

NEWS OF THE PROFESSION

Prepared by JOHN WHITNEY HALL and RICHARD K. BEARDSLEY*

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SPECIAL REPORTS

Notes on Japanese Universities

The changes which have taken place in the Japanese academic world since the surrender make it difficult for American specialists to follow scholarly developments. Both the tremendous expansion of universities and colleges, and the post-war inflation have made it necessary for scholars to teach at more than one institution. Men who would normally have retired have instead moved to other institutions in order to maintain a slender income, resulting in new addresses for many of the recognized leaders of Japanese scholarship. Low salaries and inflation have also made it necessary for all scholars to produce for the reading public. There has, as a result, been a tremendous increase in the volume of production. Like the universities, these publications are uneven in value. Frequently, however, even the popular histories contain generalizations based upon research seminars and scholarly journals which remain unfamiliar to Americans. They can therefore be of decided value for teaching needs.

Despite institutional and financial difficulties, the present intellectual scene in Japan is one of tremendous vitality and enthusiasm. As might be expected in view of the sweeping curriculum and organizational changes, standards of instruction have dropped. Standards of research, however, continue high. Research has stood to gain from several of the post-war trends. One is struck by the number of cooperative research projects. Designed to compensate for inadequate library facilities and heavy teaching loads, they are to be found in almost every field of historical research. To be sure, the degree of collaboration and cooperation varies widely, as it does in America. Perhaps more important is the increase of interest in the contemporary scene. Scholars of Chinese history have profited by the tremendous surge of interest in China since the war. Besides collating results of their war-time investigations, they are revising previous interpretations of Japanese policy and Chinese reactions. Several institutes collect eagerly all scraps of information that come out of China. Several scholars of international reputations have shifted their field of specialization from traditional to modern China. Scholars

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from the Japanese universities in Formosa, Korea, and Manchuria have returned to add their knowledge of the recent scene in those areas.

In Japanese history, students of Meiji times are now able to interpret recent history without observing the earlier taboos relating to Imperial prestige and authority. The post-war reforms have stirred new interest in the nineteenth century reforms, and hopes of democratic renovation have prompted examination of earlier movements for democracy in Meiji and Taishō times. Here, too, there has been a growth of interest and of opportunity.

The notes which follow are designed to describe a few of the more important projects and centers in Japan. They were compiled during a visit to Japan late in 1951, and they focus on studies of modern China and modern Japan. They are by no means complete; there are other institutions, other specialists, and other projects. These, however, seem likely to interest the largest number of American scholars. They are grouped under the headings of Contemporary China, Chinese History, and Japanese History.

Contemporary China.

1. *Chūgoku kenkyūjo*, (Institute for China Research).

Japanese interest in contemporary China reflects a great variety of background elements. There is a sincere sense of guilt for Japan's devastation of China, and there is a widespread feeling that ultimately the Communist victory in China was made possible by Japanese aggression. There is a natural reluctance to end ties with China and to give up all hope of maintaining contacts with Chinese scholarship. Such emotions easily carry over into disapproval of Japanese and American policy toward China, into acceptance and, ultimately, approval of the Peking government. This is the more so for workers whose analytical approach to recent history is basically Marxist. All of this is central to the influence exerted by the *Chūgoku kenkyūjo*.

The *Chūgoku kenkyūjo* was founded January 20, 1946, with the aim of "establishing a basis for Sino-Japanese friendship through scientific study of present-day China and promoting the interflow of Chinese and Japanese culture." It is headed by Dr. Hirano Yoshitarō, generally regarded as the outstanding Marxist theoretician in Japan. Dr. Hirano was dismissed from Tokyo University in one of the early militarist purges. His main works have been on the development of Japanese capitalism, and his more recent interests relate to Sino-Japanese cultural and intellectual contacts in the last half century. Among the full-time members of the Institute are the following: Ubukata Naokichi, formerly of the research section of the South Manchurian Railway, a specialist in recent Chinese history; Nohara Shirō, a specialist in social and literary movements in recent China; Iwamura Michio, a specialist in Chinese political history and author of a recent volume on Chinese student movements; there are also several specialists in Chinese economics. Besides these, a number of scholars are affiliated with the Institute: Masui Tsuneo, Nihon Daigaku, a specialist on T'ai-p'ing; Koiwai Jo, Dean at Aichi

University; Gushima Kaisaburō, Kyushu University; Ono Shinobu, Tokyo University, a specialist in modern Chinese History. In addition, the distinguished scholars Iizuka Kōji and Niida Noboru of Tokyo University serve as consultants to the group.

