APPENDIX II

CHRONOLOGY OF THE FOUNDING OF THE XUEBU AND CASS INSTITUTES

The numbers (1.; 2.; ...) count the periodical accumulation of the number of institutes that are considered not to have transformed, merged or disappeared since the date of their foundation (in parentheses);

* The institute merged or disappeared, but not during the current period;
(*) The institute merged or disappeared during the current period.

Period: 1950s

1. The Institute of Linguistics (1950);
2. The Institute of Modern History (1950);
3. The Institute of Archaeology (1950);
4. The Institute of Economics (1953);
5. The Institute of History (1954);
6. The Institute of Literature (1955);
7. The Institute of Philosophy (1955);
* The Institute of Minority Languages (1956);
* The Institute of Ethnology (1958);
8. The Institute of Law (1958).

Ten institutes under the Xuebu in the 1950s

Period: 1960s (before the Cultural Revolution)

(*). The Institute of Asian Studies (1961); included the Institutes of West Asian and African Studies. The institute was divided into the Institute of South-East Asian Studies and Institute of West Asian and African Studies in 1964, and was brought under the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the CPC. In 1981 it was reallocated to CASS;
* The Institute of Latin-American Studies (1961); closed down during the Cultural Revolution; re-established in 1981;
9. The Institute of Minority Languages (1956) merged with the Institute of Nationality (1958) into the Institute of Nationality Studies (1962);
10. The Institute of Foreign Literature (1964);
11. The Institute of World Religions (1964);
12. The Institute of World History (1964);
* The Institute of World Economy (1964): merged with the Institute of World Politics in 1981.

Fourteen institutes under the Xuebu in the 1960s

**Period: 1975 to 2003**

(*.) The Institute of Information (1975) grew out of the Information Research Office (1957), was renamed in 1961 as Academic Materials Research Office. In 1975 it expanded and was coined the Research Office of Information [Qingbao Yanjiushì]. In 1985 it became a combined Document and Information Institute, with the Information Research Institute as its base. In 1992 it was altered to the Document and Information Centre.;

(*.) The Institute of World Politics (1978); it merged with the Institute of World Economy in 1981;
13. The Institute of Journalism (1978); it changed its name into the Institute of Journalism and Media (1995);
14. The Institute of Industrial Economics (1978);
15. The Institute of Rural Development (1978);
16. The Institute of Finance and Trade Economics (1978);
(*.) The Institute of South Asian Studies (1978): it merged with the Institute of Asia-Pacific Studies in 1988;
17. The Institute of Sociology (1979);
18. The Institute of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought (1979);
19. The Institute of National Minorities (1980);
20. The Institute of Quantitative and Technical Economics (1980);
(*.) The Institute of Youth and Juvenile Affairs (1980);
21. The Institute of East European, Russian and Central Asian Studies (1981) (Or. Estbl. 1965). It grew out of the Institute of Soviet and East European Studies, which was originally administered jointly by the Department of Philosophy and Social Sciences under CAS and the International Liaison Department of the CCP Central Committee. The institute was incorporated into CASS in 1981, but was given its present name in 1992;
22. The Institute of World Economics and Politics (1981) [a merger of the Institute of World Economy (1964) and the Institute of World Politics (1978)];
23. The Institute of American Studies (1981);
24. The Institute of Japanese Studies (1981);