

# NEWS OF THE PROFESSION

## Far Eastern Studies in Germany

Contributed by Professor Herbert Franke  
München University

Far Eastern studies as a fully recognized academic subject are of comparatively recent date in Germany. The first chair for Chinese (Hamburg) was not established until 1909. Berlin followed in 1912. Nevertheless German scholars were able to make important contributions even during the nineteenth century and the first decade of the twentieth century (Conrady, Grube, von der Gabelentz, Plath, etc.). Sinology and japanology as independent branches of academic teaching and research were greatly expanded between World Wars I and II.

At present various Far Eastern subjects are taught in universities as listed below. In Western Germany there are full professorships in sinology at Hamburg, München, West Berlin (Freie Universität), and Frankfurt/Main (at present vacant and no appointment in sight) and a newly-established one at Köln (to which no appointment has yet been made); there are readerships at Göttingen, Bonn, Marburg, and Mainz. In addition, there are lecturers in Chinese and/or sinology in other universities (e.g., Erlangen), but at present no academic degrees in sinology are offered there. In Eastern Germany there are full professorships in sinology at Leipzig and East Berlin (Humboldt-Universität).\*

In Western Germany there are full professorships in japanology at Hamburg and München, and readerships at Bonn, West Berlin (Freie Universität), and Münster. In East Berlin there is a full professorship at Humboldt-Universität.

In Mongol studies there is a readership at Bonn. Other subjects like Manchu and Tibetan are taught in some universities but are usually not recognized as main examination fields.

There are readerships in Far Eastern Art at

\* My report is necessarily incomplete for Eastern Germany.

Köln, Heidelberg, and Aachen (Technische Hochschule).

Courses of study in Far Eastern subjects vary considerably from university to university. General academic tradition in Germany accounts, however, for some common features. The only degree which may be obtained throughout Western Germany (Eastern Germany has an entirely different university system modelled on the Soviet Union) is that of Ph.D. The usual minimum requirement is eight *Semesters* (i.e., four years) of study at a recognized university. Students are permitted and even encouraged to change universities during their studies. The Ph.D. examination covers one main field and two secondary fields. "Field" means a complete branch of learning such as sinology, japanology, history, archaeology, etc. The combination of fields is, in principle, left to the student himself, although at some universities japanology is a compulsory secondary field for sinology and vice versa. A student who takes sinology as his main field may therefore combine this with any other recognized field (*Fach*) taught in the Faculty of Letters, e.g., with any other philological field, or with history, philosophy, archaeology, etc. On the other hand, a student whose main field lies outside the Far Eastern orbit may choose a Far Eastern field (sinology or japanology) as a secondary field.

Candidates for the Ph.D. degree have to submit a thesis in the main field and to undergo an oral examination of sixty to ninety minutes. Examination in the secondary fields is limited to an oral examination of thirty to forty minutes. There is no prescribed curriculum, and there are no regulations regarding the choice of subjects for a thesis. Everything, above all what lectures to give, is left entirely to the professors, who therefore enjoy the greatest freedom imaginable in this respect.

This freedom also accounts for the diversity of topics treated in theses and for the varying emphasis given to special topics in lectures. One professor may prefer historical topics to linguistics, others may stress literature and philosophy. These predilections are usually also reflected in the thesis subjects of their students.

There are no specialised chairs in Germany for fields such as Far Eastern History, Far Eastern Religions, etc. The specialization which has long been in effect in other area studies is not yet recognized here with regard to the Far East. The only exception is Far Eastern Art. The result of this state of affairs is that, in theory, every German professor of sinology is supposed to cover the whole field from oracle-bone inscriptions to Communist China. As indicated above, there is, however, a tacit specialization and "division of labour" among the various professors.

In the field of research there are no formal co-ordinating factors either. Research topics are entirely and expressly left to the predilections of the professors and students. There are no institutions with major research programs. The *Seminare* of the German universities serve chiefly training purposes, and certainly do not have enough means to finance or promote co-ordinated research. The average annual budget of a German *Seminar* is between \$350 and \$700 (US). Such small sums are hardly sufficient to finance a small reference library, so that one has to rely in research on the public libraries.

