

## NOTES AND NEWS

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*American Council of Learned Societies.* A Committee on Far Eastern Studies, to supersede the former Committees on Chinese and Japanese Studies of the A.C.L.S., was appointed for a period of one year from July 1, 1947. This committee consists of Knight Biggerstaff, Cornell University, Chairman; Woodbridge Bingham, University of California; Hugh Borton, Columbia University; Herrlee G. Creel, University of Chicago; George A. Kennedy, Yale University; Edwin O. Reischauer, Harvard University; Laurence C. S. Sickman, Nelson Gallery, Kansas City; Nancy Lee Swann, Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton; Earl Swisher, University of Colorado; Joseph K. Yamagiwa, University of Michigan, Secretary.

*American Institute for Asiatic Studies.* The Institute is located at 4 Hsi-chiao Hutung, Peiping, and is directed by Dr. James Robert Hightower for the Harvard-Yenching Institute. The main project of the Institute since the war has been the indexing of the Chinese characters found in the *T'oung pao*. This is now nearing completion.

*University of California, Berkeley.* The Department of Oriental Languages has increased its offerings in the fields of Chinese, Siamese, and linguistics. New faculty appointments and the special courses offered by them are as follows: Dr. Chao Yüan-ren, Visiting Professor in Chinese and Linguistics: Chinese grammar (3 hours a week, year course), Chinese phonetics and phonology (2 hours, first semester), Chinese dialects (2 hours, second semester); Mr. Tang Yung-t'ung, Lecturer in Chinese: Chinese philosophical texts (2 hours, year course), Chinese thought and culture from Han to Sui (2 hours, year course); Dr. Mary Haas, Assistant Professor of Siamese and Linguistics: Siamese (2 hours, year course), Types of linguistic structure (2 hours, second semester), Linguistics laboratory (3 hours, first semester, and 2 hours, second semester). A comprehensive booklet entitled *University of California: Asiatic and Slavic studies on the Berkeley campus, 1896-1947* was published by the University of California Press in the summer of 1947. It includes information on: the scope and history of these studies, the faculty, library and museum resources, the present program of instruction, doctorates granted, and publications of the University of California Press in this field.

*University of California, Los Angeles.* A Department of Oriental Languages has been added to the staff on the Los Angeles campus. This department is headed by Dr. Richard C. Rudolph, Associate Professor, and includes Mr.

Ensho Ashikaga, transferred from the Berkeley campus as Instructor in Japanese, and Mr. Chu Yong-chen, Lecturer in Chinese. Courses offered by the department in the fall of 1947 include elementary and advanced Chinese and Japanese, as well as courses in Chinese civilization and Chinese literature given in English. In the spring of 1948 a course in classical Chinese will also be offered.

*Centre Franco-Chinois d'Etudes Sinologiques (Chung-Fa Han-wen Yen-chiu So).* This center of Chinese studies in Peiping has as its honorary director M. A. D'Hormon. The acting administrator is M. A. Rygaloff, formerly assistant of Professor Paul Pelliot in Paris. M. Rygaloff edits the Centre's publication, *Han hsuëh*, and is especially concerned with the Liao period in Chinese history. Other members of the Centre in August 1947 included: M. and Mme M. Kalt-enmark (his special interests are Ma Yüan, and Annamese frontier art) and M. R. Rouhlman. The Chinese library collected during and after the war with Japan is in the care of a Chinese librarian.

