

NEWS OF THE PROFESSION

The Foundations of the Association for Asian Studies, 1928–48

The Introduction of Guests Honored at the Fifteenth Anniversary of the Founding of the Association for Asian Studies

EARL H. PRITCHARD

THIS year we are celebrating the fifteenth anniversary of the founding of this organization as an active membership learned society, and the twenty-fifth anniversary of the inception of the plans for the *Far Eastern Quarterly*, out of which grew the Far Eastern Association and ultimately the Association for Asian Studies. It may be said that in paying respect to the founders I am also honoring myself, but in the sense that I know some of the events intimately, it may not be completely out of order for me to recount our beginnings and introduce the honored guests.

In considering our origins, it was evident to me from the first that a generation of patient effort lay behind the inauguration of our Association, and it will be interesting to note that with few exceptions the people who founded our Association belonged to a second generation of Asian scholars. This previous generation of effort centered in the activities of the American Council of Learned Societies and its committees, the Humanities Division of the Rockefeller Foundation, and the American Oriental Society, so far as direct institutional connections are concerned, but was contributed to by the work of the Institute of Pacific Relations and the individual teaching activities of a number of isolated scholars. It therefore seemed both necessary and proper to include among those honored key people from this earlier generation.

But let me now return to our immediate founders and save until last those who were in reality first. Since Asian peoples are fond of numerical combinations, I have

These remarks were delivered by Earl H. Pritchard, retiring President of the Association, at the Special Annual Luncheon of the Association in honor of its Founders, held in the Benjamin Franklin Hotel in Philadelphia on Tuesday, March 26, 1963. He is Professor of History and Chairman of the Committee on Oriental Studies of the University of Arizona. In preparing the paper for the printer, some notes have been added and various adjustments have been made, including suggestions given by some of those who heard the paper. It has also benefited from a careful reading by Mortimer Graves.

grouped these founders into "The Original Three," "The Twenty-Six Editors," "The Founders Fourteen," "The Fifteen Officers," and "The Venerable Elders."

"The Original Three" were *Cyrus H. Peake*,¹ *Hugh Borton*,² and your retiring president. Both Peake and Borton were members of the Department of Chinese and Japanese at Columbia University, and I, a member of the Department of History at the State College of Washington, was a post-doctoral student of Chinese at Columbia on a Rockefeller Foundation Fellowship and Editor of the *Bulletin of Far Eastern Bibliography* (1936–41), which had been launched before 1935 by Mr. Mortimer Graves of the ACLS. I mention myself because my case illustrates the connections between the work of the ACLS and the Rockefeller Foundation on the one hand and the growth of Far Eastern Studies on the other. During 1938–39 we worked out in the offices of Low Memorial Library at Columbia the idea of an inter-disciplinary journal relating to the Far East with special emphasis on the period since 1500, which would incorporate the *Far Eastern Bibliography*. Peake, in particular, then set about, with the help of his wife Marie and with the voluntary legal aid of his friend Abraham Wilson, the work of bringing this journal into existence—establishing an Advisory Editorial Board, getting an advanced subscription list, lining up articles, working out printing and legal arrangements, and finding a few dollars to cover printing and promotional costs. The few dollars were ultimately found in the form of a \$350 subvention from the ACLS; \$25 each from the members of the Advisory Editorial Board (about \$400); \$140 from the University of Colorado, the University of Redlands, Claremont Colleges Library, and Mrs. Gertrude B. Warner, a private doner; \$100 worth of advertising, and a promise of 336 subscriptions (about 300 paid in advance)—a total of \$2,190 in prospect. With this, the *Far Eastern Quarterly* was launched as the organ of the Far Eastern Association, incorporated in New York on June 9, 1941, with Peake as Managing Editor. The first issue (126 pages) appeared in November, 1941, a few days before Pearl Harbor, and production costs amounted to \$660. The second number cost \$480 for 102 pages.

Pearl Harbor looked like a serious blow to the enterprise, but by the spring of 1942 a patron had been found through the efforts of one of the Advisory Editors, Kenneth W. Colegrove, of Northwestern University, in the person of Norman Dwight Harris, retired Political Scientist and Historian of Northwestern, and himself a scholar and author of books on the Far East. Dr. Harris' patronage saw the *Quarterly* through the war and continued until after the active membership association was launched and firmly on its feet in the early 1950's.³ Without his generous help, the road would have been rocky indeed. Although the three original editors were in Washington during the war, they managed to keep the *Quarterly* going with the help of additional departmental editors.

