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Yenching
Academic
Research School of Chinese Studies
(Harvard-Yenching Institute)
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YENCHING UNIVERSITY ANNUAL REPORT TO THE DIRECTOR AND THE
BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE HARVARD-YENCHING INSTITUTE ON
CHINESE STUDIES SUPPORTED ON THE RESTRICTED FUND
1939-1940

As in former years this report consists mainly of a number of exhibits which are as follows:-

- 1) Two copies of the Yenching University Bulletin, Announcement of Courses, 1939-40, which consists of two parts:-
 - a) List of Fall Semester Courses, 1939
 - b) Announcement of Courses, Spring, 1940

As we are still on war time economy, this bulletin for the current year was again printed in an informal manner (exhibit A).

- 2) Special tables giving the number and name of courses in Chinese Literature and History actually given during the academic year 1939-40, with the enrollment of students in the same (exhibit B).

As compared with the year 1938-39 there was increased enrollment in some of the courses. We had, during 1939-40, an unusually large enrollment in the University as a whole. Although we had previously planned to limit the student body to 800, on account of the very limited accomodation for students of university grade now to be found in this area, we somewhat reluctantly decided to admit more applicants than has been our custom in previous years. The total enrollment for the Fall semester was 982, and for the Spring semester 934.

- 3) Two copies of the Historical Annual 史學年報 (Vol. III, No. 1, December 1939), which is the publication of the staff and students in the Department of History. It represents the 11th year of publication (exhibit C).

The Annual of Chinese Literature 文學年報, published by the Society of Chinese Literature of Yenching University has had to delay publication this year, and will not appear until some time after the opening of the Fall semester.

- 4) I enclose also two copies each of the following reports submitted to our Board of Managers at their Annual Meeting at the close of the academic year, which may be of interest (exhibit D):
 - a) Annual Report of the College of Arts and Letters for the Academic Year 1939-40, submitted by Dr. Henry H.C. Chou, Dean of the College
 - b) Annual Report of the Office of the Director of Studies, 1939-40, submitted by the Acting Director of Studies, Dr. C.T. Lin
 - c) My report as President of the University, 1939-40.

HARVARD YENCHING INSTITUTE

PEKING OFFICE
YENCHING UNIVERSITY
PEKING, CHINA

ANNUAL REPORT
UNRESTRICTED FUND
1939-1940

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HARVARD YENCHING INSTITUTE PEIPING OFFICE ANNUAL REPORT
ON
INSTITUTE ACTIVITIES SUPPORTED ON THE UNRESTRICTED FUND
1939-1940

Teaching and Research Staff

During 1939-40 the full time members on the teaching and research staff were as follows:-

William Hung, Professor of History
Jung Kêng, Professor of Chinese
Têng Chih-ch'eng, Professor of History
Ryuzo Torii, Visiting Professor of Archaeology
Ch'i Ssu-ho, Assistant Professor of History

All of the above had duties in supervising the research work of the graduate students and fellows, besides doing some research work of their own.

Part time members on the teaching staff were Professor Chang Erh-t'ien, who held weekly conferences with graduate students interested in polishing the literary style of their manuscripts; and, Professor Chang Hsing-lang (Professor of History, Fu Jen University), who continued to give lectures and supervision of the history of the Sung, Liao, Chin and Yüan periods. It was thought advisable to continue the services of Professor Chang until the arrival of Dr. Wêng Tu-chien on the campus.

Dr. Wêng Tu-chien, although appointed by the Board of Trustees, was not able to come to the University, and stayed during the year in the south-west doing some research work on Mohammedanism in South-west China. Dr. Wêng's program was considered a part of the research project which was cooperatively undertaken by Yünnan University, the Rockefeller Foundation and the Princeton-Yenching Foundation. During 1939-40, Dr. Wêng was, therefore, not salaried from our Unrestricted Fund, but from another portion of the University budget.

Dr. L.C. Porter, Professor of Philosophy, who has been for a number of years our Executive Secretary and one of the leading members on the research staff, was this year busily engaged in conducting courses in the Philosophy of Religion, and in looking after a number of business details in the School of Religion, on account of the absence of Dr. T.C. Chao, Dean of the School. Though Professor Porter resigned from

Teaching and Research Staff (cont.)

the executive secretaryship and ceases to be supported from the Unrestricted Fund, yet he has continued to give a good deal of service to a number of our Institute activities, as Chairman of the Advisory Committee for Graduate Study, as one of the Editors of the Yenching Journal, and as one of the Advisers to graduate students interested in Chinese Philosophy. Moreover, as the new Executive Secretary, I have been immensely benefitted by Professor Porter's never-failing kind advices in the conduct of the business of the Peiping Office.

Publications and Projects of the research staff are listed as usual in exhibit A.

Linguistics

During his visit here in the spring of 1937, Professor Elisseeff aroused considerable interest in developing the study of linguistics. Dr. C.W. Luh, Professor of Psychology and Dean of the Graduate Yuan, has since 1937 devoted a considerable portion of his time to the study of the historical phonology of the Chinese language, and to planning to start a moderate program of linguistic instruction and research in the Department of Chinese, which hitherto has placed its emphasis mainly on Chinese literature. It has been hoped that when Mr. Kao Ming-k'ai returns from France such a moderate program can begin. During the current year Mr. Wang Ching-ju of the Sino-French University was invited to give here two courses in linguistics for beginning students. Aside from teaching, Mr. Wang has rendered considerable assistance to the University Library in helping to make a list of western works on the various phases of the Chinese language. Most of the items indicated on the list have been placed on order, and a number of them have already arrived. Mr. Wang rendered some assistance also to Professor Luh in the latter's research work.

Since our scholarship money was all allocated, we requested the University to grant a special fellowship to Mr. Ké Ch'i-yang (M.A., 1938), who was to help Professor Luh in tackling some phases of the problem of Chinese historical phonology. Mr. Ké worked quite steadily during the first half year and finished his sample study of the relationship between the Kuang yün 廣韻 and the Ching tien shih wen 經典釋文. This paper, after some revision by Professor Luh will appear in one of the forthcoming issues of the Yenching Journal of Chinese Studies. In the spring Mr. Ké met Professor Herrlee G. Creel of the University of Chicago, who secured for him an appointment at the University as an instructor in Chinese Language and History beginning with the autumn of 1940. Since the spring, therefore, Mr. Ké did not accomplish much in phonological research, devoting most of his time to preparing for his teaching at Chicago.

Linguistics (cont.)

Professor Luh, besides publishing papers in the last issue of the Yenching Journal, read also a paper in English on "The Story of the Voiced Initials of the Chinese Language" at one of the conferences of the scholars and fellows of the Institute with their advisers. This paper will be published as one of the Occasional Papers.

Professor Luh is now working on 1) the derivation of the initials of the pre-T'ang period, and 2) the reconstruction of the initials of the Ch'ieh yün 切韻. Professor Luh hopes this work will be mainly finished by Christmas time.

In anticipation of the return of Mr. Kao Ming-k'ai by the Fall of 1940, the University has appointed the Committee for the Arrangement for Teaching and Research in Linguistics. The committee has persuaded the Department of Chinese to assign part of its quarters to the work on Chinese linguistics. It is thought that the problem of Chinese linguistics will be approached from three angles. Professor Jung K'eng will take the lead along the line of morphology, Mr. Wang Ching-ju along the line of phonology, and Mr. Kao Ming-k'ai along the line of grammar. If the work can be adequately started, Professor Luh himself will turn his attention to the vernacular work and the psychology of language. The Department of Physics will help somewhat in the matter of instruments for our section on linguistics in the Department of Chinese. The business of cooperation between this section and the Department of European Languages is now being studied.

Research Scholars

The names of the students receiving scholarships during 1939-40, together with their projects of research, are to be found as usual on an appended list (exhibit B). Of the twelve students listed, Mr. Ch'eng Ming-chou and Mr. Tu Ch'ia were advised not to start definite research projects, but to spend their time mainly on a list of readings in preparation for the comprehensive examination which is required of them. Both of them passed this examination in June and are now ready to start definite work on their research projects for 1940-41. Mr. Lan T'ieh-nien, who was granted only half the amount of a usual scholarship, has started to study Sanskrit and Tibetan, and it is hoped that he may be found a suitable candidate to prepare for studies in Chinese Buddhism. Mr. Ts'ao Shih-ch'eng, who received his M.A. in 1939, was given a scholarship of LC\$1,000. and assigned to assist Professor T'eng Chih-ch'eng in editing the manuscript of the Hsi yün wén chien lu. Late in the spring of 1940 Mr. Ts'ao received an appointment to teach Chinese history in Batavia. We have not yet heard whether or not he has arrived there.

Research Scholars (cont.)

Mr. Hou Jen-chih and Mr. Wang Chung-han both received the degree of M.A. in June 1940 in history. Mr. Hou wrote an excellent thesis entitled "A supplement to Ku Yen-wu's Economic Geography of China--Shantung Province 天下郡國利病書續補山東之部." This we shall hope to publish in our Monograph Series. Mr. Wang Chung-han wrote a thesis on "The relationship between the procedural regulations and the politics of the Ch'ing dynasty 清代則例與政法關係." He made an intensive study of several hundred titles dealing with procedural regulations of the various government offices during the Ch'ing dynasty. It is a pioneer study. After some necessary revisions and amplifications, it is hoped that this thesis may also be published. Both Mr. Hou and Mr. Wang have been appointed teaching assistants in the Yenching University Department of History beginning with the autumn of 1940.

Yenching Journal of Chinese Studies and Monograph Series

Professor Jung has continued as editor-in-chief of the Journal. No. 26 appeared as usual in December 1939, and No. 27 in June 1940. On account of the tremendous rise in the cost of paper and printing, it was discovered that the sum budgetted would not cover the publication of the four monographs listed as ready for printing in the Annual Report of 1939-40, namely, Nos. 17, 18, 19 and 20. Consequently, the work on Nos. 17, 19 and 20 has been halted, and only one monograph has appeared this year, No. 18, Economic Thought during the last fifty years of the Ch'ing period 晚清五十年經濟思想史, by Chao Feng-t'ien 趙奉田. A very favorable review of Monograph No. 16, Social Classes in China under the Yüan dynasty 元代社會階級制度 by Meng Ssu-ming 蒙思明 appeared in the Orientalistische Literaturzeitung, No. 7/8, 1940, written by W. Eberhard.

Chinese Text and Study Series

We published this year Chang Hsüan 張萱, Hsi yüan wen chien lu 西園聞見錄, 107 chüan in 40 volumes, altogether 3,835 folio leaves, 28 lines to the leaf and 27 characters to the line.

Chang Hsüan, a native of Kwangtung, was one of the best recognized scholars towards the end of the Ming dynasty. He was a prolific writer, best known for his Nei ko she mu 內閣書目 (catalogue of the Imperial Library), and i yao 疑耀 which might be rendered 'sparks of skepticism' printed editions of which are in existence and frequently consulted by scholars. His Hsi yüan wen chien lu was the product of twenty years work and was completed in 1627. It exists only in manuscript form. The title appears in the Ch'ien ch'ing t'ang shu mu 千頃堂書目 as well as in the

Chinese Text and Study Series (cont.)

biographical section of the Ming shih 明史. Hsü Ch'ien-hsüeh 徐乾學 quoted the Hsi yüan wên chien lu in his Tu li t'ung k'ao 讀禮通考 which was compiled during the K'ang Hsi period. After Hsü's time we know of no reference to the Hsi yüan wên chien lu.

The book consists of three parts:-

- Part 1 in 25 chüan; biographical sketches of persons of unique character
- Part 2 in 77 chüan; centring mainly on the administration of the Imperial Cabinet and Six Bureaus
- Part 3 in 5 chüan; concerning crafts, Buddhism, Taoism and rarities

The material covers a period from the beginning of the Ming dynasty to the Wan Li era. The author states that his source material comes mainly from the Shih lu 實錄, gazetteers, memorials, and numerous wên chi 文集.

For the study of the history of the Ming dynasty, Chinese scholars have generally considered it imperative to consult the Hsi yüan wên chien lu, mainly on account of the source material which it contains and which is now largely lost.

The Institute collection at Yenching University possesses a 17th century manuscript copy of the Hsi yüan wên chien lu in 60 ts'ê, formerly belonging to the late Ch'ên Pao-ch'ên 陳寶瑤 1848-1935. Some of the ts'ê are incomplete, either because leaves at the end have been worn off, or because corners have been chewed up by rats. After long search we know of only one other copy of the Hsi yüan wên chien lu, made during the Kuang Hsü (1875-1908) period and now in the possession of Mr. Li Yen 李堦 in Canton. Mr. Li's copy is incomplete, some of the chüan being lost. Mr. Li kindly loaned us his copy, and we were happy in finding that the missing parts in our manuscript could be supplied from the Li copy.