The Institute publishes the following periodicals: *Chūgoku kenkyū* (China Research), of which 14 numbers had appeared before December 1951. This is the Institute's official organ. *Ajiya Keizai Jumpō* (Asia Economic Bulletin), a journal devoted to economic and particularly trade news which appears every ten days. *Chūgoku Shiryō Geppō* (Monthly China Materials) which gives summaries and texts of legal and economic pronouncements from Peking. Besides all this, the Institute has sponsored and financed the translations of many items of recent Chinese literature. There is in Japan a great interest in present Chinese literature, and these translations find a wide sale.

The Institute derives support from various organizations which find its efforts useful. The Education Ministry has at times given financial help. Basically, however, its funds derive from banks and export firms which prize the publications relating to economic developments and policies in China.

The Institute schedules regular research seminars and also public lecture series. With its many public information activities, it is in a position to exert considerable influence on Japanese thinking about China.

2. The *Gendai Chūgoku gakkai* (Society of Contemporary China Research), a new group formed in May, 1951, and organized more definitely September 12, 1951, has as its aims cooperation among research workers on China and Asia in order to further research and promote friendly relations among scholars. Its leaders hope that it may play a national role like that of the Far Eastern Association. The members of the *Chūgoku kenkyūjo* figure importantly in its activities, and Dr. Hirano serves as its head.

3. *Kaboku nōson kankō chōsa hōkoku sho* (Reports of field studies in North China).

The extensive field studies which several Japanese research organizations carried out in North China during the war years are being collected and collated by a committee headed by the eminent Tokyo University Sinologue Niida Noboru. The committee is using chiefly the work done by the South Manchurian Railway Research Section in several villages near Peking. In all, it has the mimeographed results of questionnaires totalling some 120 fascicules. Publication of this has been delayed by a shortage of funds, but through the backing of the great publishing house of Iwanami, it has become possible to begin this task. The 22 fascicules which relate to the village of Shaching ts'un in Hopei will fill two stout volumes which should be out by fall of 1952. If these receive a sufficiently enthusiastic reception, it is hoped that it will be possible to raise enough money to continue the project. The editorial work is being done in the new building to which the *Chūgoku kenkyūjo* recently removed. Professor Niida, although in general charge of the project,

is so in a supervisory capacity only, and special assistants do the actual editorial work.

The material which is going into these volumes is the raw material of the questionnaires, as yet unblemished by evaluation or analysis. The composite replies of tenants to questions about the landlord's share of the crop, the ways of paying the landlord, his rights and duties, and the details of everyday economic life are here compiled. The answers are, of course, valuable in proportion to the cooperation and honesty of the peasant. The information was gained through interpreters, but scholars who were in charge say that the peasants were usually cooperative.

Quite obviously there is in Tokyo a mountain of material which, while uneven in quality, is unequalled in its scope and irreplaceable in that the opportunity for such studies and the system which was investigated have passed.

Japanese scholars, notably Niida Noboru in his recent studies on family law and guild systems, are already using the results of these investigations. Quite possibly these sources will force considerable revisions of present theories of rural Chinese society. They will be eagerly awaited in this country.

4. *Aichi University* (Toyohashi City, Aichi Prefecture).

Although Aichi University plans ultimately to offer a fully rounded course of studies, its present strength in contemporary China is so remarkable that it deserves listing under this category. The faculty is centered around returnees from the *T'ung-wen* College (*Dōbun shoin*), Taiwan, and Keijo (Seoul) Universities. The university was founded November 15, 1946, as a private university through help from interested officials and private individuals, and it was reconstituted under the new university regulations in February, 1949. The campus is the former installation of an army school. Toyohashi, one hour north of Nagoya, is a rather inconvenient location, and the university will not have an easy time of it. At present, only the law and economics faculties are in operation. The university now has about 2000 day students, and, in its Nagoya extension program, about 100 night students. Among the faculty are: Homma Kiichi, President, former head of *Dōbun shoin*; Koiwai Jo, Dean, formerly of the Shanghai *Dōbun shoin*; Moritani Katsumi, who, with Hirano, translated K. A. Wittfogel's *Wirtschaft und Gessellschaft Chinas*; Kobata Seikin, formerly of Taiwan University, a specialist in economic history; Suzuki Chūsei, author of the recent book on Ch'ing rebellions, The University's Institute of International Problems (*Kokusai mondai kenkyūjo*), headed by Dean Koiwai, consists of most of the scholars named above as well as several others. It is preparing a research program which will capitalize on the extensive field experience of faculty and students. Many of the students are graduates of Japanese schools in China, the sons of officials and traders. They are particularly anxious for interchange and cooperation with American centers.

