

News of the Profession

Prepared by GEORGE M. BECKMANN

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THE COLLECTIONS ON SOUTH ASIA IN THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

(This report was prepared by Dr. Horace I. Poleman, Chief, Orientalia Division.)

The collections in the Library of Congress on India, Ceylon, Pakistan, Nepal, and Tibet had their principal origin in the purchase in 1904 of 3,375 books and manuscripts comprising the entire private library of the renowned German Indologist, Albrecht Weber. An earlier acquisition of note was a gift of forty volumes in the Bengali language, printed on the Bengali presses established in and near Calcutta in the late eighteenth century. This was a gift of the Board of Examiners of the College of Fort William and includes historical and philosophical treatises, story literature, and the Bengali versions of the *Mahābhārata* and *Rāmāyaṇa*.

There was no continuous responsibility in the Library for the acquisition of South Asian materials until in 1938 the Carnegie Corporation, through the American Council of Learned Societies, set up a project at the Library called the Development of Indic Studies. Dr. Horace I. Poleman was chosen to direct the project. With the exhaustion of Carnegie funds late in 1941, the ACLS continued the project with Rockefeller Foundation Funds, until Congress in 1942 appropriated funds for a regular staff within the Orientalia Division of the Library of Congress.

Over the years the Library has rapidly added to these modest beginnings until the collections for South Asia in all languages are pre-eminent among libraries in this country. Since English has been for so long and still is a prominent language of the area, most of the Library's holdings relating to these lands are still in that language or in other western languages. However, works in the vernaculars are steadily increasing in importance. They number now over 6,000 volumes: Assamese, 10; Bengali, 805; Singhalese, 155; Gujarati, 1208; Hindi, 1400; Kannada, 190; Marathi, 350; Nepali, 500; Panjabi, 70; Tamil, 200; Telugu, 200; Urdu, 1434; minor dialects, 29. The Hindi and Gujarati books will be completely cataloged by the end of 1955 with unit printed cards in transliteration for each title. Vernacular books are being cataloged according to the ALA code and classified according to the Library of Congress classification system.

There is also a good representation of vernacular serial publications, both newspapers and periodicals. Most of the serials, however, go back only to 1944 or 1945. A list of these may be found in *The Library of Congress Quarterly Journal of Current Acquisitions*, 11 (Feb. 1954), 95-98.

Works in Sanskrit, Pali, and Prakrit number over 6,000 volumes and cover the entire range of Brahmanical, classical Hindu, Buddhist, and Jain literature.

Within the past year the Library has acquired by gift a complete collection of Jain canonical literature.

With a few exceptions the principal linguistic works on the ancient and modern languages of the area are in the Library's collections.

While no accurate count of the books in western languages on the area exists, it is safe to say that over 200,000 volumes are spread through the general collections of the Library according to subject. Since the major increase of the collections occurred just prior to, during, and after World War II, emphasis has been placed upon the procurement of materials for the modern period. However, research and scholarly interests have not been neglected, since these are considered basic to all studies of the area. Particular attention has been given to the fields of history, description and travel, economics, sociology and anthropology, language, government and politics, fine arts, religion, yearbooks, handbooks, and directories.

For many years special attention has been given to the gathering of government publications. The collection is strong in gazetteers, state and central government gazettes, census materials, and annual administrative reports. Publications of the central government are better represented than those of the state, provincial, or other local governments. Unique among the State collections is a complete set of the *Hyderabad Gazette* (Deccan) in Urdu from 1872–1950. This was a gift of the Government of Hyderabad to the Library.

The Law Library has for many years taken a special interest in the law of the area and has a comprehensive collection of digests, official acts, serials and series, and monographic treatises. These publications go well back into the nineteenth century and may be said to comprise one of the most comprehensive collections in the United States.

The Map Division of the Library has in its collections most of the series of maps issued by the Survey of India. Maps for the provinces or states are not complete in their coverage, but are considered adequate for most research purposes. Maps in the vernacular are few. They are complete district by district only for Bengal (before partition) in Bengali.