We began to consider the Hsi yüan wên chien lu as a publication project in 1937. Professor Elisseeff approved of the project in the autumn of 1938. On account of the difficulty of communications between North and South China, we did not receive Mr. Li's copy of the manuscript until the autumn of 1939. Professor Têng undertook the responsibility for editing the text with the assistance of one of our fellows, Mr. Ts'ao Shih-ch'êng. Type-setting started on September 16, and by the end of May 1940, most of the volumes were printed. Then, Mr. Ts'ao had to leave for Batavia and Mr. Hou Jên-chih was temporarily detailed to fill his place. Mr. Hou was able to work only part time on the project, thus, the printing and the binding were not finished until the middle of July, about two months later than we had at first expected. Professor Têng Chih-ch'êng wrote a postscript at the end of the book.

Chinese Text and Study Series (cont.)

On account of the depreciation in currency, and consequent huge rise in the cost of printing and paper, we printed only 300 sets. The total cost was LC\$17,207.80. Our committee has decided to price the book at LC\$130.00 per set without the t'iao.

14 sets each in 8 t'iao will be sent to the Institute office in Cambridge for distribution.

Sales

This year shows a considerable increase in the sales of both our Text and Study Series and the Journals and Monographs. The sales for the Text and Study Series for the year 1939-40 have amounted to LC\$2,291.45, and for the Journals and Monographs LC\$3,109.30, totalling in all LC\$5,400.75.

While the sudden rise in the currency exchange has increased the amount of money sent from abroad, yet steadily increasing demands for all our publications is an important factor in the large increase in sales over last year. Last year the interest on our fixed deposit amounted to LC\$1,221.20, and this year to LC\$1,659.23.

Occasional Papers

It was decided this year to hold occasional meetings of the research students and their advisers for the purpose of presenting papers in English. It was considered that the preparation and reading aloud of such papers and the subsequent discussion would not only give the students confidence in using a language other than their own, but would provide valuable training in habits of preparing research papers. Emphasis was placed not only on the quality of the paper read, but on the documental details, and with this end in view arrangements have been made to have the papers printed informally, thereby providing additional practice in the arrangement of such material for printing. Four such conferences were held during the year, and the following papers read:-

- Lucius C. Porter, "Tao in the Lun yü."
 Ch'êng Ming-chou, "The case of Ching-shan's Diary."
 William Hung, "The Inkslab in Chinese Literary Tradition."
 Wang Shih-hsiang, "Correcting a misprint in Yao Tsui's 姚最
 Hsü hua p'in 續畫品."

Occasional Papers (cont.)

Ryuzo Torii, "A Pei Wei Buddhist Cave Temple at Hsia-hua-yüan"
 C.W. Luh, "The voiced initials of the Chinese language"
 Liu Hsüan-min, "The discrepancy in the texts of the Treaty
 of Nerchinsk."

The papers are now in the process of being printed and when ready for circulation will be sent to Cambridge.

Library

The budget allowance for the current year was LC\$10,000. for Chinese books, and US\$3,000. for western and Japanese sinological works. On account of the depreciation of the local currency, together with the unusually good opportunity for acquiring rare Chinese items, our Trustees made at their Annual Meeting another generous grant of US\$3,000. for Chinese books. This sum was gradually exchanged for local currency totalling \$53,800. Thus, we had for the Peking collection of the Institute a total of LC\$63,800. for Chinese works, and US\$3,000. for western and Japanese sinological works.

Practically all of the LC\$63,800. was spent and our collections were increased by the purchase of 1,849 titles in 13,001 ts'ê, plus 1,749 pieces of maps, tables, diagrams, etc. The committee in charge of the work has continued the former policy of trying to complete the collection of the 395 literary works of the Ch'ing dynasty research scholars as listed in the Ch'ing tai wên chi pien mu so yin compiled by the National Library of Peiping. There are now only 10 titles left which are not yet in our collection. Continued attention has also been given to increasing our collections of books on Chinese government regulations and local gazetteers. To the former, 75 titles in 977 ts'ê were added, thus bringing the collection in this category to a total of 572 in 6,293 ts'ê. To the latter, 566 titles in 4,939 ts'ê were added, thus bringing our collection of local gazetteers to 2,003 titles in 20,021 ts'ê at the present time.

Numerous titles of rare works and many manuscripts were bought during the year. Some of the manuscripts we hope may in the future be edited and published.

The US\$3,000. for western and Japanese works was spent under the supervision of another committee. Choices were made with the help of such bibliographies as Dr. Charles S. Gardner's A Union List of Selected Western Books on China in American Libraries, Ishida Mikinosuke's Bibliography of European Sinology, and Mr. Wang Ching-ju's Bibliography of Oriental Linguistics, and numerous trade catalogues issued by the European and Japanese book dealers.

Library (cont.)

On Dr. Gardner's list there are now only the following titles which are not in our collection:-

- Vissering, Willem--On Chinese currency, coin and paper money.
Leiden, 1877.
- Wilhelm, Richard, trans.--Frühling und Herbst des Lu Bu We.
Jena, 1928.
- Grünwedel, Albert--Bericht über archaologische Arbeiten in
in Idikutschari und Umgebung im Winter 1902-1903, Munich, 1906.
- Chavannes, Edouard, trans.--Mémoire composé à l'époque de la
grande dynastie T'ang sur les religieux éminents qui
allèrent chercher la loi dans les pays d'occident par
I-tsing. Paris, 1894.
- D'Ohsson, C.--Histoire des Mongols, depuis Tchinguiz-Khan
jusqu'à Timour Bey ou Tamerlan, 4 vols., map, Amsterdam,
1852 (1834-35).
- Report of William W. Rockhill, late Commissioner to China, with
accompanying documents (57th Congress, Senate doc. 67; also
House doc. 1), Washington, 1901.

Of the US\$3,000. only \$2,060.91 was actually drawn upon in payment of bills. At the time of the closing of the books for the fiscal year there was still \$939.09 left. The committee requested that this balance be brought forward into the fiscal year 1940-41 since orders totalling almost that amount had already been placed, but on account of the difficulties in communication during war time, some of the books were received without bills and some of the bills without the books. Consequently, payment has been held up, pending further correspondence with book dealers.

The library staff and the Chinese book committee have also helped to increase the Institute collections in Cambridge by the purchase of 833 titles of general works in 14,364 ts'ê, 415 titles of local gazetteers in 3,655 ts'ê, and 1547 titles of epigraphical rubbings.

Archaeological Laboratory Museum

Unfortunately, we have not been able to acquire many things for the beginnings of our laboratory museum during the current year. The one important item which we have acquired is a large piece of k'o ssü, 5/3'10; well framed in redwood and under glass. It is an unusually large piece of landscape, showing a temple in a mountain setting. It is probably a Ming or early Ch'ing product. However, this point will require further study.

Sino-Indian Institute

Mr. Francis W. Cleaves has not yet finished his report on the Sino-Indian Institute. When finished, it will be sent by him to the Director.

Mr. Cleaves has supervised a fine staff in the Sino-Indian Institute engaged mainly in indexing the Chinese characters found in the T'oung Pao. Besides managing the work of the Institute, Mr. Cleaves has been working hard on his own studies. Unfortunately, he has not been very well during the later part of the spring and early summer.

We have finally been able to secure for the Sino-Indian Institute a lease of one of the houses in the Netherlands Legation. This will furnish excellent quarters for the library and working offices, as well as living quarters for Mr. Cleaves. Mr. Cleaves expects to move the books, furniture, etc. to the new quarters during September.

Sinological Index Series

The report on the Sinological Index Series is this year appended to this report (exhibit C).

Financial Report

The financial report for the expenditures at Yenching University from the Unrestricted Fund granted by the Harvard-Yenching Institute, is sent, as in previous years, through the New York office of Yenching University, which will present to the Trustees a copy of the accounts as certified and audited by Thomson and Company, chartered accountants.

The Executive Secretary

Apart from attending to numerous routine duties in the office, I regret that I have not been able to accomplish much during the current year as executive secretary. Had communications been easier throughout China, I would have wished to make a tour of the affiliated universities which would have enabled me to familiarize myself with the status of Chinese studies in these institutions. Failing this, I had to rely mainly on correspondence, which, after all, is not satisfactory because a letter ordinarily takes two months in reaching West China. At the kind suggestion of the Director I submitted a few months ago a memorandum entitled "Suggestions for a Harvard-

The Executive Secretary (cont.)

Yenching Institute Five Year Plan for Graduate Teaching and Research at Yenching University." As I shall have the pleasure of conferring with the Director and the Trustees in Cambridge a few weeks from now, I hope that I shall be able to answer in person some of the enquiries which may arise in connection with that memorandum, as well as with this report.

Respectfully submitted,

William Hung
Executive Secretary

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Unrestricted Fund

Harvard-Yenching Institute Peiping Office

Exhibit A

Publications of Research Staff

Chang Erh-t'ien

"Funerary tablet of Ko Shao-min 清故學部左丞柯君墓誌銘," Historical Annual 史學年報, vol. III, no. 1, December 1939.

"Funerary tablet of Wang Chao-yung 清故朝議大夫湖南知縣汪君墓誌銘," Historical Annual 史學年報, vol. III, no. 1, December 1939.

Ch'i Ssü-ho

"The date and authorship of the Sun-tzū 孫子著作時代考," Yenching Journal of Chinese Studies 燕京學報, no. 26, December 1939.

"Economic thought of the agricultural school of the pre-Ch'in period 先秦農家學說考," Yenching Economic Journal 燕京大學經濟學報, no. 1, June 1940.

"Kan P'eng-yün, History of Chinese classical learning 甘鵬雲經學源流考," reviewed in Historical Annual 史學年報, vol. III, no. 1, December 1939.

"Shih huo chih shih wu chung tsung ho yin të 食貨志十五種綜合引得 (Combined indices to the economic sections of fifteen standard histories), Harvard-Yenching Institute Sinological Index Series, no. 32," reviewed in the Yenching Journal of Social Studies, vol. II, no. 2, February 1940.

William Hung

"The Inkstab in Chinese literary tradition," Occasional Papers, no. 3, August 1940.

Projects of Research Staff incomplete or unpublished

Chang Erh-t'ien

Studies in the philosophy of Hinayana Buddhism

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Projects of Research Staff incomplete or unpublished (cont.)

Chang Hsing-lang

Planning now to begin a comparative study of two Chinese geographical-historical works; Tu shih fang yü chi yao 讀史方輿紀要 by Ku Tsu-yü 顧祖禹, and Fang yü k'ao cheng kao 方輿考證稿 by Hsü Hsing-p'ian 許鴻盤.

Ch'i Ssu-ho

He has been mainly occupied during the year with his duties as head of the Department of History. Aside from a considerable load of planning and routine work, he continued his own research work as usual. This, he reports as primarily concerned with the compilation of a biographical dictionary, comprising the historical names mentioned in the classical, literary, and philosophical works of ancient China, together with those appearing on the bone and bronze inscriptions. During the year more than a dozen works were consulted, and the personal names mentioned inscribed on more than 10,000 cards. He estimates that at least two more years will be required to finish this project. Dr. Ch'i was also engaged in the reconstruction of the Shih pen 世本, important as the prototype of the Shih chi 史記. He expects to revise the uncompleted work of Ch'ing dynasty scholars supplementing this with the results of his own research.

William Hung

The work of the executive secretaryship of the Harvard-Yenching Institute has absorbed a considerable section of my time for research. Hence, my research work in connection with the Shih t'ung 史通 and the unfinished history of Christianity have both been put aside. Further work on the encyclopedia of Chinese bibliography has been carried on with the help of assistants. During the current year I have been able to publish only one paper, in English, as already indicated. I finished, however, this summer, my long prologomena to the Index to the Poems of Tu Fu. The manuscript is now in the hands of the printers.

Jung Keng

A general treatise on Shang and Chou bronzes intended as No. 17 of the Monograph Series has taken the whole year for revision. The revised manuscript totalling 290,000 words is now finished. Aside from editing the Yenching Journal and revising his manuscript on Shang and Chou bronzes, Professor Jung wrote an article entitled "Lan t'ing wu chi 蘭亭五記," which will appear in the forthcoming issue of Chinese Literature 文學年報.

Unrestricted Fund, exhibit A

Projects of Research Staff incomplete or unpublished (cont.)

Têng Chih-ch'êng

Professor Têng edited, with the help of Mr. Ts'ao Shih-ch'êng the manuscript of Chang Hsuan's Hsi yüan wên chien lu, already published in 107 chüan, bound in 40 ts'e. Professor Têng has continued the collection of historical material for an historical treatise to be known as Ch'ing hui yao 清會要; also the textual criticism of Ch'ing hui k'iao 清史稿.

