

News of the Profession

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LANGDON WARNER, 1881–1955

The death of Langdon Warner in Cambridge, Massachusetts, on June 9, 1955 brought sadness to a whole generation of students of Far Eastern art in America and to a host of friends in every corner of the world. For more than fifty of his seventy-three years he was concerned with the history of man and his works in Asia; and his gift for passing on to those who sat at his feet his deep human understanding of the arts of China and Japan was second to none.

Perhaps best known for his long association with the Fogg Museum of Art where he was curator of the oriental collections and lecturer in fine arts, Mr. Warner's early career reads like a tale of high adventure to us who live in the age of routine air travel to any spot on earth. It must be added, too, that so great was his modesty that one heard but little of these travels, and the details must be dug out of the records now that he is gone. Graduated from Harvard College in 1903, he visited Asia for the first time as a member of the Pumpelly-Carnegie Expedition to Russian Turkestan (1904–05) in search of the remains of a Stone Age culture at Anau. In 1906 he joined the staff of the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, which sent him to Japan for two years of study; and the years 1913–14 he spent in Europe and Asia conducting a survey for Charles L. Freer on the advisability of establishing an American School of Archaeology in Peking, a plan which never materialized. On his return to Europe, he made a fifty-eight day crossing of the Gobi Desert by caravan from Kalgan to Urga whence he took the Trans-Siberian Railway and reached St. Petersburg the day Russia declared war on Germany.

In the academic season 1914–15 he gave his first lectures on oriental art at Harvard, and soon thereafter made an expedition to China on behalf of the Cleveland Museum of Art as their advisor on oriental art. In 1917 he was appointed director of the Pennsylvania Museum of Art, a post he held for barely a month when the State Department made him a special agent for confidential work in Siberia and Japan. During the first eleven months of 1918 his duties took him back and forth across Siberia four times by every means of transportation then available and saw him engaged in liaison work with the allied forces. He returned to Philadelphia at the end of the war.

1923 saw the beginning of more than a quarter of a century of work for the Fogg Museum which was to end only with his retirement in 1950. He led the two China Expeditions of the museum, the first of which (1923–24) took him to the dead city of Kharakhoto and to the oasis of Tun-huang, and the second to the ninth-century cave chapels at Wan-fo Hsia. In 1935–36 his teaching was interrupted when he went to China again to make the beginnings of the great Chinese

collection in the William Rockhill Nelson Gallery of Art, Kansas City, which was then being founded; and in 1938–39 he organized the exhibition of Pacific Cultures held in connection with the Golden Gate International Exposition at San Francisco, again travelling to the Far East in search of material. Following the second world war, he served as fine arts advisor to the United States occupation forces in Japan. His last visit to the East was in 1952 when he was a member of the committee which went to Japan to select the magnificent Exhibition of Japanese Painting and Sculpture for showing in five major museums in this country during 1953.

His publications include the sumptuous volume, *Japanese Sculpture of the Suiko Period* (1923) which remains the standard work on the subject; *The Craft of the Japanese Sculptor* (1936); *Buddhist Wall Paintings: A Study of a Ninth Century Grotto at Wan-fo Hsia* (1938); and *The Enduring Art of Japan* (1948) which is the printed form of the lectures he gave at the Lowell Institute in Boston during the preceding season. He was also co-founder and co-editor of *Eastern Art*, and contributed numerous articles to that and other periodicals and to museum bulletins.

This recital of the cold facts that will always be on the record tell us but little of Langdon Warner, the man. To those of us who had the good fortune to number ourselves among his friends, it was the man that counted. Tall, robust, ruddy, with bristling red moustache, and sparkling blue eyes, he was a man who would always rather be outdoors than in, would rather walk than ride; and only the most bitter days of the New England winter ever induced him to don an overcoat. Within this rugged exterior lay a store of good taste, of integrity, of wisdom, and of humor that set him apart from his fellow man; those were the things that drew us to him. They are the things we remember.

JOHN A. POPE

Freer Gallery of Art
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JAPANESE RESEARCH ON RUSSIA

(This is a summary of a report presented by Rodger Swearingen on March 30, 1955 at the annual meeting of the Far Eastern Association.)

Prewar Japanese research in the Russian field centered about four governmental or semi-governmental organizations: the South Manchurian Railway Company, the Japanese Imperial General Staff, the Japanese Foreign Ministry, and the East Asian Research Institute (Tōa Kenkyūjo).