The University library is the Tokyo *Dōbun shoin* collection which grew out of the holdings of Prince Konoe Kazan, founder of that organization in 1900. To this a few private collections have been added. It is particularly valuable for its holdings of journalistic and "problem" books on China, and for the original copies of reports which all *Dōbun shoin* students were compelled to write after their tours of China in the course of their training. Publications of the University include: *Kokusai sei-kei jijō* (International Political and Economic Conditions) *Hōkei ronsbū* (Essays on Law and Economics) and *Bungaku ronso* (Essays on Literature.) To date Professor Suzuki's volume is the first book to come out of the Institute.

Chinese History.

1. *Tōyō bunka kenkyū jo* (Institute for Oriental Culture), of Tokyo University, is probably the most important Institute. The Institute is housed in a large building about a mile from the main campus of Tokyo University. It has its own library, and it also has close relations with the great *Tōyō bunko* which is now part of the National Diet Library.

The Institute was set up November 26, 1941, with the aim of coordinating research on the special characteristics, changes in, and development of the societies, economies, and politics of the Far East. Under the chairmanship of Dean Tsuji Naoshirō of the Faculty of Letters, the following are among its members: Niida Noboru, History of law, internationally known for his studies of the T'ang codes; his most recent work, *Chūgoku no shakai to girudo* (Chinese society and guilds), incorporates some of the material on North China which was mentioned above; Iizuka Kōji, Cultural Geography, and author of books on a wide variety of subjects; most recently, on the Japanese military; Egami Namio, Archeology of Central Asia; Ueda Toshio, Diplomatic History; Yuki Reigen, Buddhism; Sudō Yoshiyuki and Nishijima Teisei, specialists on economic and institutional history. Besides these, other scholars deal with the history of religion, economics, agricultural economics, and linguistics. The Institute meets weekly in seminars representing many disciplines, and in addition numerous study groups have regular meetings.

The Institute's projects feature enthusiastic cooperative research and group planning. Perhaps most interesting among these is a study of the historical development of landholding in China. This project is headed by Professors Sudō and Nishijima. The division of labor adopted has Mr. Nishijima studying land-holding systems from Ch'in to the North-South Dynasties, a younger assistant, Mr. Hori, working on the T'ang, Mr. Sudō working on Sung and Yuan, and a younger man, Mr. Furushima, working on Ming and Ch'ing. Professor Sudō is the author of a study of landholding during the Ch'ing Dynasty in Manchuria.

This group stresses development within each dynasty rather than a "classical" oriental society, and it strives for historical depth rather than intensive coverage of a shorter period. To date, articles by Mr. Nishijima have dis-

cussed the land holding system under Han Kao Tsu and during the latter Han. Further articles relate this system and its economic implications to the imperial system. Mr. Sudō's articles on Sung manors discuss the cultivators of those estates and conclude that they can be classed as agricultural slaves. Elsewhere, Mr. Sudō has related the Sung bureaucracy to the large holdings, and the Sung collapse to these factors. Other articles derived from the project analyze the social structure. Titles such as Hori's "The Form of the Feudal State in China" and Professor Niida's work analyzing the regional differences in tenant privileges in North and South China strive to relate some of these features to European feudalism—without, however, claiming a particularly close resemblance. To strengthen the economic theme in these projects, Mr. Nishijima is also working on the development of rice handicrafts, silkworm production, and money economy at the end of the Ming Dynasty. For all these, studies have already appeared; ultimately it is planned to collect the results in several volumes. In the meantime the results of some of this have been incorporated in the rather popular *Sekai no rekishi: Tōyō* (World History: The Orient), (1951), edited by Professors Niida, Iizuka, and several colleagues.

Foreign relations and diplomatic history are represented by Professor Ueda Toshio, formerly of the Shanghai T'ung-wen College. Besides his Tokyo post, Professor Ueda also teaches at Hitotsubashi University (Tokyo) and Aichi. Professor Ueda is the author of two books on foreign concessions in China, a diplomatic history of the Far East, and numerous articles.

Together with fifteen other international relations specialists, Mr. Ueda is now working over the documents of the International Prosecution Section which were used in the War Crimes Trials. It is thought that by a careful examination of these documents the scholars will be in a position to re-write the modern history of Japan, and also to decide whether or not the trials were just. The Education Ministry has so far supplied about one million yen toward this project, which is expected to take four or five years. The research is not cooperative, as each scholar follows an individual topic. Professor Ueda, for instance, has recently published on the Tripartite Pact. Ultimately it is planned to integrate all these studies into a general work on the problem.