The original Advisory Editorial Board was adjusted at times, especially in 1947 and in 1948, when the active membership association was established, and various departmental editors were added. These various editors, who from time to time contributed generously not only of their time but also, on several occasions of their money, were as follows: Original Board—

¹ People whose names are italicized were present at the luncheon on March 26.

² Borton was Associate Editor, 1941–48; Treasurer, 1948–51; and President, 1957–58; he also became President of Haverford College in 1957.

³ Professor Harris died on September 4, 1958; see *JAS*, XVIII (Feb. 1959), 309–310.

- William B. Ballis, Political Science, Ohio State University
 Knight Biggerstaff, History, Cornell University; Secretary, 1950–52; President-Designate, 1965–66
 Woodbridge Bingham, History, University of California, Berkeley; Notes and News Editor, 1947–49; Director, 1948–50, 1951–54
 Meribeth E. Cameron, History, Milwaukee-Downer College and in 1948 to become Dean of Mount Holyoke; Book Review Editor, 1942–51
 Kenneth W. Colegrove, Political Science, Northwestern University
 George B. Cressey, Geography, Syracuse University; Director, 1949–52; President, 1959–60
 Charles B. Fahs, Political Science, Pomona and Claremont Colleges, and after the war with the Humanities Division of the Rockefeller Foundation, and more recently director of USIS in Japan⁴
 John K. Fairbank, History, Harvard University; Monographs Editor, 1948–49; President, 1958–59
 Robert B. Hall, Geography, University of Michigan; Director, 1950–51; President, 1951–52
 Harley F. MacNair, History, University of Chicago
 Harold J. Noble, History, University of Oregon
 Harold S. Quigley, Political Science, University of Minnesota; President, 1950–51
 Frederic D. Schultheis, History, University of Washington, later to enter and remain in government service
 Earl Swisher, History, University of Colorado; Membership Chairman, 1951–55⁵
 Virginia Thompson (later Adloff), Social Scientist with the Institute of Pacific Relations, our representative of Southeast Asia; Vice-President, 1949–50; Director, 1948–49, 1958–61
 Karl A. Wittfogel, Social Scientist, Institute of Social Research and Director of the Chinese History Project located in Low Library, Columbia

Later additions to this group of editors included:

- Amry Vandembosch, Political Science, University of Kentucky; Advisory Editor, 1942–50
 Gussie E. Gaskill, The Wason Collection, Cornell University; Bibliography Editor, 1946–55
 Edwin G. Beal, Jr., Division of Orientalia, Library of Congress; Associate Editor, 1943–46; 1948–50; News Editor, 1945–46
 Cecil Hobbs, Division of Orientalia, Library of Congress; Southeast Asia Bibliographer, 1946–51
 Lauriston Sharp, Anthropology, Cornell University; Associate Editor, 1947–48; Advisory Editor, 1948–51; Director, 1951–54; President, 1961–62
 Edwin O. Reischauer, Japanologist and Sinologist, Harvard University; Advisory Editor, 1947–50; Director, 1949–52; President, 1955–56; currently Ambassador to Japan

⁴ Fahs was also Editor of *Notes on Far Eastern Studies in America* (started by Mortimer Graves in June 1937, and put out by the ACLS in twelve issues between 1937 and 1943) from January 1938 through June 1940. The *Notes* were continued in the *Quarterly* from August 1945 onward.

⁵ Also Editor of *Notes on Far Eastern Studies in America* from July 1940 to June 1942, and a member of the ACLS Committee on Far Eastern Studies in the 1940's.

Harriet Moore (Gelpan), a Soviet-Far Eastern Specialist; Advisory Editor, 1947–50
 George M. McCune, Korean historian, University of California; Advisory Editor,
 1947–48
 Peter Boodberg, Sinologist, University of California, Berkeley; Advisory Editor,
 1948–51
 Laurence Sickman, Art Historian, Nelson Gallery of Art in Kansas City (later
 Director); Advisory Editor, 1948–51

Of “The Original Three” and “The Twenty-Six Editors,” all are still living, I believe, except MacNair (died June 22, 1947), McCune (died November 5, 1948),⁶ and Noble. Thirteen—Peake, Borton, Pritchard, Cressey, Fairbank, Hall, Schultheis, Swisher, Vandenbosch, Gaskill, Hobbs, Sharp and Beal—are here today, but the rest are either abroad, ill, or otherwise engaged. This group has provided eight of your Presidents and one President-Designate, eleven Vice-Presidents, two Editors of the *Journal*, two Editors of the *Bibliography*, one Editor of Monographs, one Secretary, one Treasurer, nine Directors, and a number of Committee Chairmen.

