

## NEWS OF THE PROFESSION

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All of the following material was received prior to November 30, 1948.

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*The Academia Sinica* held a three-day general meeting at Nanking September 23 to 25, 1948. Various matters concerned with scholarship in China were considered. Chinese universities have hitherto not had the right to confer a doctorate on their students. Individual universities are henceforth permitted to confer such degrees. A special committee of seven members of the Academia Sinica is to draft procedural rules governing the conferring of honorary membership on foreign scholars. A second special committee is determining the selection of China's representatives to the seventh Pacific Scientific Conference to be held in New Zealand early in 1949. A third special committee is drafting plans for government subsidies for research work and the preparation of a research program. A formal letter was addressed to the government in the name of all members of the academy on the subject of freedom of academic research. Other matters decided by the committee included the approval of the word *chao* (Giles no. 489) to stand for "one million," election of members to the council, and formation of a thesis committee and a lecture committee.

Membership in the Academia Sinica is at present limited to eighty-one scholars elected in March 1948. Among the more prominent are: the historian Tschen Yin-koh (Ch'en Yin-ko) of Tsinghua; the bibliographer and historian Liu Yieh-tsen, Director of the Kiangsu Provincial Library, who is at present studying the evolution of Chinese costumes; the historian Ku Chieh-kang of the National Social Education College in Soochow, who is writing a history textbook entitled "Stories about China." The Academia Sinica also includes members who are prominent in the natural sciences.

*The Asia Institute*, New York City, held an exhibition of Indonesian art from October 30 to December 31, 1948. This was sponsored partly by the Royal Indies Institute of Amsterdam.

The School for Asiatic Studies which is one of the most important parts of the institute announces a program of courses on Egypt, Southwest Asia, India, Southeast Asia, China, Japan, and Soviet Asia in the fields of geography, economics, history, art, language, literature, philosophy, religion, and anthropology. The school has recently received the following gifts: \$20,000 from the Shah of Iran, an early Iranian library from the heirs of Dastur Pavry, T'ang and Sung objects from Hugh W. Long. The Tata Trust has established a professorship for 1949 which will be occupied by an eminent Indian scholar. The Kappa Kappa Gamma Sorority has established a \$300 prize to be awarded an outstanding student of Arabic; and the Nawab of Bhopal has arranged to

maintain six students annually for advanced study in India. Awards will be for a period of one year, renewable on merit. Details about the institute and its course offering for 1948-49 can be found in the *Announcement* of the Asia Institute, School for Asiatic Studies (7 East 70th Street, N. Y. 21).

*The Museum of Fine Arts, Boston*, received in 1947 six small bronze figures as a gift from Mr. Edward Jackson Holmes, President of the Museum. These figures complete a celebrated Buddhist bronze group of the Sui dynasty, dated A.D. 593 which had been presented to the museum by his mother, Mrs. W. Scott Fitz, in 1922. Mr. Holmes also gave the museum three Japanese wine cups, formerly the property of his uncle, the late Mr. Justice Holmes. Miss Lucy T. Aldrich added one hundred and six Japanese and Tibetan objects to her collection. Mrs. John Gardner Coolidge gave twenty-three additional pieces to the Coolidge collection of Chinese ceramics. Other notable accessions include: an important album by Shen Chou (1427-1509) containing eight landscape paintings and eight examples of calligraphy; three scrolls, one by Li Shih-ta (early 17th century) of "The four accomplishments," one by Liu Yüan-chi of "A winter landscape" (dated 1632), and a third by Fei Tan-hsü (1802-1850) of a "Snow scene"; a bronze vessel of the *li-ting* type from the early Western Chou dynasty (ca. 1122-771 B.C.); and a T'ang dynasty engraved silver bottle.

*University of California, Berkeley*. The Department of Oriental Languages during the year 1948-49 comprises three professors, three assistant professors, two full-time lecturers, and four part-time lecturers, with three assistants. Research is carried on in twelve languages of Eastern Asia and instruction offered in eight: Chinese, Japanese, Manchu, Mongolian, Tibetan, Malay, Siamese, and Burmese. The program is made up of forty-four semester and year courses, of which seven are elementary courses, twenty-three advanced language courses, seven advanced lecture courses, and seven graduate seminars and research courses.

The total enrollment in the department is 387. Sixty per cent of the students are registered in advanced and graduate courses, mainly language courses, and forty per cent in elementary classes. Only twenty per cent of the total enrollment are attending lecture courses. The situation illustrates in a remarkable way the trend that became marked since the end of the war: a greater concentration on the part of the students on a serious and specialized study of Oriental languages, a steady decrease in the number of dilettantes in the field, and the return to academic work of veterans equipped for advanced study in Japanese or Chinese. Among the fourteen graduate students, Richard Mather is completing his doctoral dissertation on "The doctrine of non-duality in the *Vimalakirti-nirdeśa-sūtra*: a comparative study of the three extant Chinese versions of the ninth chapter with the Tibetan" and is also serving as teaching assistant.