1. The South Manchurian Railway Company was the pioneer in the Russian research field. Its research department, established soon after the Russo-Japanese war for the study of Manchuria, Mongolia, China proper, Siberia, and European Russia, eventually grew to over 1500 member-employees. Some 100 monographs were prepared by the research department dealing with aspects of Russian political, economic, and cultural affairs, especially in the Far East. With the establishment of Manchoukuo, the research department was reorganized as the independent Economic Research Association (Keizai Chōsa Kai). This organization

maintained close touch with the Japanese Kwantung Army, the Foreign Ministry, and other interested governmental organizations. Its annual budget was one million yen. Research on the Soviet Union was concentrated in the organization's Northern Areas Investigation Division (Hoppō Chōsa Han) with a main office in Dairen and branches in Harbin and Changchun. Research was divided into two broad categories, the Soviet Union in general and the Soviet Far East, including Outer Mongolia. Its publications included a quarterly journal, *Sorempō jijō* [*Soviet Affairs*], irregularly published pamphlets, *Soryō kyokutō jijō sōsho* [*Soviet Far Eastern Affairs Series*], which were mainly translations from the Soviet periodic press, numerous monographs on political and economic developments, and a yearbook.

2. Research on Russia by the Imperial General Staff was highly specialized and classified, and centered about strategic and military questions. Classes in the Russian language were maintained in the War Staff College.

3. The Japanese Foreign Ministry's interest in Russia was mainly political, in contrast to the economic, military, and strategic focus of the several other research groups, although the jurisdictional lines were never very neatly drawn. There was considerable duplication and competition between agencies—apparently a universal problem. Not until the late 1930's did the Ministry attempt to develop its own professional core of specialists on Soviet affairs. In 1938, the Japanese government dispatched the first of several career officers to Riga for three years of specialized training in Soviet affairs. These officials, known today as the Riga group, comprise Japan's top authorities on the Soviet Union.

4. The East Asia Research Institute was organized in Tokyo in 1938 as a semi-official, government-backed research organization. The research of its Soviet section dealt mainly with political and economic matters and consisted largely of translations. Publications were in the form of monograph studies. A special unit within the organization monitored the Soviet radio and published weekly bulletins. The Institute was abolished in 1946, and a large part of its library holdings was shipped to Washington, D.C.

Finally mention should be made of the Soviet Press Services (Nichiro Tsūshinsha and Nisso Tsūshinsha). The former published *Nichiro nenkan* [*Japan-Russian Yearbook*], while the latter, organized in 1926 first in Manchuria with some assistance from the South Manchurian Railway, the Foreign Ministry, and the military, published *Roshiya tsūshin* three times a week, a Soviet yearbook (1935–1943), *Gekkan roshia* [*Russian Monthly*], and a number of monographs.

The nature, scope, and level of pre-war Japanese research on Russia may be summarized as follows:

1. In terms of emphasis and organized effort on the subject, number of researchers, and volume of research materials produced, prewar Japan must be ranked very high, if not number one, among the nations of the world.

2. Russian research in prewar Japan was virtually a government monopoly. As the political atmosphere within the country was not conducive to research in the sensitive social sciences, academic interest in Russia was generally channeled into the language and literature fields.

3. Academic work and general trade publications on Russia consisted largely of (a) a few works in the diplomatic history field, (b) memoirs by Japanese diplomats or travelers to Russia (sometimes edited or censored by the Japanese government), (c) a number of anti-Soviet, popularized books bearing such titles as *Soviet plot in the East*, (d) some excellent translation work in the language and literature field, and (e) a few fairly general treatments of Soviet agriculture, economic policy, Russian northern expansion, etc., usually lacking in documentation, indexing, and critical analysis.

4. On the Russian Far East, especially Siberia and Mongolia and on Soviet policies and activities in Manchuria, the Japanese research product was probably at its best, since the Japanese had access to the areas, were familiar with the regions and their languages, and were able to secure primary sources on a number of important topics.

5. Japanese prewar research on Russia proper suffered from several severe handicaps, which were, of course, shared in part by other nations. Among the most serious limiting factors may be mentioned: (a) the lack of adequate source materials on many of the questions on which the Japanese government urgently sought answers, (b) prohibition against private research and free academic inquiry in Japan, (c) lack of a disciplinary background (except in a few rare cases) on the part of the Japanese researcher, who generally came to the field by way of the language, and (d) failure to adopt an analytical approach to the research problem.

As a consequence, the Japanese researchers on Russia of the prewar era for the most part succeeded in assembling the raw materials of history where they were available, particularly in the Far Eastern area, but produced (except as noted above) little finished research which can stand up against the substantially greater resources and improved western research techniques of the postwar era.

