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Free China. The new generation has not produced enough men with intelligent and sound scholarship and even in national universities professorial chairs similar to our lines of study are vacant owing to the scarcity. However, if we could raise our salary standard and make reasonable travelling allowance, we do hope that we could perhaps invite the best men in the field. Then the only obstacle left would be the adjustment for the high living cost in Chengtu.

During the winter of 1940 Mr. Shi Yai# (史岩) taught a course on the History of Chinese Art, and the writer a course on Chinese Historical Bibliography. During this term, Prof. I-tang Hsu is teaching a course on Chinese Historical Geography; Prof. Meng Wen-tung# (蒙文通) is teaching a course on the History of Chinese History, and Prof. Liu Ming-shu# (劉銘恕) a general course on Chinese archaeology.

These courses are offered with the idea of giving the advanced student a comprehensive view as to methods and techniques along the various lines which the student is likely to encounter in his future work and to train him to grasp thoroughly the final mastery and practical application of these subjects. We are at the same time emphasizing the importance of modern languages in the research study.

We hope that we can overcome the obstacles which have arisen because of the war, and succeed in securing enough professors as set out and required for instruction. When instruction is strengthened, naturally the research work will also be strengthened.

On October 4th, 1940, Professor Shan Chen-tsu, for a second time, with a party of four persons, including two workmen to make rubbings and one man to draw the designs, set out to Kiating (Loshan) in reply to the request of friends there, who had kindly notified us that many sepulchers in cliffs had recently been opened as a measure for air raid precaution. These sepulchers were still closed when we made our first visit during October 1938.

Prof. Shan noticed this time the imposingness of the structure of these sepulchers, which are vastly different from those we found in Hsin-ting. At Hsin-ting the caves are abundant while at Loshan they are especially spacious in interior arrangement and outward design. In Hsin-ting the decorative designs are found only on the stone cases, but in Loshan the designs are mostly carved on the interior stone walls and also on the top of the outward entrance. The peculiarities of one place are not found in the other. The caves, such as those found in the Pai-yai (白崖) white cliff and the caves of Chen Kung-wan (程公望洞) are the best examples and were found in the Southern Sung Period (南宋) as proved by the tablets carved on the stone walls. The Sung scholars, who ignored entirely their use as sepulchers, enjoyed their spaciousness and turned them into a quiet place for learning. About seventy-five per cent of these sepulchers are of this type, while only twenty-five per cent are small. Generally speaking these large sepulchers have a double entrance. Upon entering there is a vast open hall at the end of which are the inner entrances. Within each inner entrance there is a long tunnel. On the left and right side of the tunnel are pits arranged so they are never directly opposite each other. The hall

#Their biographical sketches are given below.

and long tunnel have never been found in Hsin-tsing. The hall is rectangular in shape. The inner entrances at the end of the hallway running parallel to each other are usually five in number. The cave pits range from one to four, according to the needs and position necessary.

Prof. Shan noticed secondly the position for the carved designs. On the top of the main entrance were carved the eaves molding designs including the tiles and their supports. Underneath the eaves are carved with birds and animals, and knights or dancing girls. The walls on either side of the main entrance are carved with important secretarial officials and knights. The two sides of the opening are carved with knight errantry mounted on galloping horses, or pictures of a story. The same is true of the walls of the hall. Some of these carvings are large and some small, according to the desire of the artists. Some are carved on the four corners of the hall only, with the design of a pillar with a roof-support, or Tou-kung (斗拱). The two sides of the second entrance are carved with two large figures, all subordinates, one knight and one secretary. Moreover, there are several sepulchers bearing Taoist figures, which seems to show that in the Late Han Period (後漢) the Taoist influence was already very great in Western Szechuen.

The third thing that Prof. Shan noticed was the method of carving, which can be described in three groups, i.e. (1) bas-relief, (2) low relief and (3) high relief. The term high relief is used here to describe the kind of carving which stands out prominently as if the object were independent of the carved surface, but actually about half stands out and half is hidden in the surface of the wall. In fact these terms are used only in one sense, that is the difference in the depth of the carving. These carvings appeared the most in the opposite bank of the Loshan City named Sze-tze Wan (柿子灣), but the carvings in the Ma-heo (麻壕) between the ferry of the Wu-yiu Temple (烏尤寺) and Ling-yuin Temple (凌雲寺) are the finest.