Five new instructors are on the staff of the department for 1948-49. Dr. Elizabeth Huff, Head of the East Asiatic Library, has received the additional appointment of Lecturer in Oriental Languages and offers a course, especially

designed for advanced students who propose to do graduate work in the field, entitled "Chinese bibliography" (9 enrolled in fall 1948). Dr. Leonardo Olschki, Research Associate and Lecturer in Oriental Languages, is offering "Marco Polo's Asia" in the spring of 1949. Dr. Olschki is well known for his research and publications in the field of Mongol-European relations. Mr. Richard J. Miller, Head of the Far Eastern and Russian Language School of the University Extension, also acts as Lecturer in the Department of Oriental Languages. In the department Mr. Miller is giving "Elementary modern Japanese" (6, fall 1948) and leads a section in "Classical Chinese" (11), and in the spring will give an "Introduction to the study of Chinese characters and Sino-Japanese". Dr. Denzel Carr, Lecturer in the department, offers the following courses: "Elementary Malay" (10) (for upper division students) to be followed by "Introduction to Malayo-Polynesian linguistics," "Introduction to Classical Japanese and Kambun" (9), "Japanese grammar," "History of Japanese literature," "Seminar in Japanese" (2). Mr. E. R. Hughes, formerly Reader in Chinese and Chinese Philosophy, Oxford University, is to join the department as Lecturer for the spring semester.

Instruction offered by other members of the department is as follows: Professor Ferdinand D. Lessing: "Mongolian" (2); "Tibetan" (3); "Buddhism as a cultural factor in the Far East" (43), a lecture course for upper division students; "Buddhist texts" (4), designed for graduate students specializing in Buddhism in the Far East. Professor Peter A. Boodberg is in charge of sections of "Classical Chinese" (12) and "Introduction to the study of Chinese characters and Sino-Japanese"; and offers "Languages of Eastern Asia" (21), a linguistic survey in which he is assisted by other members of the department; "Logography and the evolution of the Chinese language and script"; "Life and times of Confucius" (17); "Seminar in philological analysis of Chinese sources of the Post-Han period" (8). Professor Chao Yuan-jen (Yuan Ren Chao): "Chinese grammar" (this and Dr. Carr's course, "Japanese grammar," use the analytical method and are for advanced students); "Phonology of ancient Chinese" (3); "Advanced colloquial Chinese," (3) an intensive laboratory course for majors in Oriental languages utilizing the laboratory facilities of the Far Eastern and Russian Language School; "Seminar in Chinese dialectology." In the spring of 1948 Professor Chao gave a series of well-attended public lectures on "Symbolic systems and their application." He lectured on "Chinese musical scales" on November 23. Assistant Professor Ch'en Shih-hsiang: "Intermediate Chinese" (5); "Elements of Chinese and Japanese culture," shared with Mr. Nakamura and featuring lectures in the Chinese and Japanese languages, for students who have completed "Advanced colloquial Chinese and Japanese"; "Masterpieces of Chinese literature and literary criticism" (14); "Survey of Chinese literature and literary criticism" (24); "Problems in Chinese literary criticism" (2), a graduate seminar. Assistant Professor Mary R. Haas: "Phonetics for students of Oriental languages" (10); "Types of linguistic structure," illustrative material from Far Eastern languages supplemented by material from American Indian languages; "Siamese" (4), a beginning course for upper di-

vision students; "Linguistics laboratory" (7) in 1948-1949, devoted to an analysis of Burmese. Assistant Professor Edward H. Schafer: a section of "Classical Chinese" (19); "Intermediate Chinese" (24), emphasizing newspaper texts, supplemental to the Mandarin texts which Mr. Ch'en employs in his half of the same course; "Chinese narrative prose" (6), an introduction to the classic historical style; "Chinese classics"; "Readings in Sinological literature" (10), a historical survey of Far Eastern studies in Europe and America; "Civilizations of Eastern Asia"; "Tenth and eleventh century texts: sources for the civilization of the Five Dynasties period," a graduate seminar. Mr. Susumu W. Nakamura, Lecturer in Japanese: "Introduction to the study of Chinese characters and Sino-Japanese"; "Japanese oral and written composition" (14); "Intermediate Japanese" (12); "Third year Japanese" (12); "Advanced colloquial Japanese" (5), "Elements of Chinese and Japanese culture," with Mr. Ch'en.

The basic Chinese course "Elementary written Chinese," as organized by Dr. Schafer and taught by Mr. Mather, emphasizes history, geography, and mathematics by way of content. The language is literary, with special attention being given to the transcription of non-Chinese proper names, the typical structure of historical and geographical statements as they appear in the annals, and the strict syntactical arrangements of mathematical assertions in Chinese. Undergraduate students majoring in Oriental languages are now required to write a "Senior essay" during their senior year, as an introduction to the methods of individual research with texts in Oriental languages. Students in the Department of Oriental Languages may now choose to major in Chinese, Japanese, or Oriental linguistics. The latter curriculum requires the study of Chinese or Japanese on the lower division level, advanced work in Chinese phonology and philology, the study of an Oriental language other than that emphasized in the lower division, and work in descriptive linguistics within the Far Eastern field.

The Colloquium Orientologicum founded by Professor Lessing and sponsored by the department, began the tenth year of its activities in September 1948 with a paper by Dr. E. H. Schafer on "Exposure and nudity as a source of magic power: a study of Chinese rain-making techniques." The Research Convocation of the Department, designed to present before the University public the results of research carried on by individual members of the staff, is being offered early in December as a series of ten lectures on philological, historical, and linguistic problems.

The Far Eastern and Russian Language School of the University Extension, which offers throughout the year intensive language courses in Chinese, Japanese, Russian, and Korean, announced in the fall of 1948 that Professor Chao Yuan-jen (Yuan Ren Chao) is now in charge of the Chinese language program of the school. Dr. Chao is a member of the Academia Sinica, a former president of the Linguistic Society of America, and the author of several teaching manuals for Mandarin and Cantonese. He conducted intensive language courses in Mandarin and Cantonese at Harvard during World War II. Methods previously evolved and his basic text, the *Mandarin primer*, are now being employed

in the school at Berkeley. The 15-week spring term of the school opens on February 14, 1949, and the 12-week summer term on June 20, 1949.