The effect of the defeat and occupation on Russian research in Japan has been enormous. A combination of circumstances has virtually eliminated Japan, for the present, from the Russian research field. In the first place, much archival material in Japan was deliberately burned by the Japanese authorities in anticipation of Soviet occupation. What remained in Japan of specialized collections in the Russian field, such as the East Asian Research Institute and the South Manchurian Railway libraries in Tokyo, was largely confiscated by the American occupation authorities and shipped to Washington, D.C. The Soviet forces not only seized the huge Russian research collections in Manchuria, but also confined in Siberia all trained Japanese researchers and scholars in the Russian research field. To date, the majority of these Japanese specialists, perhaps upwards of one hundred, remain unrepatriated. To this picture must be added the important, if obvious, fact that the chaotic postwar Japanese economic situation and Japan's more limited geographic and international position have combined to deny the would-be Russian researcher in Japan the financial support, career incentive, mobility, and opportunity for "field work" he enjoyed before the War.

While the new climate of academic freedom in postwar Japan might have been

expected to remove a major obstacle to objective, academic research in the Russian field, other factors have mitigated against such a healthy development. The result has been, as is true of the Japanese political and academic worlds in general, an increasing bi-polarization with a shifting center of gravity to the left. In the Russian field, at least, this trend is perhaps not difficult to explain. Twenty years of suppression of Marxist writings and Soviet publications has tended to lend an unnatural attraction to such material. Use of Soviet sources has been encouraged directly by the Russian Mission and the Japanese Communist Party, and indirectly by the Occupation policy, which insisted on copyright restrictions on western materials coming to Japan, although no such barrier prevented the wholesale importation and translation of Soviet materials. The culmination of this trend is reflected in several specific ways. Translation from Russian seems currently to be monopolized by the group connected with the Japan-Soviet Friendship Association. Publishers hesitate to accept manuscripts on Russia which have not been cleared through the Conference of Japan-Soviet Translators and Publishers, while Japanese works on Soviet politics and economics are almost exclusively based on an uncritical compilation of Soviet sources.

Since the academic community of Japan appears more inclined towards the acceptance of the Marxist interpretation than is true in the West and because usually the only foreign language known by the Japanese student of Russia is Russian, the aspiring Russian researcher quite logically desires and depends upon Soviet sources. Moreover, the difficult economic situation of the Japanese scholar contrasts prohibitively with the increasingly high cost of research materials published in the United States. The fact is that the Japanese student of Russia is not generally even aware of the vast amount of high-calibre research on the subject done in the United Kingdom and the United States in the past decade, nor would he be likely to be impressed by such studies which are after all "bourgeois," "unprogressive," or worst of all, "feudal."

The center for the study of Russian language and literature in Japan is still the Russian Literature Department of Waseda University. The faculty consists of twelve Japanese and one Russian. Numerous courses are offered on language, literature, literary criticism, history of Russia, etc. Faculty members do a large part of the current translation work in Japan. At present both day and night sections of the university accept some seventy students, which, allowing for the natural attrition during the junior and senior years, brings the total of students in the Department to 250. That this student interest stems from other than job opportunities may be judged from the fact that of the graduates it has been estimated that only about five per cent continue their Russian studies, mainly translation and newspaper work. None of them enter diplomatic service and few, if any, are apparently acceptable to or needed by the various Japanese governmental agencies.

On the other hand, graduates of Tokyo University of Foreign Languages, a government-supported institution, normally enter the government service. The Russian Language Department is one of the six major departments and accounts currently for ten per cent of the 300 students enrolled each year. Of

thirty-seven graduates of the Russian department in a recent year, twelve majored in language and literature and twenty-five in international relations. There are a number of other specialized foreign language schools where the Russian picture is similar. Most of the larger universities in Japan now offer courses in the Russian language, but enrollments are not high. In the field of language instruction Russian is the fourth most popular language, but trails far behind English, French, and German.

In the broader sense, one may say that the highly theoretical and abstract approach of the Japanese university to the study of politics and economics normally keeps the student in blissful ignorance of such admittedly complex and often unpleasant subjects as international politics, international economics, comparative government, and foreign policy. Only a few institutions offer highly theoretical courses in Soviet economy and law. Consequently, the Russian researcher is poorly equipped to make objective analyses and critical judgments on a variety of political and economic questions in the Russian area, though this, of course, does not prevent him from doing so.

