

214 3635

UBCHEA ARCHIVES
COLLEGE FILES
RG 11

Nanking
Corres
Harvard-Yenching Institute
1943-1945

2
1
4
3
6
3
5

0437

HARVARD-YENCHING INSTITUTE

HARVARD JOURNAL OF ASIATIC STUDIES
S. ELISSÉEFF, EDITOR

17 BOYLSTON HALL
CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS

March 24, 1943.

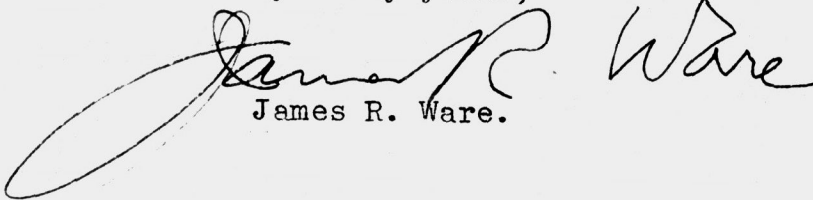
Associated Boards for Christian
Colleges in China,
150 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.

Gentlemen:

In reply to your letter of March
23 I would say that we shall be glad to have your
order for our volume 7 at any time. To date, three
numbers of this volume have appeared; the fourth
and final one will appear later this year.

In the past you bought this
Journal from us through The American News Co., Ltd.,
131 Varick St., New York City. We are just as ready,
however, to furnish the Journal to you directly.
Accordingly, we are enclosing our bill of five dollars
for volume seven, the Journal to be sent to your
address as given above.

Very truly yours,


James R. Ware.

0438

RECEIVED
UNIVERSITIES
MAR 25 1943
JOINT OFFICE

0439

2

1

4

3

5

7

5

HARVARD-YENCHING INSTITUTE

HARVARD JOURNAL OF ASIATIC STUDIES
S. ELISSÉEFF, EDITOR

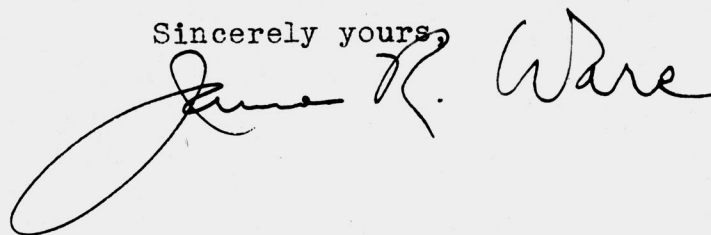
17 BOYLSTON HALL
CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS

March 31, 1943.

Dear Mr. Evans:

In reply to your letter of the 30 inst.
I must report that all our subscribers, even the
U. S. Department of State, pay their subscriptions
in advance. We are forced, therefore, to await
your check. Immediately upon its receipt parts
1-3 of our volume 7 will be dispatched, and the
fourth part will be sent on publication.

Sincerely yours,



Mr. C. A. Evans,
150 Fifth Ave.,
New York, N. Y.

0440

RECEIVED
UNIVERSITIES
APR 1 1943
JOINT OFFICE

0441

Harvard-Yenching Institute

University of Nanking
Chengtu, Szechuen
The Institute of Chinese Cultural Studies

Report of the work for the year July 1942 through June 1943.

We are entering upon the seventh year of the National Crisis. The longer we are able to hold the enemy, the greater the chance will be for us to win the war. This is actually the condition we are now in. A review of the reports for the last six years of the Institute would reveal clearly the effect of the difficulty of transporting books and printed matter, the difficulty of communication until now it has reached a total blockade. We have seen the cost of living growing first by inflation, then by leaps and bounds, until now with unusual, unceasing and astonishing rapidity. We have been through a period of intense and successive air raids, followed by a period entirely free from raids. Each of these factors have influenced very definitely our research work, but the rapid growth of the cost of living is the most serious, the worst, and the most important of all influences. It directly reduces the power of finance of the University, and indirectly reduces the personnel on our research staff. If we want to maintain a standard of our program, we must study carefully our work and discover some rational possibilities.

During the last few weeks we have had a number of meetings called under the leadership of President Chen. The aim of these meetings has been to discover possibilities and to explore ways and means for cooperation, as indicated by the Memorandum for the Affiliated Universities in Chengtu, China. President Chen will report about these meetings, and their recommendations. In this report I wish to point out only how the recommendations will effect our own work.

As usual the report can be divided into two sections - namely, instruction and research.

1. Instruction

Mr. Tang Fing-yu, who is now on his third year of graduate study, has completed the credits required of him in the past two years, and by June 1943 had finished his thesis entitled: "The System of Han Shu of the Eastern Han Dynasty" (東漢尚書制度考略) as a partial fulfillment toward the degree of Master of Arts to be conferred by the Ministry of Education. He has passed satisfactorily both a written and oral examination. This year he is planning to teach Chinese history in one of the national universities. It is understood that we are ready to call him back for service, but we are requiring him to have some teaching experience.

Mr. Chang Chi-ping, (張繼平) a graduate from National Wuhan University, is the second student who came to us in September 1942 as a graduate student in history. His primary interest is to study the History of Chinese Thought during the Sung Dynasty. He is planning to write "A Chronological Biography of Yeh Shi" (葉水心年譜). He hopes to give in this biography not merely isolated bare facts to hang on a number of dates, but also to give the background of the times, the thought and ideas of the biographer's contemporaries, his influences, all woven together into one main united whole.

Both these students are hoping to have advanced training in the United States, if such ways are open to them. In the meetings of the affiliated universities, one of the members made a remark that we should not stop in sending students for advanced training through the Harvard-Yenching fellowships. Likewise, we should not stop to train students for the gap between college graduation and the stage ready for advanced study through Harvard-Yenching fellowships. We hope to be ready to fill this important gap. When chances come, I am ready to recommend these students, one by one.

In this connection I am also glad to report that President Lin Ching-ren (林景潤) of Fukien Christian University, who was recently in Chengtu, is planning

0442

to send students to us for graduate study. I regret to report that after an examination of the transcript of the first student, recommended by President Lin, we found that the student had taken only one three hour course on Western history throughout his college years. Chinese History is conspicuous by its absence. Therefore, we have advised this student to take more courses in Chinese history before he can be allowed to take examinations for graduate work in history with us.

Owing to the growing need for advanced training, there are more and more college graduates coming to apply for entrance examination. We are very careful to select only a few of the best who are qualified and have had good foundational work in Chinese History, plus some knowledge of modern sciences and ability in modern languages in undergraduate work in the colleges before he is admitted to entrance examinations for graduate study.

Our present problem lies in the fact that we can secure any number of students, but it is difficult to secure well-qualified professors in Chinese History. Professor Meng Hsi-tung, a part-time professor in Chinese History, offers a three hour course every autumn semester on the "History of Chinese History", and is directing our students in writing thesis. As a part-time professor, he is fully engaged. We need in addition to secure a well-trained professor of Chinese history with western training.

2. Research

Professor Hsu I-tung has during March completed his "Report on the Investigation of the Lolo tribe at Hsiao Liang Shan, Leipo" altogether containing eleven chapters, including "Distribution", "Habitation", "Costume", "Food", "Livelihood", "Property", "Social classes and politics", "War", "Marriage", "Birth and Death", and "Religious beliefs", along with two appendices. The whole manuscript has been re-checked by him, and is ready for publication. He has contributed an article for Volume three of the Bulletin of Chinese Studies entitled "The Government-like organization of the Lolo Tribe at Hsiao Liang Shan". He has also written an article for the Frontier Studies for the year 1942, "The Marriage of the Yao () tribe at Hsiang-ping, Kwangsi." Aside from his research articles, he has again written two short but good general articles, one for the Sociology Department on the "Military Importance of the Geography of Teng Chung () western Yunnan", - which has been noticed by the compiler of the local Gazetteer, and permission was asked to reprint it in the Gazetteer of Teng-chung - and another interesting article on the "Hair and Daily Life" written for the College of Arts.

During the autumn term 1942, Prof. Hsu offered a course on the "Principles of Ethnology" for the students of the College of Arts. For the spring term he has given a course on the "Historical Geography of China" for the Graduate students of the History Division. Several college students who had completed their credits in the History department of the College of Arts were allowed to take this course. He is so much interested in this piece of work, although this is the second time he has taught the course, that he threw away all his material which he obtained during the first offering. In other words, he overthrows the traditional method of teaching this course as expounded by K'u Chieh-kang and others in their work "The Changes and Development of Chinese Geography." He is inclined to favor the new method of presenting an "Outling of Chinese Historical Geography." Therefore he took part of his research time to offer in all fourteen chapters, including an introduction and conclusion. The other twelve chapters are:

2. The Geographical Location of the Ancient Chinese People.
3. Chinese and Barbarians living together.
4. The Origin and Development of the District System.
5. Irrigation and Canals.
6. Great Wall and Frontier Provinces.
7. The Opening of Frontier Provinces.

0443

8. Migration and Immigration.
9. Historic Highways and Communications.
10. Capitals.
11. Oversea Colonization.
12. The system of Tribal Lords (Fu Szu) 土司
13. China during the period of Railroads.

Both of his above-mentioned works are important in a way as there has not been any such work printed previously. For the report he is presenting scientific and comprehensive facts obtained from observation on the spot. In historical geography, no one has ever attempted to present dry historical data in such an interesting way as does Prof. Hsu. He aims to follow closely the methods used by Gordon East, Lecturer in Historical Geography at the London School of Economics in his work entitled "An Historical Geography of Europe."

During this time of great financial stress, we cannot afford to allow Prof. Hsu to pay visits to the aborigines. Also for the sake of cooperation with Yenching University, Prof. Lin Yueh-hua is now on an investigation trip which has been covered already by Prof. Hsu. As reported in the two previous reports, Mr. Hu Liang-chen who is now serving as the assistant for Prof. Lin was trained by Prof. Hsu. Therefore, we have decided temporarily to drop the plan for Prof. Hsu to do further investigation work in this field. It is enough for him to complete his work on the "Historical Geography of China" which is very much in demand. Since this is primarily for teaching the graduate students in history, many other chapters could be added when other problems come up in the course of his teaching. This gives a very good illustration of the combination of teaching and doing research at the same time.

Ever since Prof. Hsu returned from France, he has collected material on the "History of Chinese Aborigines" from Chinese sources. He is very much interested to make available material on this subject, which can be checked with the results of modern scientific investigations.

呂湘
Prof. Lu Hsiang is a graduate (1926) of National Southeastern University (now National Central University). After graduating from college, he taught in middle schools for nine years, during which time he developed a keen interest in Chinese grammar. He then went to the Universities of Oxford and London for further study in 1936-1938 and became Professor in the Department of Chinese and Modern Languages 1938-1940. For two years - 1940-1942 - he was on the staff of the Chinese Cultural Studies Research Institute of East China Union University. On leaving that institution, owing to some disagreement about his plan of work, Prof. Lu joined this Institute in August 1942, in order to have an opportunity to resume his work on the grammar of modern Chinese.

His work is planned on strictly historical principles, as embodied in such standard works as Otto Jespersen's "Modern English Grammar", giving every syntactic feature with illustrative quotations from early colloquial literature to present-day Mandarin. The order of treatment will follow Ferdinand Brunot's system, as seen in "La Pensée et la langue", which is found to be more convenient for such a non-influential language as modern Chinese. While collection of examples will be continued, the actual preparation of the first volume has been begun and it is expected to be completed during the coming year. This covers treating Names (nouns), Quantity, Determination, Representation, etc. The whole work will be completed in three or four volumes.

During the past year, Prof. Lu offered two courses to the students in the Department of Chinese (a) Chinese Grammar, and (b) Introduction to Linguistics. Both were well attended. He also wrote two articles:

Word Position in Connection with the Post-Verbal te (底)
Notes on the Etymology of the Particle te (的)

0444

This first article will be published in "Essays in Commemoration of the 55th Anniversary of the University of Nanking," and the second will be published in "Bulletin of Chinese Studies" Vol. 3, in which will also appear another article of his "The Pronominal use of Chien (見), which was completed during his stay in West China Union University.

In planning for this Institute, President Chen has instructed us to look for a man who understands the rules of the English grammar and is able to master the rules and apply them to the Chinese language. We believe it is a good opportunity to develop this line of work in connection with teaching in the Department of Chinese, but at the same time we know that Mr. Kao Ming-kai of Yenching University is now planning to do this same type of work. In no way do we wish to duplicate his work. It is possible that Prof. Lu's method is entirely different from Mr. Kao's and it will be a pity for Prof. Lu to throw away the results of his study during the last few years as he has taken a good deal of interest in this work.

