

NOTES AND NEWS

Prepared by EDWIN G. BEAL, JR.

All of the following material was received prior to August 31, 1946.

The Chinese Social and Political Science Association, No. 1, Min Sheng Hutung, Nan Ch'ih Tzu, Peiping, reports that the Association was seized by the Japanese on the morning of the attack on Pearl Harbor. In December 1942 the library of the Association was moved to the Hsin Min Hui [Society for the Renovation of the People]—an elegant name for the Japanese propaganda organization in Peiping—so that the Japanese might complete their occupation of the premises. The Association recovered its premises on November 28, 1945. All of the buildings had been emptied; even permanent fittings had been removed. The card catalog, shelf-list cards, accession books, and all other pieces of equipment had been taken. By April 1946, the library had been able to recover 17,000 of the 19,000 volumes which it previously had held. Fifteen thousand copies of back numbers of the *Chinese social and political science review* were confiscated by the Japanese gendarmerie. It is rumoured that these back issues were burned. Old issues of the *Review* are not available from the Association, but sometimes they can be found in the Peiping book market. The library of the Association planned to open on June 1, 1946. It was expected, however, that financial difficulties would delay publication of the *Review*.

Centre Franco-Chinois d'Études Sinologiques (Chung-Fa Han-hsiieh yen-chiu so), Peiping. Not much is yet known in the United States regarding the organization of this institution. Recently, however, a list of publications and exhibits was brought back from China by Major Lawrence Sickman, of the William Rockhill Nelson Gallery of Art, Kansas City, Missouri.

By 1944, indexes to the following works had been published and are available through Henri Vetch's French Bookstore in Peiping at the prices given in U. S. dollars: *Lun-heng* (\$2.00), *Lü-shih ch'un-ch'iu* (\$2.00), *Feng-su t'ung-i* (\$3.00), *Ch'un-ch'iu fan lu* (\$2.00), *Huai-nan tzu* (\$4.00), and *Ch'ien-fu lun* (\$2.00). The Centre also publishes three serials:

- I. *Han-hsiue [Han-hsiieh]* (Bulletin du centre Franco-chinois d'études sinologiques. \$4.00), in Chinese with résumés in French. The articles included in no. 1 were: Chang Erh-t'ien, "Essay on Chinese civilization, religion, and morals"; Feng Ch'eng-chün, "A Han hostage in the time of Kaniska, king of Kusana"; Kao Ming-k'ai, "The Chinese determinative particle *ti*"; Sun K'ai-ti, "The origin and evolution of the Chinese puppet show"; Yang K'un, "The hearth god"; Fu Hsi-hua, "Fanciful tales of the Six Dynasties"; Chang Chih-lien, "The compilation of the *Tzu-chih t'ung-chien*"; and Nieh Ch'ung-ch'i, "Notes on a portrait of Chao Ting (1085-1147)."
- II. *Scripta Sinica. T'u-shu-kuan kuan-k'an* (Bulletin bibliographique du centre. \$3.50), in Chinese. The articles included in no. 1 were: Feng Ch'eng-chün, "Dharmak-

sema and his translation of the first part of the Mahâparinirvana"; Fu Hsi-hua, "Notes on seven manuscripts of Ming dramas (*ch'uan-ch'i*)"; Ching P'ei-yüan, "A comparative study of the various editions of the *Shuo-fu*"; J. Van Den Brandt, "The Lazarist press in Peking"; Descriptions of rare books in the library of the Centre; Bibliographical reports; and *Varia*.

- III. *Lectures chinoises. I-wen ts'ui-i* (\$1.50), translations with Chinese texts. The contents of no. 1 were: Tung Chung-shu, *Ch'un-ch'iu fan lu* (chapters 44 and 75 were translated); Pan Piao's Address on the divine mandate of monarchs, and The fabulous story of Emperor Wu of the Han Dynasty; and twelve poems of the Han and Wei dynasties.

Three exhibits have been held by the Centre and catalogues have been issued: *Iconographie populaire* (1942. \$2.00); *Deux siècles de sinologie françaises* (1943. \$2.50), and *Ouvrages illustrés de la dynastie Ming* (1944. \$3.00). The Centre also performs services of collection and documentation. Since 1941 it has collected from the local vernacular press some 12,000 articles which pertain to folklore. Approximately 4500 similar excerpts have been collected from monthly and weekly periodicals. Each item is pasted on a sheet of paper and filed separately. In addition, all references relating to folklore have been extracted from some 300 "regional monographs" (*ti-fang chih?*) of Hopei, Shantung, and Shansi, with the purpose of ultimately making a complete survey of such material. Some 5400 prints relating to popular iconography have been collected from all provinces of China; and some 400 specimens of Han rubbings have been brought together for study. The Centre also maintains a collection of documentary photographs on public festivals, the theatre, puppet-shows, Chinese gymnastics, hand-language, handicrafts, and glazed-tile making.