On the non-governmental research side, one of the few institutions equipped to conduct Russian research is Hitotsubashi University. Its Economics Research Institute acquired the remainder of the East Asian Institute Library, some 4,000 Russian volumes, mostly uncataloged. Some scattered research in the field of Soviet economics is also carried on at Yokohama Municipal, Kyoto, and Hiroshima Universities. A few years ago Hokkaido University received a grant from the Rockefeller Foundation to organize a Slavic Department and a Research Institute. The selection of the location was perhaps logical because of the proximity to Soviet territory and some materials on early Russo-Japanese relations, in addition to the existence of a Northern Areas Research Institute at the university; however, it is doubtful whether the projected Russian program will withstand the pressure of tradition which dictates that serious study is to be undertaken in Tokyo or Kyoto. Finally, the National Diet Library has received a substantial set of general works on Russia and the Soviet Union from the Rockefeller Foundation.

There are several noteworthy current Japanese publications in the Russian field. The pro-Soviet Japan-Soviet Friendship Association publishes a tri-monthly tabloid devoted to news and pictures from the Soviet Union as well as local events such as the schedule for Soviet movies, lectures, and the visit of Soviet athletes to Japan. In addition, several student groups put out irregular publications ranging from well-printed journals to mimeographed bulletins. They are generally the publications of Soviet study groups in various universities and are pro-Soviet.

Two strongly anti-communist organizations also publish monthly magazines which devote most of their space to Soviet affairs. The Continental Problems Research Institute, headed by former Lieutenant-General Doi Akio, one-time military attaché in Moscow and head of the Soviet Intelligence Division of the Imperial Army, publishes *Tairiku* [*The Continent*], which attempts to deal with problems of defense, natural resources, and military potential of the Soviet

Union. The Soviet Problems Research Institute, headed by the former manager of the prewar Soviet-Japanese Press Agency, publishes *Soren kenkyū* [*Soviet Studies*], which consists largely of contributions from former diplomats and journalists with experience in the Soviet Union. This publication may be described as one-fourth memoirs, one-fourth translation or analysis, one-fourth speculation, and one-fourth chronology—which perhaps rather neatly characterizes the current Russian research scene in Japan.

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(The following is a summary of a report presented by Peter Berton on March 30, 1955 at the annual meeting of the Far Eastern Association.)

Gaimushō or Japanese Foreign Office research on Russia, is, in essence, government research on Russia. To be sure, there are Russian sections in the Prime Minister's Research Office (Naikaku Chōsa Shitsu), there is an embryo of a Soviet unit in the defense forces, and there is another section in the Public Peace Investigation Agency (Kōan Chōsa Chō); however, the Gaimushō is the only center of systematic study of the Soviet Union.

At present Soviet source material is being gathered by Japanese diplomatic missions, especially in Germany. In spite of the absence of regular diplomatic channels with the Soviet Union, the usual *Pravda* and *Izvestia* type of material comes directly from the Soviet Union. Because of the loss of many Russian books during the war and the relatively small budget allocated to the purchase of materials, the holdings in the Russian field are very modest. There is an interest in western sources and a growing appreciation of the contribution to the field currently being made by the West. Again, for reasons of economy and partly as a reflection of the shortage of foreign exchange, the number of books and periodicals is necessarily limited.

The main product of the Russian section of the Gaimushō is a monthly journal, *Soren geppō* [*Soviet Monthly*], of some 200 pages which resembles *American Embassy Press Translations* and the *Current Digest of the Soviet Press*. About ninety per cent of its contents are translations and compilations. Generally each issue is divided into three sections:

1. Documents (*shiryō*): These are translations or summaries of laws, regulations, important speeches, articles, etc.

2. Summary of important events concerning the Soviet Union and Soviet bloc: This is subdivided into (a) internal political, economic, military, social, and cultural developments, (b) foreign relations, United Nations, and international conferences, (c) adjacent countries including developments in Finland, Yugoslavia, Turkey, Iran, and Afghanistan in addition to the satellites, and (d) communist movements in various countries.

3. Research (*chōsa*): This is not a regular department and is devoted to articles taking a single topic such as "The teaching of history in the Soviet Union" or "On economic statistics in the Soviet Union."

In 1954 a voluminous *Soviet Yearbook* was published by the Prime Minister's Research Office, but a good part of the material was prepared in the Russian

section of the Gaimushō. It is anticipated that it will be a yearly or bi-annual publication, although the project was thrown into a state of shock and confusion by the arrest of several of the principal contributors, one of whom subsequently committed suicide, after their implication in an espionage network operated in Japan by the Soviet defector, Rastvorov. In addition to the publications which are available to the public or to selected scholars, some confidential surveys are doubtless being prepared from time to time, but judging from the size and personnel available, it is very doubtful if much original research can be done.

