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**PERMANENT INTERNATIONAL ALTAISTIC
CONFERENCE
(P.I.A.C.)**

NEWSLETTER



*Permanent International Altaistic Conference
Goodbody Hall
Indiana University, Bloomington, IN 47405-2408*

FORTY YEARS OF PIAC

Forty years ago, in 1957, at the 14th International Congress held in München, on the initiative of Walther Heissig, a small group of like-minded scholars interested in Altaic Studies gathered with the intent of forming a small, informal group which without fanfare and without the trappings of great congresses would meet annually to discuss matters of common interest - preferably over a glass of wine. There does not seem to have survived a list of those present at that meeting but it certainly included Annemarie von Gabain, Walther Heissig, Omeljan Pritsak, Denis Sinor.

The first meeting was held in the Akademie der Wissenschaften und der Literatur in Mainz, June 25-28, 1958 with the participation of Pentti Aalto, Charles Bawden, Gerhard Doerfer, Annemarie von Gabain, Walther Heissig, Karl Jahn, Karl H. Menges, Udo Posch, Omeljan Pritsak, Klaus Sagaster, Denis Sinor, Kaare Thomsen Hansen - exactly one dozen. And, to paraphrase Genesis, "they saw that it was good." So they and others, young and old and even older have continued the tradition which then led to the Fortieth PIAC to be called together in the State of Utah. All through these years, the PIAC remained an open society, unaffected by cold-war rhetoric or attitudes over a period when almost every international gathering was affected by them. The PIAC has always been a group of friends, which welcomes new friends and regrets when some of the former participants, as it were, fall by the wayside.

In the wake of the 13th Meeting, held in Strasbourg in 1970, some vigorous views were expressed on the undesirability to transform the PIAC meetings into a Congress. (See *Newsletter* No.6 April 1971.) So, over forty years, the strength of the PIAC has retained the friendly, informal atmosphere that pervades its meetings.

The dawn of the "information age" is bringing a new challenge. The ever-increasing use of electronic communications through the Internet or the World Wide Web, brought us so much closer to each other. Good news, bad news can travel freely and instantaneously all across the globe. Useful and lovely though these contacts may be on an individual level, doubts may exist concerning their use as a means of serious scholarly discourse. Anything that appears on a Web home-page is open to everyone, the results may be used, and distorted, freely with or without fair attribution to the source. Discussion groups, mainly but not exclusively on Central Asian subjects proliferate but, in many cases, amount to little else but individuals keen on "surfing" in an endless search of subjects worthy of discussion. To some, this seems a rather sterile occupation, a waste of time. Those who disagree with this view may, of course, join any or all of these groups, but it would seem unnecessary for the PIAC to add to the plethora of electronic messages by creating a home page of its own. This very modest *Newsletter* should suffice to serve as a link mainly for those who, for one reason or another, miss one or several of our meetings, the yearly organization of which must remain the main, one could say unique, aim of the PIAC.

Denis Sinor
Secretary General

IN MEMORIAM
FRANCIS WOODMAN CLEAVES
(July 13th) 1911-1995 (Dec. 31st)

Another giant is gone! Surely that is the only way to describe the standing of Professor Cleaves, the dean of American-born Mongolists, a scholar of high standing in Sino-Mongolian studies. From the late 1940s up to the present year, his contributions to our field flowed.

He was by origin a New Englander, taking his B.A. at Dartmouth, and Master's in 1934 at Harvard University, rising to be Professor of Far Eastern Languages there, and later retiring to his New Hampshire farm. Thus he saw much of early 20th century America, and almost reached the next millennium. Beginning in Classics, his Greek and Latin were of use to him later as well; he undertook Chinese (a requirement of the Indo-European program was to have a non-IE language), and in 1934-35 attended university in Paris for two years. There he came under the influence of the great Master Pelliot, whose standing and interest in Mongolian are known.

Around 1937 came his first travel in China, where he may have first met Father Mostaert, perhaps other figures as well, and collected Manchu and Chinese books, particularly gathering copies and rubbings of various Sino-Mongolian inscriptions, which he later utilized for publication. He stayed in China until about 1941. But lest we think this devoted scholar was some shy bookworm, after he received his Ph.D. at Harvard in 1942, he became a U.S. Naval Officer detached to the U.S. Marine Corps in China. His main assignment was to assist in the repatriation of Japanese officers, and at this time he rescued many libraries and documents from destruction, some sent to the Harvard Oriental collections.

