

nually in Moscow, Peking, and Ulan Bator, entitled, "Mongolian Historical Library"; the other a bulletin devoted to short articles on various Mongolian questions.

Mongolian studies in capitalist and other countries, and specifically the work of Owen Lattimore, were discussed at the Conference. Shao reports (see n. 1) that Zlatkin suggested: "Possibly because of the limitation of certain conditions, Lattimore might not always understand the actual situation in Mongolia, or he might not always be able to say all that he wants to in his writings. But much of his research-product seems quite worth absorbing. To absorb critically the products of scholars outside of the socialist states should be one of the main tasks of Marxist historians at the present time. . ."

It seems apparent that Mongolian studies are entering a new phase with increased activity by native Mongolian scholars, and Russian-Mongol-Chinese collaboration. Obviously, however, the Marxist framework which will dominate all of this work vitiates much of its value in Western eyes.

Indian and Far Eastern Studies at the University of Cambridge

(Report prepared by Mr. E. B. Ceadel, Lecturer in Japanese in the University of Cambridge.)

History of their development up to 1945

A professorship of Sanskrit was established in 1867, as an indirect result of interest in Indian languages deriving from British political connections in India. The first professor was E. B. Cowell, who held the chair until 1903 and was noteworthy for the massive amount of his publications. After a short tenure by C. Bendall, the chair was occupied by Professor E. J. Rapson from 1906 to 1936, during which period he made many important contributions to the study of Indian history and numismatics. His successor is Professor H. W. Bailey, who is well known also for his pioneering work on the Khotanese language.

A professorship of Chinese was established in 1888 when Sir Thomas Wade was appointed. In the course of his distinguished diplomatic career he had collected a fine collection of books, which he had given to the University Library two years before his appointment. The Wade collection forms the nucleus of the present Chinese collection. Wade's name is well-known as the originator of the Wade system of romanisation. After Wade's death in 1895, Professor H. A. Giles succeeded in 1897, and held the chair, to which only a very small salary was attached, until 1932 when he retired at the age of 87. Among his many publications his large *Chinese-English Dictionary* and *Chinese Biographical Dictionary* were most famous, and during his tenure Chinese was for the first time introduced as a subject for official teaching, in which official examinations could be set. Giles was succeeded in 1933 by the late Professor A. C. Moule, a full account of whose work may be found in *JAS*, XVII (Nov. 1957), 173-175. The chair held by Moule had been re-established as a chair in "Chinese Language and History,"

with a salary approaching the normal level, by means of funds deriving from the Boxer Indemnity. On Moule's retirement in 1938 the late Gustav Haloun became professor in 1939, coming from Göttingen University.

Up to and during the Second World War, therefore, the whole range of Indian and Far Eastern studies at Cambridge was represented by only two professors: the number of students was very small, library and research facilities were poor, and the amount of general interest in these studies was negligible.

Development since 1945

The war produced, indirectly, a great change in the situation: the need for large numbers of men trained in the languages of Oriental countries drew attention to the deficiencies in the staffing and facilities of University departments of Oriental Studies. A government Commission was set up in 1944 under the chairmanship of Lord Scarbrough, and the Commission's Report, usually known as the Scarbrough Report, which was published in 1947, recommended that those British Universities which were prepared to develop and strengthen their departments of Oriental Studies should receive special government grants in order to build up a firm academic tradition in all branches of Oriental learning. By far the largest grants were given in the years 1947–52 to the School of Oriental and African Studies in the University of London, since this school had the largest existing nucleus of staff: and an account of the subsequent development there is given in *JAS*, XVII (Nov. 1957), 175–188. Cambridge received the second largest grant (though a much smaller one than that received by London) and other grants were made to Oxford, Manchester, Durham, and Edinburgh. Since 1952 no additional grants have been made, except small ones to London, and so the expansion of the period 1947–52 has not been continued.

At Cambridge the grant was divided approximately equally among the four branches of study covered by the Faculty of Oriental Languages (as it was called until renamed Faculty of Oriental Studies in 1956), namely, Ancient Near Eastern Studies (Hebrew, Rabbinics, Aramaic, Egyptology, Assyriology), Islamic Studies (Arabic and Islamic Persian), Indian Studies, and Far Eastern Studies. The present report refers only to the last two of these branches.

No account of the post-war development of these branches would be complete without a mention of the work of Professor Haloun in encouraging expansion in these fields. In slow-moving and traditionally-minded Cambridge it is rare for any Faculty to develop rapidly in a short period, and it was largely due to his skill and determination in overcoming numerous obstacles and difficulties that the present stage of development in these studies was reached. The effort, however, must have been one of the causes of his tragically early death in 1951.