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Unrestricted Fund

Harvard-Yenching Institute Peiping Office

Exhibit B

Scholars

- 程 明 洲
Ch'eng Ming-chou B.A.1939 Yenching University (history)
- 侯 仁 之
Hou Jen-chih B.A.1936, M.A.1940 Yenching University (history)
Research A supplement to Ku Yen-wu's Economic Geography of China--Shantung Province. 天下郡國利病書續補山東之部
- 葛 力
Ke Li B.A.1939 Yenching University (philosophy)
Research A study of several important terms in Chinese philosophy. 中國哲學中三教重要名詞之研要
- 杜 洽
Tu Ch'ia B.A.1939 Yenching University (history)
- 王 鍾 翰
Wang Chung-han B.A.1939, M.A.1940 Yenching University (history)
Research The relationship between the procedural regulations and the politics of the Ch'ing dynasty. 清代則例與政法之關係
- 王 錫 昌
Wang Hsi-ch'ang B.A.1935 Yenching University (language and literature)
Research The influence of Buddhist literature on the T'ang dynasty. 唐代佛教文學之影響
- 王 世 襄
Wang Shih-hsiang B.A.1938 Yenching University (language and literature)
Research A study of criticisms of Chinese painting. 中國畫論研究
- 王 伊 同
Wang Yi-t'ung B.A.1937 Yenching University (history)
Research The class system of the Southern and Northern Chin dynasties (265-589 A.D.). 兩晉南北朝力第
- 楊 敏 如
* Yang Min-ju (Miss) B.A.1939 Yenching University (language and literature)
Research A study of the tz'u lü of the Sung dynasty. 宋人詞律考
- 閻 筠 弼
Yen Chien-pi B.A.1939 Yenching University (language and literature)
Research A study of the tz'u of the Sung dynasty. 宋人詞集攷
- 藍 鉄 年
Lan T'ieh-nien B.A.1939 Peking University (philosophy)
- 曹 詩 成
Ts'ao Shih-ch'êng B.A.1930, M.A.1939 Yenching University (history)
Helped to edit the Hsi yüan wên chien lu 西園聞見錄

* Miss Yang was able to continue her work for the first semester only.

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EXHIBIT C

A REPORT ON THE

HARVARD-YENCHING INSTITUTE SINOLOGICAL INDEX SERIES

1939-1940

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A REPORT ON THE
HARVARD-YENCHING INSTITUTE SINOLOGICAL INDEX SERIES
(1939-1940)

During the academic year, 1939-1940, we have published the following two numbers of the Harvard-Yenching Institute Sinological Index Series:

No. 35, Combined Indices to Thirty Collections of Liao, Chin and Yüan Biographies 遼金元傳記三十種綜合引得 pp.(4) xxiv 207, published in Peking, June, 1940. Since the Index Series had published already No. 34, Combined Indices to Forty-Seven Collections of Sung Dynasty Biographies, February, 1939, it has been thought that as the Sung dynasty literature frequently mentions Liao, Chin and Yüan persons, it would be well to prepare a companion volume of indices to the Liao, Chin and Yüan biographies. Thirty titles, therefore, have been chosen for indexing. They are as follows:

- 1) Liao shih 遼史, in 116 chüan, compiled under the imperial command and completed in 1344 A.D., is one of the Twenty-four Standard Histories. We indexed only chüan 71-114, namely the section covering the biographies of the noteworthy figures during the Liao dynasty, 907-1211 A.D. The text used is that of the 1903 Shanghai Wu Chou T'ung Wen Shu Chü 上海五洲同文書局 photolitho reproduction of the 1739 imperial palace edition.
- 2) Ch'i-tan kuo chih 契丹國志 27 chüan, compiled by Yeh Lung-li 葉隆禮 (f. 1180), is a history of the Liao Empire. We indexed only the biographical section, namely chüan 13-19. The text used is that of the 1797 Sao Yeh Shan Fang 掃葉山房 Woodcut edition.
- 3) Liao shih hua 遼詩話, in 2 chüan, compiled by Chou Ch'un 周春 (1729-1815), contains a great deal of biographical data on the poets of the Liao dynasty. The text indexed is that which is included in the Ts'ui lang kan kuan ts'ung shu 翠琅玕館叢書 published in 1916.

- 4) Liao shih chi shih 遼詩紀事, in 12 chüan, by Ch'ien Yen (1859-1936), was published by the Commercial Press, Shanghai, 1936. This work consists of selected poems of the poets of Liao dynasty and it gives a short biographical notice to each of the poets.
- 5) Liao tai wen hsueh K'iao 遼代文學考, in 2 chuan, by Huang Jen-heng 黃任恒 (1876---), was published as one of the works included in the Liao hên wu chung 遼痕五種, 1905. The work is a study of Liao dynasty literature and contains some biographical data.
- 6) Liao ta ch'en nien piao 遼大臣年表, in one chüan, by Wan Ssu-t'ung 萬斯同 (1638-1702), is a chronological table of the high officials of the Liao dynasty. The text used is that which is included in the Erh shih wu shih pu pien 二十五史補編, published by the Kai Ming Shu Tien 開明書店, 1936.
- 7) Liao fang chen nien piao 遼方鎮年表, 1 chüan, by Wu T'ing-hsieh 吳廷燮 (1865---), is a table of the governors of the provinces under the Liao dynasty. The text used is that which is included in the Liao hai ts'ung shu 遼海叢書, published in 1934.
- 11) Chin shih 金史, in 135 chüan, compiled under the imperial command and completed in 1344 A.D., is another of the Twenty-four Standard Histories. We indexed only chüan 63-133, namely the section covering the biographies of the noteworthy figures during the Chin dynasty, 1115-1234 A.D. The text used is also that of the 1903 Shanghai Wu Chou T'ung Wen Shu Chu photolitho reproduction of the 1739 imperial palace edition.
- 12) Ta Chin kuo chih 大金國志, in 40 chüan, was ascribed to Yü-wen Mao-chao 宇文懋昭 (f. 1234). This is a history of the Chin Empire. We indexed only the biographical section, namely chüan 27-31/ The text used is the Sao Yeh Phan Fang woodcut edition, 1797. Most probably this work was not a genuine work of Yü-wen Mao-chao. But for comparative purposes we felt it worthwhile to have it also indexed.
- 13) Chin shih chi shih 金詩紀事, in 16 chüan, by Ch'ien Yen, published by the Commercial Press, Shanghai, 1936, is a work similar to number four above, covering, however, the Chin dynasty.
- 14) Chin tsai fu nien piao 金宰輔年表, 1 chuan, compiled by Huan Ta-hua 黃大華 (f. 1900), is a chronological table

of the highest ministers of the Chin dynasty. The text indexed is that which is included in the Erh shih wu shih pu pien published by the Kai Ming Shu Tien, 1936.

15) Chin chiang hsiang ta ch'en nien piao 金將相大臣年表, in 1 chuan, by Wan Ssu-t'ung, is a chronological table of the civil and military high officials of the Chin dynasty. The text indexed is that which is included in the Erh shih wu shih pu pien published by the Kai Ming Shu Tien, 1936.

16) Chin fang chen nien piao 金方鎮年表, in one chuan, by Wu T'ing-hsieh, is a chronological table of the governors of the provinces under the Chin dynasty. The text indexed is that which is included in the Liao Hai ts'ung shu 遼海叢書, published in 1934.

17) Yen Ch'ing kung kung ch'en lu 衍慶宮功臣錄, in one chuan by Wan Ssu-t'ung, is only a list of the Chin dynasty high officials of meritorious service whose portraits were since 1175 displayed in the Yen Ch'ing palace. The text indexed is that which is included in the Erh shih wu shih pu pien published by the Kai Ming Shu Tien, Shanghai, 1936.

21) Yüan shih 元史, in 210 chuan, compiled under the imperial command and completed in 1370 A.D., is also another of the Twenty-four Standard Histories. We indexed only chuan 114-207, namely the section covering the biographies of the noteworthy figures during the Yüan dynasty, 1206-1368 A.D. The text used is also that of the 1903 Shanghai Wu Chou T'ung Wen Shu Chu photolitho reproduction of the 1739 imperial palace edition.

22) Hsin Yüan shih 新元史, in 257 chuan, by Ke Shao-min 柯紹忞 (1850-1931), was a revision of the Yuan in the light of the author's research. We indexed only the biographical section, namely chuan 104-244. The text used is that of the revised T'ui Keng T'ang 退耕堂 edition, 1930.

23) Yuan shih Lei pien 元史類編, in 42 chuan, by Shao Yüan-p'ing 邵遠平 (f. 1683), represents an earlier attempt at revising the Yüan shih. We indexed only the biographical section, namely chuan 11-41. The text used is that of the 1797 Sao Yeh Shan Fng woodcut edition.

24) Yuan shih hsin pien 元史新編, in 95 chuan, by Wei Yüan 魏源 (1794-1856), was another attempt at revising the Yüan shih. We indexed only the biographical section, namely chuan 15-56. The text used is that of the 1905 Shen Wei T'ang 慎微堂 woodcut edition.

- 25) Yüan shu 元書, in 102 chüan, by Tseng Lien 曾廉 (1857---), represents also an attempt at revising the Yüan shih. We indexed only the biographical section, namely chüan 16-97. The text used is that of the 1911 Ts'eng Yi T'ang woodcut edition.
- 26) Meng wu erh shih chi 蒙兀史記, in 160 chüan, by t'u Chi (f. 1912), is a history of the Mongol Empire. We indexed only the biographical section, namely chüan 19-138. The text used is that of the 1934 Chieh Yi Yi 結一宜 woodcut edition.
- 27) Yuan ch'ao ming ch'en shih lüeh 元朝名臣事略, in 15 chüan, by Su T'ien-chüeh 蘇天爵 (1294-1353), consists of the biographies of well-known officials of the Yüan dynasty. The text indexed is that which is included in the Wu ying tien chü chen pan ts'ung shu 武英殿聚珍版叢書 recut edition, 1894.
- 28) Yuan ju k'ao lüeh 元儒考略, in 4 chüan, by Feng Ts'ung-wu 馮從吾 (1556-1627), is an account of the orthodox scholars of the Yüan dynasty. The text indexed is that which is included in the Chih fu chai ts'ung shu 知服齋叢書 published in 1892.
- 29) Yuan shih hshüan 元詩選, in 28 chüan, by Ku Ssu-li 顧嗣立 (1669-1722), is a selection of the poems of Yüan dynasty poets with biographical notices attached to them. The book appeared in three collections and published successively in 1694, 1702. We indexed the original Hsiu Yeh Ts'ao T'ang 秀野草堂 woodcut edition.
- 30) Yuan shih hshüan kuei chi 元詩選彙集, in 10 chüan, by Hsi Shih-ch'en 席世臣 (f. 1795), is also a collection of Yüan dynasty poems. The text indexed is that of the 1888 Sao Yeh Shan Fang woodcut edition. Here we may mention that ch'en Yen's Yuan shih chi shih 元詩紀事, also a work devoted to Yüan dynasty poets, was already indexed and published previously as Harvard-Yenching Institute Sinological Index Series No. 20, Index to the Authors in Yuan Shih Chi Shih, July, 1934.
- 31) Yuan t'ung yüan nien chin shih lu 元統元年進士錄, in 1 chüan, was a list of the scholars who passed the imperial examination in 1333. The text indexed is that which is included in the Sung yuan ke chü san lu 宋元科舉三錄 published by Hsu Nai-ch'ang 徐乃昌 in 1923.
- 32) Yüan hsing sheng ch'eng hsiang p'ing chang cheng shih nien piao 元行省丞相平章政事年表, in 2 chüan, by Wu T'ing-hsieh, is a chronological table of the viceroys of the

provinces under the Yüan dynasty. The text indexed is that which is included in the Liao Hai ts'ung shu published in 1934.

33) Yüan fen fan chu wang shih piao 元分藩諸王世表, in 1 chüan, by Huang Ta-hua, is a genealogical table of the feudal princes of the Yüan dynasty. The text indexed is that which is included in the Erh shih wu shih pu pien, published by the Kai Ming Shu Tien, Shanghai, 1938.

34) Yüan hsi yü san fan nien piao 元西域三藩年表, in 1 chüan, by Huang Ta-hua, is a chronological table of the three feudal kingdoms in central Asia under the Yüan dynasty. The text indexed is that which is included in the Erh shih wu shih pu pien, published by the Kai Ming Shu Tien, Shanghai, 1936.

35) Yüan shih shih tsu piao 元史氏族表, in 3 chüan, by Ch'ien ta-hsin 錢大昕 (1728-1804), is a table of the Yüan dynasty persons belonging to the non-Chinese clans. The text indexed is that which is included in the Erh shih wu shih pu pien, published by the Kai Ming Shu Tien, Shanghai, 1936.

36) Yüan shih yi wen cheng pu 元史譯文證補, in 30 chüan, by Hung Chün 洪鈞 (1839-1893), was intended as a supplement to the Yüan shih by putting together foreign source material which the author found while he was in Europe. The text indexed was that which was published by Lu Jun-hsiang 陸潤庠 in 1897.

It may be noticed that the above figures jump from 7 to 11 and again from 17 to 21. There are no numbers 8-10 and 18-20. Though the figures reach thirty six, the works indexed are only thirty. It has been thought that it will be convenient for the users of the indices to remember that the figures below 10 refer to Liao, those between 11 and 20 refer to Chin and those above 20 refer to Yüan.

It may be recalled that Emperor Ch'ien Lung 乾隆 at the later part of his reign had new Chinese transcriptions made of the Kitan 契丹, the Nujen 女真 and the Mongol 蒙古 names. This change had brought about a great deal of confusion. The present volume of indices contain on the whole the names according to the older transcription. It has been

considered that some time later we may supply a supplementary index to the names according to Ch'ien Lung's new transcription which, though not followed by the best scholars, are, nevertheless generally used in official and semiofficial publications since Ch'ien Lung's innovation.