After the war, he returned to Harvard and taught the entry-level course in College Chinese, sharing with other professors. He was always *au courant* with Sinological studies. His main field of publication was the Sino-Mongolian inscriptions, concentrating of course on transcription, analysis, translation and detailed commentary of the Mongolian texts. Beginning in the early 1950s, he wrote numerous detailed philological articles presenting studies of the Mongolian halves of bi-lingual inscriptions. Indeed, they are classics of scholarship in detail and knowledge.

Cleaves deserves to be called "a scholar's scholar", but this is not to say that everyone took as much interest in these subjects as he could and did. Nearly all his early scholarship appeared in the *Harvard Journal of Asiatic Studies*, sometimes filling the major part of an issue. Unmarried, Cleaves devoted his entire time to research, and during the years that Father Mostaert was in the USA, they were in constant touch by correspondence, and Mostaert shared his deep knowledge freely. He made two other major trips abroad, one to Teheran, and one to the Vatican, to work on the documents of Mongolian origin there. Though a New England Protestant, he was friendly with Catholic Cardinals in Rome during his stay.

During his Harvard teaching days he spent long hours with colleagues, especially William Hung, discussing academic problems, but his devotion to his students and his efforts on their behalf were also great, and there was always time for an undergraduate to discuss matters. I recall him once grumbling to me that he spent the equivalent of weeks in preparing letters of recommendation for the government foreign language scholarships. On their part, the students had a tradition of year-end commemorative T-Shirts to be worn by those who had survived First-Year Chinese under Cleaves. There are many stories told about his excessive attention to detail, resulting from his high standards of scholarship and

accuracy. He also told some stories about himself with glee: e.g., on the *Normandie* en route to Paris, he consumed an entire artichoke, stem and all, having never been faced with this vegetable previously. He was aware of how he appeared to others; his manners were polished and courtly, despite the tales of objecting to minute errors.

He retired in 1984 and removed to his New Hampshire farm, rebuilding and restoring buildings, digging a well, keeping his books, of which there were so many that he virtually lived in the kitchen, sharing the house with 3 or 4 dogs too. Even at that age, he could read without glasses, and only in the last year or two did he install a telephone.

More pages could be written, but those hundreds he published will prove to be a greater memorial than any words given here.

He thus leaves behind a full body of Sino-Mongolian inscriptionary studies, but we have only touched on the work with which his name will always be linked, the famed *Secret History of the Mongols*, to which he devoted decades of study. To be sure, that was almost a full-time occupation, and even in the 1950s, it was a task to keep abreast.

Many discussions with Prof. Wm Hung led to Hung's famous article on the transmission of the *Secret History*. Cleaves could not agree with all of Hung's views, but his respect for Hung was so great, that this contributed greatly to the delay in publication of his Volume One of the *Secret History*. He disliked opposing Hung's opinions, and as Volume Two may have required stating those views more strongly, further delay resulted. I understand that he felt hurt that there was little acceptance of his efforts to cast the *Secret History* into King James' Biblical English (and I confess I was one of those critics), increasing his reluctance to create Volume Two.

He had largely finished his basic translation, furnished with notes and commentary. Everyone waited for years for it to appear, especially as it long lay in page-proof, and some researchers had even used and consulted portions of it. His volume One, giving the core translation, did appear in 1982, furnished with the most essential remarks needed, but it merely served to increase our wish for Volume Two. We have all wondered in vain both why volume One was so delayed (for "personal reasons"), and whether Volume Two can or ever will appear.

As a result of Cleaves' intense approach to details, his standards were high, and in personal interaction he did not find others sharing this devotion. Hence there circulate many stories about demands, pedantry and impossible requests, which must have some reason for origin; yet everyone who personally met the Lion in his Den spoke of his courtesy, charm and affability.

The PIAC recognized Cleaves' exceptional achievements by awarding him in 1988 the Indiana University Prize for Altaic Studies.