The Institute publishes its own *Tōyō bunka*, and its members naturally contribute to a wide variety of learned journals. Also connected with the Institute and the University are several other specialists. Professor Ichiko Chūzō, whose primary affiliation is with the Ocha-no-mizu Joshi Daigaku at Otsuka, has been lecturing at Tokyo University on the Taiping Rebellion, a field in which he is preeminent. Professor Enoki Kazuo, of *Tōyō bunko*, a specialist on Central Asian history, also lectures at Tokyo University.

2. *Nihon Daigaku* (Japan University), one of the older private universities, is in difficult financial straits. It has managed, however, to assemble an eminent group of Chinese historians.

Professor Ishida Mikinosuke, Director of the *Tōbō gakkai* and editor of the new journal *Tōbō gaku* is a highly respected Sinologue. Professor Ishida's special field of interest remains the T'ang Dynasty; he is now working on Iranian influences and Central Asian discoveries relating thereto. At the same time, he is editor for an Education Ministry project to compile a new history of the Meiji Period in Japan.

Professor Wada Kiyoshi, Emeritus of Tokyo University, teaches at Nihon and Tōyō Universities. Author of a recent two volume survey of Chinese history, he is now working on a historical geography of Manchuria. Most of the younger Ch'ing specialists have been his students.

Professor Masui Tsuneo, author of a recent book on the Taiping Rebellion and on Tokugawa writers' opinions of it, also lectures at Nihon.

3. *Sino-Japanese relations.*

Professor Mori Katsumi of Kyushu University (Fukuoka) has long worked on Sino-Japanese relations during the Sung Dynasty. His recent volumes on commercial and cultural intercourse during that period are already standard. Professor Mori is gradually shifting to the more modern period to investigate early relations with the West. The Kyushu library, and the proximity to Nagasaki, make this a happy choice on his part, and we can look for more excellent volumes from his pen.

Professor Sanetō Keishū of Waseda University continues his work on cultural relations between Japan and China during the Meiji Period. His have been the first serious attempts to measure this cultural contact both qualitatively and quantitatively. For instance, his works include full charts of the dates and editions of translations from Japanese into Chinese in the nineteenth century, studies of the Chinese students in Japan, and analyses of early Chinese works on Japan.

4. The *Jimbun kagaku kenkyūjo* (Institute of Humanistic Studies) of Kyoto University ranks with its Tokyo counterpart. Its magnificent library and excellent periodical, *Tōbō gakubō*, complement an outstanding staff. Most of the Kyoto scholars are more concerned with earlier periods of Chinese history, however, and for the purposes of this brief survey it will only be possible to list some outstanding members of the staff: Dr. Kaizuka Shigeki, head of the Institute, is a specialist in ancient Chinese history; Dr. Miyazaki Ichisada was also University Dean of Letters until September, 1951. Although his main interest is the Sung Dynasty, he has published widely on other periods of Chinese history as well; Abe Takeo is a specialist on Manchurian history, especially the Ch'ing banner system; Onokawa Hidemi has specialized on Ch'ing political thought, especially the writings of K'ang Yu-wei and Liang Ch'i-ch'ao; Shimada Kenji is an authority on Ming thought, especially Wang Yang-ming; Yoshikawa Kōjirō, a specialist in Chinese literature, whose excellent works have several times been reviewed in this quarterly; Mizuno Seiichi and Nagahiro Toshio, who give Kyoto a commanding lead over all competitors in archeology.

Their recently begun publication of the magnificent photographic studies of the Yun-kang caves of North China will total 15 volumes in the course of the next 7 years.

Japanese History.

1. The *Diet Library*, through its House of Councillors branch, is collecting the papers of the Restoration statesmen. The project was begun by the celebrated historian Osatake Takeshi in 1938 in anticipation of the 50th anniversary of the convening of the House of Peers. Subsequently the library became part of the Diet Library, and the project is now directed by Ōkubō Toshinari, grandson of the Meiji statesman. Those in charge of the project consider some twenty men—government leaders, political party leaders, and their fellows—as the Meiji leaders. Mr. Ōkubō (who also lectures at Tokyo University on Meiji history) is in charge of contacting the families of former leaders, buying their papers when possible, and microfilming them if the cost proves excessive. Already a formidable body of material has been assembled. There are tremendous collections of letters between the statesmen on a great variety of subjects. Unfortunately the Diet Library has not, as yet, been able to furnish funds to make possible anything more than collecting the material. The documents have not as yet been arranged in any meaningful sequence, subject-wise or chronological, but Mr. Ōkubō and his assistants are able to guide the visitor to his desired materials. This tremendous collection opens up numerous new possibilities for students of the Meiji Period.