In the Political Science Department, Mr. T. A. Bisson, Lecturer in Political Science, reports the following details concerning his courses during the fall of 1948-49: "Problems of the Pacific" (enrollment 46); "Government and politics of Japan" (25), on the evolution of Japan's modern government structure with special emphasis on those features which are the subject of occupation reform measures; "Seminar in international relations: the Far East and the Pacific" (14). This group is making an intensive survey of the institutional changes in Japan under the occupation and is studying the problems involved in the emperor system, reforms in national and local government, status and changes in the bureaucracy, the land question, labor and the *zaibatsu*. In the field of political science Robert E. Ward completed the requirements for the Ph.D. in 1948 with a thesis on "Party government in Japan: a preliminary survey of its development and electoral record, 1928-1937" and is now instructor in political science at the University of Michigan.

History Department courses offered in the fall of 1948-49 and the enrollments in each are as follows: "History and civilizations of Asia," offered by Associate Professor Woodbridge Bingham (50); "History of modern China," since 1600, Bingham (32); "History of Japan," Assistant Professor Delmer M. Brown (43); "Rise of modern institutions in Japan," Brown (32); "History of Russian Central Asia, Siberia and Alaska," Associate Professor George V. Lantzeff (13); "Seminar in the history of the Far East," Bingham (4); "Seminar in Japanese history," Brown (11); "Seminar in the modern history of the Far East," Associate Professor George M. McCune (7). Since the death of Dr. McCune on November 5, 1948, his wife, Mrs. Evelyn Becker McCune, has been appointed Lecturer to carry on instruction in Korean history for the remainder of the academic year.

Recent M.A. theses in the field of history include the following: in 1947, Donald R. Campbell, "An historical study of the formulation of the Japanese constitution of 1946, with emphasis upon the position of the emperor"; Jane A. Hysham, "Origins of metallurgical industry in Siberia"; Richard J. Miller, "An historical study of the higher administrative officials of the Council of State in Japan in the eighth century A.D."; Royal J. Wald, "The development of Osaka during the sixteenth century"; Nicholas W. Willis, "Russian policy in Mongolia, 1887-1920"; in 1948, Herman B. Fredman, "The monetary theory of Arai Hakuseki"; James B. Parsons, "European concepts of Chinese Buddhism, 1550-1750"; George W. Starling, Jr., "The Moluccas: Portuguese outpost of empire, 1511-1580."

Doctoral theses now in process of completion are as follows: F. Hilary Conroy, "The Japanese expansion into Hawaii, 1868-1898"; John A. Harrison, "The Japanese northern frontier, 1853-1882"; Laai Yi-faai, "The relations between the T'ai-p'ing rebellion and piracy along the China coast"; Royal J. Wald, "The 'Young Officer' movement in Japan, 1920-1940."

*The Art Institute of Chicago* opened an exhibition of Chinese bronzes loaned by Avery Brundage in September 1948.

*The China Institute in America* opened an exhibition of Chinese *famille verte* porcelain of the K'ang-hsi period (1662–1722) at their offices at China House, 125 East 65th Street, New York, on September 30, 1948.

*The College of Chinese Studies, Peiping*, began the fall term September 30, 1948, with a staff of twelve in the administrative and business offices including Dr. Henry C. Fenn as President and Chang Ping-nan (Jang Bingnan) as Dean. The teaching staff included twenty-five teachers, five guest lecturers, and three librarians. The enrollment of students was 110. Fewer European students were at the College this fall. Twenty-one from the British Commonwealth came from England, Scotland, Ireland, Canada, Australia, and New Zealand. There were, in addition, two Germans, one Russian, and one Chinese-American. The proportion of missionaries was 55 per cent as compared with about 70 per cent in 1947. Other types of students included several Fulbright scholars, twenty G.I.'s, about twenty-five from commercial firms, and two foreign service students from Great Britain and Australia. Most of the students have planned to stay at the College for three or four terms. Some were remaining for fifth- and sixth-term work. Fall enrollment in 1948 included: first term 35, second 32, third 21, fourth and above 22. The College plans to bring back to Peiping the valuable books now being stored at Pomona College when conditions become favorable. The books which remained in Peiping throughout the Japanese War were not harmed. During 1947 and 1948, 275 English volumes have been added to the collection. It is hoped to enlarge the library staff with a librarian from overseas when conditions permit. Part of the fall program included an audio-visual workshop. The North China Christian Audio-Visual Center had its headquarters at the College. Mr. Burton Martin was in charge of the production of slides dealing with Chinese culture and conducted a class for about twenty students. The Center was building up a library of slides on Chinese culture.

*The Detroit Institute of Arts* received in 1947 the following Chinese porcelains: a blue and white covered box, Wan-li (1573–1620); a blue and white deep plate with foliated rim, Ming dynasty; and a *famille rose* bottle-vase of the Ch'ien-lung period.

*De Young Memorial Museum, San Francisco*, opened an exhibit of reproductions of historic Far Eastern textiles in October 1948.

*Fulbright Program.* The Fulbright Act (Public Law No. 584, 79th Congress) authorized the secretary of state to set aside a portion of the foreign currencies resulting from the sale of surplus government property abroad for educational exchange programs with certain foreign countries. For the Far East agreements providing for educational exchanges have been signed with Burma, China,

New Zealand, and the Philippines. It is expected that agreements may be signed at a future date with Australia, the Netherlands East Indies, and Siam. The only funds made available by the act are in foreign currencies. Consequently, each American participating in the program must make his own individual arrangements for such dollar balances as he will require to meet family needs and other obligations in the United States during his absence abroad. Stipends are arranged to bear a reasonable relation to the grantee's salary, and in addition an allowance may be provided for housing and cost-of-living as well as a small allowance for books and equipment, local travel, etc. Transportation for grantees from and to the United States may be provided, in addition to the total award, when the foreign currency is acceptable to carriers.

