

News of the Profession

Prepared by GEORGE M. BECKMANN

The following material was received prior to November 25

Ernest Richard Hughes, 1883–1956

Mr. Ernest Richard Hughes, Reader in Chinese Philosophy and Religion at Oxford University from 1934 to 1947, died in England on October 20. Mr. Hughes was born in 1883, was educated at Oxford, and went to China in 1911 as a member of the London Missionary Society. He remained in China until the end of 1933 when he was called to Oxford.

After his retirement from Oxford he spent the years 1948–52 in the United States visiting major centers of Chinese Studies and teaching at the University of California, Berkeley, and at Claremont College. Among Mr. Hughes' writings are:

The Invasion of China by the Western World, 1937.

The Individual in East and West (editor and contributor), 1937.

China, Body and Soul (editor and contributor), 1938.

Chinese Philosophy in Classical Times, 1942.

The Great Learning and Mean-in-action, 1942.

The Spirit of Chinese Philosophy (translation of Y. L. Feng's *Hsin Yuan Tao*), 1947.

Religion in China (with K. Hughes), 1950.

The Art of Letters: Lu Chi's "Wen Fu," A.D. 302, 1951.

Mr. Hughes brought to his studies a wealth of direct experience from the momentous years of his residence in China and an abiding sympathy for the Chinese people in their long struggle towards a new civilization. He was first and foremost a humanist, widely read in literature and philosophy, ever ready to explore new lines which promised to yield fresh insights or deeper understanding. He brought about a considerable modernization of Chinese studies at Oxford and was largely responsible for establishing the Honors Degree in Chinese. His friends will cherish the memory of his warmth and kindness and of the unflagging enthusiasm with which he sought to deepen and broaden Western understanding of Chinese civilization.

ARTHUR F. WRIGHT

Stanford University
November 1956

Asian Studies in Holland

(Report contributed by Dr. Frederick W. Mote)

East Asian studies in Holland have always been identified with Leiden University, and with the retirement this year of Father J. L. M. Mullie, who for some years has held the chair in Sinology at Utrecht, the only other university

in Holland which has offered regular instruction in the East Asian field has now withdrawn.

Leiden's faculty members who in one way or another can be classed as "orientalists" comprise a large and impressive group together numbering a strong one-fourth of the faculty of the College of Arts and Letters. They include Professors F. B. J. Kuiper (Sanskrit), T. Jansma (Hebrew), J. Schoneveld (Russian), A. de Buck (Egyptology), F. R. Kraus (Akkadian), G. W. J. Drewes (Islam), J. Schacht (Arabic), E. M. Uhlenbeck (Javanese), A. Teeuw (Malay and Bahasa Indonesia), C. C. Berg (Austronesian Linguistics), H. J. de Graaf (Later Indonesian History), F. D. K. Bosch (Indian and Indonesian Archeology), T. Milo (History of the Colonial Period and Maritime History), P. E. de Josselin de Jong (Cultural Anthropology, Malaya), G. W. Locher (Cultural Anthropology, Southeast Asia), K. Jahn (Turcology), and the Emeritus Professors J. Ph. Vogel (Sanskrit), F. M. Th. de Liagre Böhl (Akkadian), J. P. B. de Josselin de Jong (General Cultural Anthropology), R. A. Kern (Sundanese), and G. J. Thierry (Hebrew).

Leiden is also the home of the National Museum of Ethnology, particularly rich in Asiatic and Austronesian collections, of which the Director is Dr. P. Pott, an archeologist specializing in Tibetan culture. A number of important scientific journals devoted wholly or in part to Far Eastern, Asian, or Southeastern Asian studies are edited or published in Leiden.

In addition, a number of persons in and outside Leiden engaged in studies concerning the East deserve mention; they are partly younger men in subordinate positions engaged in research and sometimes entrusted with teaching.

At the Leiden University Library Dr. P. Voorhoeve, a specialist in Sumatran languages is Director of the Division of Oriental Manuscripts; his assistant, Dr. J. Anceaux (Papuan Languages), is at present in New Guinea for field-work. At the Leiden Museum of Antiquities the Director, Dr. W. D. van Wijngaarden, and his assistants, Dr. A. Klasens and Dr. B. Stricker, are all Egyptologists, whilst Dr. J. Kern is a specialist in ceramics and numismatics. In the National Museum of Ethnology, Dr. Pott, mentioned above, is assisted by Dr. S. Kooijman (Australia and the Pacific), Dr. A. A. Trouborst (Africa), Dr. A. A. Gerbrand (Primitive Art of Africa and America), Dr. T. Volker (Far Eastern Ceramics), Mr. T. T. Gan (Far Eastern Art), Mr. A. H. N. Verwey (Modern India), Mr. C. Ouwehand (Japan), Mr. H. H. Frese (Far Eastern Fishing and Navigation), and Mr. G. D. van Wengen (Asian Music).