2. The *Shiryō hensanjo* at Tokyo University continues its labors to arrange and publish all the documents relevant to Japanese history. The earlier sets, *Dai Nihon komonjo* and *Dai Nihon shiryō*, all but completed, a new series, *Meiji ishin shiryō*, will require three hundred volumes to cover the period 1852 to 1871. To date nineteen volumes have been issued. The *Shiryō hensanjo*, a large scale project with a numerous group of outstanding scholars, is headed by Sakamoto Tarō. With other members of the staff, Mr. Sakamoto will open a new program of Japanese history at Kokugakuin University next spring. This promises to make that institution particularly strong in Japanese history. Outstanding among the Institute's Restoration specialists is Mr. Tōyama Shigeki, whose series of lectures delivered at Tokyo University last year (and reviewed in this quarterly) seem likely to become the standard survey of problems connected with the Restoration.

3. Also at *Tokyo University*, attached to the Faculty of Law, is a superlative periodical file which is virtually complete for all Meiji periodicals and newspapers. Many of these are small editions, and some little more than opinion sheets of one or two of the leaders of that period. The curator, Mr. Nishida Nagatoshi, well versed in the contents of his collection, welcomes interested users.

Of the many authorities on recent Japanese history at Tokyo University, mention should be made of several: Professor Oka Yoshitake, holder of the chair formerly occupied by Yoshino Sakuzō, teaches modern Japanese politics and, in addition, European diplomatic history. Professor Oka, one of the outstanding figures in his field, combines a firm independent liberal position with an impressive grasp of the issues and materials relevant to his specialty; Maruyama Masao, a brilliant young political scientist, has earned a wide reputation through his writings on intellectual history and political thought; Hayashi Shigeru, an authority on Meiji history, is attached to the Tokyo University Social Science Research Institute; Professor Kawashima Takeyoshi, legal sociologist, is justly esteemed by his colleagues. Professor Kawashima, who visited America two years ago, is working on a study of the Japanese government's attempts to use Confucian ethics as a tool of absolutism.

4. At *Waseda University* the facilities and specialists available for work on Ōkuma Shigenobu, founder of that institution, make possible research of the most inviting sort. In the Waseda library the Ōkuma Research Center has been set up, and the first number of its periodical, *Ōkuma Studies*, has just appeared. On the shelves of the center are an astounding variety of source materials. Ōkuma was long intimately connected with the various foreign policy and internal improvements programs carried out by the Meiji government. To him were addressed long letters of advice from foreign advisers which are still available, carefully preserved in their original envelopes. Equally valuable Japanese materials abound; numerous confidential manuscripts sent to Ōkuma by his fellows make possible close analyses of many controversial issues. The center is headed by the venerable Professor Watanabe Ikujiro, dean of modern Japanese historians, the leading authority on Ōkuma and Iwakura, and author of a shelf of books on Meiji personalities.

5. Waseda's rival private university, *Keio*, was founded by Fukuzawa Yukichi; Fukuzawa research is ahead even of Ōkuma research. Keio is approaching its first centennial anniversary. The periodical *Fukuzawa Studies* has already published many numbers, and in the University's historical compilation bureau a group of scholars can lend invaluable guidance to any scholar seeking light on their founder or his contemporaries. Professor Kiyooka Eiichi, grandson of Fukuzawa and presently head of Keio's International Department, a helpful and thoughtful host, makes the visitor's task a pleasant one. Among the recognized authorities on Meiji Japan at Keio are Messts. Tomita Masabuni, Kawakita Nobuo, and Konno Tashichi.

6. At *Kyoto University* one section of the *Jimbun kagaku kenkyūjo* devoted its efforts to a group research project which is studying the modernization of Japan. One section, headed by Professor Sakata Yoshio, is considering the Meiji changes, while another group led by Professor Shigematsu Shummei is investigating the post World War II changes. Professor Sakata's training has been in intellectual history and philosophy, and he and his assistants are

considering Meiji personalities, literature, military systems, economics, and agriculture. Professor Shigematsu's group study the villages in the Kyoto area to observe the effect of the new land and family laws and similar measure. The Meiji group has issued an annual, *Jimbun gakuhō*, while the other group plans to issue its own journal shortly. The two groups work together closely, with weekly meetings to check results and to discuss current and standard works in their fields. These projects complement the Tokyo programs, and they will repay close observation by Western scholars.

7. Sharply distinct from the Kyoto group is the approach of Professor Shinobu Seisaburō of *Nagoya University* and, secondarily, *Kyushu University*. Professor Shinobu is perhaps the most prolific and most esteemed of the young Marxist analysts. He has recently published a short study of Meiji politics, three volumes on Taishō political history, and he is now extending his interests to Shōwa. His earlier work also includes parallel studies comparing Japanese with English feudalism.