Activities supported under this program are: (1) Assistance to Americans to study, teach, and conduct research abroad in connection with institutions of higher learning, and to add to the store of knowledge of foreign areas, peoples, and cultures. (2) Assistance to a limited number of foreign students to study in American institutions in their respective countries and to assist foreign students and teachers to engage in educational activities in the United States by paying for their transportation wherever foreign currencies can be used for this purpose.

The Fulbright Act authorized the creation of a Board of Foreign Scholarships charged with the responsibility of supervising the exchange program including the selection of the participating individuals and institutions. The members of the board represent a wide range of educational and cultural interests as well as certain government agencies. The board and the Department of State have delegated responsibility for preliminary screening of applicants for grants to three agencies. The Conference Board of Associated Research Councils is concerned with professors, specialists, and advanced research scholars. The U.S. Office of Education receives applications from teachers desiring to be placed in elementary schools, secondary schools, and junior colleges. The Institute of International Education is responsible for the initial selection of graduate students. The three basic qualifications for applying are American citizenship, knowledge of the language of the country in which the study will be pursued, and a college degree "or its equivalent." The latter phrase will be interpreted broadly in the case of musicians, artists, and professional students.

Fulbright grants in 1948 for scholars going to China include the grants-in-aid for visiting professorships and research scholarships to the following: Ludwig Bachhofer, Professor of Asiatic Art at the University of Chicago, research scholar at Tsinghua University, Peiping; Thomas D. Eliot, Professor of Sociology, Northwestern University, visiting professor of sociology at West China Union University, Chengtu; Gordon F. Ferris, Professor of Biology, Stanford University, advanced research scholar and lecturer on entomology at Lingnan University; Paul A. Grieder, Professor of English, Montana State College, Bozeman, visiting professor of English at Lingnan University; George A. Kennedy, Professor of Chinese Language and Literature, Yale University, visiting professor at College of Chinese Studies, Peiping (Dr. Kennedy returned from China

in November 1948); Emilio A. Lanier, Professor of English, Fisk University, visiting professor of English at Tsinghua to do further research on the origin of national ideals; Margaret Portia Mickey, Research Specialist in Anthropology, assistance in museum work and ethnological research on non-Chinese tribes of west and south China for the West China Frontier Research Institute, Chengtu and National Kweichow University; Howard H. Preston, visiting professor of economics at Hangchow Christian College; Earl H. Pritchard, Associate Professor of Far Eastern History and Institutions, University of Chicago, research on Sino-foreign relations 1514–1840 at Peiping; Robert Redfield, Chairman of the Department of Anthropology, University of Chicago, visiting professor of anthropology and sociology at Tsinghua University; Richard C. Rudolph, Chairman of the Department of Oriental Languages at the University of California, Los Angeles, visiting research scholar at the College of Chinese Studies in Peiping; H. Arthur Steiner, Chairman of the Department of Political Science, University of California, Los Angeles, visiting lecturer and research scholar at National Cheng Chi University, Nanking; Glenn T. Trewartha, Chairman of the Department of Geography, University of Wisconsin, advanced research on the distribution and functions of Chinese cities and lecturing at National Central University, Nanking, and other universities in China on subjects relating to geography (for Dr. Trewartha's trip to Japan see note on University of Wisconsin).

Grants are being made to the following students: Frank B. Bessac, California, to make a comparative study of Chinese and Mongolian culture at the village level; Walter L. Briggs, Iowa, to study newspaper Chinese; Glen R. Clauson, Seattle, to study the history of economic and agrarian development in China at Tsinghua University; William T. de Bary, Leonia, New Jersey, to study Chinese thought in the 16th to 18th centuries at universities in Peiping; Richard Edwards, Rye, New York, to study bronze inscriptions and classical writings at National Peiping University; Milton L. Gendel, New York, to study the history of architecture and planning in China at Lingnan University; David N. Gidman, Connecticut, to study the diplomatic and military conflict between China and France in the 19th century; Esther Haviland, New York, to study archeology with emphasis on bronze culture; Arthur E. Link, California, to study Chinese language and the introduction of Lamaism into China; Harriet C. Mills, New York, to study the transition from Manchu rule to the republic at Tsinghua University; Frederick W. Mote, Colorado, to study Ching and Ming history; James B. Parsons, Fresno, California, to study Chinese history and Buddhism at the College of Chinese Studies, Peiping; Vernon L. Petro, Iowa, to study Chinese culture, politics, and economics; Ruth A. Quinlan (Mrs. Sun Nien-min), Elmira, New York, to study Chinese language, culture, and history at universities in Peiping; Frederick H. Rein, Jr., Missouri, to study the Chinese theater; Adele A. Rickett (Mrs. Walter Rickett), Yonkers, New York, to study Chinese poetry at the College of Chinese Studies, Peiping; Walter A. Rickett, Yonkers, New York, to study Chinese philosophy and literature at the College of Chinese Studies, Peiping; Michael C. Rogers, San Diego,

to study the history of Chinese Buddhism from the beginning to the T'ang dynasty at National Peiping University; Edward J. Ryan, Pomona, California, to study the socio-economic history of China in the 19th and 20th centuries at National Peiping University; Donald R. Toussaint, California, to study Chinese-American relations.