Supplement No. 13, A Bibliography of Orientological Contributions in One Hundred and Seventy-five Japanese Periodicals with Indices 一百七十五種日本期刊中東方學論文篇目附引得, pp. (6)-xliv-198-131-125-36-6, published in Peking, February, 1940. This is intended as a supplement to our former publication, Supplement No. 6, A Bibliography of Orientological Contributions in Thirty-eight Japanese Periodicals with Indices, September, 1933. The one hundred seventy-five Japanese periodicals covered are as follows:

Bijutsu kenkyu 美術研究, Monthly by the Bijutsukenkyusho 美術研究所, Tokyo, 15-74 (Mar., 1933 to Feb., 1938).

Bukkyo shigaku 佛教史學, Monthly by the Bukkyoshingakkai 佛教史學會, Tokyo, i/1-iii/12 (Jan., 1911 to Dec., 1914).

Bukkyo shirin 佛教史林, Monthly by the Tetsugakushoin 哲學書院, Tokyo, i/1-iii/36 (Jan., 1894 to Dec., 1906).

Bungaku kenkyu 文學研究, Quarterly by the Kyushu Imperial University 九州帝國大學, 1-22 (Mar., 1932 to Mar., 1938).

Bungakuka kenkyu nenpo 文學科研究年報, Annually by the Taihoko Imperial University 臺北帝國大學, Formosa, 1-4 (1934-1937).

Bungakuka kenkyu nenpo 文學科研究年報, Annually by the Nihon University 日本大學, Tokyo, 1-4 (1935-1937).

Bungeishuniyu 文藝春秋, Monthly by the Bungeishunjyusha 文藝春秋社, Tokyo, ix/8-xii/1a (Aug., 1931 to Dec., 1934), xv/2-xvi/10 (Feb., 1937 to Oct., 1938).

Bunka 文科, Monthly by the Bunkagakkai 文科學會, Tokyo, iii/1-12 (Jan., to Dec., 1938).

Bunka 文化, Monthly by the Iwanamishoten 岩波書店, Tokyo, v/5, (May, 1938).

Bunken hokoku 文獻報國, Monthly by the Chosensotokufu Toshokan 朝鮮總督府圖書館, Keijo, i/1-iv/5 (Oct., 1935 to May, 1938)

Chigaku zasshi 地學雜誌, Monthly by the Chigaku kyokai 地學協會, Tokyo, xliii/514-1/591 (Dec., 1931 to May, 1938).

Chosen 朝鮮, Monthly by the Chosensotokufu 朝鮮總督府, Keijo, 245-270 (Oct., 1935 to May, 1937)

Chosen shina bunka no kenkyu 朝鮮支那文化研究, by the Tokoshoin 刀江書院, Tokyo, 1929.

Chugoku bungaku geppo 中國文學月報, Monthly by the Chugokubungaku-kenkyukai 中國文學研究會, Tokyo, 1-27 (Mar., 1935 to Apr., 1938).

Chuo koron 中央公論, Monthly by the Chuokoronsha 中央公論社, Tokyo, xxxiii/3-liii/6 (Mar., 1918 to June, 1938).

Daiasia gekkan 大亞細亞月刊, Monthly by the Daiasiakensetsusha 亞細亞建設社, Tokyo, v/3-vi/6 (Mar., 1936 to June 1938).

Daishina taikai 大支那大系, by the Manrikaku 萬里閣, Tokyo, 3-4, 6-8, 10, 12 (1930).

Daito bunka 大東文化, Monthly by the Daitobunkakyokai 大東文化協會, Tokyo, v/3 (Mar., 1928).

Daito bunka 大東文化, by the Daitobunkagakuin 大東文化學院, Tokyo, 18-19 (July to Dec., 1938).

Dojin 同仁, Monthly by the Dojinkai 同仁會, Tokyo, ix/11-xii/5 (Nov., 1935 to May, 1938).

Dokusho 讀書, Bi-monthly by the Dokushorenmei 讀書聯盟, Keijo, i/1-4 (Jan., to Aug., 1937), 6 (Nov., 1937), ii/1-5 (Jan., to Nov., 1938).

Gaiko jiho 外交時報, Semi-monthly by the Gaikojihosha 外交時報社, Tokyo, liii/1-lxxxvi/5 (Jan., 1930 to June, 1938).

Gakuto 學燈, Monthly by the Maruzenkabuhikikaisha 丸善株式會社, Tokyo, xxxv 11-xlii/5 (Nov., 1931 to May, 1938).

Hattori sensei koki shukuga kinen ronbunshu 服部先生古稀祝賀紀念論文集, by the Fuzanbo 富士房, Tokyo, 1936.

Haruki sensei kanreki shukuga kinen ronbunshu 春木先生還曆祝賀紀念論文集, by the Yukikaku 有斐閣, Tokyo, 1931.

Hogaku kyokai zasshi 法學協會雜誌, Monthly by the Hogaku-kyokai 法學協會, Tokyo, xxiii/2 to 4 (Feb., to Apr., 1902), xxv/3 (Mar., 1907), 5-12 (May, to Dec., 1907), xxvi/1-3 (Jan., to Mar., 1908), 9 (Sept., 1908), xxvii/1-12 (Jan., to Dec., 1909), xxix/9 (Sept., 1911).

Honto keizai ijjo chosa hokoku 本島經濟事情調查報告, Annually by the Nanshi nanyokeizaikenkyukai 南支南洋經濟研究會, Formosa, 1-2 (1931 to 1932).

Hosei kenkyu 法政研究, Semi-monthly by the Kyushu Imperial University 九州帝國大學, i/1-viii/2 (Mar., 1931 to Apr., 1938).

Hyoron 評論, Monthly by the Yamazakiaeiaizaikenkyusho 山崎經濟研究所, Tokyo, i/1-iii/6 (Sept., 1936 to June, 1938).

Ichimura hakashe koki kinen toyoshi ronso 市村博士稀紀念東洋史論叢, by the Fuzanbo 富山房, Tokyo, 1933.

Iwanami tetsugaku koza 岩波哲學講座, by the Iwanamishoten 岩波書店, Tokyo, 1-18 (1931).

Jinruigaku zasshi 人類學雜誌, Monthly by the Tokyo Imperial University 東京帝國大學, xlvii/11-liiii/5 (Jan., 1932 to May, 1938).

Kagaku chishiki 科學知識, Monthly by the Kagakuchishikifukyukai 科學知識普及會, Tokyo, xiii/1-xvi/6 (Jan. 1933 to June, 1938).

Kaizo 改造, Monthly by the Kaizosha 改造社, Tokyo, i/6 (Sept., 1919), 8 (Nov., 1919), ii/8 (Aug., 1920), 12 (Dec., 1920), iii/2-7 (Feb., to July, 1921), iv/12 (Dec., 1922), v/2-4 (Feb., to Apr., 1923), 7-8 (July, to Aug., 1923), 12 (Dec., 1923), vi/2-9 (Feb., to Sept., 1924), 11 (Nov., 1924), vii/1-viii/3 (Jan., 1925 to Mar., 1926), 5-10 (May, to Sept., 1926), 13 (Dec., 1926), ix/1 (Jan. 1927), 3-10 (Mar., to Oct., 1927), 12 (Dec., 1927), x/2-6 (Feb., to June 1928), 10 (Oct., 1928), xi/5-6 (May to June 1929), 8 (Aug., 1929), xii/5 (May, 1930), xiii/1-xx/6 (Jan., 1931 to June 1938).

Takehi kyoju kanreki shukuga ronbunshu 篤教授還曆祝賀論文集, by the Yukikaku 有斐閣, Tokyo, 1934.

Kokka gakkai zasshi 國家學會雜誌, Monthly by the Kakkagakkaishimusho 國家學會事務所, Tokyo, xvi/181 (Mar., 1902), 185 (July, 1902), xix/215-216 (Jan., to Feb., 1905), xxi/240 to 242 (Feb., to Apr., 1907), xxii/255 (May, 1908), xxiii/263-268 (Jan., to June, 1909), 270-272 (Aug., to Oct., 1909), 274 (Dec., 1909), xxiv/275 (Jan., 1910), xxv/290-294 (Apr., to Aug., 1911).

- Kanbungakkai kaiho 漢文學會會報, by the Tokyo Bunrika College
東京文理科大学, 1-6 (Mar., 1933 to Nov., 1937).
- Kangaku ronso 漢學論叢, Annually the Daitobunkakyokai 大東文化
協會, Tokyo, 1-2 (1936).
- Kangakukai zasshi 漢學會雜誌, Three times a year by the Kangaku-
kai 漢學會, Tokyo, i/1-vi/1 (June, 1933 to Mar., 1938).
- Kansai daigaku gakuho 關西大學學報, Monthly by the Kansai
University 關西大學, Osaka, 85-142 (Jan., 1931 to Sept., 1936),
145-150 (Jan., to June, 1937).
- Keizaigaku kenkyu 經濟學研究, Quarterly by the Kyushu Imperial
University 九州帝國大學, v/lvii/4 (Mar., 1935 to Dec., 1936).
- Keizai ronso 經濟論叢, Monthly by the Kyoto Imperial University
京都帝國大學, xxxv/1-xlvi/6 (July 1932 to June, 1938).
- Kenki shoroku 研幾小錄, by the Kobundo 弘文堂, Kyoto, 1928.
- Kenkyu saroku 研究抄錄, Annually by the Hattorihokokai 服部報公會,
Tokyo 1-6 (1934-1939).
- Kitashina 北支那, Monthly by the Kitashinasha 北支那社, Tientsin,
iii/4-5 (Apr., to May, 1936), 7-8 (July, to Aug., 1936), 10
(Oct., 1936), iv04, 10 (Apr., to Oct., 1937).
- Ko Iida Tadazumi tsuito kinen ronbunshu 故飯田忠純追悼紀念論文集,
Toyo ongakukai 東洋音樂會, Tokyo, 1937.
- Kokka 國華, Monthly by the Kokkasha 國華社, Tokyo, 506-571 (Jan.,
1933 to June, 1938).
- Kokubungaku kenkyu 國文學研究, Annually by the Waseda University
早稻田大學, Tokyo, 9-10 (1937-1938).
- Kokogaku zasshi 考古學雜誌, Monthly by the Kokogakkai 考古學會,
Tokyo, xxiii/1-xxviii/3 (Jan., 1933 to Mar., 1938).
- Kokugakuin zasshi 國學院雜誌, Monthly by the Kokugakuin College
國學院大學, Tokyo, i/1-xliv/3 (Nov., 1894 to Mar., 1938),
5 (May, 1938).
- Kokysai chishiki oyobi hyoron 國際知識及評論, Monthly by the
Nihonkokusai kyokai 日本國際協會, Tokyo, xvii/1-11 (Jan., 1937
to Nov., 1938).
- Kokusaiho zasshi 國際法雜誌, Monthly by the Kokuzaiko gakkai
國際法協會, Tokyo, i/1-13 (Mar., 1902 to May 1903), 15 (July,

1903), 17 (Sept., 1903), ii/1-vi/10 (Jan., 1904 to Oct., 1906).

Kwaikyo jijo 回教事情, Quarterly by the Kaizosha 改造社, Tokyo, 1/3 (Nov., 1938).

Kwaikyo ken 回教圈, Monthly by the Kwaikyokenkogyusho 回教圈攷究所, Tokyo, 1/1-5 (July, to Nov., 1938).

Kwaitoku 懷德, Annually by the Kwaitokudodoyukai 懷德堂堂友會, Osaka, 10-15, (1932 to 1937).

Kyodo kenkyu 郷土研究, Monthly by the Kyodokenkyusha 郷土研究社, Tokyo, 1/1-vii/7 (Jan., 1914 to Mar., 1934).

Manmo 滿蒙, Monthly by the Manshubunkakyukai 滿蒙文化協會, Dairen, xiv/3 (Mar., 1933), xviii/5-12 (May, to Dec., 1937), xix/1-6 (Jan., to June 1938)

Manmo koza 滿蒙講座, by the Manshubunkakyokai 滿蒙文化協會, Dairen, 1-11 (1932 to 1933).

Manmo koza 滿蒙講座, by the Ritsumeikan 立命館, Tokyo, 1934.

Mansen chirirekishii kenkyu hokoku 滿鮮地理歷史研究報告, by the Tokyo Imperial University 東京帝國大學, 15 (1937).

Manshu gakuho 滿洲學報, Annually by the Manshugakkai 滿洲學會, Dairen, 1-5 (1932 to 1937).

Manshu hyoron 滿洲評論, Weekly by the Manshuhyoronsha 滿洲評論社, Dairen, xii/25 (June, 1937), xiii/1-3, 16-17, 19, 21-25 (Jan., to June, 1938), xiv/1-17, 23 (July, to Oct., 1938).

Mantetsu chosa geppo 滿鐵調查月報, Monthly by the Minamimanshute-tsudokabu shikikaisha 南滿洲鐵道株式會社, Dairen, xvi/1-xviii/6 (Jan., 1936 to June, 1938).