Very unfortunately the information about this trip has been mistakenly recorded in newspapers in Chengtu, Shanghai, and Peiping throughout China. We were congratulated on doing a piece of excavation work. Basing his orders upon these unconfirmed reports, the Commissioner of Education of Szechuen has to our surprise given us instructions to stop "excavation" at once, and simultaneously dispatched three or four persons to Loshan to investigate the case. Of course this put us in a position which was a little bit serious. In the meantime Prof. Shan, after a stay of forty-seven days, had finished the rubbing work of all the available tombs and was ready to return to Chengtu, unaware of these persons who had gone to Loshan to investigate the case. Coming to Chengtu with the documents in hand Prof. Shan learned all about his work in Chengtu. Fortunately, he had not done any excavation work this time. The opening of the cave-tombs had been done by local order as a measure for air raid precaution and with no idea of the furtherment of art and archaeology. The actual opening was done by the people living around. I mention this because this is really a warning to us. It is necessary that we must shift our work in other directions temporarily.

Through the results of this trip we have greatly enlarged and enhanced our book "Stone Sculptured Panels of the Han Dynasty in Western Szechuen". In doing this it was necessary to recast or rearrange the book which Prof. Shan has already done.

On this trip we found that it was decidedly an advantage to have Mr. Li Pei-ling accompany Prof. Shan, to copy the designs wherever neither photography nor rubbings were feasible. Mr. Li is now copying the designs in detail and these drawings can be used either in the "Stone Sculptured Panels of the Han Dynasty in Western Szechuen" or "Sepulchers in Cliffs in Szechuen".

Prof. Shan, in view of the present crisis, with the liability of damage and theft, thought it important and worth while to pay a visit to Changsha, and hopes to save the Changsha objects and to get to the bottom of the secret of buried treasures in Changsha. As he is already familiar with the subject of the civilization of the Tsu Period and has completed the publication of his text volume "A Preliminary Report on the Archaeological Findings Discovered in the Neighborhood of Changsha" it is highly commendable that he is carrying on this undertaking. Thereby we hope to cool off the feelings of official circles in Chengtu concerning our work in Loshan as I mentioned in a previous paragraph. This is a temporary change of direction, but we by no means intend to give up our previous plans in Szechuen.

The purpose for a visit to Changsha is three-fold. Prof. Shan can perhaps obtain enough excavated material to give us a better understanding of the great civilization of the Tsu Period, which will enable him to reconstruct a systematic history of that period. Secondly, since the fall of Hankow, the ordinary people as well as scholars are leaving Changsha. When the war is over scholars will naturally return to Changsha and there will be no more chance for private institutions like ours. We must go ahead while others are not taking much notice. Thirdly, for the last few years many valuable objects have been excavated and afterwards damaged, stolen or lost. Owing to the great fire in Changsha it was said that these objects found no market or sold at a low price. To be satisfied merely with the publication of Prof. Shan's work without going further is leaving the matter only half done.

In March 1941, Prof. Shan set out for Changsha, planning to stay there for six months. Since arriving he has continuously written to the writer of the exciting time he is spending there. He has already obtained more than one hundred items of the valuable objects from the Tsu tombs from Changsha. With the objects in hand, and the possibility of borrowing further treasures owned by other collectors in Changsha, he is making a good start for a second volume of his previous work. To write it on the spot gives much more weight in accuracy and authenticity of the statement. For the objects thus obtained he is planning to have them despatched slowly to Chengtu.

Prof. Shan is scheduled in the coming semester to offer a course on the "Civilization of the Shan and Chow Dynasties". He is therefore required to return to Chengtu by September. Fuller details as to the results of his work in the present trip will be included in the next report.

Changsha, now only ~~206~~ miles away from the enemy, is constantly subjected to heavy bombing and is regarded as the war front. The writer appreciates more than anybody else Prof. Shan's insight and courage in taking this risk for his services in archaeology.

Owing to the lack of proper printing facilities in Chengtu and owing to the difficulty in communication and transportation during war time, one cannot expect all transactions to be done as smoothly and quickly as in normal days. The plate volume to Prof. Shan's work entitled "A Preliminary Report of the Archaeological Finds in the Tomb of Tsu in the Neighbourhood of Changsha" (長沙古物圖錄) has thus necessarily been delayed.

His present trip to Changsha means the temporary suspension of his work on the "Decorative Designs of Ancient Bronzes", but in compensation he will have made additional acquisitions of unique pieces of lacquer for his work on the "Ancient Chinese Lacquer of the Tsu Period" (楚漆器集). Too precious a chance to be missed!

Prof. Hsu I-tang on the 10th of July 1940, with a party of three, including one assistant and one servant set out to visit the two prefectures of Ma-pien (馬邊) and Lei-po (雷波) in the southwestern corner of Szechuen, with the purpose of studying the ethnic group from the point of view of their culture, with particular stress upon the Siao-liang-shan (小涼山) of Lei-po, the deep-seated home of the Lolos. He succeeded in visiting the following ten villages, Ma-liu Wan (麻柳灣), Tang-chia Wan (唐家灣), Wuchiao (烏角), Pochi (簸箕), Mo-shih (磨石), Wa-shih-ao (挖石窩), Wu-kwan-chai-tze (五關寨子), Mu-yu Shan (木魚山), Shui-K'o Pa (水口壩), Ch'ien-wan-kw'an (千萬貫) etc.