Prof. Liu Shu-ming has concentrated his efforts this year in the research on the Social Institutions of Liao, Ching and Yuan Periods. During the year he has handed in more than six papers as follows:

1. Ho Kwah (何國) the Indian Priest coming to China during the Tang Dynasty
2. The Famous Art and Archaeological Connoisseur of Tang Dynasty, Li Shao-tung (畢少董)
3. The Development and Changes in the costume of Jisun (只孫) in the Yuan Dynasty.
4. The Blue Census Record (Koko Sabtar) of Yuan Dynasty.
5. A Comparative Study of the Initiation Ceremony of Liao and Yuan Periods.
6. The Drama of "Hsuen Tsang's Bringing the Sutras from the West," as compared with the Original Indian Story.

Prof. Liu is much interested in these special topics, which are easily neglected or have escaped the attention of scholars. Extensive reading has been done along with copious notes, and he has in hand material for other topics which can be written in the coming year.

In the autumn semester, Prof. Liu offered a course on Chinese antiquities, including pottery, wares, bronzes, stone inscriptions, etc. describing in each group as to shape, manufacturing, uses, source, etc. with special emphasis on the methods of dating, selection and how to distinguish genuine piece from a faked piece. These all tend to show historically the ancient objects and their development in relation to human progress.

The writer has been negotiating with Prof. Chan Chen-tsu, that in case he has not time to complete his work in regard to the second trip to Changsha, to be good enough to send his notes to us and allow Prof. Liu, of course with the approval of Prof. Chan, to write the report for him. Fortunately Prof. Chan has approved of the plan. When the report is completed it will be submitted to Prof. Chan for correction as Prof. Liu was not on the trip. We hope that Prof. Chan will send all his notes to us in the near future.

Prof. Liu is also willing to organize the material obtained in the Szechuen Archaeological Investigations by Chan Chen-tsu and also the Wall Paintings by Shih Yai. He had his previous training under Prof. Chan in Peiping Normal College and then under (西村真次) in Waseda University. He has completed the work on the stone sculptured models of Szechuen. Of course this work must be done in Szechuen, as there will not be further opportunities when the war is over. This is one of the principles set up by the Research Committee of the Affiliated Universities.

During the year under review, Prof. Shih Yai has completed his manuscript on a "Critical Study on Three Important Works on the Criticism of Chinese Painting" which I described fully in the last report - page six. He has partially finished the "Record of Famous Paintings in Successive Dynasties (歷代名畫記) written by Chang Yen-guan (張彥遠) of Tang Dynasty. This work is not quite completed but he has promised to turn it to me as soon as it is finished.

During the past two years, Prof. Shih has talked with the writer several times stating that he wished to go to Tun-huang for study of Paintings there. Of course, we could not afford to finance this trip especially when it is reported that the cost of living there is higher than in any other place. This spring, he accepted an appointment from Yu Yiu-ren (于右任) head of the Board of Censurate of the National Government, to become a research fellow in the Tun-huang Art Research Institute at Tun-huang (敦煌藝術研究所). We tried every way to keep him here, but have failed. He told me that as a student of the history of Chinese art, especially Chinese painting, he could not afford to miss this unusual opportunity. We hope to hear from him from time to time, and it may be possible for him to write some articles concerning Tun-huang for the Bulletin of Chinese Studies. He left us at the end of February but has continued to keep in correspondence with us.

A few weeks before Prof. Shih left, he gave us another article on "A Chronology of Notable facts and works of the Hanlin Painting Studio of the Sung Dynasty." In this article he presented the history of the Studio Painting in chronological sequence. We learn about the organization, how it works, important painters, their rivals, their theory and technique. Having such data well arranged, he planned as a next step to write the history of the Studio Painting of the Sung Dynasty. When this paper is written, it will give us a comprehensive view in its entirety of the contributions of that reputable school of painting of that time, which will be of great interest to artists.

During the academic year under review, Mr. Wang In-tung has made considerable progress in his continuous study of the "Economic, Social, Political aspects of the influential classes of the Northern Dynasties." The collection of notes from first-hand material taken from classical histories is nearing completion. Determination and interpretation of historical facts based on material taken from books of primary and secondary importance will soon be started, and the whole work is expected to be completed not later than the end of the next academic year.

A part of Mr. Wang's research results was revealed in a paper recently written on the subject of "The Five Barbarian Tribes of the L'sin Dynasties", in which the title, origin, migration, language, and literature of respective tribes were treated in detail. This article will be published in Volume three of the Bulletin of Chinese Studies, and much of its discussion may be different from other classical historians. A new paper on the philosophical talks of the six Dynasties, with special stress laid on the viewpoint of their influence on politics is well in preparation.

Last semester Mr. Wang taught a two credit course under the title history of the Chin and Han Dynasties. It was a course originally conducted by Prof. A.B. Chen, who made a short visit to the National Northwest Union Universities.

Since the opening of Yenching University in Chengtu with a great lack of personnel, especially in the Department of History, Mr. Wang was invited to be a part-time lecturer in General History of China, giving three lectures a week with an enrolment of nearly one hundred students. Although arduous in nature, he felt obliged to undertake this kind of work at a time when most of his teachers and friends were unable to come to Chengtu to conduct classes themselves. President Y.P. Mei, Mr. Cheng Te-kun discussed this matter and reached an agreement with President Chen in a most cordial way. Of course this is one of the best ways to cooperate.

In addition part of his time was taken with proof-reading of his previous work on the "Influential Classes of the Southern Dynasties". Due to lack of trained workers and necessary equipment, only one-fifth of this work was published, but it is expected to be completed by the end of this year.

At the time this report was being written, we were much pleased to learn from the cablegram that a Harvard-Yenching Scholarship has been granted to Mr. Wang - which was

0446

I understand will amount to US\$1,400. in addition to a travel allowance of US\$1,000. We feel deeply gratified that this is the first grant of this kind to be given to this University. Mr. Wang with his years of preparation and training is qualified and entitled to this honour. As during the past two years his work in connection with the Institute has been fully reported, there is no need for further recommendation. For the program planned for the Institute, the writer wishes to make clear that he should specialize in the subject "The Communication between China and the West", and that he will return to the Institute after three years of study. The subject in which he wishes to specialize requires more languages than one person can easily master. Already he has a reading knowledge of German and French and of course, it depends upon what part or country between China and the West he chooses for his special study. When that decision is made, he will be able to go into the principal languages relevant to the study and the future usefulness upon his return to China. At present he is working hard in making preparations, hoping that he will be able to reach Cambridge by November.

Mr. Liu Chuin during the year, has been able to write thirty essays from notes and materials collected from our own collection of Szechuen gazetteers on the "Stone Inscriptions of Western Szechuen of the Han Dynasty". He has covered just half of the Han period. He has completed checking each of these articles with the Chinese standard archaeological works. In each essay he makes special mention as to its value in relation to Chinese history with special importance to local history. Record has been made as to the changes in writing, some peculiar characters, and the size of the tablet. Originally he had hoped to finish this work by the end of the semester, but owing to interruptions, which were not his fault, it proved impossible to accomplish the task.

As a by-product growing out of the above study, he has finished the writing of "A critical study of selected Gazetteers of Szechuen", putting particular stress on the methods of compilation, its arrangement and its inclusion and exclusion which may be of some help to new compilers.

During the year we were fortunate in being able to buy a manuscript copy in blue print of Wu Ta-chen's (吳大澂: 吳大澂紀行) "Diary concerning his Visit to Manchuria" in his own hand-writing. The diary commenced from the 17th day of the first month in the 12th year of Kwangsu and ended on the 15th day of the ninth month of the same year. The chief purpose of his visit was to represent the Chinese Government to check and investigate the boundaries with Russia. This record, though very brief, concerns the following aspects: (1) his special mission to investigate the boundaries with Russia; (2) his archaeological interests; (3) the persons he met during his visit. It is a great pity that the important original documents were not attached to this diary. Mr. Liu has made a thorough study to find the related documents, as for instance, the original study concerning the bronzes, etc. It is interesting to note that the dates attached are all found correct by Mr. Liu. This may be valuable to the author of "Chronological Biography of Wu Ta-chen". It is too bad that we do not have a copy of Wu Liang-lung's work at hand. Mr. Liu's essay is written in the form of a postface to the original diary. If it is found useful we could print the postface and the diary together.

When Prof. Chen Kung-luh went away to National Northwestern University for half a term, the department of History was very much in need of help. The head of the department, Mr. Wang, asked us to let Mr. Liu help to correct students examinations, notebooks, reports, maps for the classwork in General History of China. This was a large class of more than one hundred students taught by Mr. Chen Sih-chi. In addition Mr. Liu was asked by the principal of our own middle school in Chengtu to give a two hour course in Chinese history as he did the year before last. These were extra duties which interrupted his research work and prevented him from finishing the whole work on "Stone Inscriptions of Szechuen during Han Dynasty." With the material already in hand, we hope that he can finish the complete study on this subject.

Lastly, the writer of this report has taught in the spring semester a course on Historical Bibliography for graduate students. This is again a case of a combination of teaching and research, both of them helping each other to make progress. For the Bibliography of Chinese and Western works relating to Szechuen, very slow progress has been made. In the first place, not many new titles have appeared, and in the second place, administrative duties have constantly interrupted the work. He wishes to complete this work soon so that full time can be spent on the historical bibliography. The responsibilities of editing and printing the Nanking Journal Vol XI number three (agricultural issue), The Nanking Abstracts 1941-2, and the most important of all, Volume three of the Bulletin of Chinese Studies have fallen on him from the collection of essays and papers, selection and compilation down to proof-reading.

The constant vigilance exercised in consultation and supervision and checking the results of studies, work and thesis writing of the graduate students takes many hours of work. Although the main study is the same, the interested specialty of each student is widely different. Assignments therefore must be made in various ways. The procedure involved in the oral and written examinations for the graduate students in candidacy of the Masters degree is indeed a tedious one.

With the growth of the collection, there is a constant call for use, either by members of the staff, or by faculty members and students of the College of Arts. It is quite customary now to send the senior students who are required to write their M.A. thesis to come either to have a detailed discussion of their plan or to make suggestions for the use of books and to furnish the books from our own collection. This is a very wholesome development, which should be regarded as a function of the Institute - but the writer is spending much time on this part of the work.

Mr. Tsai Iso-i has brought the cataloguing cards of books in our possession up to date, and at the same time, continues to write the sung-shu index cards. Among the collection of about 150 sets of sung-shu, he has completed more than a third. In addition he has charge of all kind of record-keeping, such as loans of our books to staff for outside use, to faculty members and students of the College of Arts, of the distribution and sales of our publications, copying for the members of the staff, and clipping from newspapers anything relating to cultural or archaeological work. Also since Mr. Wang Shi-yuin and Mr. Li Pei-ling left us many other duties have been given to him including partial proof reading of the publications.

Mr. Lu Hsien-yuin (吳鍊雲) is still communicating with us, in regard to the books stored at Suyuan. After six years the books are still in good condition - the area is still free from the enemy. He reports concerning the growing high cost of living - not much lower than in Chengtu.

Mr. Tsien Sun-ssuin (錢存訓) who takes charge of the printing of the Nanking Journal volume ten for us in Shanghai, due to illness for two or three months on the one hand and because of the shortage of labor in Shanghai on the other, reports the slowness in finishing this issue. We have already proof-read all the articles, and hope it will not take long to conclude this work in Shanghai. This concludes the Institute's last issue of the Nanking Journal. Mr. Tsien is also good enough to report from time to time in regard to important publications in Shanghai, and when possible, to secure for us. For instance, Ming Shih-lu (明實錄) Posthumous work of Ho Chen-yu, first series (貞松老人遺集(甲編)) and Hsuen-chueh Tang Tsung-shu (玄覺堂叢書) A Tsung-shu of Pure Historical Writings etc., are some of the important ones.

The occasion in commemoration of the fifty-fifth anniversary of the University of Nanking held during the spring vacation on 30th April and 1st May was a general affair of the University. The members of the Institute, concurrently members of the University, participated fully with vigour and enthusiasm in making contributions:

1. By arranging exhibits:
 - a. Changsha archaeological objects obtained by Prof. Chan Chen-tsu in his first and second visits.
 - b. The Tibetan and Lolo objects secured by Prof. Hsu I-tang in his ethnological trips.
2. Compiling and printing a "Catalogue of Changsha Archaeological Objects."
3. Compiling and printing one issue of "Nanking Abstracts" for the year 1941-2.
4. Arranging an exhibit of the publications of the Institute since its beginning.
5. Arranging exhibit of all books concerning the Border provinces and aborigines owned by the Institute in Szechuen.

Prof. Liu Ning-shu and Mr. Liu Chuan helped greatly in arranging the exhibit of Changsha archaeological objects and in compiling the "catalogue". Prof. Hsu I-tang arranged the exhibit of Tibetan and Lolo objects as well as its book exhibit. We found that all these exhibit were most popular and very crowded among all the projects exhibited. Several scholars came to make study for several hours, and some failed because of the crowded condition, complaining that the time was too short and asking us to extend the exhibits for another day. Unfortunately there was no opportunity to do so as the rooms had to be used for classes except during the holidays. We were all glad to be able to make these contributions to this important occasion.