Mantetsu shina gesshi 滿鐵支那月誌, Monthly by the Minamimanshute-tsudokabushikikaisha 南滿洲鐵道株式會社, Shanghai, vi/2-3 (Nov., to Dec., 1929), vii/-ix/12 (Jan., 1930 to Dec., 1932).

Matsuzaki sensei kanreki shukuga kinen bunshu 松崎先生還曆祝賀紀念文集, by the Jufukai 菊父會, Dairen, 1936.

Mikkyo kenkyu 密教研究, Quarterly by the Koyasan College 高野山大學, 3-5 (Feb., to Nov., 1920), 10 (Nov., 1922), 12 (Feb., 1923), 15-20 (Dec., 1924 to Mar., 1925), 22-24 (Oct., 1925 to Apr., 1927), 26-64 (Aug., 1927 to Nov., 1937).

Minerva ミネルヴァ, Monthly by the Kanrinshoten 翰林書店, Tokyo, 1/1-ii/1 (Jan., 1936 to Jan., 1937).

Minzokugaku 民俗學, Monthly by the Minzokugakkai 民俗學會, Tokyo, i/1-v/12 (Jan., 1929 to Dec., 1930).

Minzokugaku kenkyu 民族學研究, Quarterly by the Sanshodo 三省堂, Tokyo, i/1-iv/2 (Jan., 1934 to Apr., 1938).

Mita hyōron 三田評論, Monthly by the Mitahyoronsha 三田評論社, Tokyo, 408 (Aug., 1931), 460-490 (Dec., 1935 to June 1938).

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The entries were first collected on cards also by YU Shih-yü (Mrs. Li An-che) who spent several years in collecting together over five thousand cards. The work was not finished when she left for Kansu 甘肅 in 1938. Mr. Liu Hsüan-min 劉選民 who succeeded her as cataloger of the Japanese collection in the Yenching University Library accepted the responsibility of completing this bibliography. Mr. Liu added about two thousand more cards. The printing was done largely during 1939. The volume was divided into several parts, the important ones being a bibliography of orientological contributions in 175 Japanese periodicals, classified according to the same classification scheme as found in our Supplement No. 6, followed by an index to the titles, another index to the authors and a third index to the romanized Japanese pronunciation of the names of the authors.

Unfortunately, or Supplement No. 13 is an unlucky number. The proof-reading is considerably below our usual standard. It was done by Mr. Liu between and on archeological trips accompanying Professor Ryuzo Torii. The most unsatisfactory part, I fear, is the thirty-six pages devoted to the index to the romanized Japanese pronunciation of the authors' names. Although the manuscript passed through the hands of several Japanese scholars in Peking, Tokyo, and Kyoto and although it has the kind assistance of Professor and Mrs. Torii and their two daughters, I still feel that the list can not be considered as a standard Japanese pronunciation of the names. Mr. Liu informs me that Japanese scholars do not agree on a uniform system of romanizing the names. I should record also that this is the first number of our Series to which we have to append sixteen pages of

corrigenda, the errors being too many to be taken care of by our usual process of pasting. I have also a suspicion that even the long corrigenda might not have corrected all of the misprints.

The works which are still in the process of printing and not yet off the press are as follows:

a) Combined Indices to the Han shu 漢書 and the Commentaries of Yen Shih-ku 顏師古 and Wang Hsien-ch'ien 王先謙 The method of indexing is similar to that which is used in our No. 33, Combined Indices to San Kuo Chih and the Notes of P'ei Sung chih. December, 1938. About seven hundred pages have already been printed. It may take a few months more to finish the rest.

b) A Concordance to the Poems of Tu Fu 杜甫 9712-772). The text of Chiu chia chu tu shih 九家注杜詩, edited by Kuo Chih-ta 郭知達 in 1181 A.D., which is considered by the Ssu K'u 四庫 editors as the best but which is not easily procurable nowadays, has already been reprinted in a volume of 575 pages. The concordance in 913 pages is also printed. Twenty-four poems ascribed to Tu Fu, perhaps not all of them genuine, not found in the Chiu chia chu tu shih, are also printed and indexed as supplement. We compiled also a cross-reference table of the order of the 1457 poems of Tu Fu in seventeen other important editions of the poet's work which differ considerably, one from the other, not only in the comments but also in the classification or the chronological arrangement of the poems. This cross-reference table will enable the readers to apply our concordance not only to the eighteen important editions of Tu Fu's poems and commentaries but also to quite

a few other editions, the arrangement of the poems in which is the same as the one or the other among the eighteen on the cross-reference table. The cross-reference table was finished more than a year ago and will now, after a slight rearrangement of some of the columns, go to the press in about a week's time. I started to write my prolegomena early in the summer of 1939, but on account of the pressure of other duties I had to lay it aside. I was not able to get back to it until after the vacation had begun this summer. The manuscript was finished only night before last and sent to the press yesterday. Having studied Tu Fu's poems in a number of editions for about twenty years I have been getting more and more convinced that none of the existing texts and commentaries is wholly satisfactory. I intended last summer to write only a short introduction. But with the help of the concordance and the cross-reference table I was enabled to enter the study a good deal deeper than I had at first anticipated. The problems turned out to be more complicated and the forgers more numerous than I had at first thought. A rough estimate of the manuscript of my prolegomena runs to about eighty thousand words. I hope it may serve as a critical history of the Tu shih scholarship during a period of over a thousand years.

c) A table of contents of Lu yi chih yi lu 六藝之一錄, very important work on Chinese writing and calligraphy, is already printed in 264 pages. The index cards are entirely ready for the press. But I have requested that the printing be held up a little while longer in order to allow the press to concentrate

its effort to set the types for my prolegomena to the Concordance to the Poems of Tu Fu for I wish, if possible, to read the first proof before my departure for America early next month.

The staff of the Series under the able supervision of Mr. Nieh Ch'ung-ch'i, have been, for a number of months, working hard on indexing the titles of the prose and poetic writings of Sung dynasty authors. It is hoped that the indices to the titles will appear in two numbers of our Series, one number devoted to Northern Sung dynasty, 960-1126, another to Southern Sung dynasty, 1127-1279. Of the Northern Sung authors there are 120 collections or chi 集; of these 110 are already finished on cards.

Mr. Nieh has already started to index the Shih chi 史記 and he hopes to finish both the Shih chi and Hou han shu 後漢書 during the year 1940-41. With the assistance of the other members of the staff it is also hoped that what is left of the Thirteen Classics may be indexed during the year except, perhaps, the Erh ya 爾雅 and the Hsiao ching 孝經 which we feel unnecessary to index.

During the year 1939-40 we were under considerable financial strain on account of the depreciation of Chinese currency. We have difficulty in meeting all of the printing bills of the year. Paper have risen about four times in price and the printer's charges, about two and half to three times. So some of the bills have to be paid out of our Trustees' generous appropriation of LC\$40,000 for 1940-41. The account of the expenses during the year 1939-40 are included in the report of the Yenching University Bursar and audited by the

regular auditors.

As to the receipts from the sales of our publications, according to Mr. Hsi-yung ma, our business manager, the sales between June 16, 1939 and June 15, 1940, amount to a total of LC\$5,136.39. The sums of LC\$1,609.03 and LC\$3,527.36 were deposited with the Yenching University Bursar together with two semiannual detailed accounts on December 31, 1939, June 15, 1940, respectively. These deposits together with the balance already in the hand of the Yenching University Bursar brought down to July 1, 1939, LC\$8,502.93, plus interest, LC\$40.68, make now accumulated total of LC\$13,680.00 in the hand of the Yenching University Bursar.

Again on account of the difficulty in receiving new periodicals amidst so many wars, I have not noticed during the current year any favourable or unfavourable review of our publications. Two friends have called my attention to the following two statements:

"L'Harvard Yenching Institute a créé, depuis la fin de 1930, un bureau de rédaction d'index, 引得編纂處, qui a entrepris le dépouillement analytique des plus importants ouvrages chinois, trente-et-un index étaient publiés à la fin de 1934. L'index, important pour les recherches juridiques, du T'ai p'ing yu lan, a paru en 1935. Sont actuellement en cours de rédaction les index (par subjects) des 13 Classiques et des 24 Histoires." ---Jean Escarra, Le Droit Chinois (Pékin, 1936), p. 468.

"I wish also to express here my gratitude to the editors of the Harvard-Yenching Index Series for their

Concordance to the Shih Ching, published in 1934.

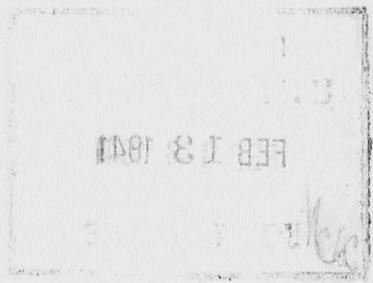
This work has furthered our understanding of the songs more than all the thousands of volumes which have dealt with the Book since the second century B. C.

I Indeed, before its appearance no serious, independent study of the text was possible." ---Arthur Waley, The Book of Songs (London, 1937), p. 10.

The above statements, however, do not refer to our recent publications.

William Hung,
Director.

August 17, 1940.



0716

SUGGESTIONS FOR A HARVARD-YENCHING INSTITUTE

FIVE YEAR PLAN

FOR GRADUATE TEACHING AND RESEARCH

AT YENCHING UNIVERSITY

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SUGGESTIONS FOR A HARVARD-YENCHING INSTITUTE FIVE YEAR PLAN
FOR GRADUATE TEACHING AND RESEARCH AT YENCHING UNIVERSITY

With the financial assistance from the Hall Estate, a modest program of graduate work in Chinese studies had already been conducted at Yenching University for three years before the formal organization of the Harvard-Yenching Institute in April, 1928.

It will soon be twelve years since it was publicly known that the names of Harvard and Yenching were to be definitely associated in an undertaking which would mean for the advanced Chinese studies at Yenching, an assurance not only of some substantial budgetary support, but also of invaluable guidance derived from Harvard's rich experience in conducting graduate work of the highest standard. It is due as much to the one as to the other, that during these years the facilities for graduate study and research here have been noticeably improved, and the standard of teaching and publication has also been raised.

Nevertheless, it may be confessed that many of us who are associated with the work here have felt during all these years a sense of regret in that only so much, and not more, has been accomplished. That more has not been attempted is due to a number of causes. Without counting the minor ones, mention should be made of the slow development of the administrative guidance. Though from the very start the Trustees of the Institute had looked for a chief supervisory officer to plan for, review and coordinate the development of the graduate work, instruction and research in Chinese studies at the two centers, Harvard and Yenching, and that of the undergraduate work at the other affiliated

universities, it was not until 1934 that the Institute began to have the expert leadership of Professor Serge Elisséeff. The early Administrative Committee in China was soon found to be ineffective. The Advisory Committees, one for graduate and another for undergraduate study, which superseded it took almost two years in getting formally organized, and their regular functions have again been considerably interrupted since the beginning of the present war. Of course, another major cause has been the disturbing effect of wars, civil and international, upon more than one phase of academic planning and development. Not the least of the causes also was the long economic depression in America which resulted, naturally, in the shrinkage of the Institute income, and consequently, in the reduction of the Institute budget for expenses through Yenching. The 1930-31 budget was LC\$107,920. plus US\$6,000. for the Sinological Index Series, and US\$10,000. especially for European and Japanese books and periodicals; the budget for 1939-40, as approved in April 1939, was LC\$80,925. plus US\$3,958., and for the Sino-Indian Institute LC\$9,320. plus US\$1,400. If the local currency depreciation is considered through the difference between exchange rates (April 10, 1930, US\$1.00/LC\$2.96; April 10, 1939, US\$1.00/LC\$6.46), the fall of the budget was approximately from US\$52,460. to US\$19,328., or a fall of about 64%.

Though the political situation in the Far East is now worse than ever, yet we must labour and plan in the hope of peace. What are the prospects of the Harvard-Yenching Institute graduate and

undergraduate work in China if and when there shall return to the land a peace which may guarantee for liberal education complete freedom of development? Recent news from America seems to indicate that the tide of economic depression has receded. The extra grant to the Yenching budget of US\$4,000. at the November meeting of the Trustees, and their generous contribution again of US\$50,000. to the campaign of the Associated Boards may be taken perhaps as a confirmation of the hope that the Institute income from investment has risen somewhat from its lowest level. Are we justified in beginning to think of some gradual strengthening and expansion of the Institute program in China, even though such might necessitate correspondingly larger demands upon the generosity of the Trustees? In the tentative mapping out of a five year program in response to a suggestion from the Director, we shall assume at any rate that the support of the Trustees can be relied upon within the limits of the Institute resources, and that the return of peace to this area may not be so much longer postponed as to affect seriously the practicability of the plans.