Finally, a word may be said about relations with other government and private research groups and universities. Some liaison is maintained. The Gaimushō, for example, sponsored the Asian Economic and Political Science Association (Ajiya Seikei Gakkai), but there is no systematic exchange of materials or ideas. Although the Gaimushō's *Soren geppō* is not classified, most universities in Japan do not receive it. However, because of the political outlook of the majority of researchers in the Russian field, this is not surprising, if deplorable. In spite of all the shortcomings in collecting material, poor library resources, inadequately trained personnel, the Gaimushō is still the center of Japanese research on the Soviet Union. It is the only organization with a substantial permanent staff of professional researchers. One final comment may be made regarding a great part of Japanese research. In general, the Japanese have done excellent work, characterized by meticulous compilations, useful collection of bibliographical data and chronologies, but little critical analysis.

THE WASON COLLECTION ON CHINA AND THE CHINESE, CORNELL UNIVERSITY

This collection was founded by Charles William Wason of Cleveland, Ohio, a member of the class of 1876 at Cornell, who was a businessman in Cleveland all his active life. About 1910, having retired from business because of ill health, he began collecting books in English about China and the Chinese, and the collection grew rapidly from then until his death in 1918. Much of the later growth was the result of the activity of the Arthur H. Clark Company, then located in Cleveland, to whom Mr. Wason had turned for help after the work became too much for him to do personally. Mr. Wason's desire was to bring about closer intellectual relations between China and the United States, and his purpose in building up the collection was to make China better known in this country by bringing together every book in English relating to it. By his will, Mr. Wason left the collection, with an endowment fund of \$50,000, to Cornell University. By resolution of the university trustees at the time the collection was delivered to the university, it is kept permanently as a separate collection and the income of the endowment fund is used to purchase additions to it that will, in so far as possible, continue the collection as planned by Mr. Wason.

The Wason Collection, then, is quite different from any other Far Eastern collection in the country. It is not a library of books in a Far Eastern language or languages, with certain western language books shelved with it for the convenience of users, but is primarily a collection of books and other materials in western languages, especially English, about China and the Chinese. As a whole

it is a rich storehouse of all the West has learned, or imagined, and set down about China over the centuries, and it is constantly of value to anyone interested in China and the relations between China and the West.

When the collection came to Cornell, it numbered about 9,500 volumes, including 116 volumes of pamphlets, some 550 manuscripts bound in about sixty volumes, hundreds of volumes of periodicals of various sorts, paintings and miscellaneous illustrations, and maps. Among the most important items were a complete file of the *Chinese Repository*, twenty volumes and index, in the original binding; four volumes of the *Canton Register* (at present eight volumes, four others having been purchased in London in 1927); a nearly complete set of the publications of the China Maritime Customs; Gould's *The Birds of Asia*; and the manuscripts. The Wason manuscripts, most of which came with the original collection, include five of the original volumes of the *Yung lo ta tien*, a photographic reproduction of another volume, and a manuscript copy of still another. The collection also has a number of seventeenth and eighteenth-century manuscripts from the Phillipps Collection and from the library of Henri Cordier. The largest group of manuscripts are those relating to Lord Macartney's embassy to China. These include twenty-one volumes of copies of East India Company records and other documents relating to China and the China trade, prepared for Macartney's information; ten volumes of letters and papers relating to the Macartney mission itself, which came directly from the Macartney family; Lord Macartney's commonplace book; Sir Erasmus Gower's journal of the activities of H.M.S. Lion on the voyage from the Yellow Sea to Canton; and a volume, Phillipps MS 9950, containing a collection of nine manuscripts mostly relating to the Macartney and Titsingh embassies to the Chinese court.

Over the years the collection has grown gradually but steadily, with the addition, first, of all publications in English relating to China and the Chinese available, and then of important publications in other western languages. These books are all cataloged in the general library catalogs, except about one hundred volumes of pamphlets and a collection of British blue books relating to China which are cataloged only in the Wason catalog. This catalog, which includes main and certain added entries, but no subject entries, is complete, up-to-date, and convenient to use. The collection is classified by the regular Library of Congress classification, the class number being preceded by the word Wason.