The biggest collection of Far Eastern books belonged formerly to the Preussische Staatsbibliothek, Berlin. As a result of the war, this collection is now divided between East and West (Deutsche Staatsbibliothek, Berlin; and Westdeutsche Bibliothek, Marburg). An account of their present size is given in *ZDMG*, CV (1955), 72-75.

Another considerable Far Eastern collection is that of the Bayerische Staatsbibliothek, München. For an account see *Orientalisches aus Münchener Bibliotheken und Sammlungen*, ed. Herbert Franke (Wiesbaden: Franz Steiner Verlag, 1957). This collection still suffers from the neglects of the nineteenth century. Although the basic stock was acquired as early as 1831, there is no complete catalogue as yet. Cataloguing is however in progress now.

A third collection of some value is that of

the Universitätsbibliothek, Leipzig. There is no catalogue whatsoever.

Amongst university institutions the best library is that of the Seminar für Sprache und Kultur Chinas of Hamburg University. In size it ranks third after the Marburg/Berlin and München public libraries. Generally speaking, no German university seminar has a library which can be compared to those of American universities. Other smaller libraries in Germany are:

München, Ostasiatisches Seminar (small reference library for Chinese and Japanese).

Bonn, Orientalisches Seminar (small Chinese collection, good Japanese collection).

Göttingen, Sinologisches Seminar (pre-war stock destroyed, but basic texts available through loan from the University Library, Göttingen).

Leipzig, Karl-Marx-Universität, Ostasiatisches Institut (pre-war stock destroyed, reference library).

East Berlin, Humboldt-Universität, Ostasiatisches Institut (recently founded, reference library).

West Berlin, Freie Universität, Ostasiatisches Seminar (recently founded, small library including some rare old editions).

Köln, Museum für Ostasiatische Kunst (library specializing in Far Eastern and Central Asian art and archaeology).

It may be said generally that almost invariably older books are represented far better in German libraries than materials on modern China and Japan. There is, for example, only a small number of newspapers and journals available, with the exception of scholarly journals, but even these are far from complete. Specialised studies on certain nineteenth and twentieth century topics are therefore difficult to pursue in Germany.

A general account of library conditions has recently been given by Yves Hervouet in *Mélanges publiés par l'Institut des Hautes Etudes Chinoises*, I (Paris, 1957), 486-494.

Principal scholars and specialists are listed below, but no attempt at completeness is made. It should be noted that in Germany the title of Professor may be held by readers (*Dozenten*) as well as by full professors (*Lehrstuhlinhaber*).