At Rotterdam the Museum of Ethnology is under the direction of Dr. C. Nooteboom (Far Eastern Navigation), assisted by Dr. J. V. Jansen (America and the Pacific), Dr. A. C. van der Leeden (Indonesia), Dr. R. S. Wassing (Africa), Dr. T. Wittermans and Mr. W. F. M. Mulder (Asia). Again in Leiden we find the Institute for Near-Eastern Studies, with Dr. A. Kampman (Director, Ancient Near East), Dr. R. Frankma (Akkadian), and Dr. S. A. Bonebakker (Arabic).

Of more immediate interest to the readers of the *Journal* is the news of the Sinologisch Instituut, which, while organizationally independent of the University of Leiden, serves as the focus of Chinese and Japanese studies there. Following

the much-lamented death of Professor J. J. L. Duyvendak in 1954, Professor A. F. P. Hulsewé was named his successor both as Director of the Sinologisch Instituut and as Professor of Chinese in the University. Professor Hulsewé is well-known as a specialist in the history of the Han period; Part One of his *Remnants of Han Law* (Leiden: Brill, 1955) has appeared recently, and the second volume is shortly to be published. The title of his inaugural lecture, delivered in May 1956, may be loosely translated, "Reconnaissances in Chinese Social History." This drew heavily on Dr. Hulsewé's Han studies, but stressed the continuity of Chinese history and the necessity for depth of historical understanding in the approach to the China of any age. M. Demiéville has asked Dr. Hulsewé to serve as co-editor of *T'oung pao*, continuing the long-standing co-operation between Paris and Leiden in this endeavor.

Another recent professorial appointment at Leiden of greatest interest to this department is that of Dr. J. W. de Jong to a newly created chair in Buddhology and Tibetology. Although a young scholar, de Jong is well-known for his numerous contributions to *T'oung pao* and to the *Bibliographie bouddhique*, and the creation of this new chair emphasizes the continuing importance of Leiden in the Far Eastern field. It should also be mentioned that Dr. F. Vos offers a full program of courses in Japanese and Korean languages and literatures. Dr. Vos' own studies center on Korean history, on which he has published in *Oriens Extremus*.

Mr. Hulsewé's assistant in the Sinologisch Instituut is Mr. Eric Zürcher, who is completing a thesis on Chinese Buddhist history in the third to the sixth centuries. Mr. Zürcher's interests center on Buddhist and Neo-Taoist thought, and on the history of Chinese art, on which subject he has published several articles. Other doctoral dissertations in preparation include that of Jan Mulder (grammar of archaic Chinese) and Dirk Jonker (Yeh-lü Ch'uts'ai and the Mongol conquest of China). Leiden continues to draw American scholars, and with good reason; the cordiality of the welcome it extends to them is matched by the wealth of the human and material resources it possesses for Asian studies.

The "Orient" is not neglected in the other Dutch universities, but there it is far from occupying the prominent position it has in Leiden. Hence we note the following details: Amsterdam University, Professors Th. Galestin (Art and Archeology of Southeast Asia), W. Pijper (Islam), C. Tj. Bertling (Cultural Anthropology of Southeast Asia and the Southwest Pacific), W. F. Wertheim (Sociology and History of Indonesia); Utrecht University, Professors J. Gonda (Sanskrit and Ancient Iranian), A. R. Hulst (Hebrew), Miss D. J. Kohlbrugge (Iranian), F. S. Eringa (Sundanese and Javanese), H. Th. Fischer (Cultural Anthropology), C. Th. Niemeyer (Arabic); Groningen University, Professor C. Th. Hospers (Semitic Languages); Nijmegen Catholic University, Professors J. J. A. M. Houben, S. J. (Islam and Arabic) and J. P. M. van der Ploeg, O. P. (Hebrew).