During the year we have bought the following books:

July 1939 - through June 1942 :

Gazetteers of Szechuen	272 sets	2,714 books or volumes
Gazetteers other than Szechuen	40	363
Chinese books	5,760	22,546
Rubblings of Szechuen and other places	2,610	

Additions made this year (July 1942-June 1943):

Gazetteers of Szechuen	6	25
Gazetteers other than Szechuen	12	68
Chinese books	486	2,110
Rubblings of Szechuen and other places	70	

The total of our collection June 1943:

Gazetteers of Szechuen	278 sets	2,739 books or volumes
Gazetteers other than Szechuen	52	431
Chinese books	6,246	24,656
Rubblings of Szechuen and other places	2,680	

In last year's report the writer suggested additional gifts or special financial support in order to maintain the cost of living for the workers. This year the University budget committee has made a general proposal to meet the serious problem of the hideous growth of the cost of living, through proper cutting, elimination of unnecessary work, increasing hours of service, and by seeking closer cooperation with other institutions. We are doing the best we can but the problem is still hanging over us. Research closely connected with teaching, or which has bearing to the teaching program and the research subjects connected with local material, all require a continuous research program. The increasing number of graduate students also requires the continuation of the research program. The University budget committee has suggested further that books and printing must be dropped entirely. We are already holding several manuscripts in monographs, but we must do some printing. At least the "Bulletin of Chinese Studies", the "three year old baby" under the plan of cooperation, must be printed accordingly as a going concern. Then the joint effort

to set up graduate work in archaeology under the guidance of Dr. Te-kun Cheng, the cooperative plan to compile a union catalogue of books purchased with the Harvard-Yenching funds as well as the joint bulletin are all being planned. Each has its own merits and value but all call for additional financial responsibilities. Every dollar and cent has been carefully used and taxed to its upper limit. At present we must appropriate more money for the undergraduate teaching, but at the same time we do not feel we can afford to close down all the research work. If the program is contemplated to fit into the work for the National Reconstruction at large after the war, we cannot afford to neglect to emphasize research. It will undoubtedly and perhaps un-noticeably plan an important role in National Reconstruction. At least we must put under-graduate teaching and research side by side on an equal footing. It will be very unwise and short-sighted to cut entirely the research program due to the war. If possible to provide sufficient financial backing for a war-time subsidy due to the cost of living, or to some special program or project in line with the spirit, aim and plan of the Harvard-Yenching Institute will in a large measure solve all large and small problems.

We all realize that this is one of the most difficult years, both in the history of our University and of the Institute. The writer hopes that it will not be long before the dawn of the new day as the Allies are swiftly gaining victories in every theater of war.

Respectfully submitted,

Li Siao-yuen

Li Siao-yuen
Director, Institute of Chinese Cultural Studies
University of Nanking.

30 July 1943.

.....

Exhibit I

A. Work Published*

1. Nanking Journal, volume eleven, No. 3. (Agricultural Issue)
2. Nanking Abstracts, 1941-1942
3. Catalogue of the Archaeological Objects collected in the Environs of Changsha by Chen Chen-tsu.
4. Social, Political and Economic Aspects of the Influential Clans of the Southern Dynasties, by Wang I-tung (Now in printing - 112 pages completed)

B. Work Completed ready for publication

1. Five articles contributed to the Bulletin of Chinese Studies volume three by members of the Institute as follows:
 - (1) The Five Tribes of the Six Dynasties, by Wang I-tung
 - (2) Notes on the Etymology of the Particle te (得) by Lu Hsiang
 - (3) Further Notes on the Sea Voyages of Chen Ho, by Liu Ming-shu
 - (4) A Chronological Table of Notable Events and works of the Lanlin painting studio of the Sung Dynasty, by Shi Yai
 - (5) The Government-like organization of the Lolo Tribe at Hsiao Liang Shan, by Hsu I-tang.
2. Report of a Trip to the Lolo District in Lei-po and Ma-pien, by Hsu I-tang.

3. Studies concerning Social Customs and Institutions of Liao, Ching, and Yuan Periods, by Liu Ming-shu
4. The System of Shan Shu (尚書) of the Eastern Han Dynasty, by Tang Ping-yu
5. Nanking Journal, volume eleven, edited by Li Siao-yuen
 - No. 1. College of Arts (Mss. ready)
 - No. 2. College of Science (Mss. ready)

C. Works in Progress;

1. Second report of the Archaeological Findings in the Tomb of Tsu in the neighborhood of Changshai, by Chan Chen-tsu, to be written by Liu Ming-shu
2. An outline of Chinese Historical Geography, by Hsu I-tang.
3. A study on the History of Chinese aborigines, by Hsu I-tang.
4. Social, Political and Economic Aspects of the Influential Clans of the Northern Dynasties, by Tang I-tung.
5. A study of Modern Chinese Grammar, by Lu Hsiang.
6. Studies on the Stone Inscriptions of Western Szechuen in successive dynasties, by Liu Chuin.
7. Bibliography of Chinese and Western writings on Szechuen, by Li Siao-yuen.

*Copies have been reserved for the Harvard-Yenching Institute, and will be sent when it is possible to do so by post.

.....

Exhibit II

Courses offered in the Autumn semester 1942

Teacher	Course number	Title of Course	No. of cr. hours	No. of hours	No. of students
Kao Wen 高文	Chinese 132A	Literary forms (for Arts St.)	3	3	30
" "	140A	History of Chinese literature	3	3	12
" "	143	Prosody	3	3	4
Chen Yen-chi 陳延傑	149	Selected poems of succ. dyn.	3	3	7
" "	151B	Selected poets-Wang An-shi	3	3	5
" "	159B	Classical works-Chuan chiu	3	3	5
Lo Choh-han 羅倬漢	130A	Literary forms (for Arts st)	3	3	39
" "	145	Ancient literature (八代文選)	3	3	10
" "	157	Selected readings from philosophical writers	3	3	10
Chang Shao 張守義	134A	Literary forms (for sc.st)	3	3	
" "	144	Advanced composition	3	3	
" "	162	Etymology	2	2	8
Ting Ting-wei 丁廷珩	130B	Literary forms (for Arts st.)	3	3	39
" "	135A	" " (for Agr.st.)	4	4	39
" "	169	Documentary style	2	2	50
Li Hsiang-chuh 李相珏	130	Practical Chinese	3	3	28
" "	133B	Literary forms (Science St.)	3	3	35
" "	147A	Great prose writers Han Yu	3	3	10
Chen Hwei-chang 程會昌	137	Literary forms (majors spl.cr)	3	4	11
" "	160	Elementary bibliography	3	3	18
Chen Tsu-feng 沈祖棻	132B	Literary forms (Arts St)	3	3	23
" "	153A	Great Tsu writers (雙白詞)	2	2	17
Liu Chuin-hwei 劉君惠	120B	Make-up course (Arts St.)	3	3	15
" "	159B	Selected reading - Lao-tsu	2	2	7

Exhibit II continued:

Teacher	Course number	Title of Course	No. of	No. of hours	No. of students
Jwen Wan 孫望	Chinese 130C	Lit rary forms (for Arts st)	3	3	31
" "	135B	" For Agr. st)	4	4	34
Lu Hsiang 呂湘	167	Chinese grammar	2	3	9
Tsao Tsu hsih 曹祖杰	120A	Make-up course (for sc. st)	3	3	26
Chen Sih-chi 陳錫祺	History 131A	General Chinese Hist. (sc)	3	3	62
" "	131B	" " (Arts)	3	3	101
Shen Chien 沈繼	142A	Modern Chinese history	3	3	14
Wang I-tung 王伊同	140C	History of Han Dynasty	2	2	6
Meng We -tung 蒙文通(Grad)	203	History of Chinese History	3	3	1
Liu Mang-shu 劉恕銘	232	Chinese antiquities(古器物學)	2	2	1
.....					
Courses offered spring semester 1943					
Kao Wen 高文	Chinese 140B	History of Chinese Literature	3	3	14
" "	143	Prosody	2	3	14
" "	151B	Great Poets - Han Yu	2	3	5
Chen Yen-chieh 陳延傑	150	Selected poems III Sung	2	3	17
" "	158	Introduction to classics	3	3	8
" "	159A	Classical works - Zhou I.	2	3	6
Lo Choh-han 羅倬漢	132A	Literary forms (Arts)	3	3	40
" "	146	Selected prose II Tang & Sung	3	3	23
Chang Shoo-i 張守義	144	Advanced composition	3	3	40 28
" "	134B	Literary forms (science)	3	3	40
" "	162	Etymology	3	3	4
Ting Ting wei 丁廷涓	132B	Literary forms (Arts)	3	3	79
" "	133	" " (Auto. cr. Sc.)	3	3	33
" "	168	Methods of teaching Chinese	2	2	6
Li Hsiang-chun 李相珏	130	Literary forms (arts)	3	3	32
" "	132	" (Sc)	3	3	40
" "	159B	Classical works - also Chuank	2	3	5
Chen Hwei-chia 程會昌	138	Introd. to Literature II	3	3	27
" "	159C	Classical works - Gen Hsin Tiao			
" "	Lung		2	3	9
Chen Tsu-feng 沈祖棻	141C	Spl. Topics in Hist. Ch. lit.	2	3	2
" "	153A	Great Tsu writers (玉田詞)	2	3	6
" "	155	Selected dramas	2	3	8
Liu Chuin-wei 劉君惠	120	Make-up courses	3	3	23
" "	159H	Classical works - Han Wei Tze	2	2	20
Jwen Wan 孫望	135	Literary forms (agr.)	4	4	31
Liu Kwoh-chai 劉國鈞	141K	Spl. topics in hist. Ch. lit.	2	2	10
Lu Hsiang	164	Principles of Linguistics	3	3	6
Chen Kuang-lun 陳恭祿	History 140A	Ancient history of China	3	3	32
" "	142B	Modern Chinese history	3	3	12
Chen Sih-chi 陳錫祺	131A	General history of China	3	3	85
" "	131B	" " "	3	3	36
Liiao-yuen 李小猷(grad)	202	Historical bibliography	3	3	3
Hsu I-tang 徐益棠	206	Historical geography of China	3	3	6
.....					

Hydride II

Received

NOV 6 1943

NOV 6 1943

NOV 6 1943

NOV 6 1943

NOV 6 1943

NOV 6 1943

NOV 6 1943

NOV 6 1943

NOV 6 1943

NOV 6 1943

NOV 6 1943

NOV 6 1943

NOV 6 1943

NOV 6 1943

NOV 6 1943

NOV 6 1943

NOV 6 1943

NOV 6 1943

NOV 6 1943

NOV 6 1943

NOV 6 1943

NOV 6 1943

RECEIVED
UNIVERSITIES
NOV 6 1943
JOINT OFFICE

July 20, 1943

Dean Wallace B. Donham
Harvard Business School
Harvard-Yenching Institute
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dean Donham:

At the Annual Meeting of the Board of Founders of the University of Nanking consideration was given to the letter of March 10th from the Institute.

As a result of an extended discussion, the Chairman and Secretary was instructed to formulate a reply expressing appreciation of the deep concern of the Institute regarding the future cooperative program of the Colleges and the Boards in America.

At the meeting reference was made to the traditional attitude of the University of Nanking toward coordination of effort and programs, and of the continued willingness to effect any change or changes within the power of the University or the Trustees which may affect the welfare of Nanking or all of the institutions concerned.

Thus, it was fitting that the Trustees should instruct the Secretary to assure the Harvard-Yenching Institute that it is in sympathy with the aims and purposes set forth in the letter of March 10th and that the Trustees of the University will cooperate in every way possible to facilitate the work of the Institute and to assist in any necessary reorganization or simplification of work in China. The Trustees are cooperating with the Committee on Greater Unity of the Associated Boards and its Post-war Planning Committee.

Very sincerely yours,

C. A. EVANS

CAE/B
cc: Dr. Elisseoff

0454

RECEIVED
UNIVERSITIES
JUL 21 1943
JOINT OFFICE

0455

2

1

4

3

6

3

5

HARVARD UNIVERSITY
DEPARTMENT OF FAR EASTERN LANGUAGES

HARVARD-YENCHING INSTITUTE
BOYLSTON HALL
CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS

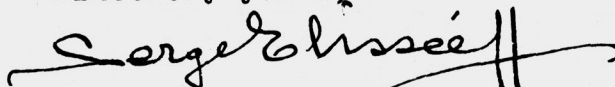
June 2, 1944

Mr. C. A. Evans,
University of Nanking,
150 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Mr. Evans:

The Harvard-Yenching Institute voted \$1,000 for the travel expenses of Mr. Wang Ih-t'ung in coming from Chengtu to Cambridge, provided the University of Nanking paid him a like amount for the same purpose. Mr. Wang is now here and the Institute should reimburse the University of Nanking \$1,000 before June 30, 1944. Should we have the \$1,000 sent to your office or should we send it direct to the University of Nanking? We have made no arrangements as to how we would send the funds to the University, and I thought it might be better, possibly, to have the check sent to you.