The Library is fortunate to possess almost 1,000 recordings of Indian music. The collection covers classical and modern music, accompaniments to the traditional dances, and vocal, instrumental, folk, and religious music. The vocal recordings are sung in all of the major languages of India. All of the traditional and modern instruments are represented. The records were commercially produced at Dum Dum in Bengal. They were carefully selected on the spot with the aid of the staff of the producing company. Unfortunately the collection has not been cataloged.

No attempt has been made to make the collections strong in rare items. However, there are several hundred manuscripts, most of which are late texts in *dharmaśāstra*. Three manuscripts of considerable value are described in an article entitled "Three Indic Manuscripts" in *The Library of Congress Quarterly Journal of Current Acquisitions*, 1 (April-May-June 1944), 24–29. They are the *Kalpa-sūtra* dated 1452; the *Candanarājārīcopāi* in old Gujarati and Prakrit, dated

1744; and the *Śālibhadracarita* in old Gujarati, dated 1776. All are copiously and beautifully illustrated. Other rare manuscripts are described in *Indic Manuscripts and Paintings Selected from the Collections of the Library of Congress and from Several Public and Private Collections in the United States* (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1939).

The Library's holdings of Tibetan works are in the custody of the South Asia Section because of their religious affiliation to the area. There is a complete set of the Derge Kanjur, the Narthang Tanjur and the Cone Kanjur and Tanjur. The Tanjur portion of the latter is believed to be the only set in existence in the world. It has recently been microfilmed by the Library. The Tibetan collections further contain many of the rare prints from the collection of Berthold Laufer. While these have not been cataloged, they are frequently examined by scholars who find among them items of great interest.

STATUS OF THE UNITED MUSEUMS AND LIBRARIES ON TAIWAN

(This report was prepared by Mrs. I. de Beauclair, staff member of the United Museums, and supplements the report of Professor Charles O. Hucker in *FEQ* 13 [Feb. 1954], 239-243.)

Recently the National Central Library set up a separate office in Taipei to service part of its books; the most valuable materials, however, remain in storage near Taichung, along with the collections of the National Palace Museum and the National Central Museum.

The Palace Museum exhibit, while in Peking, consisted of three departments: antiquities (paintings, bronzes, jades, porcelains), the Imperial Library, and the historical archives. The most valuable items from the three departments were transferred to Shanghai before the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese war in 1937; later they were moved to southwest China. After the cessation of hostilities they were sent to Nanking, and less than a year later they were shipped to Taiwan on the initiative of Dr. Han Lih-wu, the present director of the United Museums.

The collections of the National Central Museum were in process of organization at Nanking when war broke out in 1937. It had been planned to include a section for art and antiquities as well as sections for the natural and technical sciences. The art collection of the Central Museum, which is rich in ancient bronzes and includes the famous series of imperial portraits, was removed to West China during the war years. In 1946, it was returned to Nanking; in 1948, it was shipped to Taiwan.

The art treasures of the United Museums are stored in cases and kept in godowns. Specified items are taken out for study and research purposes by visiting scholars. There is no exhibition hall, but on special occasions the museums arrange exhibitions on a small scale (100-150 items) in the free space in the godowns. The Palace Museum has no photographic or microfilm equipment; the Central Museum owns a camera and its collections have been partially photographed. However, at present, the museum has exhausted its supply of film, chemicals, and printing paper. The museums are in the process of compiling a

catalog. The cataloging of books and documents, however, is handicapped by the lack of staff members with the necessary specialized knowledge. This same problem has retarded the process of identification of items related to Lamaism and Buddhism. Thus, the descriptive catalog will include only one-third of the total collection.

To date the museums have published a five-volume illustrated *Collection of Antiquities (Chung-hua wen-wu chi-cheng)* treating bronzes, painting, calligraphy, and printing. The introduction and the text of three volumes have been translated into English, but because of a lack of funds, this English version is not yet printed.