Under an agreement signed with the Chinese government on November 10, 1947, the money available in China is the equivalent of U.S. \$20,000,000. The group who administers the program in China is known as the United States Educational Foundation and is composed of: Ambassador J. Leighton Stuart; Robert B. Watson, Rockefeller Foundation; George H. Green, Jr., National City Bank of New York, Shanghai; John F. Melby, Second Secretary of American Embassy; George L. Harris, Cultural Relations Attaché; President Hu Shih of National Peiping University; Dr. Sah Pen-tung, Secretary-General of Academia Sinica; President Wu Yi-fang of Ginling Women's College, Nanking; Dr. Han Lien-ching, Chief of the Department of Cultural Relations, Ministry of Education. In addition to other grants in China the Board of Foreign Scholarships has approved in principle grants for six American librarians to staff three library institutes. [Fulbright grants to China have been suspended because of the Civil War.]

Fulbright grants for Burma will be made up to a total of U.S. \$4,000,000. Scholars and specialists going to Burma in 1948 are: Charles A. Bucher, Professor of Physical Education at Teachers College, New Haven, Connecticut, visiting professor of physical education at the State Training College for Teachers, Rangoon; Charles R. Horton, Assistant Farm Advisor for the U.S. Agricultural Extension Service of Merced, California, to give instruction in agricultural extension work at the Kachin State Post Primary School at Myitkyina; Ernest L. Inwood, Chairman of the Department of Economics, Business and Sociology of the University of Nevada, visiting professor of economics at the University of Rangoon; John H. Rushton, Director of the Department of Chemical Engineering, Illinois Institute of Technology, Chicago, visiting professor of industrial chemistry and chemical engineering at the University of Rangoon; Karl M. Wickstrom, county agent of Springfield, Missouri, to give instruction in agricultural extension work at the Village Teacher Training School at Taunggyi.

The United States Educational Foundation in Burma is composed of: Frederick Jochem, Public Affairs Officer, American Embassy; Dr. Htin Aung, Principal of the University of Rangoon; U Cho, Director of Public Instruction; Martin P. Detels, Jr., Third Secretary of the American Embassy; J. Russel Andrus, Second Secretary of the Embassy; H. J. Payne, Young Men's Christian Association; Stella Ebersole, Union Christian High School, Rangoon; Sao Saimong, Chief Education Officer of the Shan State. Under this program two American graduate students have been awarded scholarships for study in Burma: Charles S. Brant, Oregon, to study cultural anthropology of tribal life; Samuel C. Dashiell, Oregon, to study geography and land utilization.

The governments of New Zealand and the United States signed an agreement

under the Fulbright Act on September 13, 1948. This agreement provides for an annual program of at least \$115,000 in New Zealand pounds for certain educational purposes. These purposes include the financing of "studies, research, instruction, and other educational activities of or for citizens of the United States of America in schools and institutions of higher learning located in New Zealand." The United States Educational Foundation in New Zealand will have an eight-man Board of Directors, the honorary chairman of which will be the principal officer in charge of the United States Diplomatic Mission in New Zealand. The members of the Board will be three officers of the U.S. Legation in New Zealand, two citizens of the United States resident in New Zealand, and three nationals of New Zealand, one of whom shall be prominent in the field of education.

By agreement with the Philippines signed on March 23, 1948, an equivalent of U.S. \$2,000,000 is available for a ten-year program. This program is administered by a foundation whose Board of Directors includes five Americans and four Filipinos. Awards for research, teaching, or study in the Philippines are being made under arrangements similar to those for the countries already mentioned. For the academic year beginning July 1949 there are opportunities for four United States citizens to do advanced research in biological science, rural sociology, and Far Eastern anthropology.

*The Geographical Association, Great Britain*, held its 1948 Easter meeting at Birmingham University. A full session was devoted to "Current geographical problems in Southeast Asia." The principal speakers were H. Thorpe and B. L. C. Johnson. Commencing with a brief survey of the physical background of the region, the speakers proceeded to examine land use, present and potential, in relation to population density. It was emphasized that plans for the increased production of foodstuffs and raw materials in this area should be considered in relation to world conditions of demand and supply. In the case of natural rubber there was a danger of overproduction, resulting from the decline in tapping throughout the war, the accumulation of rubber stocks, and the competition of synthetic rubber. At the same time some 70 per cent of the rubber trees in Malaya were over 21 years old and had passed their peak production. When old trees were finally cut down, the problem was whether to replace them with new "budded" rubber, or whether to substitute an entirely new plantation crop such as oil-palm. At present, many areas in Southeast Asia rely on a very narrow range of commercial crops.

One of the primary concerns of any development scheme for Southeast Asia should be to insure adequate food supplies for the native population. For example, Malaya had a very unbalanced economy and had to rely on heavy rice imports from Burma and Siam; mechanized agriculture on large estates of from 1,000 to 8,000 acres was now being carried out in parts of Malaya using selected strains of rice. Any expansion of agriculture must be carefully considered in relation to such problems as deforestation, soil erosion, and water conservation.

From the point of view of human geography, attention was drawn to the

high percentage of Chinese in many parts of Southeast Asia. There was a marked contrast between the peasant Chinese found among the native folk in Annam or Sumatra and the large mining and commercial community of Malaya. In Singapore, the Chinese element formed almost three-quarters of the total population. The welfare of the two million Indians, often employed as plantation coolies, was closely watched by the Indian government. Minority problems were relatively few in the area, but some 700,000 ethnic Malays (largely Muslim) in the Patani area of southern Siam had expressed the hope that they would be allowed to rejoin the Federation of Malaya. Malaria was a great scourge in Southeast Asia, and the incidence was often over 10 per cent of the population in many areas; preventives developed during the war should lead eventually to a reduction in malaria and other insect-conveyed diseases.