Since the late 1920's a small library of books in Chinese has been built up to supplement the holdings in western languages. The library staff has attempted to establish a basic library for Chinese studies and also as complete a collection as possible of Ch'ing dynasty and post-1911 materials to use along with the western language books in the study of relations between China and the West. The larger part of the Chinese books were purchased with funds from the Rockefeller Foundation. The books were selected mostly from lists prepared by Pelliot and Gardner, from T'êng and Biggerstaff's bibliography of Chinese reference works, and from Fairbank and Liu's bibliography of works on modern China. *Eminent Chinese of the Ch'ing Dynasty* and the fine catalog of Chinese books in the library of the Kyoto Institute have been relied upon constantly for the rich

bibliographical information they provide. As of the end of June 1955, the number of works in Chinese classified and cataloged totalled 25,729 volumes. But almost half of the Chinese books are still uncataloged, and analytics for titles in the many collectanea are still to be made ready for the catalog. The Chinese books are classified according to Dr. Ch'iu's Harvard-Yenching classification and there is a special catalog for them which includes author and title entries, but no subject entries. The shelf list serves as a classified catalog of the works, but not of the thousands of titles in the *ts'ung shu*, etc. The cards are in Chinese characters, on National Library cards, the cards prepared by other libraries which are reproduced and distributed by the Library of Congress, or our own manuscript cards, with romanization of the author's name and the title added. The cards are filed alphabetically.

The Cornell University Library also has holdings of Japanese publications relating to China, especially files of Japanese learned journals indispensable for Chinese studies. There is in the library, but not in the Wason Collection, a varied collection of about 1,450 books in Japanese presented in 1916 by W. E. Griffis.

Since 1946 books on Southeast Asia have been shelved with the Wason Collection, although they are selected by the staff of the Southeast Asia Program and paid for by funds at their disposal. They are being added to quite rapidly. Material on the Chinese in Southeast Asia, or any other part of the world, is, of course, an integral part of the Wason Collection as planned by Mr. Wason.

CHINESE, JAPANESE, AND SOUTH ASIA COLLECTION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA

The collection of western language books on China is one of the major collections of its kind in this country, and includes a great many books now out-of-print and difficult to obtain, as well as complete (or nearly complete) files of all major periodicals. Though most items are housed in the University Library, a considerable number pertaining to Chinese art, archaeology, and anthropology are also found in the library of the University Museum.

In 1938, when Chinese studies were inaugurated at the University of Pennsylvania, the collection of Chinese-language books consisted of only two or three hundred items, many of them in very poor condition. From these meager beginnings it has grown into a well-balanced and serviceable collection, today comprising about 11,500 titles in almost 17,000 volumes. These include all the large modern collectanea, such as the *Ssu-pu ts'ung-k'an*, *Ssu-pu pei-yao*, *Ts'ung-shu chi-ch'eng*, *Kuo-hsüeh chi-pen ts'ung-shu*, and the *Taishō Tripitaka*; the primary historical works, compendia on political institutions, and encyclopedias; a great many bibliographies, indices, dictionaries, and similar research tools; and many scholarly periodicals. Until 1948, the emphasis was on pre-modern China (especially in classics, philosophy, and religion), but since that date many books and periodicals relating to the contemporary scene have been purchased as well. Unique in this country is the microfilm copy of Joseph Needham's "Biographical Glossary of Chinese Scientists," containing over 14,000 entries, a notice of which appeared in *FEQ*, XIV (1955), 460-461.

The Japanese collection has been growing rapidly in recent years, and includes a very considerable collection of western works on Japan. The collection of Japanese-language materials includes the standard large sets: encyclopedias such as the *Daihyakka jiten* and *Koji ruien*; collections of "great works" such as the *Kokushi taikei*; and major bibliographies, reference works, dictionaries, and the like. Materials dealing with the Meiji and Taishō periods are especially rich, and include the recently acquired Bonneville Collection of several hundred novels and other literary works written during these periods. There is also newspaper coverage for these periods, and the recent acquisition of a 322 volume set of *Asahi shimbun* brings the run of that newspaper up to 1945. Sets of major Japanese historical and international relations periodicals include *Shigaku zasshi*, *Gaikō jihō*, *Rekishigaku kenkyū*, *Shirin*, *Shakai keizai zasshi*, and *Rekishi to chiri*. Other items include a dozen or so microfilm reels of Japanese Foreign Office documents dealing with the Meiji and Taishō periods, a set of the Diet records for the years 1890–1905, and the Japanese Foreign Office publication *Nihon gaikō bunsho*. Aside from materials relating to the Meiji and Taishō periods, special efforts are now being made to build up the Buddhist section of the Japanese collection.

The South Asia collection is physically divided, but united by the main library catalog. The Sanskrit seminar room and the general stack area, both in the main library, contain materials that fall chiefly within the fields of language, literature, art, archaeology, ancient history, religion, and philosophy. This collection has been systematically acquired over a period of years and represents one of the five largest in the United States. The rare book room in the main library houses the largest collection of Indic manuscripts in the western hemisphere. These manuscripts number about 3,000 and date from the middle of the fifteenth century to the eighteenth century. Although uncataloged, the entire collection is included in H. I. Poleman's *Census of Indic Manuscripts in the United States and Canada*.