Mongolian Studies have suffered a great loss, but the *oeuvre* left behind will long endure. *Requiescat in pace!*

John R. Krueger

IN MEMORIAM
KÁROLY CZEGLÉDY
(1914-1996)

When, on June 13, 1996 I sat at the side of what I knew would be his death-bed, I did not think - or, should I say, I could not hope - that his deliverance would come so soon, on June 20. Not that there were any signs of suffering or even of discomfort. His always jovial, roundish face had become serene in its meagerness as he was lying on his back, incapable of the smallest movement. He had been lying there for about a year and a half, in his own home, in the proximity of his books which he could no longer read, being taken care of by his wife Kati with as much skill as love and infinite patience. In this and in many other respects, Károly has been a lucky man. Happy in an exemplary married life, he was not devoured by any ambition which could have been thwarted, he relentlessly pursued his research, produced fine articles and taught with devotion and great competence.

He had studied to become a Calvinist clergyman and throughout life his comportment reflected a quiet though cheerful dignity. I can easily imagine his fitting splendidly into the group of other students of theology of pre-war Belfast or Utrecht. He obtained his first doctorate in Semitic Philology, his second in Turcology. Between 1960 and his retirement in 1984 he was head of the Department of Arabic and Semitic Philology at the Eötvös Loránd University in Budapest. He also had a solid knowledge of Syriac and Persian. Astonishing as it may seem to anyone unfamiliar with the Hungarians' obsession with their prehistory, it was in this field that Czeglédy's main achievements lay and it was this interest in Inner Asian history that brought him to the PIAC. If my data are correct, he first appeared in 1962, in Bloomington, at our fifth meeting. In 1986, in Tashkent at our 29th meeting, he was awarded the Indiana University Prize for Altaic Studies. His last attendance was in 1990, in Budapest, where the premonitory signs of his long illness could already be perceived.

In the very difficult and dangerous years of the late 1940s and early 1950s of Hungarian history he seemed to have walked above the waters, untouched by the floating scum. In the 1956 revolution the confidential files kept on each member of the university were revealed, Károly read with some amusement and pride that he had been characterized as someone inherently unable to understand Marxism (as practiced by the then regime). So he was never hurt, never asked to act against his conscience. The Good Lord extended his protection over him, a fact which did not seem to surprise him the least.

The products of his vast knowledge will continue to be used by those interested in the medieval history of the steppes. His gentle humor, his engaging smile, his readiness to help others will be missed by all who knew him. What a really nice man has left us!

Denis Sinor

38th PIAC Meeting

The 38th annual meeting of the PIAC was held August 7 - 12, 1995 in Kawasaki, Japan, under the presidency of Professor Hidehiro Okada.

The *Proceedings of the 38th Permanent International Altaistic Conference (PIAC), Kawasaki, Japan: August 7-12, 1995* edited by Giovanni Stary (Wiesbaden: Harrassowitz Verlag, 1996, viii+ 425 pp. ISBN 3-447-03801-2) appeared in a record time barely six months after the deadline for receiving the manuscripts. Professor Stary deserves high praise for this extraordinary feat.

39th PIAC Meeting

The 39th annual meeting of the PIAC was held in Szeged, Hungary, June 16 -21, under the presidency of Professor Árpád Berta.

Indiana University Prize for Altaic Studies

The Indiana University Prize for Altaic Studies (usually referred to as the "PIAC Medal") was established in 1962 by Indiana University to honor an outstanding scholar for his or her life's work in the field. The recipients of the award, consisting of a gold medal, are chosen by an international committee elected by PIAC members in the course of each annual meeting.

At the 38th meeting, held in Japan, the medal was awarded to Professor Jean Richard (France), whereas Professor L.P.Potapov (Russia) was chosen for this honor at the 39th meeting, held in Hungary. Professor Potapov was informed of this decision shortly before his 92nd birthday. Professor Potapov was the fifth Russian scholar so honored by the PIAC

The international committee in charge of awarding the medal has also taken the somewhat unorthodox step of honoring with an extra medal Professor Denis Sinor (USA), long-time Secretary General of the PIAC, on the occasion of his 80th birthday. He was the sixth American scholar to receive the award.