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The article by Horace H. F. Jayne, "How safe are the Chinese art treasures in Formosa?" (*Art News*, [May 1955], 32f.) came to my hand only after writing the foregoing. I would make the following comments on it:

1. The table which heads the article includes not only the collections formerly housed in the Palace Museum in Peking, but in addition, possessions of the Honan Museum, oracle bones of the National Central Library, and maps from the Peiping National Library.

2. The "hundred black boxes" sent to London for the Burlington Exhibition of 1936 contained contributions from Academia Sinica, the Honan Museum, and the Anhwei Provincial Library, though the bulk of the objects came from the Palace and Central Museums. After the return from London of all one hundred cases, only the eighty belonging to the Palace Museum were involved in the subsequent trip.

3. Mr. Jayne is mistaken in describing Yi P'in Chang as a "typical farmstead in Kweichow Province." In Kweichow the cases were stored in Hua Yün Tung, a cave near Anshun which is one hundred kilometres west of Kweiyang. When the Japanese entered Kweichow in November-December 1944 the boxes were moved to Yi P'in Chang in Pa Hsien, Szechuan, and remained there nine months.

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

University of California, Berkeley. Institute of East Asiatic Studies. Miss Li Chi has been appointed Junior Research Linguist in the Institute during 1955-1956 to work on a pilot study of current Chinese nomenclature and terminology. This study will begin a comparative analysis of traditional and modern terminology in the Chinese language from the points of view of linguistic change, cultural history, and social development. It will attempt to evaluate some of the methods and impact of the Communist regime in China today as reflected in current terminology and word usage. Miss Li is working with S. H. Chen, Associate Professor of Chinese, who is director of the project. Miss Li received her academic training at Ginling College, Nanking, and at Oxford University, and has served as Professor of English Literature at National Hunan University, National Teacher's College (Hunan), Provincial Kiangsu College, National Chekiang University, Lingnan University, and National Taiwan University. She is the author of a number of poems, articles, and books in the fields of English and Chinese literature and literary analysis.

Through a grant from the Asia Foundation, arrangements have been made to bring three eminent Japanese scholars to Berkeley as members of the Institute research staff during 1955-1956 for six months each. They will participate in a "Japanese Intellectual Developments Project" of consultation and research with members of the Berkeley faculty

and their research assistants. Professor Kaigo Tokiomi, who has just completed a period of service as Dean of the School of Education of Tokyo University, is working with Donald H. Shively, Assistant Professor of Oriental Languages, on his study of Confucian thought in modern Japanese intellectual development. During the spring of 1956, a Japanese political scientist will join the project to aid Robert A. Scalapino, Associate Professor of Political Science, in his study of the Japanese labor movement, for which Professor Scalapino spent the summer of 1955 in Tokyo doing field research. An historian will also be invited to Berkeley during the spring semester to work with Delmer M. Brown, Associate Professor of History, who has been on leave since January 1953, serving on the staff of The Asia Foundation in Hongkong and Tokyo. He will continue his work on nationalism and modern Japanese liberal thought, in consultation with the Japanese historian.

Two new research staff members have been added to the Modern India Project: Thomas A. Rusch, Junior Research Political Scientist, who served as consultant for the project during 1954-1955 while completing work for the Ph.D. in political science at the University of Chicago, will complete his study of the Praja Socialist Party as part of the project. Gene D. Overstreet, also appointed Junior Research Political Scientist, will work on the study of the Communist Party of India. Mr. Overstreet is finishing requirements for the Ph.D. at Columbia University. Marshall Windmiller is travelling in India until January 1956 gathering data and materials for the modern India Project.

Cornell University, Ithaca, New York. Dr. Elizabeth E. Bacon is directing a one-year research project at Cornell on contemporary India. Research associates working on this project are Dr. K. C. Chao, Mrs. Miriam Ghosh Khan, Mr. William H. Nibbling, Dr. Omprakash Talwar, and Mr. Baidya N. Varma. Dr. Shyam Charan Dube, of Osmania University, is visiting professor in the India Program. Dr. Edward E. LeClair, Jr., Visiting Assistant Professor of Far Eastern Studies in the India Program, is directing the Cornell community research station at Rankandi, India, this year.