*Sinology*

- Bauer, Wolfgang, Reader at München University; München, St. Pauls-platz 9: mediaeval Chinese literature and folklore.
- Bünger, Karl, formerly reader at Bonn University; Bonn, Auswärtiges Amt, Koblenzerstr. 102: history of Chinese law.
- Consten-von Erdberg, Eleonore, Reader at Technische Hochschule, Aachen; Aachen, Ludwigsallee 73: Chinese architecture and archaeology.
- Debon, Günther, Lecturer at Köln University; Köln-Lindenthal, Friedrich-Schmidstr. 62: Chinese poetry and literary criticism.
- Franke, Herbert, Professor at München University; München-Solln, Friedastr. 14/II: political and cultural history of mediaeval China (Sung, Yuan, early Ming).
- Franke, Wolfgang, Professor at Hamburg University; Hamburg-Nienstedten, Jürgensallee 11: Ming and Ch'ing history, the Chinese Revolution.
- Fuchs, Walter, Professor at Freie Universität, Berlin; Berlin-Dahlem, Schorlemer-Allee 3: Chinese cartography, Manchu literature and history, Ch'ing history, Chinese bibliography.
- Grimm, Tilemann, Reader at Hamburg University; China Seminar, Hamburg 36, Alster-glacis 3: Ming institutions and social history.
- Haenisch, Erich, Professor emeritus of München University; Stuttgart-O, Ameisenbergstr. 11: *Secret History of the Mongols*, Chinese-foreign bilingual glossaries and texts, Manchu history, especially campaigns of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.
- Hentze, Carl, Professor emeritus of Frankfurt University; Trautheim über Darmstadt, Am Willgraben 7: religions of prehistoric and Shang China.
- Hoffmann, Alfred, Professor at Marburg University; Marburg, Galvinweg 16: Chinese poetry.
- Liu Mau-tsai, Lecturer at Göttingen University; Göttingen, Gothaer Platz 1: history of Eastern Turks according to Chinese sources.
- Olbricht, Peter, Professor at Bonn University; Bonn, Orientalisches Seminar, Liebfrauenweg 7: Hsi-hsia history, Yüan institutions, Han poetry.
- Ratchnevsky, Paul, Professor at Humboldt University, East Berlin; Berlin-Treptow, Defreggerstr. 14: Yüan institutions, Mongol history.
- Seckel, Dietrich, Professor at Heidelberg University; Neckargemünd bei Heidelberg, Peter-Schnellbachstr. 40: Buddhist art in the Far East.
- Speiser, Werner, Professor at Köln University; Köln-Sülz, Neuenhöfer Allee 55: Chinese and Japanese painting, lacquer.
- Stange, Hans O. H., Professor at Göttingen University; Göttingen, Geismarlandstr. 65: Han history, Chinese philosophy, lexicography.
- Steininger, Hans, Lecturer at Erlangen University; Erlangen, Pestalozzistr. 50: later Taoism.
- von Winterfeldt, Victoria, Professor at Mainz University; Hofheim am Taunus, Rossertstr. 36: later Chinese painting (Ming and Ch'ing).
- Unger, Ulrich, Lecturer, Orientalisches Seminar; Freiburg University; Bad Krozingen (Breisgau), Königsberger Strasse: Chinese grammar.

*Japanology*

- Benl, Oskar, Professor at Hamburg University; Hamburg-Othmarschen, Grottenstr. 10: modern Japanese literature.
- Eckardt, Hans, Professor at Freie Universität, West Berlin; Berlin-Zehlendorf, Schliessfach Nr. 27: Japanese music.
- Gundert, Wilhelm, Professor Emeritus of Hamburg University; Neu-Ulm (Bayern), Hermann-Köhlstr. 10: Zen Buddhism, Japanese poetry.
- Hammitzsch, Horst, Professor at München University; Unterpfaffenhofen-Germering, Feldstr. 7: philosophy and literature of Japan, especially sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.
- Karow, Otto, Professor at Bonn University; Bonn, Dorotheenstr. 161: Japanese medicine, Japanese folklore, Ainu studies.
- Lewin, Bruno, Reader at Münster University; Orientalisches Seminar, Universität Münster, Münster 2, W., Bogenstr. 11-12: Japanese grammar, early Japanese history.
- Ramming, Martin, Professor emeritus of Humboldt University, East Berlin; Berlin-Steglitz, Wulffstr. 12: Tokugawa history.
- Wenck, Günther, Professor at Hamburg Uni-

versity; Hamburg-Harksheide, Alter Kirch-  
enweg: Japanese phonetics.

Zachert, Herbert, Professor at Humboldt Uni-  
versity, East Berlin; Berlin-Friedenau, Rie-  
menschneiderweg 32: *semmyō* and related  
texts.

#### *Mongol and Manchu*

Fuchs, Walter, Professor at Freie Universität,  
West Berlin; Berlin-Dahlem, Schorlemerallee  
3: Manchu bibliography and literature.

Haenisch, Erich, Professor emeritus of Mün-  
chen University; Stuttgart-O, Ameisenberg-  
str. 11: Manchu historical literature, Mongol  
(especially middle Mongol).