A comparatively recent acquisition to the main library is the collection of Indian vernacular materials. The most important part of the collection is in the Hindi, Sinhalese, and Tamil languages. The accent in all the languages is on literature, history and criticism of literature, language, history, and social conditions. The Hindi collection includes early classics as well as a good representation of modern authors. History and criticism of literature are well covered. In Sinhalese there are many commentaries on the translations of both Pali and Sanskrit classics. Modern literature, in so far as it exists, is also included. Most of the material in Tamil concerns the classics along with modern commentaries.

There are 400 to 500 books in each of these three major collections. In addition, the library has items in seventeen other modern languages from the area, ranging from one or two books to some seventy-five. The largest of these smaller collections are Bengali, Telegu, Gujarati, Marathi, Urdu, and Nepali. The other languages represented are Assamese, Baluchi, Burmese, Kanarese, Maithili, Oriya, Panjabi, Pushtu, Malayalam, Santali, and Sindhi. The entire collection is now in the process of being cataloged.

In 1948, when the South Asia Regional Studies program was instituted at the university, a special library devoted specifically to the area was established. This library offered a working collection of reference and current materials. Since the social sciences constituted an important part of the area studies program, a major effort was expended in broadening the collection in those fields. At the present time, the South Asia library contains approximately 3,000 volumes, the majority of which cover modern history, politics, economics, sociology, and anthropology. About 120 periodicals are currently being received and the files for most of these date from 1948. The library also subscribes to twenty-five newspapers, both daily and weekly, offering a coverage of the greater part of India, Pakistan, and Ceylon. Twenty of the newspapers are printed in English, while the rest are in the vernacular languages. Government documents are received on a regular basis from India, but somewhat irregularly from Pakistan and Ceylon.

ORIENTAL COLLECTION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA AT LOS
ANGELES

The Oriental collection in the library of the University of California at Los Angeles is young compared with those of other libraries in the country. It started only about eight years ago when the Department of Oriental Languages was organized. The need for materials in Oriental languages was keenly felt by the new department and by others such as History, Geography, Sociology, and Political Science. The Oriental collection now contains approximately 50,000 volumes and is strong in art, archaeology, literature, history, folklore, and Buddhism. It also has basic and standard works in fields other than its specialties:

Chinese works comprise about two-thirds of the collection. The collection has several hundred important *ts'ung shu*. The more important and larger sets include *Ssu-pu pei-yao*, the three series of *Ssu-pu ts'ung-k'an*, *Wu-ying tien-chü chen-pan ch'üan-shu*, *Ssu-k'u ch'üan-shu chen-pen*, and *Ts'ung-shu chi-ch'eng*. The collection possesses most of the leading bibliographies and reference works listed in Têng and Biggerstaff's *An Annotated Bibliography of Selected Chinese Reference Works*.

The remainder of the collection is divided among Japanese books and a small number of Korean, Tibetan, and Manchu works. The more important Japanese *sōsho* in the collection are the *Gunsho ruiji* and the *Sūbun sōsho*. Recent important acquisitions include *Teikoku bunko*, *Gendai nihon bungaku zenshū*, *Nanden daizōkyō*, *Bussho kaisetsu daijiten*, *Ukiyo fūzoku yamato nichikie*, *Shōbi shiryō*, and *Daitō bijutsu*. Among the historical and biographical source materials on the Meiji era are *Ishin nisshi*, *Fukkoki*, *Meiji kōshinroku*, and others edited by the Nihon Shiseki Kyōkai.

The collection has over one hundred titles of scholarly journals and periodicals in Chinese and over five hundred in Japanese. There are many complete files of rare titles in Japanese published in the 1800's. The file of *Kabuki shimpō* published between 1879 and 1897 in 1,664 volumes is probably the only complete

copy in this country. Other complete runs include *Kōkogaku zasshi*, *Fūzoku kenkyū*, *Kokka*, *Nishikie*, *Tabi to densetsu*, and *Shomotsu tembō*.

The collection is growing rapidly, and three-fourths of it has been cataloged and is ready for public use. Separate quarters with a reading room and staff working space as well as stacks with expansion capacities will be opened in January 1956.

ORGANIZATIONS AND MEETINGS

The Eighth Congress of Junior Sinologists, held at Leiden in the summer of 1955, was attended by more than one hundred persons, of which forty-nine were teachers of various grades and the rest students and persons interested in sinological studies. Sixteen papers were read, all followed by discussions.