Sincerely yours,



Director of Harvard-Yenching Institute

0456

2
1
4
3
6
3
5

RECEIVED
UNIVERSITIES
JUN 10 1944
JOINT OFFICE

RECEIVED
UNIVERSITIES
JUN 8 1944
JOINT OFFICE *AKP*

0457

June 9, 1944

Dr. Serge Elisseoff
Harvard-Yenching Institute
17 Boylston Hall
Cambridge, Mass.

Dear Dr. Elisseoff:

I have delayed answering your letter of the second regarding the remittance of \$1,000 appropriated for the travel expenses of Mr. Wang Ih-t'ung.

We can very easily credit this amount to the current field account and notify the Treasurer that it is available for the University.

If you decide to follow this, we shall be very glad to take care of it.

Very sincerely yours,

C. A. EVANS

CAE/B

0458

RECEIVED
UNIVERSITIES
JUN 10 1944
JOINT OFFICE

2

1

4

3

6

7

5

0459

HARVARD UNIVERSITY
DEPARTMENT OF FAR EASTERN LANGUAGES

HARVARD-YENCHING INSTITUTE
BOYLSTON HALL
CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS

June 20, 1944

Mr. C. A. Evans,
University of Nanking,
150 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Mr. Evans:

I enclose check No. 37904 of the Cambridge Trust Company for \$1,000., one-half the travel expenses of Mr. Wang, Ih-t'ung in coming here from Chengtu, which the Institute agreed to reimburse to the University of Nanking. Will you kindly notify the University that the Institute has paid this amount to you.

Sincerely yours,

Serge Eliseeff

Director of Harvard-Yenching Institute

Credit of # 179.1

Check #1,000.00

Dep. Nanking

Trusting Trust Co. 6/21/44

0460

RECEIVED
UNIVERSITIES
JUN 21 1944
JOINT OFFICE

RECEIVED
UNIVERSITIES
JUN 22 1944
JOINT OFFICE

0461

2
1
4
3
6
3
5

June 21, 1944

Dr. Serge Elisseeff
Harvard-Yenching Institute
Boylston Hall
Cambridge, Massachusetts

Dear Dr. Elisseeff:

I wish to acknowledge your letter of the 20th enclosing check for \$1,000 covering half of the travel expenses of Wang, Ih-t'ung (from Chengtu to Boston).

This has been credited to the University account and the University duly notified.

Very sincerely yours,

C. A. EVANS

CAE/B

0462

RECEIVED
UNIVERSITIES
JUN 22 1944
JOINT OFFICE

2

1

4

3

6

3

5

0463

3rd September, 1944

Dr. Serge Elisseeff
Harvard-Yenching Institute
17 Bryston Hall
CAMBRIDGE, Mass., U.S.A.

Dear Dr. Elisseeff:

In the absence of President Chen I have the pleasure of presenting to you the annual report of the Institute of Chinese Cultural Studies for the year ending June 30, 1944. Under existing conditions it is difficult for us to carry a large program of research work, but we are trying to maintain the work and projects that are under way, with the hope that they may be strengthened as soon as the war is over.

You will note from the financial report that we received from the Trustees of the Harvard-Yenching Institute C\$582,808.76. It was necessary for the University to add C\$515,098.60 in order to balance this section of the budget.

We are sure President Chen, who is in the United States this year, will see you during his visit and I am sure will be able to answer any questions about the work and the program.

Sincerely yours,

Chen Kung
C. C. Chang
Acting-President

Encs.
c.c. Mr. C.A. Evans

*The first copy was sent to Dr. Elisseeff by air mail to
arrive at, please show him over.
C.C.C.*

0464

RECEIVED
UNIVERSITIES
FEB 10 1945
JIN

UNIVERSITY
OCT 19 1944
JOINT OFFICE

0465

2
1
4
3
6
3
5

UNIVERSITY OF NANKING
Chengtu Szechwan

Institute of Chinese Cultural Studies

Report of the Work for the Year July 1943 through June 1944

As the war is drawing towards its close there are several important things for us to keep in mind, for we realize that under such conditions this year and the year following will be the most difficult years ever experienced during the entire war. All kinds of research must suffer, and perhaps all workers connected with research must also suffer in the same way. Of necessity we must shift from research to instruction. Secondly, we must keep enough research personnel for instruction and for the joint projects in cooperation with other universities. We must look forward with a program of the future when we return to our own campus. We must have a nucleus with which to make a fresh start and to work out cooperation with other departments of the university. These however, depend upon the financial backing we are going to have. Thirdly, the Higher Council of the Academia Sinica, which met on March 10, 1944, made three important propositions: one of their important proposals stressing, though in a general way, the importance of maintaining the national independence of Chinese learning. Although this idea has been widely cherished and accepted, yet the real meaning of the term has not been clearly or well defined. Under this it is required that all universities and research organizations should quickly and adequately establish themselves, in their equipment, apparatus and books, in order to build up the foundation of national research. At the end of the war we believe that the institutions concerned will immediately put this program into effect for national reconstruction. Our small program will be a much simpler one, namely, one of strengthening our scientifically trained personnel.

1. Instruction

The instruction work is best shown, not so much by the number of courses the staff is teaching, as in the results of the following two graduate students.

Liu Chuin (劉駿) who came four years ago, passed our entrance examination as a graduate student in history, and, owing to some assistant work asked by Prof. Shan, became an assistant on our staff. During the time he was an assistant he took some advanced courses towards the Master's Degree. This year he decided to be a graduate student rather than an assistant. He worked very hard for his thesis. Finally he was very successful in finishing his thesis in time, "On the Historical Development of the System of Taxation during the Tang Dynasty" (唐代賦稅制度史述論). His change from assistant to student is a great relief to us financially. Now he is being offered a position as assistant professor of Chinese History in the Normal College of the National Szechwan University.

Chang Chi-ping (張繼平) has been reported as a regular graduate student in History. He completed all courses as required, and he completed his Master's thesis on "The Life, Ideas and Ideals of Yeh Shih" (葉水心研究) with particular stress on his ideals as they influenced and modelled the ideals of the Southern Sung Dynasty. He successfully passed an oral examination. Previously he planned to go to the States for advanced study in history and philosophy. Owing to war conditions, the Ministry of Education has stopped issuing passports to such self-supporting students, so he has given up the hope of going for the present. He has been offered the teaching of courses on the History of the Sung Dynasty in the History Department of the National Szechwan University.

Although we are not able to secure full time professors at present, yet we are able to secure help from such reputable scholars as Chen Yin-k'ie (陳寅恪) and Ch'ien Mu (錢穆), who assisted greatly in giving valuable suggestions in the writing of theses by the graduate students. Of course, Prof. Meng Wen-tung is still with us as a part time professor.

Last year we registered two students, both of whose past accomplishments and achievement have been of good quality. Very unfortunately, owing to the smallness of our scholarship fund, which could not meet their daily needs and which could hardly compete with other national universities, they left us. However, this does not mean that we should lower our level in our selection.

2. Research

Prof. Hsu I-tang, during this academic year, taught a course on ethnology in the fall term for undergraduate students, and a course on historical geography for the graduate students. He has produced an article on the "Government-like Organization of the Lolo Tribe at Hsiao Liang Shan" (凉山羅氏之類政治的組織), which is printed in volume three of the Bulletin of Chinese Studies, 1943. His complete report on his trip to the Lolos, which is entitled, "The Lolo of Hsiao Liang Shan Leipo, South-Western Szechuan" (雷波小凉山之倮氏), has been printed. He is continuing to teach and to collect material on Chinese historical geography. I hope that he will finish that work before long. As an illustration of his method in historical geography he has recently completed the writing of an article on "The Development of Hangchow of the Southern Sung Dynasty as a Metropolis" (南宋時代之杭州), for Volume IV of the Bulletin of Chinese Studies, 1944, to be compiled by Yen-ching University.

The author in this article wishes to present the point of view of historical geography, and by taking material from official history and miscellaneous historical works, illustrate that Hangchow did not become a metropolis through a sudden growth. The article contains the following three divisions:

- Part 1: consists of geographical background, historical development, and social factors
- Part 2: contains an account of the formation of the metropolis and its reconstruction
- Part 3: concludes the article by making the differentiation between a capital city and a metropolis

Part 1 gives the basic reasons for the development of Hangchow from the geographical, historical and social point of view. Geographically, Hangchow was originally a shoal, the water and soil were peculiar to that environment, and as the place is so near the sea, its climate is highly humid. It is rainy during the spring and summer seasons. Those who governed the place made the hydraulic administration the center of their administration, making available water for drinking and irrigation, and for use in transportation, etc. more complete through human effort. It is quite densely populated, building constructions are crowded near each other, products are very rich. Though it is in part due to human effort, yet these amenities are largely available because of the natural environment.

However, the main body of this essay, in the first place, describes the formation of the metropolis. For example, from the increase of population there naturally grew up a concentration of mercantile shops and markets, following the general development of industrial arts and work-shops in order to meet

the general demands of civic needs, as well as those of the people of the nearby villages and towns. The increase of recreation centers is a logical development for the diversion of the populace. The increase of recreation centers, together with the crowded building conditions, multiplies the risk of fire. Through fires, the metropolis is going on with destruction and reconstruction at the same time, a system of metabolic regeneration is maintained in its development. Thus the author brought into discussion the general administration of the metropolis, such as the reconstruction of the gates of the city wall for the convenience of communication; the establishment of the city district for protection and safety; the repair of bridges, building of palaces and gardens - aiming at one positive purpose, to develop the metropolis. Other operations, such as the deepening of lakes, wells and the river; the establishment of a patrol system, observations tower, and the digging of ponds against fire, etc. satisfy the general needs of daily living and furnish the means for general safety. A program of social welfare to take care of the general well being of the people; and the establishment of colleges for the advancement of culture and learning were initiated. Since this had been the site where the capital of the Southern Sung Dynasty was located, these undertakings were carried out and executed with more positive and energetic measures than in any other city. The finances were well managed by the national treasury, and the administrative personnel was better and stronger than in any other city.

In conclusion, the author makes the differentiation between a metropolis as distinguished from a capital. Politically Hangchow was the capital, but, socially and geographically it was a metropolitan development. The question as to whether it is an appropriate place for a political capital or not is raised and remains in the author's mind as a subject for another essay.

During the year Prof. Lu has been continuing his study of the grammar of Modern Chinese. Six chapters of the first part of his work are now finished, namely:

1. The Use of ke (個) as Classifier and Article.
2. The Omission and Retention of yi (壹) before ke (個) and other Classifiers.
3. Devices for Expressing Approximate Quantities.
4. The Particles hsie (些) and tien (點).
5. The Demonstrative Pronouns: che (這, 者, 這) and na (那).
6. The Demonstrative Adjectives and Adverbs: neng (能), nine (能), cheme (這麼), and name (那麼).
7. The Personal Pronouns.
8. The Particles men (們) and chia (家).
9. The Interrogative Pronouns: shei (誰) and sheme (什麼).
10. The Interrogative Adjectives and Adverbs: Na (那, 那麼) and tzen (怎, 怎麼, 怎樣).

Prof. Liu Ming-shu during the year had produced two works. In the fall term, he succeeded Prof. Shan Chen-tsu in completing the writing up of the archaeological objects found in Changsha, which had been left unfinished by Prof. Shan. He describes the original objects, as to their color, size and shape and he refers very freely to the writings of previous authors as to the correct title or name of each object, and their possible uses. The objects are divided into seven groups in the following order of sequence, which follows Prof. Shan's previous work: bronze, iron, jade, stone, earthenware,

lacquer and miscellaneous. Further he compares them with the Huai (淮) type as found in Shou Hsien (壽縣), in order to show the progress of the civilization of the Tzu Kingdom. Moreover, he compares them with similar objects in other periods and in other places.

In the spring term Prof. Liu was planning to teach a course on the Communications between China and the West. He became so interested in Suleiman's Voyages that he made very careful and full annotations of his work from entirely Chinese sources. Suleiman's work, entitled "Relation des Voyages faits par les Arabes et les Persans dans l'Inde et la Chine dans le IXe siècle de l'ère Chrétienne, par M. Reinaud."