*College of Chinese Studies, Peiping.* After a lapse of six war years, the College of Chinese Studies was reopened in March 1947. The College gives instruction in Chinese language and Chinese culture. It is maintained and directed by a Board of Directors in Peiping and a Board of Trustees in New York known as the North American Council. The Council as reorganized in November 1945 consists of representatives of twenty different Protestant missionary societies and the California College in China Foundation. The Board of Directors in Peiping is limited to fifteen members who are drawn from those groups which send students to the College, whether represented on the North American Council or not, and from local groups interested in the maintenance of the College. Dr. Henry C. Fenn is President of the College. The administrative and teaching staff consists of thirty Chinese instructors, five full-time foreigners, and a number of part-time lecturers. Student enrollment in August 1947 was 150. The majority of students are missionaries. Some are representatives of business concerns. There is also an increasing number of American war veterans supported under the "G.I. Bill of Rights." While the majority of students are chiefly concerned with learning to speak and read the Chinese language, there is always a group of advanced students who have come to China to work on research projects. The facilities of the College are placed at the disposal of such students, and every assistance is given them in making contacts with Chinese scholars in their fields. Classrooms are available for as many as 200 students. Dormitory facilities accommodate about 100. This includes provisions for married couples and families with small children. Teaching methods at the College of Chinese Studies have been changed since the war in that there is no longer so much emphasis on individual instruction, and students are not introduced to the Chinese characters at the very start. Students begin with the spoken language through the medium of the Yale romanization and with an emphasis on basic sentence patterns. Classes vary from five to fifteen in size.

Sound records are being acquired for use in instruction and individual study. After three months students begin work with Chinese written material.

*Columbia University* offers a new intensive course in elementary Chinese during the academic year 1947-48. The instructor is Mr. Richard G. Irwin, who was for a number of years with Oberlin-in-China at T'aiiku, pursued advanced studies at Yenching University, and taught Chinese at Weihsien and in Columbia University's summer session in 1947. The class meets two hours every day, Monday through Friday, and opportunity is given for the use of a soundcriber at other times. In this introductory course in the national language of China (*Kuo-yü*) students learn the reading of easy Chinese texts, conversation, and the writing of Chinese characters. The course costs each student \$150 each session, plus \$10 registration fee each session.

*Musée Guimet, Paris.* An important collection of Oriental art called "Afghanistan, Central Asia, and China" was opened for exhibit at the Musée Guimet in Paris in June 1947. For the first time, the eighth-to tenth-century Chinese and Tibetan manuscripts discovered by the great French philologist, Paul Pelliot, in a cave near the borders of Chinese Turkestan were being displayed in their entirety. Professor Pelliot brought them to France in 1910, and they now constitute one of the most precious treasures of the Bibliothèque Nationale. Shown also for the first time were the Indian ivories of the first to the third century collected by the explorer and archeologist, Joseph Hackin, former Curator of the Musée Guimet, who was torpedoed in 1941 while on a military mission for the Free French Forces. An engraved stele honoring the memory of M. Hackin was unveiled on June 19 as part of the ceremonies held in connection with the opening of the exhibit. M. Hackin's finds were grouped with the art objects unearthed in the course of the French archeological expeditions to Afghanistan in 1923-30. Recently, the Oriental Collections of the Louvre, the National Museums of France, and the Musée Guimet were amalgamated in the Musée Guimet, making it the major Oriental Museum in France.

*The University of Hawaii, School of Pacific and Asiatic Studies* (formerly the Oriental Institute), had the following enrollment in Oriental language courses in the spring of 1947: first year Chinese 38, second year Chinese 21, first year Japanese 144, second year Japanese 107, advanced Japanese 25.

*Palace Museum (Ku-kung Po-wu Yüan), Peiping.* Ch'ing dynasty archives which remain in the Palace Museum are under the custody of the *Wen-hsien kuan*. Mr. Shen Chien-shih, Dean of the College of Arts and Letters of the Catholic University in Peiping, was also director of the archives of the Palace Museum until his death in August 1947. The archive collection includes Grand Council (*Chün-chi-ch'u*) archives formerly in the Takao Tien and also some formerly in Mukden. Most of the Grand Council archives were moved to Szechuan some years ago. They are being shipped back to Nanking and later

will again be housed in Peiping. Exhibits on display in August 1947 included documents of the Grand Secretariat (*Nei-ko*) as well as of the Grand Council.

*National Peking University.* The Sinological Research Institute (*Wen-k'o Yen-chiu So*) is under the direction of Professor Chu Kuang-ch'ieh. The Institute has in its keeping a fine collection of archival and archeological materials.