The main conclusions can be summarized briefly as follows: (1) Strategically Southeast Asia is an important focus of land, sea, and air routes between India, Australia, and China. (2) Politically it will form a counterpoise or large block of buffer states between India and China. The region cannot accept large population surpluses from overcrowded India and China, as its own population problems are becoming acute in such areas as Java. The threat of political domination by a strong India or China may be a great factor leading to a "United States" in Southeast Asia. (3) Economically its main role will be to supply India, China, Japan, and Australia with tropical foodstuffs, other than rice; with tin, petrol, cotton, palm-oil. At the same time, it will form an important market, of some 150 million people, for the growing industries of India and China. (4) Industrially it is never likely to be a region of heavy manufacture, owing to its meager supplies of coal and iron ore, but light industries are springing up in its large cities. Cheap fertilizers may be an important by-product of chemical manufactures in the area, and would benefit native agriculture.

Maps and lantern slides were used as illustrations, and a vigorous discussion followed in the course of which questions on forestry, opium, hydroelectric power developments, the possibility of a Kra isthmus canal, and malaria control were raised.

*The Honolulu Academy of Arts* received in 1947 a Chinese painting on silk of a horse and two men in the style of Chao Meng-fu, by an unknown artist probably of the early Ch'ing dynasty, from John Del Drago. In 1948 Mrs. Philip E. Spalding presented a charcoal drawing "Ballet dancers" by Yasuo Kuniyoshi. Programs of 16th-century classical Japanese dances and old Korean dances were presented at the academy during the year.

*The International Congress of Orientalists.* The twenty-first triennial meeting of the International Congress of Orientalists occurred at Paris on July 23-31, 1948. The president of the congress was M. Jacques Bacot and the secretary-general was M. René Grousset. Representatives from most of the sinological centers of training in Europe were present. French sinologists seemingly

all attended. From the University of London there were present Professors Edwards and Simon and Lecturer H. Wright; from Oxford, Professor Dubs and Lecturers Wu Shih-chang and W. A. C. H. Dobson; from the University of Leiden, Professor J. J. L. Duyvendak and Messrs. Hulsawe and Tjen; from Peiping, Ph. de Vargas and R. Stein. The United States sent Professors Elisséeff and Cleaves. There were sinologists from Switzerland (E. H. de Tschärner), from the University of Lodz, Poland (Chmielewski), from Budapest (L. Ligeti), from Traisa, Austria (C. Hentze), and from Rome (Professor Vacca). Some fifty to a hundred persons attended the sinological sectional meetings. Professor R. des Rotours of the Ecole Nationale des Langues Orientales Vivantes entertained the visiting sinologists at dinner and allowed them to inspect his magnificent Chinese library. Professor P. Demiéville of the College de France likewise entertained them. There were receptions for the members of the congress at its headquarters, which were in the Fondation National des Sciences Politiques, at the Hotel de Ville, given by the Municipality of Paris, and at the Musée Cernuschi. The Louvre invited members to a special evening illumination of its Oriental collections. There were special showings of Oriental treasures in the Musée Guimet, the Bibliothèque Nationale, the Musée Cernuschi, the Archives Nationales, and the Ecole des Langues Orientales. Among the journals appearing in Europe and dealing with the Far East, *Asia Major* (semi-yearly) is to resume publication in December 1948 under the editorship of B. Schindler. The next meeting of the International Congress in 1951 will be held in Istanbul.

Among the papers read at the congress, the following are of special interest in the field of Far Eastern studies. *Indology*: E. Gaspardone, "Bonzes des Ming réfugiés en Annam;" A. F. P. Hulsewé (Leiden), "The background of the prohibition of taking life in the T'ang dynasty"; J. de Jong (Leiden), "Le problème de l'absolu dans l'école madhyamaka"; E. Lamotte (Louvain), "Sur la critique d'interprétation dans le bouddhisme." *Southeast Asia*: P. Levy, "Kattigara de Ptolémée et les étapes d'Agastya, le héros de l'expansion hindoue en Extrême-Orient"; L. Malleret (Saigon), "La ville enfouie d'Oc-èò et les sites founanais du Transbassac cochinchinois"; "L'art et la métallurgie de l'étain dans la culture d'Oc-èò"; P. Paris (Casablanca), "L'importance rituelle du Nord-Est et ses applications en Indochine"; H. G. Quaritch Wales (Brighton), "The Dong-son genius and the evolution of Cham art"; Ph. Stern (Paris), "La chronologie des monuments d'Ajanta"; "Les motifs indiens dans l'art khmer à ses débuts"; "Le problème des monuments khmers du style du Bayon et Jayavarman VII"; Luang Boribol Buribhand (Bangkok), "The ruins of Wat Sri Sampech at Ayudhya"; F. Martini (Pnom-Penh), "En marge du *Râmâyana* cambodgien"; R. Lingat (Saigon), "Manu bouddhiste ou la pénétration du droit indien dans les pays hînayânistes de l'Indochine"; Dhani Nivat (Bangkok), "Some aspects of the literary revival of Phra Buddha Yot Fa of Bangkok"; P. Schweisguth (Paris), "Les Nirat ou chants d'adieu dans la littérature siamoise"; H. Bernard-Maitre (Shanghai), "L'entrée des sciences occidentales en pays annamite aux xvii<sup>e</sup> et xviii<sup>e</sup> siècles"; M. Durand (Hanoi), "Pour une édition du recueil des