8. At *Ritsumeikan University* in Kyoto Professor Naramoto Tetsuya specializes in Tokugawa and early Meiji history. Professor Naramoto also edits *Nihon shi kenkyū*, journal of the Kansai historical association. He combines an interest in intellectual history with studies of institutional and economic developments; among his recent works are studies of Yoshida Shōin and of Chōshū *han* administration.

9. At the *Tokyo University of Education* Professor Kinoshita Hanji lectures on European political history. He is, however, best known for his work on Japanese right-wing movements. He has written several works on Japanese nationalism and a three volume history of Japanese fascism. In addition, he is at present working on a comparative study of nationalism East and West. Professor Kinoshita is also hoping to set up an institute to preserve and collect materials now being put out by the various action societies, right and left alike. He is a mine of information for the many rightists and their societies, and easily the outstanding authority in this field.

10. Finally, the *Foreign Office* is still collecting and publishing materials relating to Japan's foreign relations. To date, 16 volumes of the *Gaikō monjo* have been issued. Besides these, three volumes have been devoted to treaty revision, and 22 more volumes are in preparation for the former set.

It is ironic that although most of the original documents have been micro-filmed by the Library of Congress and are accordingly available to American scholars Japanese scholars still do not have access to these basic sources. Foreign Office officials explain that they lack facilities to handle large numbers of visitors, and that they will have to wait until they can be published. Several American scholars working in Tokyo have been given permission to use the documents. The forthcoming catalogue of microfilm holdings

which the Library of Congress is preparing will thus make it possible to use in America materials which are not available to Japanese.

As will be evident from this brief survey, however, close contact with Japanese scholars and institutions of learning has become a matter of vital necessity for American scholars. Japanese scholars, freed from traditional restraints, are immersing themselves in topics comparable to those which occupy their Western colleagues. In technique and approach we share more and more. The Japanese workers, moreover, have a mastery of documentary sources which we are not likely to equal. Closer contact through exchange and study is becoming easier through Fulbright and foundation programs. Thus the end of the Occupation with its bars to intellectual contact makes possible a far closer cooperation and friendship with Japan's scholars and teachers.

The visitor to the institutions mentioned is sure of a hearty welcome and of friendly help.

University of Washington

MARIUS B. JANSEN

INSTITUTIONS AND ORGANIZATIONS

University of California, Berkeley: Current research projects under the Institute of East Asiatic Studies, directed by staff members, include: China Middle Dynasties Studies under E. H. Schafer ("*Biographies of Meng Hao-jen*," *Chinese Dynastic Histories Translations* No. 1, appeared in June 1952, and "*Biography of Ku K'ai-chih*," No. 2, is in press); Modern Japan Studies under Delmer M. Brown; Korean Studies Guide under Woodbridge Bingham; Dictionaries under Peter Boodberg (Mongolian, directed by Ferdinand D. Lessing, and Thai, directed by Mary R. Haas); Modern Southeast Asia Studies under Choh Ming Li; and Chinese Cultural and Historical Scholarship under Shih-hsiang Chen.

Charles S. Brant has been appointed Visiting Assistant Professor in the Department of Anthropology during 1952-53. Dr. Brant comes most recently from Colgate College. His courses are on the ethnology and applied anthropology of Southeast Asia.

Delmer M. Brown and Donald H. Shively returned in September from three months' research in Japan. Professor Brown carried on research on ultra-nationalist thought and is now completing his book on nationalism. Professor Shively studied the ideology and influence of Japanese Confucianism in the 1868-1890 period. He microfilmed material from Ueno library, Ministry of the Imperial Household library, Educational Research library, Constitutional Government Archives of the National Diet library, libraries of Tokyo, Waseda, and Kyoto universities, and from personal collections of scholars and of descendants of the Meiji period Confucianists.

Denzel H. Carr, Department of Oriental Languages, has returned from two years' service as Officer in Charge of the U. S. Naval Languages School in Washington, D. C.

Columbia University: The 50th anniversary of the founding of Chinese studies at the University was celebrated on October 7, 1952. Professor L. Carrington Goodrich spoke on the establishment of the Dean Lung chair in 1901-1902 through gifts of General Horace W. Carpentier, and of his Chinese attendant Dean Lung, and sketched the early history of the Chinese Department. The principal speaker was Dr. William Hung, formerly professor of history at Yenching University, whose topic was "On understanding Tu Fu." A special exhibition of Chinese books was also a feature of the event.