*University of the Philippines.* Professor H. Otley Beyer is head of the Museum and Institute of Archeology and Ethnology of the University of the Philippines. Most of Professor Beyer's collections are housed at 560 Aviles St., Manila. About 40 per cent of the ethnological and archeological collections were destroyed during the Pacific War. Dr. Beyer's manuscript collection of 7,000 items was saved, as previously reported in these notes; in addition a working collection of notes and books totalling 5,000 items is still intact. But a collection of 10,000 volumes of books on the Philippines was destroyed in the fighting. Dr. Beyer offers two courses for students of the University of the Philippines. One is a year course on the social history of mankind. A course on peoples of the Philippines alternates with Philippine folklore, social customs and beliefs.

*Southeast Asia Institute.* The *News-letter* of July 1, 1947, contains two pages of "Personal News" concerning work of scholars in the Southeast Asia field.

*Soviet archeological research.* During the summer of 1945 a joint expedition equipped by the Museum of History, the Institute of the History of Material Culture (Academy of Sciences), and the Institute of History and Literature of the Khakassian Autonomous Region worked near the town of Abakan on the Yenissei river in Khakassia. This year's excavations provided the answer to a historical puzzle of a Chinese house. Excavations made on the middle Yenissei in 1940 and 1941 brought to light a building of the Chinese type with a many-tiered roof and Chinese inscriptions on the tiles which covered the house. The discovery of a Chinese building on the Yenissei, many hundreds of kilometers from the Chinese border, where no Chinese have been known to have lived in the historical period, aroused great interest in scientific circles. Academician V. M. Alexeyev, a leading Soviet sinologist, decided that the inscriptions of the tiles belong to the period of the former Han dynasty. After the return of Lydia Yevtiukhova, who headed the expedition, and Professor S. V. Kiselev to Moscow a summary of their discoveries was issued.

"In the centre of the building we discovered there is a large hall some 400 square metres in area. Smaller rooms are built on all sides of the hall. Under the earthen floor the stone pipes of the hot-air heating system have been preserved. There are also traces of braziers which were used to give additional heat during the severe Siberian winters. The doors of the central hall were ornamented with bronze handles in the form of the mask of a fantastic horned spirit, the keeper of the gates in the old Chinese religion. It appears that these masks were made by the ancestors of the present Khakassians who borrowed

the general attributes of the spirit from the Chinese but gave the masks the features of the local inhabitants.

"Some interesting data were obtained by examining the roof of the building. Judging by the inscriptions the tiles with which it was covered are made according to Chinese models but on the reverse side of the tiles there are marks which have the form of the so-called Orchono-Yenissei alphabet. This alphabet was used in ancient Khakassia."

Chinese history of the Han dynasty describes events which seem to be connected with the discovery. In the year 99 B.C. a young general, Li Ling, was sent to lead Chinese troops against the Huns, who occupied Central Asia. The general was surrounded by the Huns and, after his troops had exhausted their supply of arrows, was taken prisoner. The Hun prince, because of Li Ling's bravery and his noble birth made him governor of the province of Khiagas, the present Khakass Autonomous Region which was then under the rule of the Huns. It is known that the memory of Li Ling was retained in the northern Yenissei region for many centuries. Soviet scholars are of the opinion that the building found on the banks of the Yenissei was probably the residence of Li Ling. The assumption was confirmed by a number of articles found by the 1945 expedition, including part of an earthen vessel whose form and ornament resemble those of the ancient Huns. The study of the material obtained by this expedition will shortly be published. (Docent Semyon Rudnikh, Russia; courtesy of the *American review of Soviet medicine*).