The Present Staff

The following are members of the staff of the Faculty of Oriental Studies in Indian and Far Eastern subjects:

Indian subjects

Sanskrit. Professor H. W. Bailey
Prakrit. Mr. K. R. Norman
Indian Art and Archaeology. Mrs. J. E. van Lohuizen
Iranian. Dr. I. Gershevitch
Buddhist Sanskrit and Tibetan. Dr. D. R. S. Bailey

Far Eastern subjects

Chinese. Professor E. G. Pulleyblank
Classical Chinese. Dr. D. C. Twitchett
Modern Chinese. Dr. M. A. K. Halliday
Japanese. Mr. E. B. Ceadel, Miss C. E. Blacker
Far Eastern History. Mr. P. van der Loon
Japanese History. Dr. J. R. McEwan
Far Eastern Art and Archaeology. Dr. T. K. Cheng
Altaic Languages. Mr. D. Sinor
Lector (i.e. Temporary Lecturer) in Chinese. Miss S. K. Huang
Lector in Japanese. Mr. G. Itasaka

In addition, the following members of the staff of other Faculties also specialise and sometimes give teaching in Indian and Far Eastern subjects:

Modern Indian History. Dr. T. G. P. Spear
Modern Chinese History. Dr. V. W. W. S. Purcell
History of Chinese Science. Dr. N. J. T. M. Needham
Chinese Music. Dr. L. E. R. Picken

Teaching Courses and Students

Undergraduate courses. All normal undergraduate courses in the University for the first degree (B.A.) last for three years, and involve a greater amount of specialisation than is usual in most American universities. Students in the Faculty of Oriental Studies devote all their time to one or two related Oriental languages throughout their course, without being required to take courses in other Faculties. As a result of a recent revision of the examination syllabus, however, all students are now required to study at least one non-linguistic branch of the Oriental civilisation whose language or languages they are learning, and teaching for these courses is provided by the specialists in Oriental history, art, and archaeology on the staff of the Faculty.

The language courses have in the past been based on the classical forms only, but the recent revision of the examination syllabus now permits a course in Modern Chinese and one in Modern Japanese in addition to the courses in Classical Chinese and Classical Japanese. The system of using Lectors, temporary indigenous lecturers, for teaching the modern spoken languages, was started in 1948, and there are now lectors in Chinese and Japanese. Oral examinations in Chinese and Japanese were introduced in 1957.

Post-graduate courses. Research students may work for the M.Litt. degree in two or three years or for the Ph.D. degree in three or four years. Each research

student works under the guidance of a supervisor who gives informal guidance and teaching. The following is a list of the recipients of these degrees since 1946-47 in Indian and Far Eastern subjects:

- 1946-47 C. C. Das Gupta, "The Development of the Karoṣṭhī Script" (Ph.D.)
 1947-48 Mrs. S. Dasgupta, "Principles of the Adjudgement of Value in Literature from Sanskrit Sources" (Ph.D.)
 1948-49 H. J. J. M. van Straelen, "Yoshida Shōin, Forerunner of the Meiji Restoration" (Ph.D.)
 M. M. Greenberg, "British Trade and the Opening of China, 1800-1842" (Ph.D.)
 1949-50 J. C. Cheng, "Some Aspects of the Taiping Rebellion in China, 1850-64" (Ph.D.)
 1950-51 Miss A. Bulling, "Descriptive Representations in the Art of the Ch'in and Han Period" (M.Litt.)
 M.-C. Fu, "A Descriptive Grammar of Lolo" (Ph.D.)
 1951-52 Miss J. I. Ackroyd, "Arai Hakuseki, Being a Study of his Political Career and Some of his Writings, With Special Reference to the Hankampū" (Ph.D.)
 Miss N. E. M. Boyce, "The Parthian Hymn Cycles" (Ph.D.)
 J. R. McEwan, "Ogyū Sorai" (Ph.D.)
 1952-53 Miss M. I. Scott, "A Study of the Ch'iang, With Special Reference to Their Settlements in China from the Second to the Fifth Century A.D." (Ph.D.)
 1953-54 G. W. Sargent, "The *Nippon Eitai-gura* and Chōnin Ideology in the Seventeenth Century" (Ph.D.)
 1954-55 G. J. Groot, "Proto Zyōmon: the Bearing of Recent Discoveries on the Problem of the Origin of Zyōmon Culture" (Ph.D.)
 C. R. Bawden, "A Study of the 'Peking Altan Tobci'" (Ph.D.)
 M. A. K. Halliday, "A Study of the Language of the Chinese Version of the 'Secret History of the Mongols'" (Ph.D.)
 D. Leslie, "Man and Nature: Sources on Early Chinese Biological Ideas" (M.Litt.)
 D. C. Twitchett, "Financial Administration under the T'ang Dynasty: an Historical Commentary to *Chiu T'ang Shu*, Chapters 48 and 49" (Ph.D.)
 1955-56 W. E. Skillend, "The Vocabulary of the 'Manyoosyuu' as a Basis for the Comparison of Japanese with Other Languages" (Ph.D.)
 1956-57 M. Honda, "Relations between Persia and China under the Mongol Domination" (Ph.D.)
 H.-M. Lo, "The Battle of the Concessions in China, 1895-1900" (Ph.D.)