Sterling Professor Tatsuji Takeuchi has been appointed Visiting Lecturer at Columbia University for the year 1952-53. Professor Takeuchi, author of *War and Diplomacy in the Japanese Empire*, is a member of the faculty of Kwansei Gakuin University, Nishinomiya, Japan. During the war he had the opportunity to observe Japanese occupation policies in the Philippines and Burma. He is a graduate of the University of Texas and received his doctorate in political science from the University of Chicago in 1931. He will lecture at Columbia's East Asian Institute on Japan's political institutions and international relations with emphasis upon its postwar international position.

Professor Hugh Borton has just returned from a year of study in Japan in connection with his forthcoming history of Japan since 1850. He has taken up his former work as Assistant Director of the Institute and is giving a lecture course on modern Japanese history.

Dr. Osamu Shimizu, Associate in Japanese in the Department of Chinese and Japanese, has received a Fulbright Fellowship for study at Keio University, Tokyo during 1952-53 where he will carry on research on Japan's earliest histories.

Ford Foundation fellowships granted to students in the Department of Chinese and Japanese are: Mr. Richard D. Lane, who is completing two years of study as a Cutting Traveling Fellow from Columbia University, for study of Japanese literature and thought in Japan and England; Mr. Don G. Stuart, to continue his research on Asian comparative linguistics at Leiden, Paris, and Japan; Mr. Burton D. Watson for study of Chinese philosophy and literature in Kyoto University and David M. Gidman, for study of Chinese influences in Indo-China at Columbia and in Taiwan, Hong Kong, and French Indo-China.

Other Department of Chinese and Japanese students who have received fellowships are: Mr. Charles Terry, the William Bayard Cutting Fellowship for studies in Chinese Buddhism, and Mr. Leon Hurvitz, an ACLS fellowship for study of Buddhism.

Students in other departments who have received Ford Foundation grants include: Mr. J. Dixon Edwards, formerly on the staff of the East Asian Institute, graduate student in Department of Public Law and Government, for two years research on "Militarist pressures in Japan"; Mr. James I. Nakamura, East Asian Institute student and student of Department of Economics, to study "Industrial problems in Japan"; and Mr. Amos Landman, student last

year of East Asian Institute and Department of Public Law and Government, for study of "Political and social forces in India."

A program of Japanese-American cultural interchange for the current year is under way. It is under the direction of the East Asian Institute and is administered jointly by two committees, one in Japan and the other in the United States, the latter representing Columbia. It is to provide opportunity for a number of top-ranking persons in educational and intellectual circles in Japan to spend two to four months in the United States for conferences with scholars and a limited number of lectures. At the same time prominent persons from the Western World will visit Japan under the program.

Committee on Chinese Thought. A conference on Chinese thought was held at Aspen, Colorado, September 7-14, 1952. The conference was arranged by the sub-committee of Chinese thought (Chairman, Arthur F. Wright) of the ACLS-FEA Committee on Far Eastern Studies and supported by Ford funds for studies in intercultural relations administered by Professor Robert Redfield. The participants discussed the following papers: "Some Problems in the Communication of Ideas" by Arnold Isenberg; "A Note on Chapter 4 of *Mencius on the Mind: Towards a Technique of Comparative Studies*" by I. A. Richards; "Some Reflections on the Difficulty of Translation" by Achilles Fang; "Linguistic Barriers to the Spread of Foreign Ideas in China" by Arthur F. Wright; "Permanence and Change, Harmony and Conflict in Chinese Philosophy" by Derk Bodde; "A Reappraisal of neo-Confucianism" by Theodore deBary; "The problem of the Relation of 'Knowledge' and 'Action' in Chinese Thought" by David S. Nivison; "Types of Symbols in Chinese Art" by Schuyler Cammann; "The Tensions of Intellectual Choice: 'History' and 'Value' in Modern China" by Joseph R. Levenson; and "Some Characteristics of Chinese Thinking as Revealed in Chinese Buddhist Writings" by Hajime Nakamura. The last day was devoted to a problem and planning session chaired by Professor John Fairbank. A "Summary Report" has been prepared, and the committee hopes to publish a symposium volume based on the conference papers.

University of Michigan: A Japanese Festival was prominent among the University's public programs from October 12 to November 2, 1952. It featured exhibits and activities characteristic of Japanese cultural life. The contributions of members of the community and faculty were enhanced by visitors such as the Japanese Ambassador, Eikichi Araki. The tone of the festival was continued by the subsequent craft demonstration and lecture, respectively, by Shoji Hamada, folk-potter from Kyoto, and Soetsu Yanagi, Director of the Folk Arts Museum in Tokyo, en route from a European tour with Bernard Leach, authority on Japanese folk pottery. A continuing museum exhibit, showing among other things a full-scale portion of a Japanese house and garden, drew record-breaking crowds of visitors. A series of lectures, demonstrations, and special broadcasts dealt with Japanese arts and customs during

this period. The festival coincided with the official opening of the newly enlarged library of the Center for Japanese Studies, and was the occasion for presentation of a group of flowering cherry trees from the Michigan Club of Tokyo, for the new North Campus of the University.