COMPARATIVE TIBETAN AND MONGOLIAN HIPPOLOGY AND HIPPIATRY PROJECT

In the winter of 1996 a joint project on Comparative Tibetan and Mongolian Hippology and Hippiatry was initiated at the Institut für Palaeoanatomie, Domestikationsforschung und Geschichte der Tiermedizin at Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität (München) under the direction of Prof. Dr. Angela von den Driesch with Dr. Ruth I. Meserve and Petra Maurer..

Among the Tibetan texts, this project has incorporated the manuscripts from Dunhuang (Blondeau) with the addition of missing folios (Uebach and Panglung, Commission for Central Asian Studies of the Bavarian Academy of Sciences). New manuscripts have been gathered from field research trips to the Mustang District of Nepal as well as from materials microfilmed by the Nepal-German Manuscript Preservation Project, from privately held manuscripts and books, and from dissertation work in Germany (Kunz, Maurer). The material on traditional Mongolian veterinary medicine consists of archival manuscripts (Copenhagen, St. Petersburg, Ulaanbaatar), and other published documentation, including field reports.

Important to this comparative study of Tibetan and Mongolian hippology and hippiatry are materia medica, surgical instruments, and individual treatments for specific ailments/diseases. The availability of plants for use in medicine will be of special concern. In this respect it is of the utmost importance to include botanical reports from expeditions to Tibet and Central Eurasia and to seek the expertise of botanists. Historical documentation of trade in materia medica, especially from Chinese sources, may prove vital. Non-medical interests such as religious influences and textual transmission will also need to be incorporated to obtain an accurate reflection of the medical practices and their development in the region.

The project's initial work is being conducted on all matters relating to skin diseases in the domestic animals of the region. Because skin diseases were well known from early times throughout the Asian landmass, there will also be a concerted effort to place the Tibetan and Central Eurasian concepts of these diseases and their treatments within a broader perspective reflecting evidence drawn from the Ancient Near East, the Islamic Near East, Indian, and Chinese medical traditions.

It is expected that the comparative study of Tibetan and Mongolian hippology and hippiatry will show both strong Mongolian divergences influenced by the Northern Steppe Tradition (as opposed to the Mountain or High-Altitude Tradition of Tibet) and an intricate interlaid pattern of borrowing and re-borrowing not only between Tibetan and Mongol practices but also from the traditional Indian (both Buddhist and Hindu), Chinese, Turkic Central Asian, and finally Russian traditions. As such, the project demands the expertise of a number of specialists to establish the hippological and hippiatric traditions of Tibet and its Central Eurasian neighbors.

The project welcomes information from interested scholars. For further information contact: Prof. Dr. A. von den Driesch, Institut für Palaeoanatomie, Domestikationsforschung und Geschichte der Tiermedizin, Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität, Feldmochinger Str. 7, D-80992 München, Germany [tel./fax: 49 (89) 14980138] or Dr. Ruth I. Meserve, Department of Central Eurasian Studies, Goodbody 157, Indiana University, Bloomington, IN 47405, USA [fax: 1 (812) 855-7500].

THE INTERNATIONAL DUNHUANG PROJECT

was established following a meeting of conservators from all over the world to promote the study and preservation of the Dunhuang legacy through international cooperation.

OBJECTIVES

- To establish the full extent of the documentary legacy from Dunhuang and other Central Asian Sites and to share that information through the development of an international database.
- To develop new techniques for the preservation of the original documents through close collaboration with research chemists and paper technologists.
- To promote common standards of preservation methods and documentation.
- To catalogue the material according to common or compatible standards.
- To store the documents in the best possible environment and reduce handling to a minimum.
- To stimulate research on the material and increase access through the production of surrogate forms, facsimile publication, microfiche, and computer stored images.

ORGANISATION

IDP consists of a small steering group and an active membership of all curators and conservators concerned with Dunhuang and similar materials. It has wide links with those involved in computer development in related fields and with scientists. The project produces an occasional newsletter and holds a bi-annual conference (1993: Sussex, UK; 1995: Paris, France).

CONTACT

If you wish to receive the newsletter or would like more information please contact:

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Oriental and India Office Collections,
197 Blackfriars Road,
London SE1 8NG UK
Tel: +44 171-412 7647/7650
Fax: +44 171-412 7858
Email: susan.whitfield@bl.uk

International Society for Shamanic Research (ISSR)

The Fourth International Conference of the ISSR is scheduled to take place in Chantilly (France) 1-5 September 1997.