Mr. R. B. Jones, Jr. has joined the Southeast Asia Program as Assistant Professor of Linguistics. He teaches Burmese, Thai and Vietnamese. Dr. Tooi Xoomai, Professor of Psychology at Chulalongkorn University and Adviser to the Economic Planning Bureau of the Kingdom of Thailand, is a visiting professor in the Southeast Asia Program. Professor John M. Echols is spending this year in Indonesia, carrying on research in Indonesian literature and languages. His courses in the Indonesian language are being taught in his absence by Gerald T. Williams. Dr. G. William Skinner, Research Associate in Far Eastern Studies, has moved his anthropological research activities to Indonesia. Professor Frank H. Golay is doing research on the Philippine economy in Manila this year. His courses in Far Eastern economics are being taught by Dr. Peter N. Vukhasin, a specialist in Burmese economics.

The following Ph.D. dissertations were completed in the Cornell Far Eastern Studies Program during the past year: "Islam in Indonesia under the Japanese Occupation, 1942-1945" by Harry Benda; "The Role of the Christian colleges in Modern China before 1928" by Jessie G. Lutz; and "A Social-political Study of the Eurasians of Indonesia" by Paul van de Veur.

Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge. The Center for International Studies reports that several new research projects concerning Asia have been started in the past year: (1) a comparison of development programs and prospects in India and China and (2) an appraisal of the contribution of Standard-Vacuum Oil Company's Indonesian operations to that country's economic development. Among major projects terminated after publication of final reports was W. W. Rostow's work on Chinese communism.

A major project in the program in International Communication consists of a number of related studies on India. Harold Isaacs has completed during the year some 200 interviews with Americans, half of whom have been professionally concerned with Indian affairs and half who have not. These have been designed to uncover the images and stereotypes Ameri-

cans use in thinking about India and other Asian countries, particularly China. By June 1955, completed reports had been received from three of the dozen Indian scholars who had been invited to do essays and monographs on a variety of Communication topics. Edward A. Shils, in New Delhi on leave from his sociology post at the University of Chicago, reported excellent initial cooperation in his intensive program of interviewing Indian intellectual leaders. His interests are centered on the role of the man of letters in India today—his education, his contribution to national leadership, and his position and problems in the web of traditional and modern modes of life in present-day India. Part of Mr. Shils' work is concerned with the problems of the writing profession and is being sponsored by the Indian Academy of Arts and Sciences.

The Indonesian Field Team, a nine-man group of anthropologists and sociologists whose funds have come mainly from the Communication Program but whose work has necessarily been conducted somewhat independently, returned to Cambridge in the summer of 1954 (one man continued his overseas research into the summer of 1955 by moving from Indonesia to Formosa). Late in the spring of 1955, Mr. Rufus S. Hendon, project leader, moved to Cambridge to direct compilation of the Team's Final Report. This monograph should provide an unusually rich source of descriptive and analytical materials on Indonesian village life and should have wide interest among anthropologists. With publication of the Team's Report late in 1955, the project will be officially terminated.

A five-year grant for work in the field of economic and political development was received in the spring of 1954. Specific projects had been planned for work in India and Indonesia. Members of the Indonesian Project are already in the field. William C. Hollinger moved to Djakarta in the summer of 1954 for an eighteen-month period of research on the size and composition of Indonesia's national income and on the structure of foreign trade. He has done considerable lecturing at the University of Indonesia in Djakarta. Guy J. Pauker, who had previously been closely associated with the project and who was awarded a Ford Faculty Research Fellowship to study Indonesia's political structure, was given supplemental aid in his study and was intimately associated with it during his months in Indonesia. In Cambridge, Douglas Paauw, who had spent six months in Indonesia during the first half of 1954, published several articles on Indonesian monetary and fiscal policy, most of them in the Indonesian journal *Ekonomi dan Keuangan Indonesia*. In June 1955 Eugene Grasberg returned to Cambridge from Canada for a second summer to work once again on the problem of capital requirements for Indonesian development.