In the first two villages, cultivation primarily was carried on by the Chinese. Because of constant disturbances by Lolos, the villagers had entirely moved away and left the soil untilled and lying waste. During recent years the local government has called upon the subjected Lolos to cultivate the land, which has been made productive. These Lolo people have largely migrated from the Ta-liang-shan (大涼山) under the guidance of Pieh-to (別吐) of a special aristocratic class of the Lolo people, known as the Black Lolo. The village, although situated near the prefecture, has the same cultural influences as are found in Ta-liang-shan. The last eight villages were originally inhabited by the Chinese. During 1918-1919 these villages slowly were occupied by the people of the Lolo tribe, therefore, their customs have become subjected to the influences of the Lolo. However, some traces of Chinese culture are still seen. The people of the first two villages have remained quite primitive. The physical aspects of the culture concerning clothing, feeding, living and moving, are basically the same, but the spiritual aspects of the culture, such as religion and arts are not fully developed. Generally speaking, as the tribes living there belong to the ordinary class of people, known as White Lolos, who are just able to maintain a low standard of living, they have no more means for personal cultivation. As to social organization and family life, Prof. Hsu has obtained enough material for a monograph. He has already written one article concerning the religious ceremonies of the Lolos, for the Institute's publication.

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Mr. Hu Liang-chen, who went to these places under Prof. Hsu's guidance is writing a diary regarding the trip to Ma-pien and Lei-po. They have acquired seven kinds of the canons and rendered them into Chinese. His party returned to Chengtu on the 4th of October, 1940.

Prof. Hsu I-tang, who had been taken away from us to teach in the College of Arts during the years of depression, since the beginning of 1940 has himself taken considerable interest in our work and definitely returned to do active research again in organizing the material concerning the Yao tribe at Hsiang-ping, Kwangsi, years ago and to write the report concerning the visit to the Lolo tribe in Ma-pien and Lei-po. Under his guidance he is training an assistant Mr. Hu Liang-chen (胡良珍) to write the diary of their visit to the Lolo country. Consequently the work of both of them will automatically check each other.

Prof. Hsu is in this current term, Spring 1941, offering a course in Chinese Historical Geography, for the student in the Graduate Division of History, in addition to two other courses for undergraduate students. Namely a course on general ethnology and a course on the "Specific Border Problems of the Southwestern Provinces".

Prof. Hsu is editing a work of special articles written by specialists on technical problems concerning the tribes of the southwestern provinces. We are trying to print the first volume in Chengtu. Printing facilities in Chengtu are indeed far from satisfactory. The booklet when issued will be entitled "Frontier Studies".

Prof. Meng Wen-tung (蒙文通) who in the past used to be professor of History in the National University of Peiping, the National University of Szechuen and National Northeastern University, is a specialist in Chinese History from the earliest times down to the Tang Period, and the author of Ku Shih Ch'ien Wei (古史甄微) "Principles of Ancient Chinese History", and of numerous articles relating to principles and problems in Chinese History. Being talented in having a good memory, he has at the same time a wide knowledge through extensive reading. A beginner in Chinese History often finds it difficult to read his writings, as they used to be written in condensed and terse language with hidden ideas from historical passages and references. Very fortunately he has recently accepted an appointment as Librarian of the Szechuen Provincial Library, in Chengtu, so we are able to solicit his part-time service in offering a course on the History of Chinese History on one hand and in directing the graduate student to write his thesis on the other. Very few persons even specializing in history can offer such a course and be as successful a teacher as he is. It is more than lucky for the graduate student that he has already a manuscript on this subject. Lectures from such an authority naturally and easily attract large numbers of students, and we not limited our attendance solely to the graduate student and senior students in history from the Colleges. Others who cannot avail themselves of the opportunity of hearing him are asking for a copy of the mimeographed sheets of his lecture notes.

Prof. Liu Chieh (劉節) joined our staff in March and left us abruptly in July 1940 without our knowledge. We tried various ways of approach before epistolary contact was made. He has given us an article on the "Postface to Tablet of the Wen Wang of Northern Chow

Dynasty" (張獨樂為文王造佛道二像碑記跋) which we rubbed two years ago. He promised to give us the following two works when completed: "The Phonetic Reclassification of Kwang-yuin" (廣韻聲類考) and "Notes on the Doubtful and Controversial Characters from Shou Wen" (說文志疑) as indicated in our last report. It is very uncertain as to when he will keep his promise in sending in the manuscript for printing.