It may give us a better perspective if we consider the five years as a preparatory period towards some concrete objective to be reached gradually. Let us state as an objective that after five years of steady preparation, the Harvard-Yenching activities in China shall be strong enough to support at Yenching University a respectable Ph.D. degree-granting program in Chinese studies. American friendship for China has made its best demonstration in

recent years in the realm of education. The gift must be considered stupendous in the light not only of the volume of the financial contributions, but also of the winning quality of the intellectual guidance so unselfishly given. The basic ideas in the philosophy and curricula of elementary and higher education in contemporary China are already largely American. Teachers College of Columbia University has wielded an immense influence. Future historians of education will perhaps have to record the contribution of John Dewey and Paul Monroe to modern education in China as well as the influence of Confucius and Chu Hsi on the ancient and mediaeval schools. One specific contribution, however, is reserved for the Harvard-Yenching Institute. In the autumn of 1929, Professor James H. Woods announced in Peking:-

"While the institute is not ready to make a final commitment of any kind during a pioneering and experimental period, the strong presumption is that our future activities will be largely a development and extension of the work which we are now starting. The institute will function chiefly through the support of scholars and graduate students who are engaged in research problems in the fields of Chinese linguistics, philology, literature, philosophy, history, religion, art and archaeology. Experts will thus be enabled to carry on valuable studies and research students will work under their direction and supervision.

"We shall also aid in the publication of their findings and in maintaining regular periodical publications in the various fields chosen. As complete sinological libraries as possible will be built up in Cambridge and Peking. The books, though remaining the property of the institute, will be deposited in the Yenching University library and in the Widener Library at Harvard.....It is possible that museums of 'Things Chinese' will also be established in both centers.

"Because of its high standards in graduate studies and its long experience and successful achievement in research work, Harvard was asked by the trustees of the Hall estate to guide and cooperate with educational institutions in Asia in the work. The Chinese studies at Harvard, both undergraduate and graduate, will be strengthened and developed with the financial aid of the institute. For the accomplishment of this purpose a separate department of Chinese is now being formed.

"Most of the work will, however, be done in China through and in connection with a school of Chinese studies in the graduate division of Yenching University. Yenching received directly from the Hall estate a grant of US \$500,000. as a permanent endowment to help that institution in the development of its undergraduate work in Chinese subjects. The Harvard-Yenching Institute has made special grants to five other institutions in China to help them prepare undergraduates for future research work in the graduate school of Yenching. The colleges receiving such aid were the University of Nanking, Cheeloo (Shantung Christian) University at Tsinan, Fukien University at Foochow, Lingnan University (formerly known as Canton Christian College) and West China University at Chengtu in Szechwan.

"It should be clearly understood that Harvard and Yenching have no direct corporate relationship. The work in the selected fields in the two institutions is subsidized by the Harvard-Yenching Institute after their programs have been approved. The institute is an independent corporation, whose board of trustees is self-perpetuating.....

"Teachers and students of each institution will retain their technical status in one institution while working in the other. Though most of the work will be done in China, scholars and students will at times be sent to Europe or will carry on their research in Cambridge. It should particularly be understood that the institute will not concern itself with modern developments in education, nor with any applied studies and projects in economic and sociological fields."

This means that while as a result of American educational influence most of the educated youth of China have set their faces forward and are waiting eagerly with outstretched hands to receive western training in those practical arts, principally

modern business and engineering, war and diplomacy, which will enable them to remake Old China into a modern power, the Harvard-Yenching Institute will deliberately encourage a number of these young people to look back into China's past and to rediscover and conserve those permanent values in her cultural heritage that are not incompatible with her modern requirements. It means that this special task, to be performed in a number of chosen institutions in China, will find its radiating center in the graduate work at Yenching which, as an institution founded on international friendship and now with other comparable programs, like the pre-medical work in the College of Natural Sciences, supported largely on Rockefeller gifts, the Oxford-Yenching Modern Greats and the Princeton-Yenching Social Science courses in the College of Public Affairs, has already come to occupy a position of eminence among universities in China. It means that Harvard's high standard of graduate work will exert a wholesome influence on research training in many Chinese universities when there is a clear demonstration at Yenching of the same standard applied to those subjects which must be in the end dearest to the Chinese heart. For several years already, those members of the Yenching staff who have had the privilege of some close contact with the Harvard Faculty, have begun to adapt to their own lines, the Harvard spirit and technique in educational discipline.

It will not do to stop at the M.A. level of graduate work, even though that is already tolerably good. The full advantage

of Harvard's indirect guidance will not begin to be demonstrated until the Harvard-Yenching program at Yenching reaches the Ph.D. granting stage. The days are fast coming in China as elsewhere when a doctoral degree will enhance considerably the prestige of a college professor. It is desirable, therefore, that in the course of time most, if not all, of the teachers in Chinese studies in our affiliated universities become bearers of the Ph.D. or D.Litt. degree. A rough estimate would indicate that between twelve and twenty-four such should be made available soon. Harvard can help to train a few of these in Cambridge, but it will be impracticable to depend upon Harvard for the training of all of them. There is the question of economy, considering the difference in the cost of living and of education in China and in America. There is the problem of two requirements that a Chinese doctor in Chinese studies will need to meet; in addition to the scientific mastery of a research field, he will need to demonstrate a reasonably good Chinese calligraphy and style of composition, good enough, at any rate, not to disgrace the ancient and honourable appellation of po shih 博士 or "doctor," otherwise, he will be marked by the students as yang po shih 洋博士 or "outlandish doctor." One is the result of scientific discipline which can be transplanted in China; the other is that of long literary and artistic discipline under a number of skilled masters, which is at the present moment not easy, and for American students not as necessary, to transport to an American university.

The Chinese Ministry of Education, according to the regulations promulgated on May 19, 1934, April 22, May 23 and June 12, 1935, requires a minimum of two years of postgraduate residence for the M.A. degree, and after the M.A. degree another minimum residence of two years for the wen hstleh po shih 文學博士 (D.Litt.) degree. The regulations concerning the doctoral dissertation and examinations to be conducted by both the University and the Government are not yet formulated. None of the three earliest recognized complete graduate ylan 院 (schools), National Peking, National Tsinghua and Yenching, has yet attempted any doctoral work. Here at Yenching it has been thought that as our experience in the conduct of the work for the bachelor's and the master's degrees has contributed considerably to the setting of the standard of the same degrees in the government universities, it is our duty to start the first experiment with some doctoral graduate program in a few carefully chosen fields in Chinese studies, since such would be quite in harmony with the aims of the Harvard-Yenching Institute. Since Yenching under the Charter of the Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York may grant doctoral degrees, it has been thought that if and when such a program reaches a standard comparable to that which obtains among the best American universities, the successful candidates may be granted the Ph.D. degree. How these candidates may also meet the D.Litt. requirements of the Chinese government may be left to future adjustments when further regulations are formulated and promulgated by the Ministry of Education. If these

regulations are not already promulgated before we shall have made a successful demonstration of our program, it is very likely that they will be formulated in the light of a careful consideration given to our experience in such matters as dissertations, language, general and final examinations, etc.

The Yenching University Council has never yet formally discussed any doctoral graduate program. It may be assumed that the Council will not authorize any such program until the graduate institute concerned (one of the three institutes of the Yenching Ta Hst'eh Yen Chiu Yüan 燕京大學 研究院 or Yenching University Graduate Division: Wen K'o Yen Chiu So 文科研究所 or the Graduate Institute of Letters, Li K'o Yen Chiu So 理科研究所 or the Graduate Institute of Science, and, Fa K'o Yen Chiu So 法科研究所 or the Graduate Institute of Law) can demonstrate that a considerable portion, if not all, of the faculty have had satisfactory doctoral training, that at least the chief administrative officer (chu jen 主任) has had some experience in supervising doctoral dissertations and conducting doctoral examinations, that the libraries and laboratories concerned are adequate for thorough-going research in the several fields specified, and that some suitable arrangements have been made with a number of undergraduate departments at Yenching and elsewhere so as to ensure a minimum flow of qualified students admitted to the graduate program. We will need, therefore, so to plan for the five year preparatory period that at the end of the period, if the plan shall have been

successfully carried out, the University Council will be likely to authorize a beginning of doctoral work in Chinese studies.

Let us assume that doctoral graduate work may be conducted in seven fields of Chinese studies: language, literature, art, archaeology, history, philosophy and religions. These may be distributed among four graduate departments in the Graduate Institute of Letters: the Department of Chinese Language and Literature, the Department of Art and Archaeology, the Department of History and the Department of Philosophy and Religions. According to a rough estimate we should have for these departments at least from twelve to fifteen professors supported on the Harvard-Yenching Institute Unrestricted Budget. In order to ensure a satisfactory connection between the graduate and the undergraduate instructional programs, the present practice may be continued of allowing graduate faculty members to teach courses into which undergraduates are admitted. It may be better, however, to set as a guiding principle that not more than one-third of a graduate faculty member's time may be spent on undergraduate instruction. Roughly speaking, such a faculty member would be expected to give at least one-third of his time to graduate instruction, another one-third to his own research work. The graduate program will doubtless require a considerable amount of cooperation from the other graduate and undergraduate faculties of the university. For instance, a faculty member engaged principally in undergraduate instruction in Chinese studies may, if practicable, offer some help

to the graduate program. Again, the graduate students may require a good deal of help from the Department of European Languages. Occasion may also arise wherein certain phases of the research work will demand cooperation from the College of Public Affairs and the College of Natural Sciences. It is entirely possible that what the Harvard-Yenching Institute graduate program receives from the other sections of the University may be sufficient to repay the contribution to the undergraduate studies made by the Harvard-Yenching Institute graduate faculty.

Towards these twelve to fifteen professors we now have four. If none of these is to be dropped, we shall need to strengthen the number by eight or eleven during the five year period. It is hoped that for the year 1940-41 four (Dr. Weng Tu-chien 翁獨健, Mr. Kao Ming-k'ai 高名凱, Mr. Wang Ching-ju 王靜如, and Mr. Yü Tao-ch'üan 于道泉) may be added, although at the present moment we are not completely certain of the willingness of Dr. Weng Tu-chien (Ph.D., Harvard, 1938, now on field research in Yünnan) and Mr. Kao Ming-k'ai (about to finish his doctoral work in France, supported on the French Government Fellowship assigned to Yenching) to come to North China under existing circumstances; nor have we definite word as to the plans of Mr. Yü Tao-ch'üan (now teaching in the London School of Oriental Studies). Even if we could count these four as definite newcomers within the five year period, there is still need to look for from four to seven more. Mr. Chou I-liang 周一良, (now in training at Harvard) may be available

within this five year period, after receiving the Ph.D. degree in Cambridge. This leaves three to six to provide. Our tentative thought is, if the Trustees approve the plan, to take immediate steps to hunt for suitable young men, from three to six more, to be sent to Harvard for preparation on Harvard-Yenching Institute fellowships. If these men are sent early enough in the five year period, it is possible that they might be ready to join the staff here before its completion. We are as yet unable to venture a suggestion as to the number that might be sent in 1941, for it depends on whom we could find and whether we can in a short period of time give the instruction in Latin, as suggested by Professor Elisséeff.

The problem of a satisfactory distribution of the twelve to fifteen professors among the seven fields and four departments will have to be solved gradually as we proceed during the five year period. At the present moment, history is better provided for than the other subjects. Though Professor Ku Chieh-kang 顧頡剛 has been away for three years, we have now in his place Assistant Professor Ch'i Ssu-ho 齊思和 (Ph.D., Harvard, 1935) who will be the Chairman of the department next year. When Dr. Weng Tu-chien arrives, the graduate work in history will be considerably strengthened.

In the field of literature the research work will probably lie mainly in the history of Chinese literature and in literary criticism, to be approached from the standpoint of the science of

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linguistics and from that of comparative literature. For the advanced instruction on ancient and mediaeval Chinese prose and poetry writers, we shall perhaps need to depend on a number of old Chinese masters who are gradually becoming fewer. These as a rule have no scientific training and are frequently unappreciative of the modern academic requirements for logical thinking, historical method, bibliographical forms, etc. Supervisory guidance of the research students had better be entrusted to an instructor like Mr. Chou I-liang, after he has returned from his present training under Professor Elisséeff. We are hoping that Mr. Chou in addition to guiding some phases of the work in Chinese literature in which he is already fairly well prepared, may in the future also give instruction in Japanese history and in the history of Japanese literature. For training in comparative literature, advanced students may in the future be required to take some advanced courses in the Department of European Languages. To round out the program, it may be discussed in the future whether or not provision ought to be made for instruction in the history of Chinese literature in Korea, Annam, etc.

We have hardly made a beginning in graduate instruction on Chinese linguistics and phonology. Tentative plans for several phases of the research in these fields have been discussed with Dr. C. W. Luh 陸志章, Professor of Psychology and Dean of the Graduate Yüan, and with Mr. Wang Ching-ju who we hope may be invited as a full-time member on the Harvard-Yenching Institute

Unrestricted Budget beginning with 1940-41. These plans will need to be reviewed, and the courses of undergraduate and graduate instruction will need to be mapped out when Mr. Kao Ming-k'ai actually arrives to join the staff. It is hoped that if Mr. Yü Tao-ch'üan is appointed, he will give half of his time to the linguistic phases of our graduate program, contributing his excellent knowledge of Sanskrit and Tibetan, and the other half to graduate and undergraduate instruction on Buddhism in the Department of Philosophy and Religions. It is hoped that with Messrs. Kao, Wang and Yü for several phases of linguistics and phonology, with Professor Jung Keng 容庚 whom we already have for the morphology of Chinese script, and with the cooperation of several other members of the university faculty in the matter of Greek, Latin and other European languages, an experimental program may begin to be available for the training of research workers on the written and spoken languages of China.