Wilfred Malenbaum, director of the India Project, made a two-month preparatory trip to India in the fall of 1954 to hold talks with Indian government officials and university scholars. He returned with sufficient assurance of being able to do the studies planned to warrant assembling a research team to go to India with him in the summer of 1955. Two agricultural economists, Walter C. Neale and Hans Pilhofer, and one industrial economist, George Rosen, were added to the project staff and arrangements were made for them to pursue their research at Poona, Ludhiana, and Bombay. The group plans two sets of investigations, one into the economic effects of changes in production and incomes in rural areas, and the other into the asset structure and capital requirements of major Indian industries. Mr. Malenbaum, directing the field program from New Delhi, has spent considerable time during the past year studying and writing about India's economic progress under the first five-year plan and about some of the key problems involved in framing the plan for 1955-1956 to 1960-1961.

Two Indian scholars have been associated with the project during the past year. Panchanan Chakrabarty of the Economics Department at Calcutta University, in this country on a State Department scholarship, was a visiting scholar at the Center for several months in 1954. His work there was primarily concerned with fiscal policy. Ajit Biswas, a graduate student in the Institute's Department of Economics who had been on the Center's staff for several months, returned to India in the fall of 1954 to accept a short-term appointment on the staff of the *Eastern Economist*. Mr. Biswas had made considerable progress in constructing an input-output table for selected major Indian industries, but hoped to extend

his work by better access to the data. Early in the year, he had worked on Indian population problems with Max G. Mueller, whose main field of interest had been the role of financial intermediaries in India.

Mrs. Helen Lamb has continued her work on the social origins of the modern businessman in India. Andrew Brimmer brought his study of the Indian cement industry nearly to the point of publication. John C. Eddison completed his doctoral thesis on the growth of the Indian pulp and paper industry; the Center published the thesis as a case study of industrial growth. Mrs. Suzanne Randolph continued her earlier work on the Indian Congress Party, and by the end of the year had completed a manuscript that may later become a book.

In the spring of 1955 Everett E. Hagen assumed direction of a comparative study of the rate of national income growth in India and China. In the summer of 1954 Mr. C. K. Hsieh joined the staff for a sixteen-month study of changing resource uses in parts of eastern China. His work, in which he is being assisted by Mrs. Hsieh, is expected to be completed early in 1956.

University of Michigan, Ann Arbor. Center for Japanese Studies. Professor Toru Mineya of Tokyo University was brought to the Department of Far Eastern Languages and Literatures to handle the courses of Professor Hide Shohara in the fall of 1954. He continued his stay for the spring semester of 1955 and worked on a bibliography of Japanese literature for the Center's Bibliographical Series. Professor Shohara conducted research in Japan on recent changes in the honorific usage of colloquial Japanese. Professor Yuruzu Okada, sociologist of the Tokyo University of Education, has been in residence at the University since November 1954 as a Fellow of the Center for Japanese Studies. He has completed a bibliography of Japanese sociology and anthropology. Mr. Yoshikatsu Ogasawara, of the Geographical Survey Institute, Japanese Ministry of Construction, came to Michigan as a Fellow of the Center in February 1955. In collaboration with Professor Robert B. Hall and other geographers, he is compiling a comprehensive survey of regional factors in the geography of Japan. Mr. Akira Sato of the Public Opinion Survey Institute of the Prime Minister's Office returned to Japan in November 1954. His main work as a Fellow of the Center was to assemble and evaluate data gathered in the Center's random sample survey of villages of the Inland Sea region in Japan.

Five members of the Center's staff were in residence at the Okayama Field Station during the past year. In addition, the following from institutions other than Michigan used the Station's facilities: Professor Curtis Manchester, Chairman of the Department of Geography, University of Hawaii, in addition to conducting research on transportation in Okayama Prefecture, acted as Field Station Director; Professor John A. White, Department of History, University of Hawaii, investigated early Russo-Japanese relations; Professor Robert B. Hall, Jr., Department of Geography, Rochester University, did research on the Japanese iron and steel industry.