At the end of the war (1945) Peake went to Japan and later into the State Department (although he has recently returned to the teaching group at Claremont Graduate School, appropriately enough one of our original patrons), and I became Managing Editor. Rising printing costs and the temporary decline of government subscriptions plagued the *Quarterly* in the years after 1945. At the same time, the growth of the number of Far Eastern specialists encouraged the editors and the Committee on Far Eastern Studies of the ACLS to consider the launching of a new learned society, whose house organ could be the *Far Eastern Quarterly*. The initiative was taken by Knight Biggerstaff, then (1948) Chairman of the ACLS Committee. He called a meeting of the Committee in Washington, D. C. for January 3, 1948, to which were invited the Editor of the *Quarterly* and several other key people.⁷ This group included.

Biggerstaff, Pritchard, Bingham, Borton, Fairbank, Sickman, Reischauer, Fahs, and Graves, already mentioned
 Herrlee G. Creel, Sinologist and Historian, University of Chicago; Nominating
 Chairman, 1949–50
 Clarence H. Hamilton, Sinologist and Professor of Religion at Oberlin College;
 Director, 1951–53
 William W. Lockwood, Economic Historian, Woodrow Wilson School of Public
 and International Affairs at Princeton; Director, 1948–49, 1956–59; President,
 1963–64
 Nancy Lee Swann, Librarian of the Guest Oriental Library at Princeton

⁶ See *FEQ*, VIII (Nov. 1948), 45–63 for an article on MacNair and *FEQ*, IX (Feb. 1950), 185–191, for one on McCune.

⁷ The invited guests were Fahs, Fairbank, Lockwood, and Pritchard. Graves and Fahs, as representatives of the ACLS and the Rockefeller Foundation respectively, were technically observers, but in view of their great contribution to the promotion of Asian Studies, I believe they should be considered members of the founding group. George A. Kennedy and Earl Swisher of the ACLS Committee were absent and hence not members of the founding group.

Joseph K. Yamagiwa, Japanologist, University of Michigan; Secretary, 1949–50;
Director, 1952–55

This group launched plans for an organizational meeting to be held at Columbia University on April 2, 1948, following the annual meeting of the American Oriental Society, to which many Far Easterners belonged. Reischauer, Bingham, and your retiring president were appointed as a committee to draft a constitution and make plans for the meeting.

Of the "Founders Fourteen" all are living; six have been or are designated to be Presidents of the Association, two have been Secretaries, and seven Directors, one has been Treasurer, one Editor of the *Quarterly*, and one Editor of Monographs. Biggerstaff and Hamilton are in Formosa; Reischauer and Fahs in Japan; illness has prevented the attendance of Sickman; and Bingham, Swann, and Graves were far from Philadelphia and otherwise engaged. Borton, Creel, Fairbank, Lockwood, Pritchard, and Yamagiwa, however, are here today.

The organizational meeting on April 2 was attended by about two hundred people. It chose Knight Biggerstaff as temporary chairman and John A. Pope as temporary secretary and proceeded, amid lively discussion, to adopt a constitution and bylaws, an amended certificate of incorporation and to elect a President, a Vice-President, and nine Directors, who then, in accordance with the constitution, appointed the other officers—a Secretary, Treasurer, Editor of the *Quarterly*, and Editor of Monographs. The Far Eastern Association, which in 1956 was to become the Association for Asian Studies when South Asia was added to its area of interest,⁸ was thus launched as a budding learned society, and with the aid of Dr. Harris' patronage survived its first year with a balance of \$2,107.⁹

The original "Fifteen Officers" were:

- President: Arthur W. Hummel, Division of Orientalia, Library of Congress, then and still the Dean of American Sinologists
 Vice-President: *Robert B. Hall*, Specialist in Japanese geography
 Secretary: *Wilma Fairbank*, Art Historian
 Treasurer: *Hugh Borton*, Japanese history and language
 Editor of the *Quarterly*: *Earl H. Pritchard*, Far Eastern Historian
 Temporary Editor of Monographs: *John K. Fairbank*, since *Derk Bodde* (Sino-
 logist from the University of Pennsylvania), who was to become regular Editor,
 was soon to depart for China
 Directors: Raymond Kennedy, Anthropologist of Southeast Asia, Yale University
 Virginia Thompson Adloff, Southeast Asia
Teng Ssu-yu, Sinologist-Historian, University of Chicago and later of
 Indiana
 Woodbridge Bingham, Sinologist and historian of Asia
John A. Pope, Art Historian, Freer Gallery of Art, Washington, D. C.,
 later to become Director of the Gallery

⁸ The legal change of name became effective February 6, 1957; for the original constitution, etc., see *FEQ*, VII (Aug. 1948), 410–418, and for the revisions of 1956, see *JAS*, XVI (Aug. 1957), 679–688. Most recent revisions are in *JAS*, XXII (May 1963). Southeast Asia had always been within the area of interest of the *Quarterly* and Association, and in 1948 when the Southeast Asia Institute dissolved, its officers recommended that its members join the new Association.

⁹ See *FEQ*, VIII (Aug. 1949), 452–453.

C. Martin Wilbur, Sinologist-Historian, formerly of the Field Museum, Chicago, and then and still of Columbia University
William W. Lockwood, Far Eastern, especially Japanese, economic history
 James M. Menzies, Archaeologist of Cheloo University and Toronto, the Western pioneer of Oracle Bone studies
 George E. Taylor, Historian and Social Scientist of the University of Washington, and architect of Washington's Far Eastern and Russian Institute

Of the "Fifteen Officers" all but Menzies and Kennedy¹⁰ are still with us, but Hummel, Adloff, Bingham, and Taylor (due to an automobile accident) have found it necessary to send their regrets. Hall, Wilma and John Fairbank, Borton, Bodde, Pritchard, Teng, Pope, Wilbur, and Lockwood are here.

And now let us turn to the "Venerable Elders" who made all this possible (several of these elders are among the people already mentioned). In 1925 the Institute of Pacific Relations was established, and in 1926 the China Institute in America was founded. In 1927 Arthur W. Hummel was put in charge of the Division of Orientalia of the Library of Congress, and Waldo G. Leland, Permanent Secretary of the American Council of Learned Societies, was able to realize an ambition of some standing, when Mortimer Graves, Assistant Secretary, was given a mandate to do something about Asian, especially Chinese, Studies in the United States.¹¹ In January, 1928, the Harvard-Yenching Institute was established and the Council of the ACLS authorized steps to promote Chinese studies. In April at its meeting in Washington, the American Oriental Society approved the encouragement of re-

¹⁰ Kennedy was murdered while on a field trip in Java on April 27 or 28, 1950; see *FEQ*, X (Feb. 1951), 170-172. Menzies died in Toronto on March 16, 1957; see *JAS*, XVI (Aug. 1957), 672-673.

¹¹ At this point the following passages from a letter of Dr. Leland, dated March 23, 1963, at Washington, D. C., were read; some parts of the letter duplicated in the body of the paper have been omitted: I have already expressed to you my sincere regret that I am unable to join with you on the occasion of the fifteenth anniversary of the Association for Asian Studies. I beg now to offer my congratulations to the Association and yourself on the successes of the past years and the promise of their continuation in the future.

Since anniversaries are occasions for looking back to origins and beginnings, I venture to offer a few remarks on what I may term the prehistory of your Association.

Certainly an important date in its pre-history is the year 1842 when the American Oriental Society was organized in Massachusetts, . . .

A much later relay-point is the first Conference on Chinese Studies which was held in the Harvard University Club of New York on December 1, 1928. . . .

[Among those present,] Walter T. Swingle of the U. S. Department of Agriculture should be especially noted, for it was he who brought back from his annual agricultural expeditions to China the makings of the great Chinese collections of the Library of Congress. From his accounts of his findings, both agricultural and historical and literary at Herbert Putnam's Round Table luncheon room in the Library of Congress and from talks with Arthur Hummel, I found myself suddenly possessed of an interesting idea. This was that the ACLS, of which I had recently become the chief executive, had a clear obligation and a splendid opportunity to endeavor to promote Chinese studies in the United States as a first step toward our declared objective to broaden the horizon of American scholarship.

