

POSTLUDE

After a month-long stop in Japan, where Olov had another malaria crisis,⁷⁸⁴ and they felt that the attitude to foreigners was hostile and supplies were scarce,⁷⁸⁵ they proceeded on the SS *Kamakura Maru* to Honolulu where they arrived on 15 September. A very dramatic crossing with two typhoons and a fire on board added to the already stressful situation,⁷⁸⁶ so they were exhausted once they arrived in Honolulu. The sweet memories of their month-long stop in Hawaii after the second expedition made them decide to stay six weeks to rest and recover.

Soon after their arrival in Honolulu, on 24–26 September, Japanese forces seized control over Tonkin, to prevent China from importing arms and other goods via the railways in Indochina. From that point on, the situation deteriorated quickly, and before the war was over many of their friends and collaborators would have been killed or imprisoned.

They were invited to stay as guests in Molly Craig's "beautiful and comfortable" home in the Puunui district of central Honolulu.⁷⁸⁷ Molly Craig was a friend of Ann Y. Satterthwaite,⁷⁸⁸ Secretary of the Pan Pacific Union, whom they had met and befriended during their previous visit.

784. Letter from O. Janse to S. Elisséeff, 23 September 1940. Harvard-Yenching Institute, Cambridge, Mass. Correspondence, 1938–1940.

785. Letter from O. Janse to B. Nerman, 25 October 1940. Riksarkivet. Kartong 3. Korrespondens Brev III 1935–1941.

786. Letter from O. Janse to B. Nerman. Ibid.

787. Janse 1959:12; *Honolulu Star Bulletin* (Margaret Kamm) 9 October 1940: "Mrs Janse Assists Husband in Archaeology".

788. Wrongly referred to as Miss Saterswaith in Janse 1959:12.

Again, they were cushioned by their networks, and spent some pleasant and restful weeks in Molly Craig's home in Honolulu. It seems as if they were regarded as an interesting couple who, despite their professional association with dirt and hard work, were surrounded with flair and panache. In an article in the *Honolulu Star Bulletin*, the reporter describes her meeting with “[a]ttractive Mrs. Janse, in richly brocaded gold and blue housecoat with matching blue shoes”, on “the cool, spacious lanai of the Puunui home at which they are guests”.⁷⁸⁹

Elisséeff wrote urging them to hurry on so they could arrive in Harvard on 1 November, which was in accordance with their agreement, and in good time before the Trustees' meeting on 18 November.⁷⁹⁰ But Janse insisted, with reference to his poor health and the difficulty in finding tickets, that they stay longer but promised they would arrive just in time for the meeting with the Trustees.⁷⁹¹ And he got his way. Olov and Ronny stayed in Honolulu until 1 November. A few days before their departure, Olov wrote to Birger Nerman in Sweden:

Here in Hawaii we have had a wonderful time, and have mostly been resting after all the hardships in East Asia. Here we have met several American friends, who have been very hospitable and friendly to us and have driven us around Hawaii and shown us many interesting places. It is with sincere sadness that we now leave this paradise.⁷⁹²

789. *Honolulu Star Bulletin* (Margaret Kamm), 9 October 1940: “Mrs Janse Assists Husband in Archaeology”. See also article in *Honolulu Star Bulletin* (Margaret Kamm) 14 October 1940: “Dr Olov Janse, Archaeologist: Indo-Chinese Culture Traced to Cantonese”.

790. Letter from S. Elisséeff to O. Janse, 18 October 1940. Harvard-Yenching Institute, Cambridge, Mass. Correspondence, 1938–1940.

791. Letter from O. Janse to S. Elisséeff, 25 October 1940. *Ibid.*

792. Letter from O. Janse to B. Nerman, 25 October 1940. Riksarkivet. Kartong 3. Korrespondens Brev III 1935–1941. In the Swedish original: “Här i Hawaii ha vi haft det underbart skönt och ha mest vilat upp efter alla strapatserna i Östasien. Vi ha här träffat flera amerikanska vänner, som varit mycket gästfria och vänliga mot oss och som kört oss ikring på Hawaii och visat oss många intressanta platser. Det är med upprigtig saknad vi lämna detta paradis.”