None of the present staff in philosophy is supported on the Harvard-Yenching Institute Unrestricted Budget, although some graduate instruction in Chinese philosophy has been continually conducted. Yenching's work in Chinese philosophy is quite well known in China. Archbishop Yü Ping sent his friend, Mr. Li Shih-fan 李世繁 (B.A., Catholic University of Peking) to Yenching to do graduate work in Chinese philosophy in preparation for some further training in Europe later. This seems to be quite an expression of confidence from a Catholic ecclesiarch in the liberality of the

philosophical training at Yenching. We are not yet ready, however, to make a recommendation as to which of the present staff in philosophy had best be definitely supported on the Harvard-Yenching Institute Unrestricted Budget. We should like to watch for another year the work of Mr. Yen Ch'ün 嚴羣. The planning of a doctoral graduate program in Chinese philosophy had perhaps better be postponed until Professor Lucius C. Porter returns from his 1940-41 furlough year in America. A plan of this nature will depend very much too on the type of work to be conducted in Buddhism. If and when Mr. Yü Tao-ch'üan comes, he may be able to help us in deciding whether additional graduate instructors are needed on Buddhism.

Art and archaeology are at present very weak here. No definite department has been set up for these subjects. Professor Jung Keng, whose special field is Chinese epigraphy, is the Director of our modest Archaeological Laboratory Museum, and has given such help as he could to those graduate students who are interested in these subjects. Dr. J. F. Li 李榮芳, professor of the Old Testament in our School of Religion, who had some archaeological field work in Palestine, has given elementary instruction in archaeology in connection with the Department of History. Our visiting professor, Dr. Ryuzō Torii 鳥居龍藏, has conducted some modest archaeological field work in the neighborhood of Kalgan. On the whole, the present work in art and archaeology is very temporary in character, and no systematic planning for details of a doctoral graduate program is

feasible until we have a permanent Harvard-Yenching Institute graduate staff in these fields. It seems that if the Trustees of the Institute should approve the set-up of the doctoral program in these fields, a number of young men to be sent to Harvard for training had better be chosen with a view to their preparation along these lines. We shall hope that Dean Chase and Professor Elisséeff will kindly suggest the type of preparation they had better have before going to Cambridge.

On the whole, the definite mapping out of a number of subjects in the seven fields of research and instruction during and after the five year period, as well as the general budgetting for the five years, may wait until we have heard from the Trustees as to how far they would approve of the general principles proposed in this memorandum.

Several members of the Yenching University faculty have had elsewhere the experience of assisting in such matters as the supervision of doctoral dissertations, conducting general and final examinations, etc. Moreover, the practice might be revived of allowing some members of the Harvard-Yenching Institute graduate staff here to serve temporarily now and then on the Harvard faculty, so as to enable them to have the experience of participating in the enforcement of the Harvard graduate discipline in such matters. In this connection, the attention of the Trustees may well be called to the advisability of revising a former decision concerning the financial support to be provided for a Yenching University professor

on sabbatical leave in the United States. Vote T308, November 13, 1933, states:-

"That the Institute cover a differential for expenses of professors of the graduate group at Yenching University working in the United States on sabbatical leave, not to exceed the amount of salary, with the understanding that not more than one such grant may be made in any one year."

Since this decision, taken six and a half years ago, nobody in the Yenching group has been able to take advantage of the generosity of the Trustees, mainly on account of the rapid rise in the exchange rate of the U.S. currency. For instance, at the present moment it requires LC\$15. to buy US\$1. The whole of a Yenching professor's salary, namely, LC\$4,320. will provide roughly US\$288., which is hardly enough to cover the traveling expenses for one person across the Pacific one way, not to mention the return fare and the cost of maintenance in the United States. As a policy for the future it would seem better perhaps to decide in each case such financial support on its own individual merits.

After twelve years of annual additions, the Harvard-Yenching Institute collection of Chinese, Japanese and European sinological works is already quite an achievement. With the inter-library loan arrangements which the university librarian had made with the librarians of the National Library of Peking and that of the National Tsinghua University, the former very rich in rare Chinese items and the latter especially extensive in Western books, the ordinary requirements of our research staff and students in the matter of books and periodicals had hitherto been rather easily

met. About three years ago, however, the National Library of Peking and the Tsinghua Library moved their best collections to several places in South China, and since the outbreak of the present war, the Tsinghua Library is no longer open and the National Library of Peking has suspended its outside lending service. As a result quite a hardship has been imposed upon such research activities as are still continued by our Harvard-Yenching Institute group. Some amelioration has been effected by several means. A cordial relationship has been maintained with the new but rather good Japanese library in the city, which allows a limited number of the rare items to be borrowed for a limited period of time. During the last two years we have been fortunate in having the use of several collections which were either given to us outright, or deposited with us for safe keeping, the owners having left this area and not desiring to sell the collections. We have now the collection of the late Chang Yü 章鈺 (1865-1937), a famous calligrapher and text critic, a large portion of whose books are especially valuable for the painstaking, and on the whole, accurate collations made in the owner's handwriting. The Yenching University Library published a special catalogue of this collection in five volumes in 1938. We have also had deposited with us the collection of the famous scholar, Li Wen-t'ien 李文田 (1835-1895), whose collection is famous for a large number of late Ming items now exceedingly rare on account of the proscription during Emperor Ch'ien Lung's inquisition. Again, on account of the war, many private

libraries have been broken up and offered for sale on the market. We have been enabled by the generous grants from the Trustees to buy for the Institute collection some of the desirable items from these libraries.

The collection is, of course, far below the standard set in Professor Wood's statement in 1929. To meet the requirements of a doctoral graduate program in Chinese history and literature we will need to increase our buying for a number of years. Effort will need to be made also to procure microfilms and photostats of unique items not purchasable from the market. Out of a donation from a personal friend efforts are now being made to secure a complete Recordak outfit. When the machines arrive and are found to be satisfactory for our use, we shall need to begin the compilation of a list of rare items, the films of which we will hope to obtain by some exchange or purchase arrangements.

Our collection is extremely weak in Mongol, Manchu and Tibetan literature. In these aspects the collection here cannot even begin to compare with the acquisitions already in the Institute collection in Cambridge. We have purposely delayed in these fields because we have not yet started any research activities in them. As soon as we have decided to undertake a doctoral research program, these fields can scarcely be neglected, and funds will be needed for strengthening the Institute collection here in these aspects. We may also need to make efforts to strengthen the collection with Korean and Annamese literature, if

the research program so demands.

We have already a fairly serviceable collection of sinological works and periodicals in the Japanese and European languages. Efforts need yet to be made to increase the material on pure Japanese history and literature. In European works we have already complete sets of the most important journals of oriental studies, such as, The Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society, Journal Asiatique, T'oung Pao, Bulletin de l'école française d'Extrême-Orient, Ost-asiatische Zeitschrift, Asia Major, etc. As to the most important Western books on China, out of the three hundred and fifty titles listed in Dr. Charles S. Gardner's A Union List of Selected Western Books on China in American Libraries (second edition, Washington, D.C., 1938), the Harvard-Yenching Institute collection here is deficient by only about a dozen titles. This condition compares favorably even with the best American university collections indicated in Dr. Gardner's list. For the purposes of a more advanced research program perhaps we shall not be able to restrict the purchases only to the purely sinological field, but selected buyings may have to be extended also to related fields.

The outstanding need in the matter of the Institute library collection is, however, the need of a library building. The crowded condition in the Yenching University Library constitutes at present one of our most urgent problems. We literally have not enough space even to house our present collections in the library. The Chang Yü collection is at present kept in a dark and rather poorly ventilated

storage room in the Administration Building. The Li Wen-t'ien collection is in the attics of the Chemistry Building. Boxes and boxes of not immediately needed material, roughly catalogued, are stored away in the attics of the dormitories. With the increased enrollment in the last two years, almost every building on the university campus is crowded almost to the bursting point, and as a consequence we are terribly short of space for the various office activities of the Harvard-Yenching Institute. The Trustees of the Institute at their meeting on April 11, 1932, passed the decision, T238, as follows:-

"That the policy of constructing a new building for the Harvard-Yenching Institute at Yenching University be approved in principle and that the matter be taken up seriously as soon as funds are available consistent with the other objectives of the Institute."

The Harvard-Yenching Institute building as planned early in 1932 will contain besides the Harvard-Yenching Institute offices and research rooms, the Harvard-Yenching Institute Library and the Harvard-Yenching Institute Archaeological Laboratory Museum. After a lapse now of eight years this plan is still practicable with perhaps only minor changes. Certainly for the doctoral graduate program such a building is essential. It is hoped it may materialize early in the five year period. When completed and in full use it will present in a concrete form America's outstanding contribution in the field of sinology to the Far East.

Since the Burton Commission of 1921, for almost twenty years an effort has been made among the American-supported universities in

China to arrive at a mutually agreed upon program of coordination. The setting up of the Associated Boards in America has been indeed an achievement, but actual coordination on the field has hardly begun. The Harvard-Yenching Institute has done a tremendous lot for a number of these institutions, and may be considered as having the opportunity to bring about the desired cooperation, at least in the matter of curricular coordination in Chinese studies. The insistence on the part of the Trustees to receive and review the annual reports of the affiliated institutions, and the setting up of the Advisory Committee for Undergraduate Study, seem to indicate an effort not only to eliminate needless duplication and wasteful embellishments, but also to bring to the support of the Institute program of graduate research and instruction in China a number of wisely regulated centers of undergraduate work. This aim is hardly being realized. Although a number of graduate scholarships have been provided by the Institute at Yenching, experience shows that but few of the graduates of the affiliated universities have taken advantage of the opportunities offered. Among those who have ventured to apply for admission to the graduate work in Chinese studies here, we found that only a very small minority could be in any sense considered as having been adequately prepared for advanced scientific training.

The trouble is not that these undergraduate students in Chinese studies have not taken a large number of courses in Chinese. The

problem lies in the fact that some of these institutions, since they have a fairly good income to provide for Chinese studies, set up too many Chinese courses conducted by scholars without modern scientific training, with the result that undergraduate students are required to take too big a concentrated dose of unscientifically concocted Chinese history, literature and philosophy, whereas they should have spent more time on such subjects as English, French, Japanese, logic, psychology, European history and literature, or even mathematics, geology and other natural sciences. In other words, they have had too many Chinese courses of either the mediaeval type or of the present-day popular pai hua 白話 literature, and have not had enough experience with other subjects, so as to give them either an adequate appreciation of scientific technique and standard even in literary work, or some tool which they must use in connection with graduate research. The papers they submit together with their applications for graduate scholarships, frequently show a total lack of understanding of such vital matters as historical method, logical thinking, bibliographical forms, etc.

For the undergraduate preparation for graduate work in Chinese studies, it seems better, therefore, to insist on a more balanced curriculum between Chinese and other subjects. It may be wise even to encourage the universities to devote a part of their Harvard-Yenching Institute income to strengthening some of the subjects other than Chinese. At the present moment, there might be some opposition to this readjustment from those faculties in Chinese

studies wherein the unscientifically trained scholars predominate. Perhaps the readjustments can be realized only after tactful persuasion and very gradual changes. We have met these same difficulties even at Yenching and the conditions here are still by no means satisfactory. When the Advisory Committee for Undergraduate Study is reorganized and functions properly it can do a great deal to help in these matters. Frequent visits of the administrative officers of the Institute may also be of help.

A doctoral graduate program of the Institute at Yenching will make the needed improvement in undergraduate preparation all the more imperative. A completely satisfactory undergraduate curriculum and instruction will perhaps not be available until an important majority of the professors in Chinese studies at the affiliated institutions are themselves products of the doctoral graduate program, and therefore, capable of appreciating fully the scientific aspects of the undergraduate preparation.

Judging from the present facilities of some of the affiliated universities, there may be a question as to whether there is enough inducement for these thoroughly trained professors to give themselves wholeheartedly to only undergraduate instruction, without adequate opportunities for the continuance or extension of their own research activities. The inducements must appear even smaller when there are government institutions ready to offer these professors bigger opportunities and salaries. The solution to this difficulty lies in a careful coordination of the research opportunities offered by the Institute in China as a whole.

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In the first place it would seem wise in the future to insist on the enforcement of a former decision of the Trustees, Vote T274, April 24, 1933:-

"That Fukien Christian University, Lingnan University, the University of Nanking, Shantung Christian University and West China Union University should finance fellowships or leaves for study abroad for their teachers from the funds granted such institutions from the Restricted Fund of the Institute."

It would be wise to suggest to the administrative officers of the universities to reserve each year a sum from their Harvard-Yenching Institute income for this purpose. If this becomes effective, the future professors in Chinese studies in the affiliated universities may be able to spend their sabbatical year abroad, and they can very profitably spend this at Harvard.