At its annual meeting in January, 1928, I proposed that the Council should undertake to organize a conference on Chinese studies and was authorized to proceed. . . .

I like to think, and I believe, that the Association for Asian Studies is a successor of the ACLS Committee. I am happy to think that your Association, now a constituent of the ACLS, may be regarded as its progeny.

With all best wishes and confident hopes that you will do all and more than we dared to dream of in the ACLS, I am convinced that your activities are ever more in the public interest than our present designs on the moon.

search in Far Eastern Civilizations, and shortly afterwards set up a Committee on an American School of Indic and Iranian Studies in India. Following the Washington AOS meeting, Dr. Hummel, Carl W. Bishop (Archaeologist), Benjamin March (Curator of Far Eastern Art in the Detroit Institute of Arts), George H. Danton (Professor of German at Oberlin College and formerly at Tsing Hua University, Peking), and Truman Michelson (United States Bureau of Ethnology) met informally with the executive officers of the ACLS to discuss the problem of Far Eastern Studies.

Professor Danton was ultimately commissioned to prepare with Mr. Graves data papers relating to Chinese Studies as part of the ACLS plan for a Conference on the Promotion of Chinese Studies, which was held in New York on December 1, 1928. This Conference, opened by Dr. Leland and chaired alternately by Professor Edgerton of Yale, President of the AOS, and Professor Paul Pelliot of the Collège de France, was held at the Harvard Club and was attended by forty people. Among other things, it proposed the establishment of an ACLS Committee on the Promotion of Chinese Studies, and the holding in connection with the AOS of Conferences on the Promotion of Chinese Studies. These Conferences were soon broadened to include the Far East, and several were held as follows: at Cambridge in 1929, Toronto in 1930, and at Princeton in 1931. Professor Latourette of Yale (formerly of Yale-in-China, Reed College in Portland and Denison University, and ultimately to be President of the American Historical Association and of this Association) became the Secretary responsible for the arranging of these Conferences.

The ACLS Committee on China was set up before the end of the year (1928), and held its first meeting in Washington in the Offices of the ACLS on February 16-17, 1929. It rapidly became the focal point of activities relating to China. Its eleven original members were:¹²

- Berthold Laufer, Sinologist-Anthropologist of the Field Museum, Chicago (Chairman)
- Carl W. Bishop, Associate Curator of Oriental Art at the Freer Gallery, Washington, D. C.
- Esson M. Gale, Lecturer in and Chairman of the Department of Oriental Languages at the University of California, formerly of the University of Michigan and the Chinese Salt Administration
- L. Carrington Goodrich, Lecturer in Chinese at Columbia University; later one of our presidents and of the AOS and now Director of our Ming Biographical History Project
- Lewis Hodous, Professor of Chinese Philosophy and Religion, Kennedy School of Missions, Hartford Seminary Foundation

¹² Accounts of the activities of the ACLS and of its Committees relating to Asian Studies may be found in its *Bulletins* from 1929 onwards, especially *Bulletins* No. 10, April 1929; No. 11, June 1929 and No. 25, July 1936. See also *Progress of Chinese Studies in the United States of America*, *Bulletin* No. 1 May 1931, prepared by Messrs. Graves and Latourette for the China Committee, and *Chinese Studies in America: A Survey of Resources and Facilities: I. Eastern Canada and New England* (ACLS, 1935) by Charles S. Gardner. Other valuable publications put out by the Institute of Pacific Relations were: Edward C. Carter's *China and Japan in Our University Curricula* (New York, 1929), Lewis Hodous' *Careers for Students of Chinese Language and Civilization* (University of Chicago Press, 1933), and Yasaka Takaki's *A Survey of Japanese Studies in the Universities and Colleges of the United States* (Honolulu, 1935).

Arthur W. Hummel, who became Chairman in 1930

Kenneth Scott Latourette, Professor of Missions and Oriental History, Yale University

Lucius C. Porter, Professor of Chinese Philosophy at the Harvard-Yenching Institute and Yenching University

Walter T. Swingle, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture; the person responsible for getting many of the local gazetteers of China for the Library of Congress

Walter F. Willcox, Professor of Economics and Statistics at Cornell University, interested in Chinese population

Mortimer Graves of the ACLS, Secretary

Other people who conducted surveys, summer training programs, and in other ways worked closely with this Committee in the 1930's were Charles S. Gardner (Historian of the Harvard-Yenching Institute and our second president), *A. Kaiming Ch'iu* (Tutor in Chinese and Librarian of the Harvard-Yenching Institute), Benjamin March, and George A. Kennedy (the real founder of Yale's great Chinese Language program).