They sailed from Honolulu on 1 November,⁷⁹³ and arrived in San Francisco six days later. On Janse's recommendation Elisséeff had informed the customs about their arrival, and had made sure that with reference to Janse's "Swedish special passport no. 256" he was allowed to bring with him his unusual luggage filled with documentation from his expedition.⁷⁹⁴ From San Francisco they proceeded immediately to Cambridge, Massachusetts, where they arrived on 14 November, four days before the meeting and following dinner with the Trustees.

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The following years were marked by the ongoing war. While Olov and Ronny sat safe in Harvard, the Japanese forces continued the invasion and reached southern Indochina in July 1941. In December 1941, a little more than a year after they had left Hawaii, the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor near Honolulu. Only hours later came the Japanese attack on the Philippines. At the end of the Japanese occupation (1942–1945) and the US-Filipino attack to regain control over the capital in 1945, much of the inner city of Manila had been destroyed along with other towns and villages around the country. Hundreds of thousands of Filipino, Japanese, and US soldiers had been killed or captured. Lieutenant Joseph R. Barker, who accompanied Janse on his visit to the "Negrito Pygmies" near Fort Stotsenburg, fought together with guerrilla groups in the mountains until January 1943, when he tried to enter Manila disguised as a Catholic priest, was captured by the Japanese on 14 January and imprisoned for over eight months before he was executed on 1 November 1943.⁷⁹⁵ Many of the people Ronny and Olov met and interacted with in Indochina and the Philippines were killed, captured, or had their lives in other ways destroyed by the war. Otley Beyer refused to leave the Philippines, and moved his collections to different storages before being put in Japanese internment. As soon as the war was over, he began to rebuild the collections from the fragments that were salvaged.⁷⁹⁶

793. Several ships are mentioned in different sources, and it is unclear which one they travelled with.

794. Letter from O. Janse to S. Elisséeff, 23 September 1940. Harvard-Yenching Institute, Cambridge, Mass. Correspondence, 1938–1940.

795. <http://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=gr&GRid=56774659>, accessed 17 May 2018.

796. Byrne 2014:139.

In the meanwhile, Olov and Ronny were installed at Harvard University near Boston in Cambridge, Massachusetts, where they worked with their collections. They worked in the premises of the Semitic Museum, just across the road from the Peabody Museum, because there was not enough room for all their stuff in Boylston Hall (one of the old buildings at the centre of Harvard University, where the Harvard-Yenching Institute was located until 1958).⁷⁹⁷ Altogether, they had brought to the Harvard-Yenching Institute a collection of over 300 ceramic vessels, more than 4,100 potsherds, almost 400 coins, 5,500 beads, and more than 700 other artefacts. From Indochina alone there were 190 ceramic vessels, 4,009 potsherds, 5,307 beads, 375 coins, and 640 other artefacts or fragments.⁷⁹⁸ From the Philippines 126 ceramic vessels, 155 potsherds, 9 pieces of bone or teeth, and 98 other artefacts or fragments.⁷⁹⁹ And in addition to these, there were 200 beads in the reference collection from Kota Tinggi, Johore.

The Harvard-Yenching Institute had allocated two years of funding to sort out the collections, put them on display and write reports. Olov and Ronny continued to work together as a team. Olov was officially managing the work and did occasional public lectures about their work, for instance at Salon Français de Boston and Boston Women's City Club (the latter with the title "Highways and Byways in French Indo-China"), while Ronny was employed as Technical Assistant to the Harvard-Yench-

797. Letter from S. Elisséeff to O. Janse, 17 May 1940. Harvard-Yenching Institute, Cambridge, Mass. Correspondence, 1938–1940.