The Kyoto Oriental Culture Research Institute (Tôhô bunka gakuin, Kyôto kenkyûsho). Since this institution, which was founded in 1928, is well known in the United States, a detailed description of its functions is not necessary. In 1946, however, it published a bulletin in which it describes its present organization, and lists its recent publications.

The principal aim of the Institute continues to be the scientific study of ancient Chinese civilization. In 1946, its staff comprised some forty specialists, working under the direction of Dr. Haneda Toru, who was formerly President of Kyoto Imperial University. These specialists were organized into seven departments. The departments and their chiefs in 1946 were: Philosophy and Literature: Yoshikawa Kôjirô; History: Kaizuka Shigeki; Religion: Tsukamoto Zenryû; Art and Archaeology: Mizuno Seiichi; History of Science: Noda Chûryô; Historical Geography: Mori Shikazô; and Language: Kuraishi Takeshirô.

Recent publications include: *Revised edition of Shang-shu cheng-i*, by the Department of Philosophy and Literature, 1938-42; *A study of the Buddhist cave-temples at Lung-men, Honan*, by S. Mizuno and T. Nagahiro, 1941, with two appendices: *Buddhism under the Northern Wei Dynasty as seen in the cave-temples at Lung-men, and Lung-men epigraphy*; and *Die agraffe und ihre stellung in der altchinesischen kunstgeschichte*, by T. Nagahiro, 1943. The *Journal (Tôhô gakuhô [Kyoto])* continued publica-

tion to no. 15, pt. 1 (1945). The Institute also published a catalog of the Chinese books in its library (3 vols., 1938-43).

The Library of Congress. In the last series of "Notes and news" the Union Catalog of Japanese books, which has been developed at the Library of Congress, was described in some detail. In July 1946, the Library received as a gift a microfilm reproduction of the cards for Japanese books in the Chinese-Japanese Library of the Harvard-Yenching Institute. Cards will be made from this film for insertion into the Union Catalog. The addition of these cards will greatly aid the development of this central register of Japanese books in the United States.

The Oriental Club of Washington, a society to stimulate interest in and to encourage study of the modern Orient, was launched in the summer of 1946 in Washington, D. C. At a preliminary dinner the possibilities of the organization were discussed by Mr. Mortimer Graves, Dr. Arthur W. Hummel, and Dr. Sidney Glazer. The first regular meeting was held on July 23. Papers describing the impact of the war on Burma, India, and the Levant States were presented by Messrs. Cecil Hobbs, Daniel Thorner, and Herbert Liebesny. Dr. Horace Poleman was nominated temporary President, and Dr. Liebesny temporary Secretary-treasurer. These officers were to serve until December, 1946, when a constitution would be adopted and permanent officers elected.

The University of California, Berkeley, reports that three appointments recently have been made in the field of Far Eastern history, and that three men not previously teaching there will begin in September 1946. They are: Dr. Delmer M. Brown, Lecturer in Japanese history; Dr. George McCune, Lecturer in Far Eastern history; and Dr. G. V. Lantzeff, Lecturer in Russian history (particularly the history of Siberia).

Dr. Woodbridge Bingham has received a promotion to the rank of Associate Professor of Far Eastern History. This year he will be giving for the first time a year's survey course in the History and Civilizations of Asia (for sophomores).

Other appointments have been made in the Siamese language and in the anthropology of India.

The University of Toronto, Ontario, Canada. Bishop William C. White, Keeper of the East Asiatic Collections in the Royal Ontario Museum, and Director of the School of Chinese Studies of the University of Toronto, left for China in June to aid in the reorganization and rehabilitation of the Anglican Church in Honan Province. This Church suffered greatly during the Japanese occupation.

Miss Helen E. Fernald, formerly Curator of Far Eastern Art at the University Museum in Philadelphia, has been appointed Acting Keeper of the East Asiatic Collections in the Royal Ontario Museum, and is continuing her work as Assistant Professor in the School of Chinese Studies. She is teaching a general survey course in Chinese art and archaeology, and an advanced course in the study of the T'ang dynasty.