*Soviet Central Asian mountain observatories.* The Central Asian region of sandy deserts and green oases also includes the huge mountain massifs of the Pamirs and the T'ien Shan. Some of the peaks rise to almost 23,000 feet, and even the hot southern sun does not melt the ice and snow of the caps. On some days the temperature drops to 50° C. or more below zero, and there are frequent snowstorms. Until quite recently a considerable part of the highland regions of Central Asia was unexplored, while some peaks and even whole mountain districts were not entered on the map. Today there are many observatories and meteorological stations in the mountains where groups of four or five scientists spend the winter cut off from the outside world by deep impassable snows. They carry on constant observations, measure the fall of rain or snow, the temperature and strength and the direction of the winds, and when the warmer weather sets in they measure the thawing snow and ice and the flow of water. The results of their observations are of great importance to the economic life of the plains of Central Asia, the main cotton belt of the USSR. Information sent from the observatories three or four times a day by radio is of great help in drawing up weather forecasts. The information thus obtained is used to help explain the regularity of the meteorological phenomena which take place in the mountains and which influence the climate of Central Asia and large contiguous areas.

One of the observatories is located on the Fedchenko glacier, one of the largest ice rivers in the world. The observatory is situated on the central part

of the 77-kilometer main glacier at a height of over 13,000 feet. It is only possible to reach the plains from this glacier during two or three summer months. For ten months of the year the temperature on the glacier is below zero. Cloudless days are rare, and almost daily there is a snowfall if not a blizzard. A short time ago Arshinov, the head of the station, reported by radio that they had completed the installation of an automatic radio-meteorological station which will make hydro-meteorological observations and report them automatically by radio at certain fixed hours. The same observatory reported that a cameraman from the Tashkent studio had recently made his way to the station and photographed the life and work of the four men there for the Tashkent news reel.

At almost the same height, 13,000 feet above sea level, is the T'ien Shan observatory on the Petrov glacier. Of even greater interest, however, is the work of the meteorological station at Lake Sarez, 10,000 feet above sea level. The Sarez lake is a freak of nature: thirty-four years ago an avalanche filled in one end of the valley of the Nurghab river forming a natural dam almost 3,000 feet high. The waters of the Nurghab, finding no outlet, gradually filled up the valley forming a lake 50 kilometers long and between three and four kilometers wide. The depth of the lake reaches 2,300 feet in parts. The hydro-meteorological station at Lake Sarez has to maintain a systematic observation of the dam and of the behavior of the waters impounded. There is also a meteorological station at Lake Kara Kul, 12,000 feet above sea level. The most interesting thing about this lake is its height above sea level; the climate there is so severe that there is no life in the water, no fish and no water weeds. The Kara Kul is also known as the Dead Lake. The Altyn Mazar station on the upper reaches of the Muk Su river is not so high as the other stations—it is about 8,500 feet. The workers at this station have proved that it is possible to develop agriculture even at this altitude. For three years the station workers have planted several dozen acres to vegetables and grain. The harvests are not only sufficient for the station's own needs but also provide vegetables for several other mountain stations. (Mark Rosenblum, Russia; courtesy of the *American review of Soviet medicine*).

*The State Department Foreign Service Language School* in Peiping has been organized under the direction of Mr. Thurston Griggs with the assistance of Mr. Fulton Freeman, United States Consul in Peiping. In August 1947 there were eight State Department Foreign Service officers in attendance. Each of them is devoting about 26 months to full-time study of the Chinese language, including a preliminary period of three to eight months in the United States and the remainder in Peiping. Individual instruction according to a carefully arranged program, the use of soundsciber equipment, and special files of contemporary documents are some of the outstanding features of the school.

*The Sung-p'o Library, Peiping*, is located in buildings on the north shore of the Pei Hai. The collection was established by Liang Ch'i-ch'ao in memory of his pupil General Tsai Ao. It contains Buddhist works, western books (especially

history), and standard works of old Chinese literature. The library is accessible to foreign as well as Chinese scholars.

*Woodbridge Bingham*, Associate Professor of Far Eastern History at the University of California, was in the Far East from June to September 1947 and spent two months in China, mostly in Peiping. He visited universities and research institutions in Shanghai, Nanking, and Peiping and reports that conditions for study in these institutions are favorable for those who have a thorough knowledge of Chinese and who are willing to put up with unsettled academic conditions, inadequate living facilities, and uncertain political and economic conditions. Academic facilities are being constantly improved and are readily available to qualified American scholars.