Those interested in further details should contact:

Conférence sur le Chamanisme

Comité d'organisation (Roberte Hamayon)

Laboratoire d'ethnologie et de sociologie comparative

Université de Paris-X,

92001 Nanterre France

fax: 33-1-40-97-71-17

e-mail: hamayon@u-patis10.fr

Unesco's History of the Civilizations of Central Asia

It was in No.13 of this *Newsletter* (May 1982) that first mention was made of this major undertaking of the UNESCO, so very relevant to the interest of the PIAC's membership. Well, the UNESCO's wheels turn slowly but the third volume of this history has appeared. Edited by B.A.Litvinsky with Zhang Guang-da and R. Shabani Samghabadi as co-editors, it is entitled *The crossroads of civilizations: A.D.250 to 750* (Paris: Unesco Publishing 1996, 569 pp.).

In June 1996, Professor M.S.Asimov (Tajikistan), president of the International Scientific Committee, who has been charge of this publication from the very inception of the project, was assassinated in Dushanbe. His tragic death was very much regretted by all who had worked with this man of elegant erudition and great talent for compromise.

As is often the case with similar projects, behind the scenes works one person whose devotion and competence compensates for all the shortcomings of the individual authors and of the cumbersome administration characteristic of all international undertakings. In the case of the *History*, this person is Mrs.Irene Iskender-Mochiri. Her devotion, her multilingual competence, her extraordinary stamina were key elements in the publication of the first three volumes of this *History*.

Circle of Inner Asian Art

The PIAC has received Edition No.2 (April 1996) of a Newsletter issued by the Circle. The Circle's Honorary President is Professor A.D.H. Bivar, its President Professor Roderick Whitfield.

Its address: CIAA, Department of Art and Archaeology, SOAS

Thornhaugh Street, Russell Square, London WC1 OXG England

e-mail: russellsmith@cix.compulink.co.uk

fax: 44-171-436-3844 (please state CIAA)

The Newsletter is edited by Arabella Friesen and Lilla B Russel-Smith.

Besides news items, some short book reviews, the Newsletter contains short reports on "Expedition Report: Nepal and Tibet", "Recent Archaeological Fieldwork at Merv", Recent information on Selected Sites in the Tarim Basin".

CENTER FOR THE STUDY OF EURASIAN NOMADS

The center for the Study of Eurasian Nomads (CSEN) was established to preserve archaeological remains and to promote research on the nomadic cultures who lived or are currently living in the vast steppe lands that stretch from southern Russia, through Kazakhstan, southern Siberia, western Mongolia, and northern China. Although the contemporary nomads are limited to specific regions, the steppes as a whole are extremely rich in archaeological remains dating to 4000 B.C. and earlier. In order to promote such research, CSEN runs excavations, publishes research, and invites foreign scholars to give lectures and meet with colleagues in the U.S.

KAZAKH/AMERICAN RESEARCH PROJECT

Incorporated as a non-profit education research organization in 1990, K/ARP developed an exchange program for Kazakh, American, Canadian, and European scholars and students to conduct research in linguistics, ethnography, and archaeology in conjunction with the Academy of Sciences, Institute of History, Ethnography, and Archaeology, Almaty, Kazakhstan. In 1992, a collaborative exchange began between archaeologists from the Institute of Archaeology, Russian Academy of Sciences and K/ARP. Since 1992, K/ARP has sponsored excavations in the southern Ural mountains in collaboration with the Russian Institute of Archaeology in Moscow.

For further information, please contact:

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Center for the Study of Eurasian Nomads
Kazakh/American Research Project, Inc.
1607 Walnut Street
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e-mail: jkimball@garnet.berkeley.edu
URL: <http://garnet.berkeley.edu/~jkimball>

TULIP newsletter

Dear Colleagues!

This is a brief announcement about the TULIP newsletter. The abbreviation TULIP stands for *Turkish and Turkic Linguistics Post*. The aim of the newsletter is to offer information about research going on in the field of Turkish and Turkic linguistics. TULIP is not a journal, nor a periodical publication of a normal kind, but rather an informal circular sent from colleagues to colleagues on a personal basis and at irregular intervals. It is distributed free of charge.