In the second place, provision should be so made that the professors in the affiliated universities will feel that the research facilities provided by the Institute in China are also open to them, and not exclusively at the disposal of those professors who happen to be at Yenching. In other words, the Harvard-Yenching Institute building at Yenching should be their building also. If the library facilities at the affiliated universities are insufficient for their research purposes, books, periodicals, films, photostats, may be supplied them from the Peking collection. If the Harvard "reading period" system should also be introduced in China in connection with Chinese studies, the holidays for the professors may be considerably lengthened and they may even frequently come to Peking to participate in the research activities centered in the Harvard-Yenching

Institute building. The Journal of Chinese Studies may be re-organized and enlarged to become effectively a Chinese journal of sinological studies for the current manifestation of the entire Institute program in China. The Monograph Series, the Chinese Text and Study Series, the Sinological Index Series, the Sino-Indian Series, etc., if they are continued, may be publications of the Institute as a whole, in which the Chinese professors at the affiliated universities may also participate. Provision may also be made to hold frequent summer conferences wherein fellow research workers in the various fields may have opportunities of helpful consultation. If feasible, it may also be arranged in the future that professors at Yenching and those in the affiliated universities may change places. In other words, it is possible to conceive of a close knitting together of the Institute-supported programs into a harmonious and effective unity wherein none of the institutions need suffer any sense of being slighted in relation to the Institute program at Yenching.

Just as the advanced graduate program of Chinese studies has its radiating center at Yenching, so some of the other advanced graduate programs in other studies may center elsewhere, for instance, agriculture at the University of Nanking. These, however, are other aspects of a hoped for, general correlation of the several universities. The Harvard-Yenching Institute has the opportunity of starting such a correlation in one of the most important aspects of the curriculum.

Many of the above ideas concerning correlation constitute only an imaginary picture. During the five year period preparatory efforts may be made gradually to begin its realization. An important feature will be to bring about through frequent conferences and personal visits, a complete understanding and appreciation of the general aims and purposes of the program as a whole.

When the projected Harvard-Yenching Institute building is erected, the Director and a number of the Trustees may consider the occasion sufficiently important to justify their coming to Peking to be present at the ceremonies of dedication. It may also be a suitable opportunity for holding a joint conference of the re-organized Advisory Committees for Graduate and Undergraduate Study. Much of the detailed planning of the doctoral graduate program and the supporting undergraduate programs could then be thoroughly discussed and formulated. We deal in the present memorandum only with hopes and general principles.

(Signed) William Hung
Executive Secretary

February 10, 1940

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YENCHING UNIVERSITY

ANNUAL REPORT
TO THE DIRECTORS AND THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES
OF THE HARVARD-YENCHING INSTITUTE
ON
CHINESE STUDIES SUPPORTED ON THE RESTRICTED FUND

1940-1941

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YENCHING UNIVERSITY ANNUAL REPORT TO THE DIRECTOR AND THE
BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE HARVARD-YENCHING INSTITUTE ON
CHINESE STUDIES SUPPORTED ON THE RESTRICTED FUND

1940-1941

As in former years this report consists mainly of a number of exhibits
which are as follows:

- 1) Two copies of the Yenching University Bulletin, Announcement of Courses, 1940-41, Volume XXV, No. 10, January 1941.
- 2) A copy of a specially prepared list of courses in, or related to, Chinese studies offered at the University during the academic year 1940-41, with the enrollment of students indicated.
- 3) Two copies each of the following publications which will afford some idea of the standard of Chinese studies undertaken by the staff and the students:
 - a) The Historical Annual 史學年報 (Vol. III, No. 2, December 1940), which is the publication of the staff and the students in the Department of History. It represents the 12th year of publication.
 - b) The Chinese Literature Annual 文學年報 (No. 6, November 1940 and No. 7, June 1941), which is the publication of the staff and the students in the Department of Chinese Language and Literature. No. 6 was published after the report for 1939-1940 was sent. Hence it is sent together with this year's report.
- 4) A copy each of the following reports submitted to the Yenching Board of Managers at their annual meeting at the close of the academic year, which may be of interest in that they give some idea of the academic life at the University in general and in the College of Arts and Letters in particular.
 - a) Annual report of the College of Arts and Letters for the academic year 1940-1941, submitted by Dr. Henry H. C. Chou, Dean of the College.
 - b) Annual report of the Office of the Director of Studies, 1940-1941, submitted by Dr. C. T. Lin, Director of Studies.
 - c) Annual report of the President of the University, 1940-1941.
- 5) A copy of the financial report showing receipts and expenditures of the Restricted Fund from the Harvard-Yenching Institute, to which are appended:
 - a) Summarized expenditures of general University administrative offices.
 - b) Names and salaries of the teaching staff supported on the Restricted Fund.

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It may be noted that the total disbursements of all Institute funds through the Bursar's Office of Yenching University amounts to 24 per cent of the total expenditure of all funds disbursed through the University. Hence the Bursar distributes 24 per cent of the overhead charges to the Restricted Fund.

The College of Arts and Letters is supported principally on the Restricted Fund from the Institute. In addition to the Restricted Fund the College has other sources of income, and during 1940-41 the total expenditures from these other sources amounted to LC\$48,918.27. The contribution of the Yenching University Women's College to the administrative and teaching staffs is not included here.

The statement indicates a substantial deficit. We have expected that this would be covered partly by surplus from exchange, partly from our share of the Sustaining Fund undertaken by the Associated Boards for Christian Colleges in China.

The financial and academic composition of Yenching University is like a complicated mosaic. From the standpoint of a wise administration of the income from the Institute Restricted Fund, the underlying consideration is the policy and program of the undergraduate training in Chinese studies. Here at Yenching we consider it important that those undergraduates who take their majors even in such subjects as chemistry, physics, or economics should have some appreciation of Chinese cultural studies; and, vice versa, those undergraduates majoring in one or another field of Chinese studies should, by all means, for purposes of comparison, acquire some adequate knowledge of Western subjects and the natural sciences.

The description of courses related to Chinese studies, not all supported on Institute funds, gives only one side of the program. We need to be constantly watching out as to whether there are enough courses in the other subjects which afford ample opportunity of choice by the undergraduates in Chinese studies.

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YENCHING UNIVERSITY

REPORT TO THE HARVARD-YENCHING INSTITUTE SHOWING RECEIPTS AND
EXPENDITURES OF THE RESTRICTED INCOME

Fiscal Year from July 1, 1940 to July 1, 1941

| | | |
|---|----------------|--------------------|
| BALANCE on hand June 30, 1940 | | |
| Income Received from the Harvard-Yenching Institute | US\$223,680.42 | IC\$223,680 |
| Less exchange | <u>.42</u> | <u>IC\$223,680</u> |
| | US\$223,680.00 | IC\$223,680 |
| | @ 10 | Total Receipts |

II. Expenditures

| | | |
|--|-------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. General University Administration | | |
| a. Administrative Offices: | 163,285.76 | IC\$62,598.91 |
| Exchange Compensation | <u>97,543.03</u> | <u>IC\$62,598.91</u> |
| 24% on Salaries | 260,828.79 | |
| b. Care and Maintenance of Buildings: | 37,252.34 | |
| Building Expenses and Upkeep | 7,310.61 | |
| Building Insurance | <u>18,792.09</u> | |
| Wages | <u>65,356.04</u> | IC\$15,205.45 |
| 24% | | |
| d. Light and Water: | | |
| Light, Heat and Water | 119,638.00 | IC\$28,713.12 |
| Supply Maintenance 24% | | <u>IC\$106,517.48</u> |
| Total, Maintenance | | IC\$215,227.95 |
| 2. Teaching Staff (Names and Salaries) See details: | | |
| 3. Library | | |
| a. Book Purchases | 53,300.00 | |
| (Oriental and Foreign) | | |
| b. Administration (Salaries and expenses in General) | <u>51,790.20</u> | IC\$25,221.65 |
| 24% Total, Library | <u>105,090.20</u> | <u>IC\$4,194.37</u> |
| 7. Miscellaneous | | |
| Total, Expenditures..... | | <u>IC\$351,161.45</u> |
| Deficit for the year ending June 30, 1941..... | | <u>IC\$127,481.45</u> |

• See Exhibit A
• See Exhibit B

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Exhibit A

Expenditure

General University Administration

| | <u>US\$</u> | <u>L\$</u> |
|---|----------------|------------------|
| Chancellor's Office - Salaries | | 1440.00 |
| President's Office - Salaries & Expense | 1328.87 | 25295.62 |
| Controller's Office - " | | 10620.23 |
| Secretarial Bureau & Bookstore Sal. & " | | 3976.10 |
| Business Office Salaries & Expenses | | 7196.71 |
| Repair Division " | | 5002.24 |
| Bursar's Office " | | 10888.39 |
| Auditing Fee | 500.00 | 3000.00 |
| Director of Studies " | | 21299.90 |
| Medical Office " | | 25253.13 |
| Physical Education " | | 31084.74 |
| | <u>1522.87</u> | <u>145057.06</u> |
| US\$1822.87 @ 10 to 1 | | <u>18228.70</u> |
| | | <u>163285.76</u> |

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| Chinese Department | | Salary | 1940-41 |
|----------------------------------|---------|------------------|-----------|
| Kuo Shao Yu | | \$4320 | |
| Tung Pan | | 3720 | |
| Ling Ching Yen | | 2640 | |
| Liang Chi Hsiung | | 2460 | |
| Cheng Chien | | 1860 | |
| Pai Hsu Chih | | 1680 | |
| Chang Ch'ang Kung | | 1260 | |
| Huang Ju Wen | | 1260 | |
| Yang Ming Chao | | 1260 | |
| Wang Hsi Cheng | | 1200 | |
| Liu Hou Tzu | | 1200 | |
| Ku Sui | | 1000 | |
| Ch'u Jun Mien | | 1000 | |
| Hsu Shih Ying | | 1000 | |
| Chao Tsung Chien | | 900 | |
| Hou E | | 800 | |
| Clerical Staff | | 630.56 | |
| Chou Shu | | 600 | |
| Sun K'ai Ti | | 400 | |
| Chao Cheng Hsin | | 400 | 29,590.56 |
| <hr/> | | | |
| Education Department | | | |
| Ouyang Hsiang | | 3480 | |
| Henry Chou ($\frac{2}{3}$ time) | | 2160 | |
| Liao Tai Chu | | 2040 | |
| Li Feng Ke | | 1020 | |
| Hsueh Hung Kuei | | 900 | |
| Hsing Chao Chun | | 800 | |
| Chai Pao Lung | | 660 | |
| Hsu Meng Ying | | 420 | |
| Liu Kuei (2 months) | | 150 | |
| Clerical Staff | | 265 | 11,895.00 |
| <hr/> | | | |
| Western Language Department. | | | |
| H. E. Shadick | US\$540 | 3240 | |
| K. Cherry | 452.49 | | |
| G. R. Loehr | 405 | 2430 | |
| Sheldon Ridge | | 2200 | |
| E. K. Smith $\frac{1}{3}$ | 275 | 1650 | |
| E. Czech von Rechtensee | 202.50 | 1215 | |
| Rudolph Lowenthal | | 1200 | |
| L. R. O. Bevan | | 900 | |
| John Stanley | | 800 | |
| L. Gilkey | 395.83 | 750 | |
| Frank Fulton | | 640 | |
| Clerical Staff | | 640 | |
| Mrs. Shadick | | 600 | |
| Mrs. Saetti | | 600 | |
| K. Bowen | 75.04 | 450 | |
| Sung Chi (2 ms.) | | 375 | |
| Mrs. Liu Mao Ling | | 320 | |
| | | <u>18,010.00</u> | |
| US\$2,345.86 @ 10 | | <u>23,458.60</u> | 41,468.60 |

History Department

| | | |
|-----------------------|------------|------|
| Wang I-hsiu | L\$ 1680 | |
| Hou Jen Chih | 1380 | |
| Wang Chung Han | 630 | |
| Chang Wei Ying | 600 | |
| Lo Hsiu Chen (7ms.) | 525 | |
| Shen Hung Chi (5 ms.) | 375 | |
| Clerical Staff | <u>260</u> | 5450 |

Philosophy Department

| | | |
|----------------|------------|------|
| Chang Tung Sun | 4320 | |
| Yen Chun | 2460 | |
| Chu Pao Ch'ang | 800 | |
| Yao K'e Yin | 450 | |
| Clerical Staff | <u>180</u> | 8210 |

Psychology Department

| | | |
|---------------------|---------------|---------|
| C. W. Luh (½ time) | 2270 | |
| Shen Nai Chang | 2460 | |
| Wu Tien Min | 1680 | |
| Clerical assistance | <u>239.25</u> | 6649.25 |

Journalism Department

| | | |
|-------------------|------------|--------------|
| Liu Ho Hsuan | 2820 | |
| Jao Yin Chih | 2820 | |
| Chang Ching Ming | 900 | |
| Rudolph Lowenthal | <u>400</u> | <u>6940.</u> |

Total for Salaries - Teaching Staff 110,203.41

Exchange Compensation 66,616.42

Rent 112,825.00

Medical and dental 2,580.82

Annuity US\$2300.23 + 10 23,002.30

215,227.95