Suleiman, sometimes spelled as Sulayman, the Arabian merchant came to India and China. On his return in the year 851 he wrote a book, recording his observations and experiences. Unfortunately, his book has been lost. Then in 916 Abu Zaid Hassan wrote supplementary notes with corrections. The period covered in the work corresponds to the reign of Hsuan Tsung (宣宗) of the Tang Dynasty in Chinese history. What Suleiman recorded concerning the historical customs was quite extensive and strange. The condition of trade with foreign countries in Canton, and the condition of trade and sea voyages between China and Arabia, all tend to mark the importance of the work to the history of communications between China and the west. Therefore, his work has become very significant in the eyes of scholars, since Hassan, then Abbé Eusebius Renaudot, M. Reinaud, and very recently, Gabriel Ferrand have all taken up its study. In China, Ferrand's work has been translated by Liu Fu (劉復) and his daughter, and is entitled, "Su-lai-man yu chi" (蘇萊曼遊記) and is published by the Chung Hwa Book Company. This is regarded as a faithful translation, without notes. Using Liu's translation as a basis, the present author, unable to obtain any western materials owing to the war, attempts to find proofs and evidences from purely Chinese sources. He has picked out whatever material concerns China, and has grouped it into the following categories:

1. Art and archaeology
2. Commerce and economics
3. Religion
4. Asiatic peoples, geography and customs

He has found, that in the light of Chinese history, the work is credible. In turn, he has found in the account of travel many historical facts identified with Chinese history. In case he has found anything that differs, he has taken account of the original from Chinese history, or passages from the diary of Tang authors, to illustrate or to make clear the reasons for their curious coincidence or otherwise. The purpose is, therefore, twofold: on the one hand, Suleiman's work contributes quite extensively to the world's histories and geographies in general, and on the other hand, the work proves definitely to Chinese historians that it is very possible that the literature of other countries may throw light upon Chinese history. Prof. Liu has entitled his work: "Su-Lai-Man Yu Chi Cheng Wen" (蘇萊曼遊記証文). This article will be included in Volume IV of the Bulletin of Chinese Studies, 1944.

Mr. Wang Yi-tung left Chengtu for Chungking, to arrange for his passport, visa, passage, etc. in August and came back for a while in November, leaving us again on January 8. After his arrival in India, we heard from him very often. Only recently we heard that he had arrived safely in Cambridge,

Massachusetts. We hope that ~~he~~ will concentrate his effort on the study which we have agreed upon. We wish to hear the reports about his record and the line of study from time to time, so that we may be able to adapt his study to fit into our work. His book, "The Social, Political, and Economic Aspects of the Influential Clans of the Southern Dynasties" has been particularly favorably reviewed in the Bulletin of Chinese Bibliography in the Chinese Edition New Series, Volume V, No. 1, pages 61 to 62. Other opinions have been given me in personal letters.

The writer of this report in the fall semester taught a course on historical geography for the graduate students in history. He edited Volume III of the Bulletin of Chinese Studies, and in spite of difficulties in printing facilities, has brought the issue to a close. The writer hopes it will be off the press very soon. The time given to the graduate students in consultation and supervision and checking the results of studies, work and thesis writing has been nearly doubled. The central burden has fallen on the writer. Fortunately all turned out successfully.

Although we did not buy very many books this year, owing to financial conditions, yet we are known for our collection among the students of history departments, who come in to ask for direction in their thesis writing or to find material for their theses.

The writer this year started work on the Bibliography of Chinese History by checking up the work left by the graduate students as their practice work. The writer is trying first to check with the titles in recent existing collections, such as the Kiangsu Provincial Sinological Library and other collections one by one. He proposes to check up all Chinese bibliographical works. To be sure, this is a tremendous task for any one man, but with the graduate students taking it as practice work, the work is well started.

Mr. Hsin Tso-i is continuing to bring the cataloguing cards of books up-to-date, and finishing another third of the Tsung-shu index cards. He keeps all records concerning the loan of books; the distribution and sales of our publications; copies manuscripts for the members of staff for the Bulletin of Chinese Studies, and does partial proof reading of the publications.

Mr. Wu Nien-yuin (吳健雲) is still communicating with us, in regard to the books stored at Wuyuan. If the Japanese should be successful in cutting China into two parts - east and west - by occupying the Hankow-Canton Railway Line, our books in Wuyuan would be in grave danger, as we would find it extremely difficult to communicate and send fees to Mr. Wu Nien-yuin, even although the area were still free. However, we have learned lately that the Japanese will find it very difficult to go beyond Hengyang (衡陽) therefore, the enemy will never be able to control the whole Hankow-Canton Railway as they originally proposed to do.

During the year we have accessioned the following books:

July 1939 through June 1943:

Gazetteers of Szechuen	278 sets	2,739 books or volumes
Gazetteers other than Szechuen	52 sets	431 books or volumes
Chinese books	6,246	24,656
Rubbings of Szechuen and other places	2,680	

Institute of Chinese Cultural Studies
Report July 1943 through June 1944 - 6

Additions made this year (July 1943-June 1944):

Gazetteers of Szechuen	5 sets	41 books or volumes
Gazetteers other than Szechuen	0	0
Chinese books	106	167
Rubbings of Szechuen and other places	15	

The total of our collection June 1944:

Gazetteers of Szechuen	283 sets	2,780 books or volumes
Gazetteers other than Szechuen	52 sets	431 books or volumes
Chinese books	6,352	24,823
Rubbings of Szechuen and other places	2,695	

For the Gazetteers of Szechuen, the few we obtained are very scarce and expensive. As to the Chinese books, a large number of them were secured as gifts or from exchange. Owing to the financial condition we buy only a very carefully selected few now.

The Bulletin of Chinese Studies is now in its fourth year, with Yenching University the late comer to Chengtu, to join as the fourth party. Yenching is going to assume the responsibility of editorship for the fourth volume. We have found that this journal is so far a successful cooperative enterprise and that we wish it may be continued. Though the printing is at present a difficult financial problem, we wish to do our utmost and we hope that the Harvard-Yenching Institute may give us help, as it concerns the four institutions. Judging from its present status, it will be a sad mistake to stop its compilation, while its personnel are determined and ready to cooperate to make it a success. When the war is over, printing facilities will be much easier, and the problems as well as the cost will be much simpler and nothing like as serious as they are today. When the cooperating institutions return to their own campuses, each of the unit will look back to the cooperation as a pleasant success. These volumes will serve as an inspiring monument to cooperation and will perhaps give rise to other cooperative plans in other activities along the lines we primarily designated.

In the coming year, each of the members of the Institute has been registered to teach two courses each term. That is to say, each member is required to do six hours teaching and six hours research each week. I hope that this will work smoothly and successfully. In cases where the courses are not fully registered, three hours of research work are to be added to the schedule of such members. This is a very reasonable requirement.

I wish that special scholarships might be granted to the graduate students who want to go abroad for advanced training. All those who graduated from us are very promising and capable of contributing toward learning and scholarship. Their additional years of teaching in the National Universities and Colleges will speak more eloquently for them. If a trial scholarship could be so arranged for one or two students, on the condition that they were successful, this could be put on a permanent basis. If it proves otherwise, it could be changed so that the scholarship be granted only on a merit basis. Of course, those who are successful will naturally be required to serve in the Institute or other departments of the University, upon their return. Thus we are preparing to

strengthen our staff on the one hand and to contribute to the National Educational Reconstruction program after the war.

Very happily we hear news from both European or Pacific quarters that the Allies will win the cause. Yet perhaps this is the real darkest hour before the dawn. A ray of light is beginning to shine and put us in good order.

Respectfully yours

Li Siao-yuen
Li Siao-yuen, Director
Institute of Chinese Cultural Studies
University of Nanking

27 July 1944.

E X H I B I T I

A. Work Published

1. Social, Political and Economic Aspects of the Influential Clans of the Southern Dynasties, by Wang Ih-t'ung
2. The Lolo of Hsiao Liang Shan, Leipo, Southwestern Szechuan, by Hsu I-t'ang

B. Work Completed Ready for Publication

1. Three articles contributed to the Bulletin of Chinese Studies, Volume IV, 1944, by members of the Institute as follows:
 - (i) The development of Hangchow of the Southern Sung Dynasty as a Metropolis, by Hsu I-t'ang
 - (ii) A Study of the Word Order in Connection with the Post-Verbal te (得), by Lü Hsiang
 - (iii) Evidences from Chinese Sources of Sulaiman's Records of His Voyages, by Liu Ming-shu
2. Second Report of the Archaeological Findings in the Tomb of Tsu in the Neighborhood of Changsha, by Shan Chen-tsu and Liu Ming-shu
3. On the Historical Development of the System of Taxation during the Tang Dynasty, by Liu Chuin
4. Life, Ideas and Ideals of Yeh Shih, by Dhang Chi-ping

C. Works in Progress

1. An Outline of Chinese Historical Geography, by Hsu I-t'ang
2. A Study on the History of Chinese Aborigines, by Hsu I-t'ang
3. Social, Political and Economic Aspects of the Influential Clans of the Northern Dynasties, by Wang Ih-t'ung (Before leaving, Mr. Wang handed to the Institute the material he had collected during his study. On his return, he will continue this work.)
4. A Study of Modern Chinese Grammar, by Lü Hsiang
5. Bibliography of Chinese History, by Li Siao-yuen

*Copies have been reserved for the Harvard-Yenching Institute, and will be sent when it is possible to do so by post or through the American Embassy.

0472

EXHIBIT II

Courses offered in the Autumn Semester 1943

Teacher	Course number	Title of Course	No. of cr.	No. of hours	No. of students
Kao Wen	Chinese 140	History of Chinese Literature I	3	3	8
" "	143	Prosody	2	3	10
" "	163	Shou Wen	3	3	12
Chen Yen-chieh	148	Selected Poems (八代詩選)	3	3	12
" " "	151F	Great Poets (蘇詩)	2		10
" " "	159	Classical Works (毛詩)	2	3	9
Chang Sheo-i	144	Advanced Composition	3	3	51
" " "	159h	Classical Works (Shih Chi)	2	3	12
Chen Hwei-chang	137	Introduction to Literature	3	3	16
" " "	160	Bibliographical Studies	3	3	7
Liu Chuin-hwei	145	Selected Prose I (八代文選)	3	3	11
" " "	157	Studies on Pre Tsing Philosophical Works	3	3	11
" " "	159N	Classical Works (Chuan Tzu)	2	3	4
Shen Tsu-feng	120	Make up course	3	3	45
" " "	152	Selected Tsu	3	3	9
" " "	155	Selected Dramas	2	3	5
Swen Wan	132	Literary forms (for Arts st.)	3	3	27
" " "	133A	Literary forms (for Sc. st.)	3	3	18
" " "	134B	Literary forms (for Sc. st.)	3	3	15
Ting Ting-wei	130	Literary forms (for Arts st.)	3	3	38
" " "	135	Literary forms (for Agr. st.)	4	4	29
" " "	169	Documentary Style	2	2	52
Wu Shui-pei	133C	Literary forms (for Sc. st.)	3	3	16
Chen Kung-lu	History 131A	General Chinese History (I)	3	3	44
" " "	140C	History of Han Dynasty	3	3	2
" " "	142A	Modern Chinese History	3	3	14
" " "	170T	Thesis	2		1
Chen Sih-chi	131A	General Chinese History I	3	3	25
" " "	131B	General Chinese History II	3	3	37
" " "	131B	General Chinese History II	3	3	17
Wang Shen-tsu	154	Chinese Diplomatic History	3		7
Liu Ming-shu (grad)	233	Chinese Antiquities	3	3	1
Meng Wen-tung (")	203	History of Chinese History	3	3	1
Hsu I-tang		Ethnology	3	3	8
Li Siao-yuen (")	202	Historical Bibliography	3	3	2

Courses offered in the Spring Semester, 1944

Kao Wen	Chinese	140B	History of Chinese Literature II	3	3	13
" "		143	Prosody	2	3	5
" "		151A	Great Poets (Tu Fu)	2	3	7
Chen Yen-chieh		149	Selected Poems II (Tang)	3	3	13
" " "		151G	Great Poets (Hwang Shan-ku)	2	3	9
" " "		158	Introduction to Classics	3	3	21
Chang Sheo-i		133A	Literary Forms (for Sc. st.)	3	3	25
" " "		144	Advanced Composition	3	3	41
" " "		162	Etymology	3	3	8

EXHIBIT II - continued

Courses offered in the Spring Semester, 1944 - continued

Teacher	Course number	Title of Course	No. of cr.	No. of hours	No. of students
Chen Hwei-chang	Chinese 141T	Special Topics in History of Chinese Literature	2	2	5
" "	138	Introduction to Literature II	3	2	21
Liu Chuin-hwei	142	Literary criticism	2	3	14
" "	146	Selected Prose II (Tang & Sung)	3	3	6
" "	152G	Classical Works (Four Books)	2	3	18
Shen Tsu-feng	120	Make up Course	3	3	23
" "	141S	Special Topics in History of Chinese Literature (七絕詩論)	2	2	4
" "	153G	Great Tsu Writers	2	3	8
" "	170T	Thesis	2		3
Swen Wan	130	Literary Forms (for Arts st.)	3	3	33
" "	134	Literary Forms (for Sc. st.)	3	3	28
" "	159q	Classical Works (Tsu Tsu)	2	3	11
Ting Ting-wei	132	Literary Forms (for Arts st.)	3	3	40
" "	135	Literary Forms (for Agr. st.)	4	4	35
" "	168	Method of Teaching Chinese	2	2	11
ChengKung-luh	History 131B	General Chinese History (A)	3	3	40
" "	140D	History of Han Dynasty	3	3	10
" "	142B	Modern Chinese History	3	3	15
Chen Sih-chi	131A	General Chinese History (A)	3	3	63
" "	131A	" " " (S)	3	3	32
" "	131B	" " " (S)	3	3	10
Wang Shen-tsu	160	Method of History	3	3	6
Hsu I-tang (Grad.)	206A	Historical Geography	3	3	2

