

He came to Yale in 1962 and was a noted contributor to the University's Department of Economics and Economic Growth Center for almost three decades. He also taught at M.I.T., Antioch College, the University of Washington, and Cornell University, where he held the Carl Marks Chair in economics.

A long-time consultant to the Agency for International Development and the National Planning Association, in 1972 Professor Fei was elected to membership of the Academia Sinica in the Republic of China, Taiwan.

He is survived by his wife, Alice L. H. Fei of Alexandria, Virginia; and by three sons from a previous marriage, Jack Fei of Minneapolis, Minnesota, Albert Fei of New York City, and Calvin Fei of Walnut Creek, California, and by four grandchildren.

*Yale News Release*

KENNETH W. JONES  
1934–1996

Kenneth W. Jones died in Manhattan, Kansas on September 22, 1996 after an intense struggle with cancer.

Ken Jones was one of the pillars of South Asian history in North America. He pioneered critical and in-depth studies of religious movements in colonial India, particularly in the region of the Punjab. He achieved international recognition for his scholarly studies of the Arya Samaj, and, prior to his final illness, had been working on a study of the Hindu Sanatana Dharma movement.

After attending Stockton College for two years, Ken entered the University of California at Berkeley, where he earned his baccalaureate degree in 1958, his M.A. in 1959, and completed his Ph.D., under the supervision of Thomas Metcalf, in 1966. Ken Jones joined the faculty of Kansas State University in 1965 and served there with distinction throughout his career. Indeed, in 1989, his long record of contributions as a scholar and teacher were recognized when he was appointed as a University Distinguished Professor. Among his other awards were grants from the American Council of Learned Societies, the American Institute of Indian Studies (for which in 1975–76 he was honored as the W. Norman Brown Fellow) and the National Endowment for the Humanities.

At Kansas State, Ken introduced many students to South Asia, through his survey courses on Indian history and Indian civilization, his seminars on Indian nationalism and Gandhi, his course on the History of Hinduism. While he was an active participant in the Kansas State South Asia Center, he also took a leading role in teacher training, offering an advanced seminar on Teaching of History in the Secondary Schools. His concern for the quality of secondary education was furthered as director of an NEH project "The Introduction of South Asian Studies into the Elementary and Secondary Schools in Kansas, Colorado, Oklahoma and Nebraska" in 1974–75.

The impact of Ken's scholarly contributions may be underscored by the number of republished/reprinted editions, particularly in the subcontinent itself. Perhaps beginning with his studies under Wolfram Eberhard at Berkeley, Ken consciously explored the historical evolution of religious institutions and associations in colonial India. His study on the Arya Samaj was widely cited and acclaimed, leading to his invitation to write a volume in the New Cambridge History of India in which he

proposed to offer a survey of religious movements throughout British India. That he had, by editorial decision, to also accommodate social movements within the limits of allocated pages, meant that the final work was broader in coverage, but at the expense of further analysis of religious organizations. It was his great pleasure to turn back to a study of the self-styled orthodox "Sanatana dharma" movement of Punjabi Hindus, a work still in progress at the time of his final illness.

To scholars active in the Association for Asian Studies, the American Academy of Religion, the American Institute of Indian Studies and the South Asia Microform Project, Ken was a reliable and positive contributor of ideas and of service, both formally and informally. He was one of the founders and participants in the first of the regional studies organizations in North America, the Research Committee on the Punjab.

Ken Jones will be remembered—and cited—for his many scholarly contributions to the study of religious identity and politics of India. For those who knew him, as colleagues and students, he will also be fondly remembered for his penetrating mind and his hallmark manner which presented an appearance of a sort of quiet exasperation at those who would obfuscate, combined with laconic discourse, dry wit, and always, affirmative engagement with ideas. We will long feel our loss for what Ken Jones contributed as a scholar, and even more for what he represented as a human being.

Ken is survived by his wife Marguerite and his son Garth, and a legion of admiring friends around the world. A memorial fund is being established at the Department of History, Eisenhower Hall, Kansas State University, Manhattan, Kansas 66506, to endow a prize fund for modern Indian history.

FRANK F. CONLON  
*University of Washington*

BURTON STEIN  
1926–1996

Burton Stein died in London on April 26, 1996 from the effects of cancer against which he had been struggling for several months. Burt, who was my graduate advisor at the University of Minnesota, had been residing in London with his wife, the writer Dorothy Stein since 1983.

When I first met Burt in 1960, he had been teaching for three years at the University of Minnesota. He talked very little in those days about his own education, and it was only later that I learned a bit of his background. Born and raised in Chicago, he served in World War II, returning on the G.I. Bill to commence study at the old Navy Pier facility that was then the University of Illinois' Chicago campus. However Burt never completed a baccalaureate degree. He was admitted to the University of Chicago directly into a Master of Arts program, completing the M.A. in 1954, studying with Robert Crane. Burt then completed a Ph.D. thesis in 1957 on the economic functions of the famous Tirupati temple in medieval South India. I know that he had initially entertained a more conventional study of the economic functions of the East India Company in early modern Madras, but research on Ceylon in collaboration with Bob Crane had brought into his sights the complexities and institutions of premodern agrarian economies.