Of this original group Leland, Gale, Goodrich, Hummel, Latourette, Willcox (who at the age of 102 undoubtedly has the distinction of being the oldest of our living forebears), Graves, Gardner, and Ch'iu are still living; but only Goodrich and Ch'iu are with us today.

In 1930 the ACLS set up two additional Committees which did for Japan and India what the China committee did for China. The original Committee on the Promotion of Japanese Studies included:

Langdon Warner, Curator Oriental Collections, Fogg Museum of Art, Harvard University (Chairman)

Kanichi Asakawa, Medieval Historian, Yale University

Berthold Laufer

Edward Capps, Professor of Classics, Princeton University

Evarts B. Greene, Professor of American History, Columbia University

Kojiro Tomita, Keeper of Japanese Art, Museum of Fine Arts, Boston; retired, March 1, 1963

Mortimer Graves, Secretary

Serge Elisséeff, soon to become Director of the Harvard-Yenching Institute, also became a member of this committee. Today, to the best of my knowledge only Tomita, Graves, and Elisséeff are still living.

The original ACLS Committee on Indian and Iranian Studies consisted of:

W. Norman Brown, Sanskrit, University of Pennsylvania, and one of our recent Presidents (Chairman)

Harold H. Bender, Linguistics, Princeton University

Walter E. Clark, Sanskrit, Harvard University

Franklin Edgerton, Sanskrit, Yale University

A. V. Williams Jackson, Sanskrit, Columbia University

Horace H. F. Jayne, Director of the Museum of the University of Pennsylvania and Curator of Eastern Art at the Pennsylvania Museum of Art

Ralph V. D. Magoffin, New York University

Truman Michelson, Smithsonian Institution

Horace I. Poleman (Sanskrit, Division of Orientalia, Library of Congress, and at this moment presiding at the AOS meetings in Washington), joined this Committee as secretary in 1939, and from the beginning Murray B. Emeneau (Sanskrit and Linguistics, Yale and later the University of California) was closely associated with its activities. Of this group only *Brown*, Edgerton, Poleman and Emeneau are still living.

At about this time *David H. Stevens*, of the Humanities Division of the Rockefeller Foundation, saw the importance of the new area of study developing, and as a result, the largess of the Foundation made possible advances that otherwise would have taken decades. New teaching positions, summer institutes, training programs, research programs, and fellowships for individuals pushed forward the study of China and Japan in particular and made possible the successful operation of the ACLS and its Committees.¹³

Aside from those already mentioned, there were during the late 1920's and early 1930's a number of individual teachers and research people who carried the torch of Asian learning in the United States, many of whom later became active in the Association. This group included George H. Blakeslee of Clark University; Edward C. Carter, Secretary of the American IPR, who, among other things, promoted language study and summer institutes; Y. R. Chao, who instituted Chinese language work at Harvard in 1921 and has since had a distinguished career as a linguist (Director, 1957-60); Ananda K. Coomaraswamy, Keeper of Indian Art, Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, after 1917; Paul H. Clyde, who began teaching Far Eastern history at Ohio State University in 1925, continued his distinguished work at Kentucky and Duke and was Book Review Editor of the *Quarterly* from 1951-54; Homer H. Dubs, Sinologist of Minnesota, Marshall College, Duke University, and Oxford; *Rupert Emerson*, Political Science and Southeast Asia, Harvard (President, 1952-53); Holden Furber, Specialist on British India at Harvard, Texas, and the University

¹³ A letter from Mr. Graves and my own recollections indicate that ACLS activities in the 1930's comprised:

- (a) Encouraging promising young men to go into Asian Studies and providing them with study and research fellowships and aids out of general ACLS funds. The Rockefeller Foundation also made fellowship grants and searched out likely candidates. These training grants initially involved most language training abroad, but American centers soon were able to provide the basic training which was followed by a year or more of study in China, Japan, or India.
- (b) Finding jobs for trained Americans. This involved locating institutions that were willing to start such esoteric subjects, selling the scholar to them, and getting them in contact with Dr. Stevens of the Rockefeller Foundation. The Foundation policy, generally speaking, was to support the scholar at a decreasing rate for several years, after which the institution was pledged to assume responsibility for the post thus established. Library funds generally accompanied such grants. It was also necessary to convince some institutions that they should use trained Americans rather than foreigners.
- (c) Promoting and supporting basic research projects for their own sake and to provide work and experience for people who had been trained. Two major projects of this sort were *Eminent Chinese of the Ch'ing Period* conducted at the Library of Congress under the direction of Dr. Hummel, and the translation of the *Ch'ien Han-shu* by Homer H. Dubs (with Carnegie support).
- (d) The publication of a monographs series, bibliographies, etc.
- (e) Organization of Summer Seminars aimed at teachers of history and the social sciences from 1932 onwards. These soon developed with IPR and foundation support into Summer Institutes providing intensive training in Chinese and Japanese. The one at Michigan, beginning in 1938, where George A. Kennedy directed Chinese and Joseph K. Yamagiwa Japanese language work, was especially notable.
- (f) Providing information, publicity, and general needling.

of Pennsylvania; Herbert H. Gowen, Professor of Oriental Languages and Literatures at the University of Washington after 1906; *Douglas G. Haring*, Sociologist at the University of Syracuse since 1927 and Director, 1959–62; William L. Holland, for many years Executive Secretary of the IPR and Editor of *Pacific Affairs* and now Director of the Asian Studies program at the University of British Columbia (Director, 1949–51); *Stanley K. Hornbeck*, who began teaching at Wisconsin in 1908 and later served many years as Chief of the Division of Far Eastern Affairs of the Department of State, and as Ambassador to the Netherlands; Edward H. Hume, physician and medical administrator, Yale-in-China and New York; Yamato Ichihashi, Professor of Japanese History at Stanford University; Felix M. Keesing, Anthropologist of the Pacific area, IPR, the University of Hawaii and Stanford (President, 1953–54); Yoshi S. Kuno, who as instructor in Japanese at California in 1911 probably instituted the first regular instruction in Japanese given in the United States; Charles Fabens Kelley, Curator of Far Eastern Art at the Chicago Art Institute after 1923; Kiang K'ang-hu, Sinologist at the University of California, Library of Congress and McGill University, Montreal; *Owen Lattimore*, who began his brilliant studies of the Mongols and editorship of *Pacific Affairs* in the early 1930's (Director, 1949–52); Shao Chang Lee, who developed work in Chinese at the University of Hawaii after 1922 and later at Michigan State University; Henry W. Luce, Professor of Chinese at the Kennedy School of Missions, Hartford Theological Seminary; Lennox A. Mills, Political Science and Southeast Asia, University of Minnesota; John E. Orchard, Economic Geographer, Columbia University after 1920, and Director, 1951; Robert T. Pollard, Historian of the University of Washington; Alan Priest, Curator of Far Eastern Art at the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, since 1928; Carl F. Remer, Economist at Harvard, Williams and, after 1928, at Michigan; John K. Shryock, Sinologist and historian of religion, University of Pennsylvania and Rector, Grace Episcopal Church, Philadelphia; G. Nye Steiger, Professor of History at Simmons College after 1921; Glenn T. Trewartha, Geography at Wisconsin since 1926; Ryūsaku Tsunoda, Japanologist at Columbia; Payson J. Treat, Professor of Far Eastern History at Stanford University, who has the distinction, I believe, of having begun his Far Eastern history course at Stanford in 1907, earlier than any other living teacher of Far Eastern work (Hornbeck is a close second, having begun teaching in 1908); Harold M. Vinacke, who began teaching at Nankai University in 1917 and has been at the University of Cincinnati since 1926; Chi-chen Wang, who began his career of Chinese Language and Literature teaching at Columbia about 1928; Archibald G. Wenley, Chinese and Japanese Art, The Freer Gallery; Bishop William C. White, Sinologist and Archaeologist, Royal Ontario Museum of Archaeology, Toronto; and Edward T. Williams, State Department official and Professor of Chinese at the University of California.

Of this group of thirty-six, to the best of my knowledge eighteen are still living, and four of them—Emerson, Haring, Hornbeck, and Lattimore—are here today.