EXHIBIT II - continued

Courses offered in the Spring Semester, 1944 - continued

Term	Course Number	Title of Course	Days	Hours
1	130	Introductory Chinese (1st Year)	1	3
2	131	Chinese Literature (1st Year)	2	3
3	132	Chinese History (1st Year)	3	3
4	133	Chinese Philosophy (1st Year)	4	3
5	134	Chinese Art (1st Year)	5	3
6	135	Chinese Music (1st Year)	6	3
7	136	Chinese Drama (1st Year)	7	3
8	137	Chinese Poetry (1st Year)	8	3
9	138	Chinese Prose (1st Year)	9	3
10	139	Chinese Fiction (1st Year)	10	3
11	140	Chinese History (2nd Year)	11	3
12	141	Chinese Literature (2nd Year)	12	3
13	142	Chinese Philosophy (2nd Year)	13	3
14	143	Chinese Art (2nd Year)	14	3
15	144	Chinese Music (2nd Year)	15	3
16	145	Chinese Drama (2nd Year)	16	3
17	146	Chinese Poetry (2nd Year)	17	3
18	147	Chinese Prose (2nd Year)	18	3
19	148	Chinese Fiction (2nd Year)	19	3
20	149	Chinese History (3rd Year)	20	3
21	150	Chinese Literature (3rd Year)	21	3
22	151	Chinese Philosophy (3rd Year)	22	3
23	152	Chinese Art (3rd Year)	23	3
24	153	Chinese Music (3rd Year)	24	3
25	154	Chinese Drama (3rd Year)	25	3
26	155	Chinese Poetry (3rd Year)	26	3
27	156	Chinese Prose (3rd Year)	27	3
28	157	Chinese Fiction (3rd Year)	28	3
29	158	Chinese History (4th Year)	29	3
30	159	Chinese Literature (4th Year)	30	3
31	160	Chinese Philosophy (4th Year)	31	3
32	161	Chinese Art (4th Year)	32	3
33	162	Chinese Music (4th Year)	33	3
34	163	Chinese Drama (4th Year)	34	3
35	164	Chinese Poetry (4th Year)	35	3
36	165	Chinese Prose (4th Year)	36	3
37	166	Chinese Fiction (4th Year)	37	3
38	167	Chinese History (5th Year)	38	3
39	168	Chinese Literature (5th Year)	39	3
40	169	Chinese Philosophy (5th Year)	40	3
41	170	Chinese Art (5th Year)	41	3
42	171	Chinese Music (5th Year)	42	3
43	172	Chinese Drama (5th Year)	43	3
44	173	Chinese Poetry (5th Year)	44	3
45	174	Chinese Prose (5th Year)	45	3
46	175	Chinese Fiction (5th Year)	46	3
47	176	Chinese History (6th Year)	47	3
48	177	Chinese Literature (6th Year)	48	3
49	178	Chinese Philosophy (6th Year)	49	3
50	179	Chinese Art (6th Year)	50	3
51	180	Chinese Music (6th Year)	51	3
52	181	Chinese Drama (6th Year)	52	3
53	182	Chinese Poetry (6th Year)	53	3
54	183	Chinese Prose (6th Year)	54	3
55	184	Chinese Fiction (6th Year)	55	3
56	185	Chinese History (7th Year)	56	3
57	186	Chinese Literature (7th Year)	57	3
58	187	Chinese Philosophy (7th Year)	58	3
59	188	Chinese Art (7th Year)	59	3
60	189	Chinese Music (7th Year)	60	3
61	190	Chinese Drama (7th Year)	61	3
62	191	Chinese Poetry (7th Year)	62	3
63	192	Chinese Prose (7th Year)	63	3
64	193	Chinese Fiction (7th Year)	64	3
65	194	Chinese History (8th Year)	65	3
66	195	Chinese Literature (8th Year)	66	3
67	196	Chinese Philosophy (8th Year)	67	3
68	197	Chinese Art (8th Year)	68	3
69	198	Chinese Music (8th Year)	69	3
70	199	Chinese Drama (8th Year)	70	3
71	200	Chinese Poetry (8th Year)	71	3
72	201	Chinese Prose (8th Year)	72	3
73	202	Chinese Fiction (8th Year)	73	3
74	203	Chinese History (9th Year)	74	3
75	204	Chinese Literature (9th Year)	75	3
76	205	Chinese Philosophy (9th Year)	76	3
77	206	Chinese Art (9th Year)	77	3
78	207	Chinese Music (9th Year)	78	3
79	208	Chinese Drama (9th Year)	79	3
80	209	Chinese Poetry (9th Year)	80	3
81	210	Chinese Prose (9th Year)	81	3
82	211	Chinese Fiction (9th Year)	82	3
83	212	Chinese History (10th Year)	83	3
84	213	Chinese Literature (10th Year)	84	3
85	214	Chinese Philosophy (10th Year)	85	3
86	215	Chinese Art (10th Year)	86	3
87	216	Chinese Music (10th Year)	87	3
88	217	Chinese Drama (10th Year)	88	3
89	218	Chinese Poetry (10th Year)	89	3
90	219	Chinese Prose (10th Year)	90	3
91	220	Chinese Fiction (10th Year)	91	3
92	221	Chinese History (11th Year)	92	3
93	222	Chinese Literature (11th Year)	93	3
94	223	Chinese Philosophy (11th Year)	94	3
95	224	Chinese Art (11th Year)	95	3
96	225	Chinese Music (11th Year)	96	3
97	226	Chinese Drama (11th Year)	97	3
98	227	Chinese Poetry (11th Year)	98	3
99	228	Chinese Prose (11th Year)	99	3
100	229	Chinese Fiction (11th Year)	100	3

REC
 UNIV
 FEB 5 1945
 JOINT

UNIVERSITY OF NANKING
The Institute of Chinese Cultural Studies Report
Fiscal Year: July 1, 1943-June 30, 1944

Financial report for the year 1943-1944:

Deficit June 30, 1943	C\$ 153,312 28	
Total receipts during year from		
Treas. in N.Y. (average exch. 44.)		C\$ 582,805 76 US\$ 13,421 04
Total expenditures (below)	945,192 08	
Balance from University funds		515,698 60
	C\$ 1,098,504 36	1,098,504 36

Expenditures

For the year ended June 30, 1944:

General University Administration	C\$ 5,000 00	5,000 00
Teaching staff:		
Chinese Department	482,213 00	482,213 00
Library:		
Book purchases	49,852 30	
Administration & care of books	5,000 00	54,852 30
Research grants:		
Salaries research staff	323,167 00	
Rent, stationery, expenses	48,191 80	371,358 80
Publications:		
Paper, printing, inc. joint bulletin	31,767 98	31,767 98
Museum		
Technical equipment		
Miscellaneous		
		C\$ 945,192 08

.....

Detailed list of expenditures:

General University administration:		
Services rendered by Admn. (nominal)	C\$ 5,000 00	5,000 00
Teaching Staff:		
Chinese Department:		
Literature:		
Kao Wen	53,303 00	
Chen Yien chih	71,572 00	
Chang Sheo i	43,284 00	
Ting Ting wei	46,296 00	
Chen Hwei chang (part time)	13,199 00	
Shen Tsu fang	40,424 00	
Swen Wen	36,877 00	
Lo Choh han (one month)	2,652 00	
Li Siang chieh (two months)	4,120 00	
Liu Tao ho	23,800 00	335,533 00

0476

University of Nanking
Report for 1943-1944
Financial report - 2

Chinese Department - continued:

History:

Chen Kung luh	69,418 00	
Chen Sih chi	42,216 00	
Wang Shen tsu (1 course)	<u>18,135 00</u>	129,769 00

Departmental supplies

<u>16,911 00</u>	482,213 00
------------------	------------

Library:

Book purchases	49,852 30	
Admn. & care of books (nominal)	<u>5,000 00</u>	54,852 30

Research Grants:

Salaries of staff:

Li Siao yuen	81,740 00
Hsu Ih tang	76,508 00
Lu Hsiang	67,346 00
Lin Shen shuin	49,876 00
Wang Ih-tong (part of year)	10,319 00
Sing Tso-i	26,544 00
Meng Wen-tung (part time)	2,680 00

Liu Chuin (graduate student)	4,954 00
Chang Chi ping (graduate student)	<u>3,200 00</u>

323,167 00

Rent, light (summer 1943 only)

2,731 50

Stationery and expenses

10,998 20

Servant wages, ins., exp. for
moving office etc.

34,462 10

371,358 80

Publications:

Paper for printing, inc. Joint Bulletin

31,767 98

31,767 98

Total expenditures for year

C\$ 945,192 08

.....

0477

Chinese Department - continued:

History:

Chen Kunming
Chen Shih-shan
Wang Shih-shan (1 course)

Departmental supplies

Library:

Book purchases
Admin. & care of collections (normal)

Research Grants:

Salaries of staff:

Li Shih-shan
Hsu Shih-shan
Lin Shih-shan
Lin Shih-shan
Wang Shih-shan
Sing Shih-shan
Kung Shih-shan

Lin Shih-shan (normal student)
Chang Shih-shan (normal student)

Rent, light, water, etc.
Stationery and supplies
Servant, food, etc.
Moving office, etc.

Publications:

Paper, ink, etc.

Local expenditures for year

.....

RECEIVED
UNIVERSITIES
FEB 13 1945
JOINT OFFICE

RECEIVED
UNIVERSITIES
OCT 19 1944
JOINT OFFICE

NOV 30 1944

HARVARD UNIVERSITY
DEPARTMENT OF FAR EASTERN LANGUAGES

HARVARD-YENCHING INSTITUTE
BOYLSTON HALL
CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS

November 29, 1944

Mr. C. A. Evans,
Treasurer of Nanking University,
150 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Mr. Evans:

✓ The Bursar of Harvard University will send you a check for \$1,500 to the order of the Treasurer of the University of Nanking. This is for the purchase of gazetteers by Professor Li Siao-yuen, and I am writing Professor Li that we have sent you the check. The gazetteers are for the Chinese-Japanese Library at Harvard.

Yours very truly,

Serge Elisséeff
Director of Harvard-Yenching Institute

Dep 12/4/44
Nanking

0479

RECEIVED
UNIVERSITIES
DEC 4 1944
JOINT OFFICE

RECEIVED
UNIVERSITIES
DEC 13 1944
JOINT OFFICE

2

1

4

3

6

3

5

0480

HARVARD-YENCHING INSTITUTE



OFFICE OF THE TREASURER
24 MILK STREET, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

December 11, 1944

Mr. C. A. Evans
Treasurer of Nanking University
150 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Evans:

In accordance with a vote of the Trustees of the Harvard-Yenching Institute at their meeting on November 13, 1944, I am enclosing our check for \$2,000 payable to the Treasurer of Nanking University.

When you forward this remittance, please stipulate that it is a contribution to the four affiliated universities in Chengtu for the publication of Volume 4 of the Bulletin of Chinese Studies.

Very truly yours,

Henry A. Wood Jr.

Henry A. Wood, Jr.
Deputy Treasurer

RTS:pd
Enc.

*Dep. 12/12/44
Nanking*

0481

REC
UNIVL
DEC 14 1944
JAN 1 1945

REC
UNIVL
DEC 12 1944
JAN 1 1945

0482

December 12, 1944

Dr. Serge Elisseeff
Harvard-Yenching Institute
Boylston Hall
Cambridge, Massachusetts

Dear Dr. Elisseeff:

Your letter of November 29th notified us that you were sending a check for \$1,500.00 to the order of the Treasurer, University of Nanking. This has been received and we are holding it to be sent to the field with the next remittances that are called for from China.

Very sincerely yours,

CAE:EW.

C. A. EVANS

0483

REF
UNIVL
DEC 13 1944
JOINT

0484

2

1

4

3

6

3

5

December 14, 1944

Mr. Henry A. Wood, Jr.
Harvard-Yenching Institute
24 Milk Street
Boston, Massachusetts

Dear Mr. Woods:

I am writing to acknowledge your letter of December 11th enclosing check for \$2,000 which has been credited to the University of Nanking account. We are sending this on to the field with the information that it is a contribution for the four affiliated Universities in Chengtu for the publication of Volume 4 of the Bulletin of Chinese Studies.

Just by way of satisfying myself and my own particular feelings, as well as in behalf of these four Universities, may I express very sincere thanks for the action of the Institute.

Very truly yours,

CAE:EW.

C. A. EVANS

0485

RECEIVED
UNIVERSITIES
DEC 14 1944
JCIVT

0486

2

1

4

3

6

3

5

N.Y.C.