Facilities for publication

In view of the high cost of production and small commercial market for works of Oriental scholarship, the Faculty have since 1948 devoted a part of their resources to a Publications Fund. Between 1950 and 1953 the Faculty issued five volumes in the series *Cambridge Oriental Series*, which although originally published by Taylor's Foreign Press, London, are now distributed by the Cambridge University Press. Two of the volumes concerned India and the Far East:

- No. 3. H. W. Bailey, *Khotanese Buddhist Texts* (1951)
 No. 4. D. Keene, *The Battles of Cozinga, Chikamatsu's Puppet Play* (1951)

Since 1956 the Faculty have started a new series called *University of Cambridge Oriental Publications*, published by the University Press. One volume has already been published and two are in press:

- T. K. Cheng, *Archaeological Studies in Szechwan* (1957)
 G. W. Sargent, *The Japanese Family Storehouse (Nippon Eitai-gura)*
 I. Gershevitch, *The Avestan Hymn to Mithra*

In addition, the Faculty, in co-operation with the Universities of Oxford and London, make grants to assist the periodical *Asia Major*, now published in London.

Travel to Oriental countries

Most members of the staff connected with Indian and Far Eastern studies use their sabbatical leave to undertake research work in the Oriental country with which their work is connected, and grants are obtainable from University funds to contribute toward the cost of the travel. Mr. van der Loon spent the year 1956–57 in China, and is believed to be the first scholar from a Western country to be given a visa for a full year's residence for academic work undertaken privately.

Museum facilities

The appointment in recent years of lecturers in Indian Art and Archaeology and Far Eastern Art and Archaeology has drawn attention to the need for museum facilities. The beginnings of very small collections for teaching purposes have been made at the Faculty's headquarters, the Institute of Oriental Studies (16, Brooklands Avenue, Cambridge), but space and funds for further progress are both lacking. The University's Fitzwilliam Museum, however, which covers all branches of art, contains good collections illustrating several aspects of Far Eastern Art, and the Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology possesses useful material relating to the Far East.

Library collections

There are collections of Indian and Far Eastern books at the Institute of Oriental Studies, where they are used by students in connection with their courses. The main collections, used by staff and advanced research students, are housed in the University Library.

Indian collection in the University Library. Whereas the Chinese and Japanese collections, under the title of the Far Eastern collection, form a separate self-contained unit in the University Library, the Indian books are included with other Oriental books in the general stacks. The Sanskrit collections are extensive, having been developed by the late E. J. Thomas who was on the library staff for many years. Among the main series of texts are the Bombay, Vizianagram, Trivandrum, Benares, Ānandāśrama, and Madras University Sanskrit Series, the Calcutta, Poona, and Gaekwad's Oriental Series, the Singhi Jain Series, the Bibliotheca Sanskrita, Bibliotheca Buddhica and Bibliotheca Indica, and the publications of the Pali Text Society. There are also dictionaries and reference works in a number of modern Indian languages.

Chinese collection in the University Library. The Chinese collection was started by the presentation in 1886 by Sir Thomas F. Wade of his private library. This library, containing 883 items in 4304 volumes, is of great importance, as it is rich in manuscripts and includes many early editions of Chinese texts. Its scope is wide, but it is specially strong in political and legal works. H. A. Giles published *A Catalogue of the Wade Collection of Chinese and Manchu Books in the*

Library of the University of Cambridge in 1898 and a *Supplementary Catalogue* in 1915, from which may be gained an idea of the value of the collection but unfortunately both volumes contain numerous serious inaccuracies.

In 1908 there was a further accession of over 1000 volumes of Chinese books, believed to come from E. Backhouse, and further gifts were received from Dr. F. Sanger, who had been a missionary in China. In 1922 a large part of the library of Bishop G. E. Moule was presented, and in 1939 Professor A. C. Moule gave the greater part of his own library.

Professor Moule (who was the first to undertake systematic buying) and Professor Haloun before and during the war endeavoured to buy books in so far as limited resources permitted. In 1948 the Chinese library, amounting to 4223 volumes of books and 908 of periodicals, of the late Sir James Stewart Lockhart was purchased, and this collection fortunately filled some of the gaps between the time when the Wade books were presented and methodical purchases started after 1933.