A measure of what these "Venerable Elders" have done is the attendance at Asian Studies meetings. Forty attended the Chinese Studies meeting in 1928; about 200 attended the organizational meeting in 1948; registered attendance today is over 1100. Membership in the Association at the time of the first regular meeting in 1949 was 605, today it is 2,434. Circulation of the *Quarterly* during its first year was under 500; in 1949 it was over 1,100 copies; today it is over 4,000. The budget for the first

year of operation of the *Quarterly* (1941-42) was about \$2,000; that of the Association for 1948-49 was \$6,077; for 1962-63 it was \$75,158, and for 1963-64 it is estimated at \$90,000.

Ladies and gentlemen, I present to you the survivors of a valiant band, the Grand Old Men of Asian Studies, the nestors of us all (persons whose names are in italics were at the meeting): *W. Norman Brown*, Y. R. Chao, *A. Kaiming Ch'iu*, Paul H. Clyde, Kenneth W. Colegrove, *George B. Cressey*, Homer H. Dubs, *Rupert Emerson*, Franklin Edgerton, Serge Elisséeff, Murray B. Emeneau, Holden Furber, Esson M. Gale, Charles S. Gardner, *L. Carrington Goodrich*, Mortimer Graves, *Robert B. Hall*, Clarence H. Hamilton, *Douglas G. Haring*, William L. Holland, *Stanley K. Hornbeck*, Arthur W. Hummel, Yamato Ichihashi,¹⁴ Kenneth Scott Latourette, *Owen Lattimore*, Shao Chang Lee, Waldo G. Leland, Lennox A. Mills, Horace I. Poleman, Alan Priest, Harold S. Quigley, Carl F. Remer, *David H. Stevens*, Nancy Lee Swann, Kojiro Tomita, Glenn T. Trewartha, Payson J. Treat, Ryūsaku Tsunoda, *Amry Vandenbosch*, Harold M. Vinacke, Walter F. Willcox, Chi-chen Wang and Karl A. Wittfogel.¹⁵

¹⁴ Died after the meeting, in April, 1963.

¹⁵ Among the pioneers of Asian Studies in the United States who preceded those mentioned in the body of this paper, the following may be noted:

China—Elijah C. Bridgman, S. Wells Williams, W. A. P. Martin, Arthur H. Smith, Calvin W. Mateer, Chauncey Goodrich, Frank H. Chalfant, and Harlan P. Beach, missionary authors of language texts, dictionaries, and books on China. S. Wells Williams was also the first Professor of Chinese at Yale (1876-84) and later, Beach, as Professor of Missions and Comparative Religions, also offered language work at Yale, while Williams' son, Frederick Wells, taught Chinese history. Ko Kun-hua initiated Chinese at Harvard in 1879, but his death in 1882 ended this venture until the 1920's. At Columbia, first Friedrich Hirth and then Thomas Francis Carter occupied the Dean Lung Professorship of Chinese from 1902 to 1925, and at the University of California John Fryer held the Agassiz Professorship of Chinese from 1896 until 1915. Paul S. Reinsch of the University of Wisconsin became Minister to China and in 1920 urged ACLS interest in Asian Studies, while William W. Rockhill was perhaps the most notable Sinologist among American diplomats. H. B. Morse, a Harvard graduate, who served with the Imperial Maritime Customs Service and later lived in England, became the historiographer of China's international relations.

India—Sanskrit scholars included Edward Elbridge Salisbury (appointed 1843), William Dwight Whitney (appointed 1854) and Edward W. Hopkins at Yale; Charles R. Lanman at Harvard; Maurice Bloomfield at Johns Hopkins; Arthur W. Ryder at California, and Fitzedward Hall, a Harvard graduate of 1846 who studied in India and later held a post at Oxford. Notable missionary scholars were Henry R. Hoisington, David O. Allen, and William R. Alger.

Japan and Korea—James C. Hepburn (Lexicographer), Lafcadio Hearn (*Littérateur*) and August Karl Reischauer (Buddhist scholar) dealt with Japan. William E. Griffis wrote about the history and institutions of both Japan and Korea, while Homer B. Hulbert was the historian of Korea.

For more details see K. S. Latourette, *FEQ*, XV (Nov. 1955), 3-12 and T. H. Tsien, "Asian Studies in America: A Historical Study" in *Asian Studies and State Universities, Proceedings of a Conference at Indiana University, November 11-13, 1959* (Bloomington, 1959).