UNIVERSITY OF NANKING
Chengtu Szechuan

Institute of Chinese Cultural Studies
Report of the work for the Year July 1944 through June 1945

It is true that we are now halfway to victory. The war is certainly drawing closer to its end, which will be in at least one to two years, although it may be even sooner. Is it not too early to plan a steady moving or a return to Nanking? During its early days, the writer of this report moved slowly to West China with one briefcase containing only the record file of the Institute, accompanied by only two or three research members of the staff. Though temporarily settled in Chengtu, the office, owing to its refugee condition, has been migratory in nature, for it has moved at least four times in seven years. We recall then, in the throes of war, we were cut off from communication with Shanghai and Burma, and we were deprived of the privilege of printing publications and of securing new books from the outside world. The strain of securing proper men for strengthening the staff along with the lack of transportation facilities and the rapid growth of high prices for living has been no exception. Indeed these have been the most difficult years in the history of the Institute, closely linked with the destiny and difficulties of the history of China. We regret the hardships that we have undergone and at the same time rejoice in the freedom that victory is going to bring us - the greater social responsibility of research work, a deeper insight and love in the cultural history of China, and also a practical application of the labors and results of research and the broad and intensive needs and demands in research in view of the national reconstruction program after the war.

Our work will experience more hardships and difficulties after the war than we have during the war. We will in the first place find the lack of transportation facilities to bring us home. Perhaps our books will have been destroyed by the enemy during the evacuation. Nobody can tell now. In research we will suffer more through the lack of books and difficulty of rebuilding as useful a collection as we had in the past, although some of the books stored in Chengtu are still intact. Research personnel will be more and more scarce, and more needed and called away by the national reconstruction program. This shortage of research fellows may mean years of work in the training of younger men who are less experienced.

1. Instruction

Miss Chen Hsien-fu (程天賦), who passed our entrance test in the summer of 1944, is doing her first year of graduate work in history here. But unfortunately she has had her work very much interrupted by her father's illness and later, her own illness. She has decided upon the title of her thesis, "The Economic Life of Eastern and Western China in the Southern Dynasties" (兩晉時代之經濟生活). Her thesis will be written under the direction

0487

of Professors Ts'ien Mu (錢穆), Chen Ying-ke (陳寅恪) and Meng Wen-t'ung (蒙文通). She is reading the official histories during the summer vacation. We hope that she will make up her French before her graduation.

Our first graduate, Mr. Tang ling-yu (張定宇) spent one term in the National Northeastern University and is now teaching at the West China Union University for one and a half years. Mr. Chang Chi-ning (張繼平) is now teaching and will continue to teach the history of Sung at the National Szechuan University. Mr. Liu Chieh (劉駿), who was our assistant in the institute from the fall of 1940 and graduated in the summer of 1944, is teaching Chinese history in the Normal College, National Szechuan University. All of them are doing good, creditable work and wish to take advanced training abroad. The writer of this report is very grateful to the answer supplied by Director Glisseff. We are considering this seriously with President Chen.

The return of President Chen to the West China campus brought us good news about the grant of \$1200,00 each year from the Harvard-Yenching Institute to each qualified student of the Graduate Division in history, as a scholarship fund. In the last two years we have had experience with several students with good previous training, who also passed our entrance test, but who left us owing to the lack of financial means for a living. This grant will give great encouragement to this kind of student whom we have missed. All members of the history Division, of course, appreciate greatly this wise decision taken by the Harvard-Yenching Institute.

2. Research

Professor Tsu T'ien-tung taught this year a course on the historical geography of China, having about fifteen students. He has made use of this chance to make revisions, and additions, and consequently has added two more chapters to what was reported in the year 1942-1943. The additional chapters will be: "The Development of the Yangtze Valley" and "The Development of the Pearl River Valley". He is so interested and enthusiastic in this subject that he talks and writes about the historical geography of China even more than his specialized subjects, anthropology and ethnology, although he is teaching these subjects. Many students of history in the College of Arts are so interested that they ask Prof. Tsu to assign them subjects for a report or a thesis in historical geography rather than their own field. Prof. Tsu has written another article, entitled "The Migration of the Capital of Yu Chow (豫州 the ancient Henan) during the Southern and Northern Dynasties". This capital has been moved about ten times. Prof. Tsu is making a study as to how the changes were brought about, and what effects have been the result of the moving. Prof. Tsu laid more stress to the period of Ts'in (晉), Southern Sung (宋) and Tsi (齊) of the Southern and Northern Dynasties. This article will be included in Volume 7 of the "Bulletin of Chinese Studies". As an illustration

of his interest in Historical Geography, he has recently written an article "On the Military Importance of the Position of Hsiang-yang (襄陽)", which was published in the Central Daily News, Chengtu. Here he demonstrates and analyses its military and geographical importance from history down to the present fighting.

Prof. Lu taught a full year's course in anthropology for the Department of Sociology. He has also contributed two articles to the Frontier Studies, one entitled, "Marriage Customs of the Yao Tribe at Hsiang-ping, Kwangsi" and the other, "Diet of the Yao Tribe at Hsiang-ping, Kwangsi".

During the year Professor Lü Hsiang taught a class in "translation" for the English major students of the five universities on the campus. He also prepared seven more chapters of his work on Modern Chinese Grammar, namely:

1. The personal pronouns ch'i (渠) yi (伊) and ta (他)
2. The relative case of nouns and pronouns
3. The interrogative and indefinite pronoun shei (誰)
4. The interrogative and indefinite pronoun she-me (什麼)
5. The interrogative and indefinite Adverb tson-me (怎麼)
6. The suffix-like particle men (們)
7. The suffix-like particle chia (家)

The first volume of that work will be completed with the addition of the following chapters:

1. The "courtesy designations" used instead of, or in conjunction with, personal pronouns
2. The interrogative and indefinite pronoun na (哪)
3. The interrogative and indefinite numerals chi (幾) and to (多)
4. The classifiers

Very lately he has contributed an article on "Notes on Some Chinese pronouns", including ch'i (其) yi (伊) ni (你) ta (他) etc. for Volume V of the "Bulletin of Chinese Studies".

Professor Lin Ting-shu has during the year taught a course on the history of Communications between China and the South Seas. Students of the Department of History have all elected this course. He has also completed the writing of an article, entitled "Miscellaneous Notes on the Trade and Commerce between China and the South Seas during the Sung Dynasties". The discussion divides itself into the following categories:

1. The South Sea Islands
2. Miscellaneous Affairs of the Fu's family
3. The Coming and Going of Foreign Vessels
4. The Opening of the Ports on the Sea Coast and Inland Rivers
5. Notes concerning Ts'uin Chow (泉州) and Awang Chow (廣州)
6. Commercial Ports versus City Ports

In this article Prof. Liu during his reading picked up miscellaneous notes from the writings of the authors of Tang and Sung periods, and has especially drawn from the material from the Tang and Sung Official Histories concerning these topics.

Prof. Liu besides the writing of the above article for Volume V of the "Bulletin of Chinese Studies", has written two more articles for the "Frontier Studies", 1942-1944, namely: "An Invasion by Nan Chao (南詔) and the Destruction of the Nestorians at Chengtu" and "Zoroastrianism in China as seen in the Yuan Dramas".

This year, Prof. Liu because of trouble in his throat and nose, has very frequently gotten some fever at night. Some doctors advised him to have an operation, while other doctors advise him not to, fearing that an operation might only invite other troubles. The writer wishes him quick and complete recovery during the present summer vacation.

Professor Shih Yai, left us in March 1943 to join the National Sun Yat-sen Institute, and returned to Chengtu in August 1944 with his hands full of Tun-huang material. In the early spring of 1944 the Institute of Comparative Cultures was inaugurated. The Institute wrote to us for manuscripts. None of our members applied for the fact that our manuscripts must be published by our Institute, that is under the name of the Institute. Owing to the previous connection of Prof. Shih with us, we applied for his work. Luckily a grant of 150,000.00 Chinese National Currency was favorably made. The work is entitled "The Inscriptions on the Paintings of Tun-huang (敦煌石室畫像題識)". Prof. Shih copied more than a thousand of these inscriptions in this work, which is indeed a fine collection. With this collection we can study personal names checked up with official histories, their official titles and ranks, names of places, date of the painting, date of the temple or cave, date of repairing, new ways of writing characters, and any facts concerning the donor or painter. The style of writing, and the forms of the documents can also be studied - quite a valuable collection in connection with the history of Tang and the history of art of that period. The value, if not superior, is no less than that of the writings on bamboo or on wood of the Han Dynasty or the oracle bones of the Waste of Yin. Prof. Shih during the sixteen months work there has carefully found and copied them in their original forms, with the same length of characters in each line, and with the similar number of lines as they appear in the original. There are many characters written according to the ways ordered under the regime of Wu Tse-tien (武則天), the famous queen of the Tang Dynasty (about 684-693). It is very natural that Stein, Pelliot, Lecoq and a number of others paid more attention to the paintings rather than to these inscriptions, as the paintings are more telling. But to a modern Chinese mind, the paintings as well as the inscriptions are of equal importance. That they should have been neglected is a loss to students in the history of Chinese art. To Prof. Shih, if the collection is not made now, the chances will be less and less as the years go by, as many pieces are deteriorating or disintegrating, either naturally through weather, or artificially through mutilation by human hands.

Prof. Shih in doing this work in the field, found it necessary very often to climb up dangerous cliffs or to go up the walls by movable ladders. In dark places, he took a lighted candle. Whenever the inscriptions were indistinct he had to use a soft wet cloth to rub the surface of the painting so the characters would stand out. Through various painstaking methods he has succeeded in making up this valuable collection.

Now Prof. Shih is busy in writing up a preface for this work. This Institute is now facilitating his work by making loans of books to him concerning the subject. The Institute of Comparative Cultures is willing to consider this as a piece of cooperative work with us. I think in every way the Institute has a right to lay claim to the book. Before Prof. Shih set out, though he was no longer with us, in conversation the writer of this report had the privilege of making the original suggestion of the idea to him. He is only too glad to see it carried through by Prof. Shih and it is now ready for printing.

Professor previous to the outbreak of war was a member of the Institute. For the last seven years he has served in Hanking on the International Relief Committee to help in the work among refugees and to protect the properties of the University of Hanking in Hanking. Fortunately he left Hanking for the United States before the affair of Pearl Harbor. Now he has come back to teach in the Department of History and join the Institute as formerly by using one-third of his time. He has just arrived and is not quite settled yet.

The writer of this report, owing to the year's absence of President Chen, has been assigned with several other duties. However, during this year he was able to check completely the whole catalogue of the Kiangsu Provincial Sinological Library and to pick out the titles of historical interest, and file them by classification. This catalogue is taken first because it represents one of the latest and largest collections in existence. With the present war this fact will not be true now, as many books in the collection have either been lost already or scattered to other libraries. As a complementary measure, therefore, it is very necessary to check with the catalogue of other collections. However, with this as a basis the checking with other catalogues will be simpler. In general it is recommended to check with annotated bibliographies, such as the Imperial Catalogue (四庫全書提要總目), bibliographical section of Wen Xian Tongkao (文獻通考經籍考), etc. The books themselves were copying.

In the last few years, the graduate students have helped in their graduate work in completing three sections, namely: 1. titles of books relating to the Han Dynasty; 2. titles relating to the Wei, Jin and Six Dynasties; 3. titles relating to the Sung Dynasty. As the writer has filed all of them by classes. These efforts are made in order to build up a bibliography of Chinese history (史籍考). This work, though in its present stage it is elementary and rudimentary, is serving us in many ways, in furnishing us with complete information on a record of books on

Chinese history, in helping the students of history in selecting their material for their thesis, or for their reports, in helping us to select and to decide importance in making purchases. Any student of history who wants to study a certain section or certain problem, or certain plan of Chinese History, needs only to lay hold of this bibliography and he will find all the material in one place instead of looking here and there in many different places.

Mr. Tsao-i keeps the records of the loan of books; the distribution of and sales of our publications; copies manuscripts for the members of staff for the "Bulletin of Chinese Studies", and does periodical proof reading of our publications. This year the loans of books have been increasing as students of the department of history, members of our own university staff and members of other universities on the campus are now more accustomed to borrow our books.

Mr. Wen-yuin (吳鍊雲) is still safe with our books in Eastern Szechuen at Kungmin. The rail route through which we communicate with him, after the loss of Hengyang (衡陽), Weilin (桂林) and Nanking (南京) was entirely cut. Throughout this year we have received only one letter from him. In turn we sent him small sums of money at three different times. We hope, in view of present conditions, that we can hold a larger sum for the fees including Mr. Wen's salary, in reserve, to be paid when the line of communication is open. However, he has to endure and to suffer for the time being. We hope that it will not be very long. With the quick recovery of Kungmin we think communications will be open very soon after we take Weilin, Hengyang and Changsha.