With the close of the 1954-1955 academic year, it was decided that the Field Station should be moved out of the Okayama area. This decision was based on the fact that most of the basic field work in Okayama had been completed. Of more importance for the future was the acquisition of comparative data from other localities. It is hoped to re-establish a station in the Tokyo area. Before leaving Okayama the Center for Japanese Studies arranged for the establishment of a research center at the University of Okayama under the sponsorship of the Center and a local research association, the Setonaikai Sōgō Kenkyūkai. It is hoped that this new establishment will become the focus of local research of the type initiated by the Center.

In November 1954, the University of Michigan through the Center for Japanese Studies accepted sponsorship of the Kyoto American Studies Program. This program, supported by the Rockefeller Foundation, was formerly sponsored by the University of Illinois. Under this plan, the University of Michigan undertakes to send two American professors to Kyoto, where an American studies seminar and lectureship has been established at the

Universities of Kyoto and Doshisha. As part of an exchange arrangement, two Japanese professors will be brought to the University of Michigan as Fellows of the Center for Japanese Studies. The American professors sent to Japan during the first year of sponsorship were: Dr. Fritz Machlup, Professor of Economics, The Johns Hopkins University, and Dr. Virgil Aldrich, Professor of Philosophy, Kenyon College. Japanese professors scheduled to come to Ann Arbor are: Sakata Yoshio, Professor of Ethics, Kyoto University, and Sugai Shūichi, Professor of Administrative Law, Kyoto University. During the course of the year, the period of the University of Michigan's sponsorship of this program was extended to 1959.

University of Washington, Seattle. Several changes will take place on the faculty of the Far Eastern and Russian Institute for the year. Dr. Li Fang-kuei will be with the National Taiwan University at Taipei, where he will carry on research in linguistics and conduct seminars. Dr. Marius Jansen will carry on research on the Meiji Restoration in Tokyo under a Ford Foundation grant. Dr. Richard McKinnon will also spend a year in Japan on a Fulbright fellowship in research in Japanese literature. Dr. Frank Williston will spend the year in Bangkok as Director of the Fulbright program in that area. Professor George E. Taylor has left on a seven-months tour in the Philippines where he will be consultant to the University of the Philippines on its Asian Institute and chairman of the American group of professors teaching at the Institute.

Dr. Grant Kohn Goodman, who received his Ph.D. from the University of Michigan, will offer Dr. Jansen's courses in Japanese history. Mr. Leon N. Hurvitz, who is finishing his doctoral dissertation at Columbia, will teach Dr. McKinnon's classes in Japanese language and literature. Graduates who recently received their degrees of Doctor of Philosophy at the University of Washington have received the following appointments: William Schultz, with the Asia Foundation on Taiwan; William Cody, teaching Far Eastern history at the University of Toledo; Robert Miller and Chu Wen-djang with the Human Relations Area Files China Project at the University of Washington; and Barbara Peters, assistant professor of political science at Montana State University.

FELLOWSHIPS

Ford Foundation Foreign Study and Research Fellowships for 1955-1956.

Charles J. Adams (McGill University). One-year study of higher education in Pakistan at the universities of Dacca, Lahore, Karachi and Peshawar.

Robert C. Bone, Jr. (Cornell University). Research at Cornell University and in the Netherlands on the conflicting claims of the Netherlands and Indonesia to Irian Barat (Western New Guinea).

James M. Brown (Cornell University). Completion of his analysis of Bangkok Thai grammar.

Paul E. Callahan (Harvard University). Completion of his study of modern Chinese intellectual history.

Cecil E. Cody (University of Washington). Completion of his study of modern Japanese history, with special emphasis on political leadership.

Robert W. Davenport (Columbia University). Further study in India of the status of British managing agencies.

Scott R. deKins (Stanford University). Study of the intellectual history of China, with emphasis upon Chinese values as reflected in Chinese literature and other cultural materials and in social and political life, at Stanford University.