puissances invisibles du pays de Viêt"; E. Gaspardone (Paris), "Les langues de l'annamite littéraire"; Mme. E. Porée-Maspero (Pnom-Penh), "Nouvelle étude sur la nâgî Somá"; P. Dupont (Saigon), "Tchen-la et Pânduranga"; L. C. Damais (Batavia), "Recherches sur les données calendériques des inscriptions en vieux-javanais"; G. Coedès (Paris), "Le Cailendra 'Tueur des ennemis'"; Mlle. V. Sokolof (Paris), "Sur certains mythes effleurés dans un manuscrit moderne des îles Banda"; R. P. Drabbe (Tilburg), "Sur les langues du sud de la Nouvelle-Guinée"; G. Haudricourt, "La conservation de la sonorité des sonores du Thai commun dans le parler Thô de Cao-bang"; "Quelques aperçus des enquêtes linguistiques de l'E.F.E.O. sur les dialectes Man et Mèo." *China*: Wu Shih-Chang (Oxford), "Some studies on the inscriptions on oracle-bones in relation to Chinese civilization. The oracle-bones of the Shang dynasty (1765–1123 B.C.) found in Anyang, China"; C. Hentze (Traisai), "La signification de quelques caractères chinois anciens non encore déchiffrés"; W. Simon (London), "The pronominal nature of the so-called final particle *yee*"; Serge Elisséeff (Harvard), "Etude des langues extrême-orientales aux Etats-Unis pendant la guerre, 1941–45"; R. Stein, "Travaux chinois récents concernant les marches frontières sino-tibéthaines"; Wen Yu (Chengtu), "Studies in Tibetan phonetics, Sde-dge dialect; or: Prefixes in the Ch'iang language and their Tibetan equivalents"; R. Stein (Peiping), "Textes tibétains concernant le si-hia"; L. Ligeti (Budapest), "Le chinois en écriture 'phags-pa'"; G. Vacca (Rome), "Sur les premiers textes chinois imprimés en Europe (1658)"; R. des Rotours (Paris), "Les insignes en deux parties et l'authenticité du *Tcheou-li*"; Tjan Tjoe Som (Leiden), "On the rendering of the word *ti* by 'Emperor'"; Mlle. Contag v. Winterfeldt (Mainz), "Le *Houa yuhou* de Che T'ao et sa signification pour la connaissance de l'esprit chinois"; G. Haudricourt (Hanoi), "Comment la connaissance de la fonte du fer a pu venir de la Chine antique à l'Europe médiévale"; P. Demiéville (Paris), "Le commentaire de Tchouang-tseu par Kouo Siang"; J. J. L. Duyvendak (Leiden), "Taoism during the T'ang dynasty." *Orient and Occident*: J. Richard (Dijon), "Un texte latin du xiv<sup>e</sup> siècle concernant la Corée"; Bernard, "La littérature japonaise occidentale aux xv<sup>e</sup> et xvii<sup>e</sup> siècles"; H.-Ch. Puech (Paris), "Un catéchisme manichéen chinois inédit (ms Stein 508 du British Museum)"; J. Dauvillier (Toulouse), "L'évangélisation du Tibet par l'église chaldéenne et le problème des rapports du bouddhisme et du christianisme."

*The Metropolitan Museum of Art* acquired in 1947 the A. W. Bahr collection of Chinese paintings, comprising early landscapes, figure studies, flower paintings, and a Buddhist scroll of great importance. One painting, "Spring festival on the Yellow River," a Ming copy by Ch'in Ying after a famous Sung original, was shown in a special exhibition opening May 15, 1948, and was described and illustrated in the *Metropolitan Museum bulletin*. Other important accessions were a small, stone stele of the late 6th century; a Sung dynasty *chün-yao* bowl in its sagger; two albums of portraits of Chinese emperors, Ch'ien-lung period; a Shang dynasty bronze ax-head; a head of Buddha from Lung-

men; 8th century; 18th- and 19th-century Chinese textiles and costumes, Japanese prints and an illustrated book by Sukenobu; and an Indian stone relief of the 12th century.

*University of Michigan.* Courses on the Far East apart from the program of the Center for Japanese Studies are offered in the fields of Chinese language, international relations, anthropology, and art.

Chinese language courses: "Elementary spoken Chinese," Miss Shen Yao, Ph.D. (enrollment 11); "Intermediate Chinese," Miss Shen and Mr. Bayard Lyon (11); "Advanced Chinese," Lyon (3); "Special reading course," Lyon (4). Mr. Lyon is working on the following: annotation of a contemporary Chinese drama, preparation of a beginning Chinese reader correlated with Tewksbury's *Speak Chinese*, conducting an experiment to determine relative merits of two methods of tabulating word-frequencies.

International relations courses: "The international politics of the Pacific and Far East," Dr. Russell H. Fifield (50); "Dependent areas" (field of study South-east Asia), Fifield (25); Mr. Fifield's research is on "The Shantung question at the Paris Peace Conference, 1919."

Anthropology courses which deal with various aspects of Far Eastern culture include: "The peoples of Asia and their civilizations," Associate Professor Mischa Titiev (45); "Cultural origins in northern Eurasia," Richard K. Beardsley (15); "Cultures of the Far East," Titiev (spring).

Courses in Far Eastern Art are currently being conducted by Sidney M. Kaplan. They include: "The art of India," "The art of China and Japan," "Seminar in Chinese ceramics," "Seminar in problems of Indian art," "Nomadic Art," art of North Asia. Special studies are being undertaken by two advanced students, one in Japanese folk art and the other in Indian folk art. Mr. Kaplan is carrying on research concerning the following topics: art of the Warring States Period in China; the problem of "First ancestor"; exhibition and research covering early pottery from Liang-chu site, Chekiang province (in collaboration with the seminar in Chinese ceramics); Chi Chia and Li Fan pottery.