TULIP is compiled by *Éva Ágnes Csató* (Cologne) and *Lars Johanson* (Mainz) with the help of Dorothea Winterling and many Turkologists and students working in the field of Turkic linguistics or just having some interest in it. If you would like to contribute to the next issue, please send us your text via e-mail or on a disc or just typed. You may use English, French, German, Russian, or Turkish.

A great deal of the expenses of copying and distributing the newsletter is covered by us. Therefore, we would appreciate if you could support us by sending us *German postal stamps*. Please do not in any case send money. Another way of supporting our work is to send us *your publications* (books, off-prints or just xerox-copies) about which we can inform the readers of TULIP and which can be afterwards used in the library of the Institute for Oriental Studies at the University of Mainz.

Contact persons distribute the newsletter in some countries. You can get their names and addresses by contacting us. TULIP will be sent to these contact persons with the request to copy it and distribute it in their own countries to the persons listed on their mailing list. Please provide us and them with additional addresses.

We are looking forward to receiving your replies including comments, suggestions, and ideas. We would appreciate if you could help us with good advice on how the distribution of the newsletter could be organized through e-mail. The problem is to transfer the texts written in different alphabets.

Our mailing address is:

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The Publishing House
HARRASSOWITZ (Wiesbaden)
announces a new scientific journal to be published from 1997 on

TURKIC LANGUAGES

edited by
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in co-operation with
ÁRPÁD BERTA, HENDRIK BOESCHOTEN, BERNT BRENDEMOEN, ÉVA Á. CSATÓ, EMINE
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The journal TURKIC LANGUAGES aims at presenting work of current interest on a variety of subjects and thus welcomes contributions on all aspects of Turkic language studies.

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Contributions to the first volume should be submitted as soon as possible. A style sheet is available and will be sent on request.

Manuscripts for publication, books for review, and correspondence concerning editorial matters should be sent to:

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Fax: +49-6131-368662
E-mail: johanson@mzdmza.zdv.uni-mainz.de

Subscription orders can be placed with booksellers and agencies. Subscription price per volume (2 issues): approx. DM 178,-. Single issues are available at approx. DM 89,-. For further information, please contact: Harrassowitz Verlag, Postfach 2929, 65019 Wiesbaden, Germany; Fax: 49-611-530570.

Altaica Berolinensia
Concept of Sovereignty in the
Altaic World
Permanent International Altaistic Con-
ference 34th Meeting in Berlin, 1991
Edited by Barbara Kellner-Heinkele
(Asiatische Forschungen 126)
1993. XII, 332 Seiten, 5 Abb.
(ISBN 3-447-03418-1),
Ln, DM 120,-/öS 876,-/sFr 106,50

Árpád Berta
**Deverbale Wortbildung im
Mittelkiptschakisch-Türkischen**
(Turcologica 24)
1996. XVIII, 698 Seiten, 13 Abb.
(ISBN 3-447-03675-3),
gb, DM 148,-/öS 1080,-/sFr 131,-

**A Buddhist Terminological
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The Mongolian Mahāvūyutpatti
Edited by Alice Sárközi
In Collaboration with János Szerb
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In manjurischer Übersetzung
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2: Kap. 25-44 (Nord/Süd-Dynastien bis
Song-Zeit). 3: Kap. 45-64 (Song-Zeit,
Fortsetzung)
1995. V, 1779 Faksimileseiten,
Anhang 79 Seiten
(ISBN 3-447-03687-7)
gb, DM 348,-/öS 2540,-/sFr 311,-

**Laut- und Wortgeschichte der
Türk Sprachen**
Beiträge des Internat. Symposiums
Berlin, 7.-10. Juli 1992
Hrsg. von Barbara Kellner-Heinkele
und Marek Stachowski
(Turcologica 26)

1995. VII, 204 Seiten, 8 Abb., 3 Ktn.
(ISBN 3-447-03738-5),
br, DM 56,-/öS 409,-/sFr 51,-

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1996. ca. 400 Seiten, zahlr. Abb.
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br, Ca. DM 148,-/öS 1080,-/sFr 131,-

Johannes Reckel
Bohai
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koreanischen Königreiches der Tang-Zeit
(Aetas Manjurica 5)
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