Joseph W. Elder (Harvard University). Graduate work in South Asian studies and sociology at Harvard University.

John P. Emerson (Harvard University). Graduate work in economics and the Japanese language at Harvard University.

Judy Feldman (Harvard University). Graduate work at Harvard University for completion of her Regional Studies program, giving special attention to modern Chinese history.

- James T. Force (Columbia University). Graduate work in East Asian studies, with emphasis on Japan, at Columbia University.
- Josephine A. Gillette (Georgetown University). One-year study of social dialects in Bangkok speech at Chulalongkorn University.
- Donald G. Gillin (Stanford University). Intensive study of the Chinese language and research on Chinese history, with emphasis on the "overseas" Chinese in Southeast Asia, at Stanford University.
- Victor W. Gladstone (University of California). Graduate work in South Asian studies at the University of California at Berkeley.
- Gene A. Gregory (Cornell University). Research in Vietnam and France on local government in Vietnam, particularly among Vietnamese refugees from the north who are being resettled in new villages in the south.
- Jerome B. Grieder (Harvard University). Graduate work in Far Eastern studies, with special attention to Chinese language and history, at Harvard University. Mr. Grieder is especially interested in Russian influences on the intellectual development of Chinese communism.
- John J. Gumperz (Cornell University). Continuation of his study of village dialects in India.
- Herbert G. Hagerty (University of Pennsylvania). Additional year of South Asian regional studies at the University of Pennsylvania.
- Williard J. Hertz (*Minneapolis Tribune*). Study of economic development problems in India and Pakistan, with special attention to village development and agricultural reform.
- Donald A. Holzman (University of Michigan). Completion of his study of the survival of traditional Japanese values and attitudes and their conflict with western ideas today. Special reference is being made to contemporary Japanese religion.
- Stephen T. Hosmer (Yale University). One-year study of international relations in Indonesia.
- F. Tomasson Jannuzi (Dartmouth College). Graduate work in international relations and subjects related to South Asia at the London School of Oriental and African Studies. His special interest is India.
- Marius B. Jansen (University of Washington). Study of the career and thought of Sakamoto Ryūma, as a case history in the values and goals of the leaders of modern Japan. Dr. Jansen plans to do his research at universities and libraries in Japan.
- Harold L. Kahn (Harvard University). Graduate work in the Regional Studies Program at Harvard University, with emphasis on Chinese language and politics. Mr. Kahn's special interest is the role of western political institutions in China since 1911.
- James S. Keat (*New York Herald Tribune*). Completion of his study of the Indian banking system.
- Melville T. Kennedy (Harvard University). Additional year of research at Harvard University on problems of political unification in China in the late 1920's and early 1930's.
- William J. Klausner (Yale University). Study of Thailand's modernization programs in health and agriculture, especially their acceptance in the villages.
- Arnold Koslow (Cambridge University, England). Additional year of study of the philosophy and history of scientific thought in the Far East at Cambridge University.
- William P. Malm (University of California at Los Angeles). One-year study of attitudes toward music, eastern and western, as reflections of the culture of post-war Japan.
- Marlene J. Mayo (Columbia University). Graduate work in history and subjects related to East Asia at Columbia University. Miss Mayo's special interest is the history of Japan.
- John P. Meek (Massachusetts Institute of Technology). Additional six months of research on the economic development of Indonesia at MIT.
- Esther Minkoff (University of Pennsylvania). Graduate work in sociology and South Asian studies at the University of Pennsylvania.
- Edmund B. Ord (University of California). Graduate work in history, with emphasis on China, at the University of California at Berkeley.