Liu Mau-ts'ai (Göttingen) gave a short survey of the processes of cultural exchange between the Northern Turks and the Chinese. This was a sample from a larger work which he is writing as a counterpart to E. Chavannes, *Les T'ou-Kiue occidentaux*.

Professor Cheng Te-k'un (Cambridge) spoke on the technique of carving jade in the Shang period. From functional marks on objects (published by Li Chi in *CYYY*, XIII [1948], 181f), the speaker deduced that, in addition to traditional neolithic techniques, the Shang artisan must have used a rotary apparatus.

Professor John K. Fairbank (Harvard) spoke about the practical problems of teaching and research at Harvard University, both for students in general courses and for specialists.

K. Friese (Hamburg) explained the changes introduced in the statute-labor system during the Ming dynasty.

Professor Ch'en Ch'ing-ho (Taipei) showed the importance of the *Kai hentai* compiled by Hayashi Shunsai. This work included the reports on the sailings of the Chinese junks at local ports demanded by the Tokugawa Bakufu. Besides providing interesting sidelights on the history of China during the seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries, the work contains highly useful information on Indo-China, supplementing the data from other sources (Vietnamese, Chinese, and European).

Professor J. Chesneaux (Paris) spoke about the economic and political bases of the Chinese warlords in the period 1916–25. He stressed the importance of the ties between these warlords and representatives of the foreign powers.

Miss A. Bulling (London) described the construction and design of Buddhist monasteries in China during the T'ang period and earlier. This paper was published in *Oriental Art*, New Series, I (1955), Nos. 2–3.

Miss Markova (Moscow) spoke about modern Chinese poetry, as it originated during the war with Japan.

Professor Kovalev (Moscow) presented a survey of a number of Chinese suggestions for dividing modern Chinese history into periods. This paper led to a vigorous discussion on the practical use of periodization, particularly for short periods.

Professor Chien Po-tsan (Peking) gave an extensive review of trends and ac-

complishments in the fields of history, archaeology, and language studies in China during the last five years. He stressed the work of providing the autochthonous non-Chinese populations with a script. Professor Chien also read a paper on the economic background of the famous novel *The Dream of the Red Chamber*.

Professor Chou I-liang (Peking) reviewed briefly the relations between China and the other peoples of Asia.

Professor M. Kaltenmark (Paris) explained the background and the origin of the Taoist term *ling-pao*.

T. Grimm (Hamburg) spoke about Ming dynasty attempts at uniform indoctrination under the term *hsüeh-hsi*.

M. Marks (Hamburg) discussed the modern Chinese theories on slavery and its transition to feudalism in ancient China, showing the incompatible viewpoints of a number of scholars and the ensuing acrimonious disputes.

Mr. Ivanov (Moscow) read a short paper on modern expressions in colloquial Chinese.

The Fourth Convention of the Conference on Asian Affairs met at Manhattan, Kansas, November 18–19, 1955. The following papers were presented:

Boyd B. Brainard (Kansas State College), "Technical Assistance Programs in Southeast Asia."

Haridas T. Muzumdar (Cornell College), "Mahatma Gandhi's Philosophy of Soul Force."

Earl Swisher (University of Colorado), "The Six Horses of T'ang T'ai-tsung."

Howard S. Levy (University of Colorado Extension), "The Yellow Turban Neo-Taoists of Later Han."

George M. Beckmann (University of Kansas), "History and the Japanese Marxists."

Louis H. Douglas (Kansas State College), "Anti-Americanism in Current Japanese Politics."

Oswald P. Backus (University of Kansas) and E. Sarkisyanz (Marshall College) conducted a symposium on "The Eurasian School of Russian History."

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Columbia University, New York. The Columbia University Press under a \$100,000 grant from the Carnegie Corporation plans "the publication of translations of many of the key documents of Oriental history." The editorial board will be that of the "Records of Civilization" series of which Jacques Barzun is editor-in-chief. The Far Eastern material will be supervised by C. Martin Wilbur (History) and W. T. deBary (Chinese and Japanese). Works relating to China, Japan, and Korea will begin the series; it is hoped eventually to include documents from India, Burma, Thailand, and Malaya. Among the works listed as possibilities for inclusion are: treatises from the Chinese dynastic histories, the introductions to the various sections of Ma Tuan-lin's thirteenth century encyclopaedic history of Chinese culture, historical essays by seventeenth century Japanese thinkers, basic documents of Korean history, T'ang law codes, and a translation of a work of the seventeenth century Chinese scholar Huang Tsung-hsi.