*Professor Ch'en Meng-chia* of the National Tsinghua University has completed his work on Chinese bronzes in American collections. The corpus will be published by the Harvard-Yenching Institute. Professor Ch'en returns to Tsinghua in October 1947.

*Mr. Ch'en Shih-hsiang* has been appointed Assistant Professor of Chinese at the University of California in Berkeley. His special work is in the field of Chinese literature and literary criticism.

*Dr. Chien Tuan-sheng*, Professor of Political Science at National Peking University, has been appointed to the faculty of Harvard University.

*Dr. John F. Embree* is on leave from the University of Hawaii and is serving as Cultural Relations Officer attached to the American Embassy at Bangkok.

*Mr. Achilles Fang*, formerly Associate Professor at the National Fine Arts School in Peiping and Lecturer in the Western Language Department at Tsinghua University, arrived in the United States on September 8 on his way to Harvard University. He has a three-year appointment as Research Fellow of the Harvard-Yenching Institute, and he is expecting to work on the Chinese dictionary project. Mr. Fang graduated from Tsinghua University in 1932. From 1937 to 1947 he was editorial secretary of *Monumenta serica*, and he is still an associate editor of that periodical.

*Professor Fung Yu-lan* is teaching in the Philosophy Department of the University of Hawaii during the autumn of 1947.

*Professor Ho Tsung-chun*, chairman of the History Department at National Central (Chung-yang) University in Nanking, is specially concerned with the study of the Six Dynasties period.

*Miss Elizabeth K. McKinnon*, formerly instructor in Japanese language and literature at Harvard, is now in Berkeley, California, serving as Assistant Librarian of the East Asiatic Library in charge of the Japanese collection.

*Professor Charles A. Moore*, chairman of the Department of Philosophy at the University of Hawaii, has a Guggenheim Fellowship for 1947-48 and is working with Sir S. Radakrishnan at the Hindu University in Benares on a source book in Asiatic philosophy.

*Dr. P'an Kuang-tan*, Professor of Sociology at National Tsinghua University, Peiping, is carrying on research in the genealogical records to be found in the Ch'ing printed examination records. Professor P'an is the head of the Tsinghua University library. The building was used by the Japanese as a hospital, and its rehabilitation has only recently been completed. Many of the books have been recovered from other localities.

*Professor Lucius C. Porter* and Mrs. Porter have returned to Yenching University, Peiping.

*Dr. Earl H. Pritchard*, Associate Professor of History at Wayne University and Editor of *THE QUARTERLY*, has taken a leave of absence for the academic year 1947-48 and is visiting Associate Professor of Far Eastern History and Institutions at the University of Chicago during the current academic year. He is carrying on the work of the late Dr. Harley F. MacNair in the History Department. During the fall quarter he is offering the following courses: History of Japan prior to 1500, and Topics in Far Eastern international relations prior to 1800. Both courses meet three hours a week and are on the graduate level. Dr. Pritchard's work at Wayne is being carried on by Thomas Francis Mayer-Oakes, who served as a Navy Japanese Language Officer in the Pacific during the war, and who has since completed all work except his thesis, for the doctorate in Far Eastern history at the University of Chicago.

*Mr. Edwin P. Reubens*, who has joined the Economics faculty of Cornell University, will offer a year course in the economics of the Far East, with principal attention to Japan, China, and India. This course will be given in conjunction with the expanded program of Far Eastern Studies at Cornell. During the war Mr. Reubens served as Intelligence Officer in the navy, working on Far Eastern matters. He went to Japan shortly after the surrender and was a member of the U. S. Strategic Bombing Survey staff which investigated the Japanese war economy. At present he is engaged in a study of the economics of the industrialization process in densely populated, low-income countries.

*Wang Chung-min*, for many years in Paris and at the Library of Congress in Washington, is now Assistant Director of the National Library of Peiping, of which Dr. T. L. Yuan is Director.

*Dr. John A. White* obtained his Doctor's degree at Stanford in Chinese history in 1947 and is now Associate Professor at the University of Hawaii.

*Dr. C. Martin Wilbur* has been appointed Associate Professor of Chinese History at Columbia University.