798. From a detailed list in Harvard-Yenching Institute, Cambridge, Mass. Correspondence, 1938–1940, with a copy in the Peabody Museum: Sa Huynh: 22 ceramic vessels, 1123 potsherds, 255 beads, 117 other artefacts; Bim Son: 35 ceramic vessels, 1092 potsherds, 223 Chinese coins, 72 other artefacts; Chau-rê: 3 ceramic vessels, 202 potsherds, 5 other artefacts; Dong Son: 7 ceramic vessels, 63 bronze objects, 20 Chinese coins, 34 other artefacts and fragments; Ham-rong: 2 ceramic vessels, 3 other artefacts; Lien-hung: 1 artefact; Phu-coc: 4 ceramic vessels, 129 potsherds, 17 other artefacts; Van-trai: 29 ceramic vessels, 93 potsherds; Vuc-trung: 22 potsherds, 1 other artefact; Ngoc-am: 15 ceramic vessels, 38 potsherds, 5000 glass beads, 21 other artefacts, 1 tooth/bone fragment; Man-thon: 26 ceramic vessels, 124 potsherds, 52 beads, 123 bronze coins, 46 other artefacts or fragments; Unknown site, Thanh Hoa: 45 ceramic vessels, 8 bronze coins; Tam-thô: 2 ceramic vessels, 1186 potsherds, 73 artefacts, 1 coin, 166 tile fragments; Unknown site, Tonkin: 1 artefact; Somrong Sen: 19 bronze artefacts.

799. From a detailed list in the Peabody Museum: 120 ceramic vessels, 154 potsherds, 9 pieces of bone/teeth, 97 other artefacts or fragments; Luzon, sites unknown: 6 ceramic vessels, 1 potsherd, 1 other artefact.

ing Expeditions of the Far East. In January 1941 Olov wrote to Ture Nerman that they had got excellent premises to work in, and that he was writing a catalogue of the finds in preparation for an exhibition, which he hoped would open in March. He concluded saying that although the United States for the moment was a good country to live in, they were longing to go to Sweden.⁸⁰⁰

It took a little longer than they had hoped, so the first exhibition of their collections opened at the Fogg Museum on 7 May 1941. The invitation card read:

The Trustees of the Harvard-Yenching Institute invite you to be present at the opening at four o'clock on May 7, 1941, at the Fogg Museum of Art, Cambridge, Massachusetts, of the exhibition of the finds of the archaeological expedition which Professor Olov Janse conducted in Indochina under the auspices of the Institute in collaboration with the Ecole Française d'Extrême-Orient. Professor Janse will give a short talk in the gallery at 4:30 o'clock, to be followed by a tea in the Naumberg Room.

R.S.V.P.

17 Boylston Hall, Cambridge, Massachusetts ⁸⁰¹

The press announced before the opening, that "a Harvard-Yenching Institute expedition has brought back to the university the largest and most remarkable collection of antiquities ever imported from that region", and that the exhibition was "the only exhibition of its kind ever held in the United States".⁸⁰² On the occasion of the exhibition, Janse had also produced a short preliminary report, published in Serge Elisséeff's *Harvard Journal of Asiatic Studies*.⁸⁰³ The exhibition was on display at the Fogg

800. Letter From Olov Janse to Ture Nerman, 3 January 1941. Arbetarrörelsens arkiv och bibliotek. Ture Nerman 3.1.24.

801. NAA: Janse 2001-29.

802. *Boston Herald*, 4 May 1941: "Fogg Art Museum to Exhibit Rare Indo-China Antiquities"; *Boston Sunday Post*, 4 May 1941: "Brings Harvard Rare Antiques from China"; *Boston Sunday Globe*, 4 May 1941: "Fogg Museum to Exhibit Rare Indo-China Relics found in Ancient Tombs"; *New York Herald Tribune*, 4 May 1941: "Harvard Group To Show Relics Of Indo-China: Big Collection of Antiques Found by Expedition To Be Placed on Exhibition".

803. Janse 1941.

Museum for a month, and Janse wrote later in a letter to Birger Nerman that it had attracted unexpected numbers of visitors, and that the press reports had been very positive.⁸⁰⁴

In the same letter to Nerman, Janse also writes that he had got a new office in the Peabody Museum (the University's museum for ethnography and archaeology), where they were preparing for another display of their collections. He writes further that he had been appointed "Lecturer of Far Eastern Archaeology" at Harvard for the next academic year. This was a title, he explains, that was awarded to visiting professors from abroad, who lecture on subjects outside of the ordinary curriculum. And he adds, rather proudly, that Paul Pelliot and Albert Einstein had the same title when they lectured at Harvard some years ago: "It is thus quite an honourable position, pity though that it lasts only a year."⁸⁰⁵

