sections on Chinese history,

Chinese economics, the political structure of the Chinese People's Republic, the study of the languages of the peoples of China, the literature and culture of the peoples of China, the publication of cultural monuments and socio-political literature; branches on scientific information and editing for publication.

The Presidium pointed out that in drafting a five-year plan, as well as a plan for 1957, it is necessary to select the most important problems of the history, economics, language, literature, and culture of China, which must be worked out by the Institute in close collaboration with other scientific research institutions of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, with the Academies of Sciences of the allied republics, with the country's higher schools of learning, and with the Chinese Academy of Sciences.

Provision has been made for the systematic dispatch of the Institute's workers and candidates for advanced degrees to the Chinese People's Republic, as well as for inviting to the Institute for temporary or more extended work outstanding Chinese specialists for consultation and assistance in the study of the languages of the peoples of China, and for participation in the joint preparation of scientific works.

Beginning in 1957, the Institute has been granted permission to publish a scientific journal, *Sovetskoye Kitayevedeniye* (*Soviet Chinese Studies*) (six issues a year, each containing 240 pages).

With the object of co-ordinating scientific research work in the field of Chinese studies carried on in various scientific institutions and higher schools of learning in the Soviet Union, the Presidium has required the administration of the Institute to submit a proposal for holding in 1957 an All-Union Conference dealing with the tasks of Chinese studies.

A. S. Perevertailo, candidate in economic sciences, has been appointed director of the Institute (subject to the confirmation of the General Assembly of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR).