BOOK REVIEWS


COMMUNICATIONS

Filipino Masters' Theses Microfilms

This brief note announces the availability of microfilms for 27 Filipino Masters' theses presented to Silliman and San Carlos universities, Philippines. One valuable source of information about the Philippines usually unavailable in American libraries is unpublished Masters' theses presented to Philippine colleges and universities. The inability of both students and faculty to consult these studies has limited use of recent Philippine research data. In 1964, informal arrangements were made with Silliman (Dumaguet) and San Carlos (Cebu City) universities to microfilm a selected number of their theses. Since microfilm facilities are not locally available, copies of each thesis were sent to Manila for reproduction through the cooperation of the Institute of Philippine Culture, Ateneo de Manila, under the general supervision of Rev. Fr. Frank Lynch, S.J.

Since it is more efficient and less expensive to produce microfilm positives in the United States, Yale University Library agreed to act as the clearing-house and depository for these negatives. At present, Yale, Cornell, Michigan, East-West Center, Syracuse, and the University of Singapore have purchased positives of these theses. Since the objective of this modest project is to diffuse these titles as widely as possible, interested libraries and scholars are now invited to avail themselves of this unique resource.

Titles of theses presently on microfilm are listed below. It is impossible to furnish libraries with individual theses for several are reproduced on one film. The price per reel (that includes from two to six theses) is $20.00. This price covers only the cost of the project, including furnishing free positives to Ateneo, Silliman, and San Carlos institutions for their cooperation. The price per reel hopefully will cover the cost of the project. Requests for various reels should be sent directly to the Reference Department, Yale University Library, New Haven, Connecticut, 06520.

It is hoped this list of theses may be expanded in the future by microfilming theses of other Philippine universities, particularly those located in Manila. It would be
appreciated if institutions would also indicate their interest in obtaining positives of new Masters’ titles added to this list. This information should be sent to Miss Lian Tie Kho, Southeast Asia Collection, Yale Library, New Haven, Connecticut. Wide support of this project will facilitate the addition of new titles at a lower cost per unit. If the number of interested subscribers can be determined ahead of time, reels may be sold for a smaller sum. The objective is to diffuse information on the Philippines, not profit-making.

DONN V. HART

**Syracuse University**

**List of Available Theses Titles:**

**March 1967**

**University of San Carlos, Cebu City, Cebu**

**Reel 1.**


**Reel 2.**


**Reel 3.**

3. Prosia-Pene, Casilda Sy. *The rise of the Filipino woman in the social and political fields since the end of the Spanish regime up to the present time.* 1953. x, 119 l.

**Reel 4.**

3. Ferrais Rodil, Concepcion. *Influence of the Spanish language upon the Cebu-Visayan language and the effect of this influence upon learning of the Spanish language by Cebuano students.* 1953. x, 316 l.

**Reel 5.**

1. Tan, Crispina A. *A study of popular beliefs and practices on death and burial in rural Cebu.* 1962. ix, 205 l.

**Silliman University Theses, Dumaguete**

**Reel 1.**

1. Villalino, Ignacio A. *A study of the effects of the Malobo Community Center upon the rural people.* 1956. xi, 176 l. map, tables.
2. Santos, Rufino de los. *A program to
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Reel 2.


Reel 3.


Kazi U-gyen and Lord Curzon's Letter of 1901: A Footnote

The recent availability of new archival records shed a fresh gleam of light on the letter of Lord Curzon to the 13th Dalai Lama written sometime in 1901 and carried to Lhasa by Kazi U-gyen, the then Bhutanese vakil stationed in Darjeeling. That the matter was rated sufficiently important as to be brought up in conversation at the time Lord Minto received the Lama in audience at Government House in Calcutta— is evident from the Foreign/Department "notes" that were kept on the occasion.

Questioned by His Excellency as to what were the real facts of his treatment of Lord Curzon's letter . . . he (Dalai Lama) said that U-gyen Kazi had come into his presence, but that he (Dalai Lama) had told him (U-gyen Kazi) that he could not receive the letter except through the Amban, and he advised U-gyen Kazi in his own interests to go away quietly as the Amban would deal hardly with him. Very few people knew anything about this incident. As to Dorjieff he was now in his own country. He was one of seven assistants to his chief spiritual adviser and had never had anything to say to any but spiritual matters.1

Minto "approved" the preceding minute on the file and S. H. Butler, then Secretary, Foreign Department,2 added that the above was "what passed at the private interview" which the Governor-General had granted the Lama on the afternoon of March 10. Charles (later Sir Charles) Bell, then Political Officer in Sikkim, had been present and made "a few corrections and additions" to the note recorded above.

Earlier Bell had himself met the Dalai Lama at Darjeeling—shortly after his arrival in India—and in a telegram to the Foreign Secretary on March 3 (1910) informed his superiors,

At noon today I called on the Dalai Lama. He rose from his seat to receive me. . . . On the Dalai Lama commencing to discuss the reason of his coming to India, everybody including Maharajkumar of Sikkim quitted the room leaving Dalai Lama and myself alone. He proceeded to say that when U-gyen Kazi presented letter before the recent Tibet mission, he, the Dalai Lama would not accept it on account of his agreement with China to act solely through Chinese intermediaries in foreign affairs. Similarly the Chinese refused to permit him to reply when Colonel Younghusband wrote to him during the Tibet mission.8

A little over a year later while recommending the Kazi for the title of "Raja," Bell referred again to Lord Curzon's letter in the opening years of the century.

In 1901, at great personal risk, while on a private journey to Lhasa, he (U-gyen Kazi) presented His Excellency the Viceroy's letter to the Dalai Lama. The latter refused to accept


References to the interview are also to be found in Minto to Morley, letter, March 17, 1901 and Morley to Minto of the same date, Minto Papers.

Complimenting the Viceroy on his handling of the Lama "with entire correctness," Morley warned: "But we must not take his story for gospel, still less must we allow him to set England and China at loggerheads for the sake of his beaux yeux."

2 Spencer Harcourt Butler had been Deputy Commissioner at Lucknow from where Lord Minto picked him up in 1907 to be Secretary in the Foreign Department. Later he was to be the first Education Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council.

3 Proceeding No. 305, in 1 Supra, Telegram P, No. 7/S, dated (and received) March 3, 1910.