The second exhibition opened at the Peabody Museum on 7 April 1942.⁸⁰⁶ A note in one of Janse's publications suggests that it was shown much longer than the display at the Fogg Art Museum, and that it was paralleled by another display in the Library of the Harvard-Yenching Institute (both 1942–1943).⁸⁰⁷ In October 1948 the collection was formally deposited, as a loan from the Harvard-Yenching Institute, in the Peabody Museum where it remains today.⁸⁰⁸

Olov Janse continued to write on his three report volumes from Indochina, which were published in 1947, 1951, and 1958. A fourth volume was planned to contain reports from Sa Huynh, but was never realized.⁸⁰⁹ Apart from the report writing, the exhibitions at Harvard were in many ways the end of Olov Janse's career in academic archaeology. The form of archaeology that he pursued – comparative studies based on diffusion as model of explanation, with much focus on museums and artefact collec-

804. Letter from O. Janse to B. Nerman, 6 August 1941. Riksarkivet. Kartong 3. Korrespondens Brev III 1935–1941.

805. Ibid. In the Swedish original: "Det är alltså en rätt hedersam ställning, synd blott att den varar bara ett år."

806. E.g. *The Christian Science Monitor*, Boston 4 April 1942: "Rare Archaeological Finds at Peabody Next Week". We have found no information in the Peabody Museum or the Harvard-Yenching Institute Archives about this display.

807. Janse 1944:38.

808. With the exception of a donation of parts of the collection to the Vietnam History Museum (former Musée Blanchard de la Brosse) in Saigon (now Ho Chi Minh City) in 1963. This donation will be discussed in the chapter "Cocktails and Public Diplomacy".

809. Janse 1959b.

tions – would be terribly out of fashion after the war. And perhaps more importantly, the war situation also provoked a new and different interest in his knowledge and experiences of Southeast Asia. After the opening of their exhibition at the Peabody Museum, his work was featured with a somewhat different angle, with more emphasis on the contemporary situation in Asia. In August 1942 an article was published in *The American Swedish Monthly*, with the title “After having made Valuable Discoveries in Indo-China, Swedish Archaeologist Saves Rare Collection from Japanese Invaders”.⁸¹⁰ His public lectures now had titles such as “With Spade and Camera in Indochina”,⁸¹¹ “A Travers le Cambodge Français”,⁸¹² and “L’Action civilisatrice de la France dans son Empire: France et Indo-Chine”.⁸¹³

On 20 July 1943 he gave a lecture with the title “Indo-China and its People” at a two-day conference at the Institute on Asiatic Affairs in American Education at Harvard. In this lecture he claimed that “one of the most significant and essential steps ahead in international relations in our time is the effort to gain the point of view of the peoples of other lands”, and said that Westerners’ “failure to understand the mind of the Asiatic” was a crucial cause of conflict in the Far East. In particular he stressed how important it was to “understand and be generous with the religious feelings of the people where we have gone in and sought to introduce a modern economy”.⁸¹⁴ Janse’s talk was very well received, and here he found a new field where he could make use of his knowledge and skills: that of international relations. Lecturing at the same Harvard conference in July 1943 was Howard E. Wilson, who would become Janse’s main contact when he applied three years later for a position at UNESCO in Paris. But before then, Olov and Ronny Janse would be employed by the United States Intelligence Service, at the Office of Strategic Services.

810. *The American Swedish Monthly* (N.Y.): (F. N. Hollingsworth), August 1942: “After having made Valuable Discoveries in Indo-China, Swedish Archaeologist Saves Rare Collection from Japanese Invaders”.

811. Public lecture at the Institute of Geographical Exploration, Harvard University, 14 December 1942.

812. Lecture at L’Alliance Française de Worcester, Massachusetts, 24 January 1943.

813. Lecture organized by France Forever, at the College Club, Boston, 10 March 1943.

814. *Christian Science Monitor* (Millicent Taylor) 21 July 1943; “Gaining Views Of Other Lands Held Essential”; See also Janse’s lecture referred to in Hayter-Menzies 2013:114.