Heissig, Walther, Professor at Bonn Univer-  
sity; Bonn, Orientalisches Seminar, Lieb-  
frauenweg 7: Mongol literature and bibliog-  
raphy.

#### *Tibetan*

Hoffmann, Helmut, Professor of Indology at  
München University; München 13, Hiltens-  
pergerstr. 15: political and religious history of  
Tibet.

Schubert, Johannes, Professor at Leipzig Uni-  
versity; Leipzig C 1, Lampestr. 6: ancient  
and modern Tibetan language and grammar.

#### *Korean*

Eckardt, André, Lecturer at München Univer-  
sity; Starnberg, Possenhofenerstr. 33: Korean  
civilisation.

Junker, Heinrich F., Professor at Humboldt  
University, East Berlin; Berlin-Karlshorst,  
Stolzenfelsstr. 28: Korean linguistics.

#### *Indonesian*

Aichele, Walter, Professor (retired) at Ham-  
burg University; Universität Hamburg: In-  
donesian linguistics and literature.

Kähler, Hans, Professor at Hamburg Univer-  
sity; Hamburg-Grossflottbek, Zickzackweg  
2: Indonesian linguistics and literature.

Kahlo, Gerhard, Lecturer at Leipzig Univer-  
sity; Leipzig, Ostasiatisches Institut der Karl-  
Marx-Universität: Indonesian lexicography  
and grammar.

Periodical publications dealing with Far  
Eastern Studies in Germany are:

*Oriens Extremus (OE)*. Wiesbaden: Verlag  
Otto Harrassowitz. Founded in 1954. Editors:  
Oskar Benl, Wolfgang Franke, Walter Fuchs.

*Nachrichten der Gesellschaft für Natur- und  
Völkerkunde Ostasiens/Hamburg*. Wiesba-  
den: Kommissionsverlag Otto Harrassowitz.  
Two or more volumes annually. This journal  
contains a survey of lectures on East Asiatic  
topics in German universities and other rele-  
vant information (e.g., theses).

*Zeitschrift der deutschen morgenländischen  
Gesellschaft (ZDMG)*. Wiesbaden: Kommis-  
sionsverlag Franz Steiner. This journal gener-  
ally devotes part of its space to Far Eastern  
subjects.

The Deutsche Morgenländische Gesellschaft  
publishes also monographs (*Abhandlungen  
für die Kunde des Morgenlandes*), which oc-  
casionally deal with Far Eastern subjects.

An important series of monographs is: Göt-  
tinger Asiatische Forschungen, Wiesbaden:  
Verlag Otto Harrassowitz. This series has re-  
cently been renamed *Asiatische Forschungen*.  
Emphasis is laid on Central and Eastern Asia.

The universities themselves do not engage in  
publishing learned works. But the various  
academies of letters and sciences in Germany  
publish from time to time learned works deal-  
ing with the Far East (*Abhandlungen der  
Deutschen Akademie der Wissenschaften*, East  
Berlin; *Abhandlungen der Sächsischen Aka-  
demie der Wissenschaften*, Leipzig; *Abhand-  
lungen der Bayerischen Akademie der Wissen-  
schaften*, München). An academy which  
during recent years has published a number  
of important works in the Oriental field is  
*Akademie der Wissenschaften und der Litera-  
tur*, Mainz.

A list of doctoral dissertations completed in  
Western Germany since 1946 follows (no de-  
tails on doctoral dissertations in Eastern Ger-  
many are available):

#### *Sinology*

1947 Herbert Franke, *Geld und Wirtschaft in  
China unter der Mongolenherrschaft*  
(Köln). Published as Vol. III of *Das  
Mongolische Weltreich, Quellen und  
Forschungen*, Leipzig: Verlag Otto Har-  
rassowitz, 1949.

1948 Wilhelm Hoffmann, "Die Haltung von  
Herrscher und Beamten in Zeiten des  
Niedergangs und der Fremdherrschaft  
im Urteil der Geschichte" (München,  
typescript).