During the year we have accessioned the following books:

July 1939 through June 1944:

Gazetteers of Szechuen	225 sets	2,770 books or
Gazetteers other than Szechuen	53 sets	435 volumes
Chinese books	5,495	24,037
Runtings of Szechuen and other places	2,695	

Additional made this year (July 1944-June 1945):

Gazetteers of Szechuen	2 sets	5 books
Gazetteers other than Szechuen	1 set	4 books
Chinese books	143	214 books
Runtings of Szechuen and other places	none	

The total of our Collection June 1944:

Gazetteers of Szechuen	225 sets	2,795 books or
Gazetteers other than Szechuen	53 sets	435 volumes
Chinese books	5,495 sets	25,037 books
Runtings of Szechuen and other places	2,695	

The Bulletin of Chinese Studies is now entering into its fifth year. In the second turn Cheeloo University is now serving as the responsible body for editorship for the Fifth Volume. We are now collecting the manuscripts. The paper for this volume is ready. Volume IV, for which Yenching University was responsible is now ready for circulation and distribution. With the grant of \$2,000.00 a year from the Harvard-Yenching Institute the payment for paper is greatly facilitated. We always secure the paper, which helps to reduce the cost of production, before we actually collect the manuscripts. But the cost of printing is always the highest figure because it is the last consideration after the collecting of the manuscripts. The grant will help to enable this cooperative enterprise to become a permanent project for the four institutes concerned.

The closing of war will bring us to some other aspects of problems. However, we must plan ahead. Whether the final victory will come in one year or two years is a question nobody can answer yet. Whether the close of the war shipping and transportation facilities will be plentiful enough to bring us to Peking very promptly is another question. Whether we can return to our own previous premises, if they have not been destroyed by the enemy, or shall have to wait until some new premises are built. If our book collection in Peking is entirely lost, then we have to bring back our present collection of books in months to Peking. If it is not lost, or not entirely lost, we need to reconsider. But anyway, after the war, books will become rare and difficult to secure. In order to be safe, it is better to have the whole collection in Peking, so that work can be restarted without such interruption. In view of these problems we want to consider only a small working nucleus of personnel. For several years, looking from our own needs, we have been trying to secure one or two full-time professors in Chinese history to reinforce our courses of teaching and research. Owing to financial and other difficulties, we have not realized this aim. Perhaps we can find some other means to meet the present requirement. We must keep an eye to watch closely some other possibilities and prepare for the way toward a friendship before an understanding is made. By the time we reach Peking it is possible Mr. Wang Hsiang-shan may have come back.

In order to facilitate transportation, the smaller we make our packages the better, the less the more convenient. But at present we have more than 30,000 books, about ten cases of ink rubbings, a number of fine ivory and sculptured stones, about three hundred Ben bricks, and about ten cases of pottery and earthenware. Now we are going to make our packages small and few in number is a problem.

We need to plan carefully our finances and to carry on the work as usual without interruption, unless it is really in the process of moving, provided there will be no difficulty nationally and internationally.

0493

These questions no doubt will come up again and again in the mind of the writer in the coming two or three years. To bring us home safely is really a great blessing. Perhaps, most important of all a re-statement of the policy and function of the Institute is very fundamental and necessary. A clear-cut well-defined policy, of course not deviating from the policy outlined by the Harvard-Yenching Institute, will give the place of the Institute in the university a new life and vitality. These will be possible if a lasting peace is won.

Respectfully yours,

Li Siao-yuen

Li Siao-yuen, Director
Institute of Chinese Cultural Studies
University of Nanking

10 July 1945

0494

Li Sao-yan

RECEIVED
UNIVERSITIES
MAR 13 1946

RECEIVED
UNIVERSITIES
OCT 10 1945
JOHN C. [signature]

0495

EXHIBIT I

A. Work Published

1. Frontier Studies, 1942-44

B. Work Completed Ready for Publication

I. Three articles contributed to the "Bulletin of Chinese Studies" Volume 7, 1948, by members of the Institute as follows:

1. The Migration of the Capital of Lu-chow (豫州 the ancient Honan) during the Southern and Northern Dynasties" (豫州之流徙) by Tsu I-t'ang
2. "Notes on Some Chinese Pronouns" by Lü Asiang
3. "Miscellaneous Notes on the Trade and Commerce between China and South Seas during the Sung Dynasty" by Liu Ting-shu

II. Inscriptions on the Paintings of Sun-huang Caves by Shih Yai

C. Work in Progress

1. An Outline of Chinese Historical Geography - by Tsu I-t'ang
2. A Study on the History of Chinese Aborigines - by Tsu I-t'ang
3. A Study of Modern Chinese Grammar - by Lü Asiang
4. Special studies concerning the periods of Sung, China and Yuan
5. Bibliography of Chinese History - by Li Siac-yuen
6. The Economic Life of the Southern Dynasties - by Chen T'ien-fu

EXHIBIT II

Courses Offered in 1944-45

Fall Term				No. of credits	No. of hours per wk	No. of students
Kao Wen	Course 140A	History of Chinese Lit.		3	3	17
"	152	Selected tse 詞選		3	3	6
"	153	Shao Wen		3	3	10
Chen Yen-chieh	150	Selected Poems III 宋詩選		3	3	18
"	151	Great Poets (謝朓詩)		3	3	8
"	159	Classical works (易經)		3	3	5
Chang Sheo-i	134	Literary forms (for Sc. Stu)		3	3	15
"	144	Advanced composition		3	3	17
Ting Ting-wei	130	Literary forms (for Arts St.)		3	3	26
"	135	" " (" Ag. Stu)		4	4	17
"	159	Documentary style		2	2	83

Courses Offered in 1944-45

				No. of No. of No. of		
				cred- its	hours per wk.	stu- dents
Fall Term - contd.						
Liu Tsuin-hwei	Chinese	120	Make-up course	3	3	60
	"	145	Selected prose I (八代文選)	3	3	26
	"	157	Introd. to the philosophers	3	3	8
Swen Wan	"	132	Literary forms for Arts Studs.	3	3	25
	"	137	Introduction to literature	3	3	13
Wu Shui-pai	"	133	Literary forms for Sc. Studs.	3	3	56
Chen Kung-lu	History	131A	General Chinese History (Arts)	3	3	48
	"	1400	History of the Former Han Dyn.	3	3	7
	"	142A	Modern Chinese History	3	3	27
Chen Sih-chi	"	131A	General Chinese History (Sc.)	3	3	22
	"	131B	General Chinese History (Arts)	3	3	38
	"	131C	General Chinese History (Sc.)	3	3	35
Tsu I-t'ang	Socio.	143A	Ethnology	3	3	50
Spring Term						
Kao Wen	Chinese	130A	History of Chinese Literature	3	3	10
	"	133	Prose (韻文聲律)	3	3	10
	"	134	Selected songs (曲選)	3	3	6
Chen Yen-chi	"	135	Introd. to the Classics (羣經通論)	3	3	
	"	131A	Selected poems (八代詩選)	3	3	21
	"	135	Great Poets (陸放翁詩)	3	3	9
Chang Shao-i	"	144	Advanced composition	3	3	39
	"	140	Selected prose (唐宋文選)	3	3	14
	"	132	Etymology (文字學)	3	3	4
Ting Ting-wei	"	132	Literary forms (for Arts Stud.)	3	3	23
	"	135	" (for Sc. Studs.)	4	4	18
	"	138	Method of teaching Chinese	2	2	9
Liu Tsuin-hwei	"	130A	Literary forms (for Arts Stud.)	3	3	22
	"	130B	Classical works (荀子)	3	3	8
	"	133	Poetics (訓詁學)	3	3	11
Swen Wan	"	133	Literary forms (for Sc. Studs.)	3	3	47
	"	134A	Literary forms (for Sc. Studs.)	3	3	40
	"	138	Introduction to Literature for			
	"		Major Chinese Lit. Chinese stu.	3	3	6
Wu Shui-pai	"	133	Literary forms (for Sc. Studs.)	3	3	6
Chen Kung-lu	History	131A	General Chinese History	3	3	27
	"	1400	History of Sui & Tang Dynasties	3	3	10
	"	142A	Modern Chinese History	3	3	15
Chen Sih-chi	"	131A	General Chinese History	3	3	60
	"	132	" " "	3	3	15
	"	131B	" " "	3	3	36
Wang Shen-tsu	"	130	Method of History	2	2	8
Tsu I-t'ang	Socio.	143A	Ethnology	3	3	30
	History	200	Chinese Historical Geography	3	3	13
Lü Hsiang	English	149	Translation	3	3	
Li Siao-yuen	History		Practice work (歷史實習)	4	4	1

01

RECEIVED

1946

RECEIVED

1946

1946

1946

1946

1946

1946

1946

1946

1946

1946

1946

1946

1946

1946

1946

1946

1946

1946

1946

UNIVERSITY
MAR 13 1946
JOINT CHIEFS

RECEIVED

0498

2
7
4
3
6
3
5

See P. M. Turner's letter of 8-29-45

UNIVERSITY OF NANKING
The Institute of Chinese Cultural Studies Report
Fiscal Year: July 1, 1944-June 30, 1945

Financial Report for the year 1944-1945:

	C\$	US\$
Total receipts during year from		
Treas. in N.Y. (average ex. 270.)	3,623,680 80	13,421 04
Share of fund sent for joint Journal	145,210 00	
Total expenditures (below)		
	3,768,890 80	
	<u>3,768,890 80</u>	

Expenditures

For the year ended June 30, 1945:

General University Administration 20,000 00

Teaching staff:

Chinese Department	1,812,066 50	
To strengthen undergraduate work	<u>339,159 76</u>	2,151,226 26

Library:

Book Purchases	112,605 04	
Administration and care of books	<u>20,000 00</u>	132,605 04

Research grants:

Salaries research staff	1,191,686 50	
Rent, stationery, expenses	<u>76,682 00</u>	1,268,368 50

Publications:

Paper, printing, inc. Joint Bulletin	<u>196,691 00</u>	196,691 00
--------------------------------------	-------------------	------------

Museum

Technical equipment

Miscellaneous

C\$ 3,768,890 80

Detailed list of expenditures:

General University administration:

Services rendered by Admn. (nominal)	20,000 00
--------------------------------------	-----------

Teaching Staff:

Chinese Department:

Kao Wen	157,282 00
Chen Yen chieh	226,747 00
Chang Sheo i	141,106 00
Ting Ting wei	132,439 00
Liu Tsuin hwei	118,980 00
Swen Wen	111,297 00
Wu Shui peh (part)	<u>34,544 00</u>

History:

Chen Kung luh	221,638 50
Chen Sih chi	<u>133,590 00</u>
	1,276,633 50
Special allowances for staff, rice,	504,000 00
Departmental expenses (etc.)	<u>31,433 00</u>
	1,812,066 50

0499

University of Nanking
Report for 1944-1945
Financial Report - 2

To strengthen undergraduate courses 339,159 76

Library:

Book purchases	112,605 04	
Admn. and care of books (nominal)	<u>20,000 00</u>	132,605 04

Research Grants:

Salaries of staff:

Li Siao yuen	239,685 50	
Hsu Ih tang	235,722 50	
Lu Hsiang	204,340 00	
Lin Sheo shuin	157,917 00	
Sing Tso i	70,621 50	
Meng Won tung (part)	<u>3,400 00</u>	
	911,686 50	
Special allowances for staff	<u>280,000 00</u>	1,191,686 50

Rent & Stationery expenses:

Insurance on building & equip.	25,380 00	
Paper	12,491 00	
Other expenses	<u>38,811 00</u>	76,682 00

Printing Paper inc. Joint	<u>196,691 00</u>	<u>196,691 00</u>
---------------------------	-------------------	-------------------

Total expenditures for year		C\$ 3,768,890 80
-----------------------------	--	------------------

.....

0500

200,000.00

To strengthen financial position

Library:

Book purchases

Adm. and other

Research Grants:

Salaries of staff

Salaries of students

Salaries of other

Salaries of other

Salaries of other

Salaries of other

Salaries of other

Salaries of other

Salaries of other

Salaries of other

Salaries of other

Salaries of other

Salaries of other

Salaries of other

Salaries of other

Salaries of other

Salaries of other

Salaries of other

Salaries of other

Salaries of other

Salaries of other

Salaries of other

Salaries of other

Salaries of other

Salaries of other

Salaries of other

Salaries of other

Salaries of other

Salaries of other

Salaries of other

Salaries of other

Salaries of other

Salaries of other

Salaries of other

Salaries of other

Salaries of other

Salaries of other

Salaries of other

Salaries of other

Salaries of other

Salaries of other

Salaries of other

Salaries of other

Salaries of other

Salaries of other

Salaries of other

Salaries of other

Salaries of other

Salaries of other

Salaries of other

Salaries of other

Salaries of other

Salaries of other

Salaries of other

Salaries of other

Salaries of other

Salaries of other

Salaries of other

Salaries of other

Salaries of other

Salaries of other

Salaries of other

RECEIVED
 UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON
 MAR 13 1946
 JOINT OFFICE

RECEIVED
 OCT 10 1945
 JOINT OFFICE