- Herbert P. Phillips (Cornell University). Study of the Thai language and research in Thailand on Thai values and how they affect efforts to introduce new techniques to raise the living standard.
- Jack M. Planalp (Cornell University). Completion of his study of Indian cultural themes and values in their relation to religion and ritual.
- Ann E. Rasmussen (Columbia University). Graduate work at Columbia University in Far Eastern economics and the Japanese language.
- Conrad Roger (Georgetown School of Foreign Service). Graduate work in East Asian studies at Harvard University. Mr. Roger's special interests are foreign relations and economics, with emphasis on Japan and China.
- Barbara Silverstein (School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London). Graduate work in international relations and South Asian studies in London.
- Josef Silverstein (Cornell University). Study of Burmese public administration. Mr. Silverstein plans to study the Burmese language in the United States for three months and to do research in Burma for one year.
- Robert G. Spiegelman (Columbia University). Study in India of the role of tariffs in India's industrial development.
- Hugh McB. Stimson (Yale University). Study of Chinese literature at Taiwan University. Mr. Stimson is especially interested in attitudes toward traditional Chinese literature among Taiwan's Chinese society.
- James H. Stine (University of Washington). Study in Korea of cities, towns and villages and their roles in the nation's economic life.
- Allen S. Whiting (Northwestern University). Further study abroad of Chinese-Soviet relations.
- Donald S. Willis (University of Oregon). Research, study and the translation of two nineteenth-century novels, one Japanese and one Chinese. Mr. Willis is especially interested in what the novels might reveal about the intellectual changes that took place in Japan and China in the last century as a result of western influence. He will work in Kyoto, Japan.
- Gertrude M. Woodruff (Radcliffe College). Study of the social structure of the city of Bangalore, India, where population growth and social change have been accelerated by industrialization.
- Turrell V. Wylie (University of Washington). Study of Tibetan language, history, and religion under Giuseppe Tucci.
- Lucien I. Zamorski. Mr. Zamorski has been teaching English in Indonesia since the fall of 1953 under an Indonesian Government program. He plans to study and record the language and folklore of the Moluccan Islands, concentrating upon Halmahera.

Fulbright Student Awards for 1955-1956.

- Joyce Chapman Lebra. History at Tokyo University.
- Harry Lipset. Political Science at Waseda University.
- Helen Craig McCullough. Japanese Culture at Tokyo University.
- Allan August Spitz. Political Science at Tokyo University.
- Ulrich Alexander Strauss. Political Science at Keio University.
- Yuruzu Takeshita. Sociology at Osaka University.
- Jame Middleton Tilley. History of Art at Kyoto University.
- Josef Silverstein. Public Administration at the University of Rangoon.
- Richard Charles Axtell. Biology at the University of the Philippines.
- Frederick Gilman Hoyt. History at the University of the Philippines.
- Francis Joseph Kysela. Dentistry at Centro Escolar University, Manila.
- Ethel Nurge. Anthropology at the University of the Philippines.
- Faith Irene Ware. Sociology at the University of the Philippines.
- Kitty Hay. Sociology at the University of Ceylon.
- Robert Lyle Price. Industrial Development at the University of Karachi.

Additional Fulbright Research Awards for 1955-1956.

Teng Ssu-yu. Cultural History at Kyoto University.

Christopher Sower. Rural Sociology at the University of Ceylon.

Social Science Research Council Research Training Fellowships for 1955-1956.

Frederick Lehman (Columbia University). Post-doctoral fellowship for research in India on the relationship of caste subcultures to village, regional, and national culture.

Gustav Ranis (Yale University). Research in Japan on capital accumulation.

SSRC Undergraduate Research Stipend for 1955-1956.

Steven J. Schneider (supervisor John K. Fairbank, Harvard University). A comparative history of two groups of entrepreneurs in China 1900-1927.

SSRC Grants-in-aid for 1955-1956.

D. MacKenzie Brown (University of California at Santa Barbara). Research in the United States on the conflict between traditional political thought in India and western political ideas since 1800.

Ilse Lichtenstadter (New York University). Research in Pakistan on the position of women in contemporary Muslim society.

SSRC Grants for Research on the History of American Military Policy for 1955-1956.

William R. Braisted (University of Texas). Research on the development of the Far East as an American naval problem 1909-1922.

Richard C. Brown (State University Teachers College, Buffalo). Research on military policy aspects of United States participation in the Peking Relief Expedition, 1900.