- Herbert Pohl, "Das Kapitel 128 des Shih-chi" (Hamburg, typescript).
- Alfred Hoffmann, *Die Lieder des Li Yü* (Hamburg). Published in Köln: Greven-Verlag, 1950.
- 1949 Eva Susanna Kraft, *Zum Dsungarenkrieg im 18. Jahrhundert* (München). Published as Vol. IV of *Das Mongolische Weltreich, Quellen und Forschungen*, Leipzig: Verlag Otto Harrassowitz, 1953.
- 1951 Hans Steininger, *Hauch- und Körperseele und der Dämon bei Kuan Yin-tze: Untersuchung zur chinesischen Psychologie und Ontologie* (Erlangen). Published as Heft 20 of *Sammlung orientalischer Arbeiten*, Leipzig: Verlag Otto Harrassowitz, 1953.
- 1953 Johanna Fischer, "Fan Chung-yen: Das Lebensbild eines chinesischen Staatsmannes aus dem 11. Jahrhundert" (Göttingen). Published in *OE*, II (1955).
- Pieter Buriks, "Fan Chung-yens Versuch einer Reform des chinesischen Beamten-tums in den Jahren 1043-44" (Göttingen). Published in *OE*, III (1956).
- Tilemann Grimm, "Das Nei-ko der Mingzeit, seine Entstehung, Konsolidierung und Bedeutung" (Hamburg). Published in *OE*, I (1954).
- Annerose Wendhut, "Kung Tzu-chen, Leben und Werk" (Hamburg, typescript).
- Günther Debon, "Die Kapitel 101 und 102 des Shi-ki (Die Biographien des Yüan Ang und Ch'ao Ts'oh, Chang Shih-chi und Feng T'ang)" (München, typescript).
- Wolfgang Bauer, "Chang Liang und Ch'en P'ing, zwei Politiker aus der Gründungszeit der Han-Dynastie" (München). Published in part in *ZDMG*, CVI (1956).
- 1955 Helmut Schulte-Uffelage, *Das Keng-shen wai-shih, eine Quelle zur späten Mongolenzeit* (München). To be published as Vol. V of *Das Mongolische Weltreich, Quellen und Forschungen*, Leipzig: Verlag Otto Harrassowitz.
- Roger Goepfer, "T'ang-tai, ein Hofmaler der Ch'ing-Zeit" (München, typescript).
- Barbara Krafft, "Wang Shih-chen—Ein Beitrag zur Geistesgeschichte der Mingzeit" (Hamburg, typescript).
- 1956 August Marks, "Konfuzianismus und Kommunismus in ihrer Geschichtsdeutung der chinesischen Familie" (Hamburg, typescript).
- Christian Schwarz-Schilling, *Der Friede von Shan-yüan (1005 n. Chr.) Ein Beitrag zur Geschichte der chinesischen Diplomatie* (München). Published as Vol. I of *Asiatische Forschungen*, Wiesbaden: Verlag Otto Harrassowitz, 1959.
- Byongik Koh, "Zur Werttheorie in der chinesischen Historiographie auf Grund des Shih-t'ung des Liu Chih-chi (661-721)" (München). Published in *OE*, IV and V (1957-58).
- Helga Kuntze, "Leben und Dichtung des Ni Tsan" (Köln). To be published in the near future.
- Susanne Eschweiler, "Die chinesischen Fremdvölker in Kuanghsi im 17. Jahrhundert nach dem Ch'ih-ya des K'uang Lu" (Bonn, typescript).
- 1957 Liu Mau-tsai, *Die chinesischen Nachrichten zur Geschichte der Ost-Türken (T'u-kuë)*. Published in two parts as Vol. X of *Göttinger Asiatische Forschungen*, Wiesbaden: Verlag Otto Harrassowitz, 1958.
- Heinz Friese, "Die öffentlichen Dienstleistungen (i) zur Ming-Zeit" (Hamburg, typescript).
- 1958 Jef Last, "Lu Hsün: Der Wandel seiner Beurteilung und dessen Ursachen" (Hamburg, typescript).
- Japanology*
- 1949 Annalotte Schnitzer, "Die Entwicklung der japanischen Shintaishidichtung von der Meijizeit bis zur Gegenwart" (Hamburg, typescript).
- 1951 Rolf Binkenstein, "Die historische Entwicklung der Studien und der Ideen über Sprache in Japan" (München, typescript).
- 1955 Siegfried Dombady, "Das Ora ga haru des Kobayashi Issa" OAG, Tokyo (in press).
- Manfred Hubricht, "Die Haiku-Poetik des Masaoka Shiki" (Hamburg, typescript).
- Bruno Lewin, *Futabatei Shimei in seinen Beziehungen zur russischen Literatur* (München). Published by OAG, Hamburg: Verlag Otto Harrassowitz, 1955.
- Dr. jur. Wilhelm Röhl, "Die ersten dip-