Dr. Richard C. Rudolph, who recently taught in the Navy Language School at Boulder, Colorado, has been appointed Acting Director of the School of Chinese

Studies. He is teaching the advanced courses in the Chinese language, and is assisting in the East Asiatic Section of the Museum.

Mr. Shih Ching-ch'eng, who also formerly taught in the Navy Language School at Boulder, Colorado, has been appointed Visiting Assistant Professor in the School of Chinese Studies.

Mr. Edwin G. Beal, Jr., has been granted an extended period of leave from the Library of Congress to enable him to pursue further study. He has been granted a Chinese Cultural Fellowship in Columbia University for the year 1946-47; he plans to spend this year working on his dissertation: "The origin of the *likin* tax." In order to have more time for study, he also is withdrawing from the duties of "Notes and news" Editor of *THE FAR EASTERN QUARTERLY*, and he takes this opportunity to thank all those persons who have contributed material for publication in this Section.

Professor Woodbridge Bingham, Department of History, University of California, Berkeley, will replace Mr. Beal as "Notes and News" Editor of the *QUARTERLY*. Future contribution to this section should be sent directly to him.

Professor Ch'en Yüan, President of Catholic University, Peiping, has recently announced his discovery of a page of Chinese history which has been missing for over 800 years. It is leaf 12 of monograph (*chih*) 14 (on Music) of the *Wei-shu* (History of the Latter, or Toba, Wei). This history was first printed during the Chia-yü period (1056-64) of the Northern Sung. During the disorders which accompanied the end of that Dynasty, the central plains of China were overrun, and many books were lost or destroyed. In Szechwan, however, some 50 *chou* did not suffer devastation, and during the Shao-hsing period (1131-63) of the Southern Sung the surviving portions of certain works were re-assembled and published at Mei-shan, Szechwan. This Mei-shan edition has been the basis of all editions of the *Wei-shu* which were published during the Ming and Ch'ing periods; it also was used as the basis of the text included in the *variorum* edition (*Po-na pen*) of the 24 histories, issued by the Commercial Press, Shanghai. When that edition was in preparation, an extensive search was conducted for the missing portions of the *Wei-shu*; but in the end, two leaves were still lacking. One of these leaves has now been identified by Professor Ch'en in *chüan* 142 of *T'ung-tien*. It has been reprinted separately by Catholic University for distribution to those persons who have copies of the *Wei-shu* in their collections.

Mr. Robert A. Drews, who was graduated with honors in anthropology from the University of Oregon in 1938, has been granted a Chinese Cultural Fellowship in the University of Michigan for the academic year 1946-47. Prior to the war he studied in the Department of Oriental Languages at Michigan, and taught for a period in Peiping. During the war he served in the U. S. Navy in the western Pacific. While in the Gilbert Islands he prepared four articles on various aspects of native life; these articles were later published in the *American anthropologist*.

Mr. Nobutake Ike, who holds a fellowship grant from the Social Science Research Council, is enrolling in the Department of Political Science, Johns Hopkins Univer-

sity, for the academic year 1946-47. He plans to write his dissertation under the direction of Mr. Owen Lattimore, Director of the Walter Hines Page School of International Relations, on "The democratic movement in Japan, 1875-90."

Dr. Charles B. Fahs, who has been directing research work for the Federal Government for the past five years, undertook his new duties as Assistant Director, Division of Humanities, The Rockefeller Foundation, in September 1946. During the preceding month he resigned his post as Acting Chief, Division of Research for the Far East, Department of State. He has been succeeded in this position by Dr. Charles Stelle. As a result of his new duties Dr. Fahs has also resigned as a member of the Advisory Editorial Board of the *QUARTERLY*.

Professor John K. Fairbank, after five years of service in the Federal Government, during which he was connected first with the Office of Strategic Services and later with the Office of War Information, has returned to his teaching duties as Associate Professor of History, Harvard University. During these years Dr. Fairbank made two lengthy official trips to China. As of August 1946, Mrs. Wilma Fairbank was still in China as an officer of the Department of State.

Mr. Cecil Hobbs, Reference Librarian for Southeast Asia, Division of Orientalia, Library of Congress, has completed an annotated bibliography on Burma and Southeast Asia, covering the years 1935-45. This bibliography will be published by the Library of Congress. Mr. Hobbs has been working for more than two years on an extensive annotated bibliography of Burma, which he hopes to complete early in 1947.

Professor Cyrus H. Peake, former Managing Editor of the *QUARTERLY*, has resigned from his position as Associate Professor of Chinese in Columbia University. In 1942 Dr. Peake was granted a leave of absence from the University to join the staff of the Board of Economic Warfare (later, Foreign Economic Administration) in Washington, D. C. Later in 1945 he went to Japan under the auspices of the War Department to serve in the administration of the Supreme Commander of the Allied Powers. He plans to continue in government service.