*The Minneapolis Institute of Arts* has placed on exhibition and published in the institute *Bulletin* the following acquisitions: a sarcophagus and memorial tablet carved in relief of the Wei dynasty (6th century A.D.) and four bronze vessels and a bronze bell of the Shang and Chou dynasties. Master paintings from the Chang collection of Shanghai, on loan from C. T. Loo, were exhibited through July 4, 1948.

*The University of Minnesota* now offers nine quarters of Japanese, two of Far Eastern geography, one of economics, two of anthropology, two of philosophy, and twenty of political science, with which is included a considerable proportion of history. It is anticipated that Chinese will shortly be added. The Far East is one of six fields of area study provided for undergraduates and graduate students. The members of the faculty participating are Mrs. Ganna

Syro-Boiarsky (Japanese), Professors Jan O. M. Broek (geography), Roland Vaile (economics), Robert F. Spencer (anthropology), G. P. Conger (philosophy), and H. S. Quigley and Lennox Mills (political science). A third Far East specialist, Professor Werner Levi, is not at present teaching but is carrying on research in the field. Five doctorates and several Master's degrees have been granted with theses on Far Eastern subjects, all in the Department of Political Science. Four doctoral candidates are now pursuing their work at Minnesota. The library is especially strong in newspaper files. A recent acquisition is the library of Mr. Oscar Fischer, formerly of Shanghai, comprising two thousand volumes, many of them rare. Chinese and Japanese are accepted in satisfaction of one of the language requirements for the Ph.D.

*Oregon State College* at Corvallis, Oregon, offers four courses dealing with the Far East: "History of the Far East," Dr. Joseph W. Ellison, Head of the History Department (enrollment 30, 50, 25). This is an introduction to the civilization of China, Japan, and the neighboring countries and islands and deals with the religions, literature, economics, and present-day problems of the Orient. "History of modern Russia," Dr. C. K. Smith (50); "Geography of Asia," Professor Highsmith (100 repeated), and in the Political Science Department, "Far Eastern relations," Dr. C. Swygard (45).

*The Royal Ontario Museum of Archaeology, Toronto*, has exhibited jade, sculpture, bronzes, paintings, porcelains, and textiles from the collection of A. W. Bahr. A special exhibition of Chinese pottery and porcelain was shown in September 1948.

*Ventura Junior College, Ventura, California*. Dr. E. Otis Draper, Chairman of the Social Science Department, offers a year course on the "History of the Far East." This course is primarily intended for sophomores and has an enrollment varying from 15 to 30, being a select group particularly interested in this field. The course treats briefly the approach of the Occident to the Far East through India and gives a background of early development in India, China, and Japan. The major part of the first semester is devoted to 19th-century developments in China and Japan with due emphasis on the activities and interest of the United States. The treaty settlements and diplomatic procedures of the 1840's and 1850's receive more detailed treatment. The second semester deals with the 20th century and brings the story up through World War II.

*University of Wisconsin*. Assistant Professor Eugene P. Boardman conducts three courses on the history of the Far East, in addition to his participation in a freshman European history survey. In his year course on the "History of the Far East," the enrollment is 14; in "Japan since the Meiji Restoration," 8; in his graduate seminar "Problems of acculturation in 19th century China," 4. Two graduate students are candidates for the Master's degree and two for the Ph.D. in the field of the Far East. No Far Eastern language courses are offered

at present. Professor Glenn Trewartha, specialist on Japanese geography, has spent the fall in Japan as one of a number of specialists advising SCAP on research in the social sciences in Japan.

*Dr. Delmer M. Brown*, Assistant Professor of History at the University of California, Berkeley, returned in September from a three months' trip to Japan where he served as a consultant in higher education for the Secretary of the Army. He investigated and reported upon social science research and teaching in Japanese universities and participated in the formulation of plans for the Social Science Mission, consisting of five leading American scholars in different fields of the social sciences, which departed for Japan at the end of September. Mr. Brown also compiled an annotated list of academic journals now being published in Japan. This list has been sent by the Civil Information and Education Section of SCAP to fifteen American universities. Any other institutions or persons desiring a copy may obtain one by writing to the East Asiatic Library, University of California, Berkeley.

*Dr. Jerome B. Cohen* served as consultant to the Division of Research for Far East, United States Department of State, during the summer of 1948. During World War II he was a Japanese Language Officer (Lieutenant) in Naval Intelligence. He received his Doctor's degree from Columbia University and is in the Economics Department of the College of the City of New York.

*Professor Robert Redfield*, Chairman of the Department of Anthropology at the University of Chicago, is serving as visiting professor at Tsinghua during 1948-49. He is conducting advanced courses and seminars in the Department of Sociology and collaborating with Professor Fei Hsiao-tung. He plans to gather material on Chinese urbanization and its effects on the Chinese people. Dr. Redfield is carrying out this project with special grants from the Social Science Research Council, the Rockefeller Foundation, and the Fulbright program.

*Mr. Lawrence K. Rosinger* joined the staff of the American Institute of Pacific Relations on September 1, 1948, as a research associate and an associate editor of the *Far Eastern survey*. Mr. Rosinger will prepare for the institute an *Annual survey of America and the Far East*, the first volume of which will cover the events of 1949 and be published early in 1950. He is also working on a revised edition of *China's wartime politics, 1937-1944*, and on a doctoral thesis, at Columbia University, on the social and political aspects of the Chinese Renaissance. He was formerly the Far Eastern research associate of the Foreign Policy Association. Mr. Rosinger taught an upper division course and a seminar in Far Eastern history at the University of California at Berkeley in the summer of 1948.

*Mr. William J. Young*, Head of the Research Laboratory, Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, has been working on basic research on Asiatic glazes.