The Ninth Annual Congress of Junior Sinologues

The Ninth Congress was held in Paris, September 2-8, 1956, at the Lycée Michelet with a record-breaking attendance of some 180 scholars and graduate

students. The program was developed in three main divisions: (1) Extensive discussion of the theme of the Congress, "The Periodization of Chinese History"; (2) Communications on individual research in history, literature, art, linguistics, etc.; (3) *Bilan*, which were summary sessions with reports from various countries on developments and trends in Chinese studies; one session was devoted to religion and philosophy, another to art, another to literature and linguistics, etc. The schedule of the Congress was so planned that there was ample opportunity for the informal exchange of opinion and information among the participants. The projects sponsored by the Congress were also discussed, namely, the project for a research manual for Sung China and the *Revue bibliographique de sinologie* whose first annual issue (for 1955) is now in press.

In addition to the regular sessions the organizing committee arranged several events of great interest. M. Vadime Elisséeff, Curator of the Musée Cernuschi, arranged an exhibit on Sung China which was not only a superb display of the art of the period but also a dramatic presentation, in charts, maps, and displays, of the general culture, technology, and economy of the period. A special exhibit of Tun-huang materials was arranged at the Bibliothèque Nationale, and a final banquet in the hunting lodge of the Chateau of Cheverny will be long remembered by everyone present.

The Congress members decided to continue their informal organization and to continue to serve as a meeting place and forum for European studies of China. Next year's meeting will be held in Marburg in September immediately following the International Congress of Orientalists in Munich.

News from Taiwan

(Contributed by Mrs. I. de Beauclair, supplementing her report in *FEQ*, XV [Nov. 1955], 163-164.)

Academia Sinica, Nankang.

Since its removal to Taiwan, the Academia Sinica has added two new institutes, the Institute of Modern History and the Institute of Ethnology, which was created in August 1955. Although the organic law of Academia Sinica provides an independent Institute of Ethnology, the subject was formerly included in the Institute of History and Philology. Dr. Ling Ch'un-sheng, a member of long standing with Academia Sinica, has become Director of the new Institute. Research Fellows are Wei Hui-lin, concurrently Professor of Sociology at National Taiwan University, Inez de Beauclair, and Lin Heng-li, concurrently member of the Historical Research Commission of Taiwan Province. The three research assistants are graduates of the Department of Archaeology and Anthropology of Taiwan University. The members of the Institute have undertaken research trips into the aboriginal areas of Taiwan and acquired specimens for an ethnological collection. The first number of a Bulletin, which will be published semiannually, is in the press. Through financial help of the Tsing Hua Foundation the Institute has been able to build up its library.

The United Museums, Taichung.

Since the departure of Dr. Han Lih-wu as Ambassador to Thailand, Mr. K'ung

Te-ch'eng has become chairman. The Palace Museum Division has completed its catalog (see *FEQ*, XV, [Nov. 1955], 163-164), *Ku-kung shu-hua lu*, in three volumes (Chi Sheng Book Co., 580 E. Nathan Rd., Kowloon, Hongkong). The work is divided into eight *chüan*, the first three of which deal with 230 items of calligraphy, while *chüan* 4-6 treat 1325 paintings. The material is arranged chronologically, with documentation extracted from the *Shih-ch'ü pao-chi*, and for religious subjects from the *Mi-tien chu-lin*. *Chüan* 7 deals with the imperial portraits in the possession of the Central Museum, while *chüan* 8 (*chien mu*) enumerates in chronological form 2562 paintings and 531 pieces of calligraphy which are undocumented. An introductory chapter explains the terms used throughout the catalog, and the references to the collectors and imperial seals.

The Joint Administration of the National Palace Museum and National Central Museum (Taichung, P. O. Box 6) has published two series of "Chinese Art," in large postcard form, paintings and bronzes, in two envelopes, containing 12 cards respectively. The series will be continued in the near future.

Unesco Translations Program

(Extracted from a Unesco Announcement of September 4, 1956)

A. Unesco Collection of Representative Literary Works

One of Unesco's tasks is to encourage and facilitate translation of the works most representative of the culture of certain of the Organization's member states into the languages that are most widely spoken. In this way the Organization hopes to contribute to mutual understanding between peoples, by making the masterpieces of other literatures available to all. It is for this reason that Unesco is particularly concerned with making available works which a commercial publisher would hesitate to have translated, either because of their difficulty or the expense involved, or because sales would be slow and limited.

This project, set up as the result of a recommendation made by the General Assembly of the United Nations at its first session, in December 1946, has been part of Unesco's program since 1948. At first it was confined to translations from and into Arabic, and then extended to the literatures of Latin America (1949), Italy and Iran (1950), and India, China, and Japan (1952).