Professor Haloun made additional extensive purchases of Chinese books during his visit to China and Japan in 1949, but since that time funds for buying have been severely restricted, and contacts with Chinese booksellers have been tenuous.

The collection contains the *Ssu-pu ts'ung-k'an*, *Ssu-pu pei-yao*, *Ts'ung-shu chi-ch'eng*, *Ssu-k'u ch'üan-shu chen-pen*, and a good number of other *ts'ung-shu*. It also possesses the only set in Great Britain of the microfilms (1070 rolls, totalling 116,000 feet of microfilm) of the rare books deposited in 1941 by the National Library of Peking in the Library of Congress. The originals from which the microfilms were photographed comprised Sung, Yüan, and Ming prints and manuscripts, about 2800 titles in all.

Although some years ago the Chinese collection could be called the best in Great Britain, it has been surpassed in *ts'ung-shu* holdings by both the Far Eastern Library of the Oriental Faculty in Oxford and by the Library of the School of Oriental Studies in London. The latter library is now undoubtedly the best stocked in most branches, having been able to buy methodically and systematically in recent years (as described in *JAS*, XVII [Nov. 1957], 183–184). An evaluation of the Cambridge collection of Chinese books by Y. Hervouet may be found in *Mélanges publiés par l'Institut des hautes études chinoises*, I (Paris, 1957), 467–470.

Japanese collection in the University Library. The Japanese collection began in 1912 with the presentation by the scholar-diplomat W. G. Aston of his rich library of about 1900 items in 9500 volumes, nearly all of which are Edo period block-print editions of Japanese literature, as well as a number of manuscripts. Aston's library covers a wide range of subjects, but is especially strong in those subjects in which he was himself most interested. It contains a number of rare and valuable items, including some of which no copies are believed to remain anywhere in Japan.

Smaller, but useful, presentations of similar material came from Baron Heinrich von Siebold in 1911 and Sir Ernest Salow in 1913. In view, however, of the

fact that until 1947 there was no teacher of Japanese in the University, the books remained uncatalogued until very recently, and from 1913 until 1947 there were no accessions of Japanese books except for a few miscellaneous presentations.

The extensive purchases made personally in Japan in 1949 by Professor Haloun and the even more extensive ones made in 1950 by Mr. Ceadel totalled 2543 items in 13,653 volumes. In these purchases an attempt was made to obtain as many as possible of the main *sōsho* and *zenshū*, as well as the main reference works and standard text books in the fields of Japanese bibliography, economics, history, language, literature, philosophy, and religion. Since the purchases have been based on this plan, it follows that money has not sufficed to collect many monographs, but if any member of the staff or a research student undertakes work in any particular branch of Japanese study it is found that it is not difficult to obtain the necessary monographs from Japan, in order to supplement the basic source materials and reference works that are usually already in the library.

It should be mentioned that the main Japanese works on Sinological subjects were also purchased in 1949 and 1950, and are now incorporated in the Chinese collection.

A special feature of the Japanese collection is the Japanese learned periodicals. There are complete sets of most of the main pre-war periodicals, such as *Kokka*, *Biijutsu kenkyū*, *Shigaku zasshi*, *Shirin*, *Rekishi chiri*, *Rekishi to chiri*, *Tōhō gakuho* (Kyoto), *Tōhō gakuho* (Tokyo), *Tōyō gakuho*, *Rekishigaku kenkyū*, *Kokugo kokubun*, *Kokugo to kokubungaku*, *Bungaku*, *Shisō*, *Shūkyō kenkyū*. In addition an effort has been made to take the more important of the enormous output of newly-founded post-war learned periodicals issued by universities and societies: the current intake of Japanese periodicals (including those continuing from pre-war) is 270 items.

In addition to the Indian, Chinese, and Japanese collections the University Library possesses small collections of Tibetan, Mongol, Manchu, and Korean books. The Tibetan holdings comprise several important editions of the Tibetan Kanjur and Tanjur.

Ts'ui Shu-ch'in, 1906-1957

Ts'ui Shu-ch'in, 1906-1957, was born in a well-to-do family at Tientsin and educated at Nankai Middle School and University. He went to Harvard in 1930 and received his Ph.D. in 1934 with a thesis on "The Influence of the Canton-Moscow Entente upon Sun Yat-sen's Political Philosophy and Revolutionary Tactics." He was professor of international law and relations at the Central Political Institute (Nanking) 1934-37, at the National Southwest Associated University (Kunming) 1937-46, and at the National University of Peking, 1946-48. He was also member of the Legislature Yuan 1948-56, and Chairman of the Central Board of Planning and Revision of the Kuomintang 1951-57.

Dr. Ts'ui was the author of *The Law of Treaties* (Nanking, 1937), *International*