Mr. John R. Shively, who served with the U. S. Marine Corps from 1940 to 1946, and who rose to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, has been appointed Chief of the Japanese Section, Division of Orientalia, Library of Congress. Other appointments to the same Section include Mr. Andrew Yoshinobu Kuroda as Principal Cataloger, and Mrs. Lillian Katsuyo Takeshita as Junior Cataloger.

Professor George E. Taylor, Executive Officer of the Far Eastern Department, University of Washington, has returned to the University after five years of service with the Office of War Information in Washington, D. C.

Arthur E. Christy

Dr. Arthur E. Christy, Professor of American Literature at the University of Illinois, died in Urbana on July 8, at the age of 46. Dr. Christy was born in China in 1899. He received his Bachelor's degree from Wheaton College, and his Master's and Doctor's degrees from Columbia University. He taught at the University of Minnesota and at Brooklyn College, but by far the greater part of his career was spent in teaching at Columbia University, where for fifteen years he directed the work of candidates for the Master's degree in English literature. He was profoundly interested in comparative literature, and in the influence of Oriental thought upon Western—particularly American—literature. In *Images in Jade*, published in 1929, he offered translations of a large number of Chinese poems into English verse. He also edited an important book of essays, *The Asiatic legacy and American life*, which was published in 1945.

Mrs. Samuel T. Farquhar (Florence Walne)

The sudden death of Florence Walne Farquhar on October 13, 1946 meant a sad personal loss to her wide circle of friends and a real blow to the field of Japanese studies in the United States. Mrs. Farquhar was one of the outstanding members of the all too small group of serious students of Japan, and she distinguished herself even in this group as one of the very few qualified persons teaching and doing research work in the sadly neglected field of Japanese literature. Her untimely death brought to an end her work on the *Kadensho*, the invaluable book on the *Nō* drama by Seami, the great *Nō* master of the late fourteenth and early fifteenth centuries. It is a matter of keen regret to all those interested in Japanese literature that she did not have the opportunity to conclude this important study.

Mrs. Farquhar was born in 1895 of missionary parents in Nagasaki, Japan. After graduation from Georgetown College in Kentucky in 1916, she returned to Japan where she assisted her father for several years, taking charge of the editorial department of his Christian publishing house in Shimonoseki. During this period, she studied the Japanese language and developed a keen interest in Japanese literature which led her to return to this country in 1930 to do graduate study in that field. Mrs. Farquhar thus became a pioneer in the study of Japanese literature in this country. Despite the almost total lack of facilities for graduate study in her chosen field, she pushed toward her goal with determination, continuing her studies alone when she found it impossible to do more formal graduate work. In 1931 she took a position as resident secretary of International House at Berkeley, California. During the academic year 1934–35, she obtained her A.M. degree at Radcliffe College under Professor Elisséeff and then returned to Berkeley, this time as Instructor in Japanese at the University of California. A grant from the Rockefeller Foundation in 1939–40 enabled her to return to Radcliffe to continue her formal work for the Ph.D. degree. At this time she passed her oral examinations for the degree but she was never able to complete her thesis because the outbreak of war with Japan prevented her from continuing further research work.

In the autumn of 1941, several months before Pearl Harbor, she undertook to organize and administrate a special Japanese language training program for the Navy at the University of California. This program was moved after the commencement of the war to Boulder, Colorado, where it grew into the large and important Navy Oriental Language School. Mrs. Farquhar as director of this great enterprise made a unique contribution to this country's war-effort. Although trained to work in Japanese literature and deeply desiring to help her fellow Americans to understand and appreciate the culture of Japan, Mrs. Farquhar instead made her greatest contribution in helping her countrymen prepare for the military defeat of Japan.

Administering this Navy school at Boulder was a heavy burden. Mrs. Farquhar met the growing demands of her important position with untiring effort and wisdom, giving of her energy so unsparingly that in the end her health failed under the strain and she was forced to pass on her exacting responsibilities to others. She later returned to her academic duties at the University of California but never regained her full health and strength.

Mrs. Farquhar not only gave up her personal interests and her academic career to serve her country during the war; in a very real sense she gave her life in the great struggle which may lead to a new day when others can more easily carry on Mrs. Farquhar's original hope of helping her countrymen understand and appreciate the culture of Japan. [Obituary prepared by Professor Edwin O. Reischauer.]