In carrying out this program, the Secretariat is limited both by its budget and by the scarcity of competent translators. Certain countries, however, particularly desirous of aiding Unesco in its task, help to defray the cost of translating and publishing their literary masterpieces. Several learned institutions, moreover, provide Unesco with the assistance of their most distinguished specialists.

The works to be translated are not chosen arbitrarily; the National Commission for Unesco, or some other competent body in the country involved, is first asked to supply a list of the works most representative of the national literature. These lists are then examined and supplemented by a committee of experts appointed by the International Council for Philosophy and Humanistic Studies. This same committee has the task of recommending qualified translators and revisers—each translation is revised, so as to guarantee its absolute accuracy and literary quality.

By July 1, 1956 translations into five languages had either been published or

were in preparation: Arabic, English, French, Persian, and Spanish. They covered works from twenty-five different literatures: Arabic, Argentinian, Bengali, Bolivian, Brazilian, Chinese, Colombian, Cuban, Dominican, English, French, German, Greek, Hindi, Italian, Japanese, Marathi, Mexican, Persian, Punjabi, Sanskrit, Spanish, Tamili, Thai, and Uruguayan.

The works published or in preparation in the Asian Series are the following:

Japan—published:

Anthology of Japanese Literature from the Earliest Era to the Mid-Nineteenth Century, ed. Donald Keene (New York: Grove Press, 444, \$6.50)

Anthology of Modern Japanese Literature, ed. Donald Keene (New York: Grove Press, 440, \$4.00)

Contes de pluie et de lune (Ugetsu monogatari) by Ueda Akinari, tr. R. Sieffert (Paris: Editions Gallimard, 232, 750 frs.)

Japan—in preparation:

Selected Works (by Ihara Saikaku), tr. Ivan Morris

Les Traités de Zeami Motokiyo, avec une journée de Nô (by Zeami Motokiyo), tr. R. Sieffert (Paris: Editions Gallimard)

Konjaku monogatari, tr. B. Frank (Paris: Editions Gallimard)

Rashomon et autres contes (by Akutagawa Ryūnosuke), tr. A. Mori (Paris: Editions Gallimard)

Koshoku gonin onna (by Ihara Saikaku), tr. G. Bonmarchand (Paris: Editions Gallimard)

Tsurezuregusa, tr. M. Chazello and Y. Maeda (Paris: Editions Gallimard)

Kokoro (by Natsume Sōseki) (Paris: Editions Gallimard)

India—published:

Psaumes du Pèlerin [Toukaramche Abhang] (by Tukaram) (Marathi), tr. G. A. Deleury (Paris: Editions Gallimard, 220, 690 frs.)

India—in preparation:

The Indian Heritage [Anthology of Sanskrit texts], tr. V. Raghavan (Bangalore: Indian Institute of Culture)

Krishnakanta's Will (by Bankim Chatterji) (Bengali), tr. J. C. Ghosh

Godan [The Wish Cow] (by Prem Chand) (Hindi-Urdu), tr. S. H. Vatsyayan

Adi Granth [The Scriptures of the Sikhs], translated by a committee of scholars appointed by the National Academy of India

Ayodhya Canto of the Kamba Remayana (by Kamban) (Tamil), tr. C. Rajagopalachari

Godan ou la Vache (by Prem Chand) (Hindi-Urdu), tr. P. Meile (Paris: Editions Gallimard)

Shilappadikaram [The Tale of the Ring] (by Llanko Adigal) (Tamil), tr. A. Daniélou (Paris: Editions Gallimard)

Anthologie du Shivaïsme caehemirien, tr. Miss L. Silburn (Paris: Editions Gallimard)

Poèmes (by Kabir) (Hindi), tr. Miss C. Vaudeville (Paris: Editions Gallimard)

Hymnes spéculatifs du Rig Veda (Sanskrit), tr. L. Renou (Paris: Editions Gallimard)

China—in preparation:

Hong Leou Mong [Le rêve du pavillon rouge] (by Ts'ao Hsüeh-ch'ín), tr. Li Tche Houa and André d'Hormon (Paris: Editions Gallimard)

Anthologie de la Poésie chinoise, ed. P. Demiéville and André Hormon (Paris: Editions Gallimard)

Pakistan—published:

Payam-i-Mashriq [Message de l'Orient] (by Mohammed Iqbal), tr. Mme. E. Meyerovitch (Paris: Editions Les Belles Lettres, 194, 650 frs.)