- lomatischen Beziehungen zwischen Japan und Siam zu Beginn des 17. Jahrhunderts" (Hamburg, typescript).  
 Erwin Schmidt, "Die ersten Hoch- und Privatschulen Japans im Lichte zeitgenössischer Gesetze und Verfügungen" (München, typescript).  
 1956 Wolfram Harald Müller, "Die Kritik des Mumyō-soshi am Genji-monogatari" (Hamburg). Published in *OE*, III and IV (1956-57).  
 1958 Hans Adalbert Dettmer, "Die Steuergesetzgebung der Nara-Zeit" (München). To be published.  
 Peter H. Lee, "Studien zum Saenaenorae: Altkoreanische Dichtung. Ein Beitrag zur Wertung der japanischen Studien über altkoreanische Dichtung" (München, typescript).  
 Peter Weber-Schäfer, "Ono no Komachi Gestalt und Legende im Nō-Spiel" (München). To be published.

**The Association for Asian Studies: Summary for the Year 1958-59**

Compiled by Frederick W. Mote

*I. Membership and Circulation of the Journal of Asian Studies*

As of March 1, 1959, the membership had increased by 102 during the year to reach a total of 1,124. This represents about a 10% increase, about 4% more than the Association has experienced each year since 1955. The March 1 figure may be classified as follows: patrons 0, life members 9, supporting 35, regular 1,037, and associate 38. The count on student members, the new category created this year, will not show up until next year's report. Geographical distribution, not including associate members, was as follows: New England, 121; Middle Atlantic, 274; East North Central, 147; East South Central, 6; West South Central, 8; West North Central, 33; South Atlantic, 144; Mountain, 14; Pacific, 211; Hawaii, 3; Alaska, 1; Puerto Rico, 1. This represents a total domestic membership of 973. Regionally the greatest rate of increase was in

the East North Central States which gained 27 members for a 22% increase, the South Atlantic States around Washington, D. C., which gained 20 members for a 16% increase, and the Middle Atlantic States around New York City which gained 26 members for a 11% increase. These increases undoubtedly were due to the efforts of the Membership Committee and in the latter case to the activities of the Metropolitan New York Committee of the Association and its special meeting in December, 1958. Membership dropped slightly in the West North Central and West South Central zones. Foreign membership has risen from 95 to 113; Japan still is far in the lead with 31 members, Canada has 16, Taiwan 9, England 7, and smaller numbers elsewhere, in a total of 25 foreign countries.

The following figures reflect the field, status, and geographical area of primary interest of the membership minus associate members:

*Professional Field*

History.....	261
Political Science and International Relations.....	187
Lang., Lit., and Linguistics.....	81
Anthropology.....	87
Far Eastern Studies.....	21
Economics.....	50
Fine Arts.....	30
Geography.....	35
Library Work.....	20
Philosophy and Religion.....	31
Education.....	14

*Professional Status*

Faculty.....	495
Student.....	213
Government.....	95
Others.....	161
Unknown.....	122
	1,086

*Geographic Area of Primary Interest*

General Far East.....	88
China.....	301
Japan.....	188
Southeast Asia.....	154