Ronald S. Anderson has been appointed instructor in the History of Education with emphasis on Far Eastern education and comparative education. Until fall of 1953 he will continue teaching on Far Eastern history in the Department of History; he will thereafter also continue on the staff of the Center for Japanese Studies.

Stanford University: A rare copy of the Japanese Peace Treaty negotiated at San Francisco in September 1951 has been presented to the University. It is one of the very few certified copies, with protocol, two declarations, and exact facsimilies of the delegates' signatures, which were made for the signatory powers.

PERSONS

Ralph J. D. Braibanti has returned to his teaching as Associate Professor of Political Science at Kenyon College after serving for three months as political adviser to the Civil Administrator of the Ryukyu Islands. He has been awarded a two year fellowship by the Board of Overseas Training and Research of the Ford Foundation. The first year of this fellowship will be spent in research on Japanese government and the second year will be spent in Japan. His study during the two years will be directed toward an analysis of bureaucracy in Japanese government.

E. W. Gifford, Director, Museum of Anthropology, University of California, returned with his graduate assistant, Dick Shutler, Jr., from an archaeological survey of New Caledonia made from February and August, 1952. Controlled excavations made in eleven of the 52 sites examined, together with similar work in Viti Levu, Fiji, by Professor Gifford in 1947, constitute virtually the beginning steps in systematic archaeology on the islands of the Southwest Pacific.

Thurston Griggs, who received his Ph.D. in modern Chinese History at Harvard in June 1952, took a temporary appointment as Lecturer at the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy (Mass.) for the fall semester 1952, replacing Allan B. Cole who is on leave for research in Japan.

Theodore McNelly has been appointed Instructor in Political Science at Washington University, in Saint Louis, where he teaches courses in Far Eastern Politics, history, and social institutions. His doctoral thesis, received at Columbia University May, 1952, is titled "*Domestic and International influences on Constitutional Revision in Japan, 1945-1946.*" (444 pp. on microfilm, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor.)

Mr. Roy A. Miller, who for the past year has been working on the Thai-English Dictionary Project of the Institute of East Asiatic Studies at the University of California, Berkeley, has been awarded a Ford Foundation Fellowship for the next two years. His subject for research is Tibetan linguistics and Inner Asian cultural studies. He will remain at the University of California for one year and will spend the second year in India.

OBITUARY

Mr. Willys R. Peck, of the U. S. Foreign Service, died in Belmont, California, September 2, 1952. Born in China, Mr. Peck occupied various posts in China, including Consul General (1931-41) and was Minister to Thailand (1941-2). Before his retirement in 1946 he was in charge of the China program and later the Far Eastern and Near Eastern Branches of the Division of Cultural Cooperation.

COMMUNICATIONS*

To the Editor of *The Far Eastern Quarterly*

In reply to the "Notice" which appeared in the November, 1952 *FEQ*, may I make the following statement:

1. In the portion of my article "The Hinduization of Indonesia Reconsidered" (pp. 19-26) dealing with van Leur's work, his *Eenige Beschouwingen* ... is cited thirteen times, inclusive of direct quotations (notes 13, 18, 21, 25, 27, 28, 30, 31, 33 (twice) 40, 42, 44). In my opinion there can be no question that this portion is a summary of van Leur's work, for in the text itself repeated reference is made to van Leur, e.g. "Thanks to the work of van Leur..." (p. 19); "But as van Leur has pointed out..." (p. 19); "As van Leur has put it..." (p. 20).

2. The pages of van Leur cited in my article are pp. 118, 119, 120, 122, 73-74, 123, 117, 170, 151-152, nt. 89, 128, 129, 130. No idea of van Leur or of any of the sources cited by him has gone without due acknowledgment in my article.

3. The "reconstructed text" of van Leur, offered as proof by the editors consists of sentences and paragraphs taken at random from van Leur, without proper reference to van Leur's own sources (cited by me where necessary), arranged in such a way as to allow them to coincide with the statements of

*The editors of *The Far Eastern Quarterly* have agreed to publish a "Communications" section once a year or as often as material may justify it. Contributions to this section will be accepted under the following conditions:

1. Communications to be brief, preferably 250 words.

2. The editors reserve the right to accept, reject, or edit communications in the interests of the subscribers as a whole.