Thailand—in preparation:

Khun Chang Khun Phèn [La femme, le héros et le vilain], tr. Mme. J. K. Sidunruang (Paris: Librairie Orientale et Américaine [Maisonneuve])

B. Translations of Works by Contemporary Authors

Unesco has further undertaken to have a certain number of works by contemporary writers, originally written in "languages of little-diffusion," translated each year into the more widely spoken languages. This part of the translations program grew out of a round-table conference held by the International PEN Club in Dublin in 1953 on the theme "The Literature of Peoples whose Language Restricts Wide Recognition." The works to be translated are selected by the Secretariat on the basis of a list submitted by the International PEN Club, after consultation with its national branches. The following works are in preparation:

Kikyo [Retour au pays] (by Osaragi Jirō), tr. from the Japanese by Mme. Kikou Yamata and A. Mori

Yukiguni [Land of the Snows] (by Kawabata Yasunari), tr. from the Japanese by E. Seidensticker (New York: A. Knopf, January 1957, \$1.25 [paper])

Il y avait une fois (by Djamalzadeh), tr. from the Persian by Mme. S. Corbin

Anthologie poétique du demi-siècle. Vol. III of this anthology will be published under the auspices of the Biennales internationales de Poésie, Knokke-le-Zoute, Belgium, by Editions La Concorde (Lausanne, Switzerland), as part of the Unesco Translations Program. Vol. III will include selections from the work of 63 poets representing 34 countries.

Inter-University Field Training in Chinese Language

After extended consultation among teachers concerned with Chinese studies in twelve universities (California—Berkeley, Chicago, Columbia, Cornell, Harvard, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Stanford, Toronto, Washington—Seattle, Wisconsin and Yale), Cornell University undertook to administer for an experimental period of about two years a program of Fellowships for Field Training in Chinese. The program is supported by the Ford Foundation and the administration committee consists of Professors Harold Shadick (Director of the program) and Knight Biggerstaff of the Department of Far Eastern Studies at Cornell.

The fellowships are intended to enable a small number of persons specializing in the humanities and social sciences and preparing for or pursuing a professional career of teaching or research on China to devote a year to advanced study of the Chinese language in a Chinese-speaking area.

A selection committee was formed, consisting of Y. R. Chao (University of California, Berkeley), Earl H. Pritchard (Chicago), Lucian W. Pye (Massachusetts Institute of Technology), Harold Shadick (Cornell), Laurence Sickman (William Rockhill Nelson Gallery of Art, Kansas City, Mo.). Sixteen applications were received for 1956–57 and five awards were made as follows:

<i>Name</i>	<i>University</i>	<i>Last Degree</i>	<i>Field of Research</i>
Albert E. Dien	California	M.A. 1951	China and the Northern Nomads
Donald G. Gillin	Stanford	M.A. 1953	Modern Economic History
Richard C. Howard	Columbia	M.A. 1949	Modern Intellectual History
Howard S. Levy	California	Ph.D. 1951	T'ang History
Catherine Stevens	Yale	B.A. 1949	Chinese Opera

These five people reached Taiwan about August 1 and after a first month of intensive language drill at Tunghai University in Taichung are now settled in Taipei where the National Taiwan University and the Provincial Normal University have arranged special tutorial programs for them.

Applications for fellowships for 1957–1958 closed on January 15, 1957. Further information about the program can be obtained from the Department of Far Eastern Studies, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York.

CORRIGENDA TO VOLUME XV, NUMBER 4

Page 574, up 5 lines: *For* Y. P. Mei's on "Modern *read* Yi-tsi Mei's on "Tradition and Experiment in Modern

Page 629, up 11 lines: *Delete* Mrs.

Brand New

JAPANESE POLITICS

An Introductory Survey

by NOBUTAKA IKE, *Stanford University*



This succinct and lucid volume, up-to-date in all respects, probes behind the formal structure of government to show how the political system actually operates. Beginning with a brief sketch, it then analyzes the social setting of Japanese politics: how the family serves as a model for all social organization, the doctrines and myths that justify authority, the structure of government. Separate chapters tell how the organized interest groups—business, labor, and agriculture—influence political decisions. The last half of the book dissects the major features of the political process itself. Dr. Ike's book is based on first-hand study in Japan and on the available sources in Japanese and English.

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