Prof. Liu Ming-shu (劉銘恕) joined our staff as associate professor in February, 1941. Prof. Liu in the past had studied with Prof. Wu Chien-chai (吳觀齋) in the Department of Chinese, Chung-kwoh University, Peiping (北平中國大學) and graduated in 1932. He then pursued advanced study in the Graduate Division of History, in the Teachers College of Peiping (北平師範大學) under the direction of Prof. Tsien Hsuen-tung (錢玄同) and Prof. Ni Shao-si (黎劭西) in 1933. Then he went to Japan to study archaeology with Prof. Nihimura Gingi (西村真次) in the Research Division of the Waseda University (東京早稻田大學) Tokyo. Upon return he joined the Research Department of the Shantung Provincial Library, for the years 1936-37. Since 1937 to the end of 1940 he did some teaching and the rest of the time devoted himself to research, and to writing articles. He is now teaching a course on archaeology. Since joining us he has already contributed an article on "The Development and Characteristics of the Burial Traditions of the People of Khitans" (契丹民族喪葬制度之變遷及其特点) for the first issue of the Bulletin of Chinese Cultural Studies, jointly edited and published by the three Institutes on the West China Union University campus. He is at the same time contributing an article entitled "The Title of Szemu in the Yuan Dynasty and its Class System as Originated in the Ching Dynasty" (元色目名稱及其階級制度淵源於金源說) for Volume 10 of the Nanking Journal.

Had it not been for the new material Prof. Shan has recently acquired from Loshan, the book entitled the "Stone Sculptured Panels of the Han Dynasty in Szechuen" would have already been sent to press. The work is now greatly extended and enlarged with this material. As Prof. Shan was leaving for Changsha, the work of enlargement and extension and the whole recasting into shape is entrusted to Prof. Liu.

Altogether of rubbings from public and private collections we have sixty pieces and Loshan alone gave us about seventy pieces, with other rubbings which we have taken from Hsin-ting, making a total of one hundred and sixty pieces. The pictures are arranged by subjects, and preceded by an introduction, which is divided into three sections, 1. The custom of carving such designs for sepulchers in Ancient China; 2. The art of the stone sculptured panels in Western Szechuen; 3. The subjects treated by these sculptured panels. Prof. Liu is taking up the work with keen interest and strong enthusiasm. We are now waiting for Prof. Shan to check over the work and to have it recopied into shape for printing.

As Prof. Liu is finishing up the above work, he is planning to make a study of the Eastward Movement of the Western Huas during the Sui and Tang Dynasties (隋唐時代西胡東漸).

Prof. Shi Yai (史岩) was a graduate in the Department of Arts in Shanghai University in 1924 and then spent a year in Japan studying art. Upon returning to China he was engaged in teaching art in various art schools and devoted himself to writing and compiling books, some of which have been published by the Commercial Press or the Chung Hwa Book Company. The one that particularly interested us is a "History of Arts in the Far East" Vol. I, which was well received by the general public. The Commercial Press has labelled it as a "Weekly Standard Work". In September 1940, Prof. Shi joined us as a part-time ~~associate~~ professor in offering a course on the History of Chinese Art. He has already contributed two sister articles: one on the "Studies on the Chung Chu Ch'ing-ren of the Ts'in Dynasty as Considered from the Point of View of Chinese Art" (秦代鍾繇金人之藝術學的考察), for the Bulletin of Chinese Cultural Studies; the other article is on the "Studies of the Chung-chu Ch'ing-ren of the Ts'in Dynasty (秦鍾繇金人考)" for Vol. X of the Nanking Journal.

We have conceived the idea and the plan of making a study of the wall paintings of Szechuen. The year before last Prof. Shan and the writer took back from the Kuan-yin Temple at Hsin-ting (新津觀音寺) the pictures and the records put on each of the paintings. Between April and May 1941, Prof. Shi visited Hsin-fang (新繁) and had with him a party of three persons, including Mr. Liu Chuin (劉駿) and one rubbing workman. He found wall paintings, one being outside the north gate of Hsin-fang in what is known as the Hwa-ling Temple (華林寺) and the other outside the west gate in the Lung-ts'ang Temple (龍藏寺). The one in the Hwa-ling Temple has only one face of the wall left in the main building, the other paintings have been destroyed. This one piece is to be dated by Prof. Shi as Ming (actual date uncertain). The other, in the Lung-ts'ang Temple which has been preserved and is still in good condition, has nine walls, which can be dated by the reading of the record of the contributors, as painted in the twelfth year of Chen-hwa (1476) of the Ming Dynasty. (明成化十二年). The painting in the Hua-ling Temple is depicted with "the five heavens of purity, in the fourth dhyana heaven, where the saints dwell, who will not return to another rebirth" (淨居天 as translated according to Soothill and Hodous). In the Lung-ts'ang Temple the painting gave a picture of "the fifty-three wise ones mentioned in the 入法界 chapter of the Hua-yen Sutra, and the twenty-four devas" (五十三參) etc. Strange to say neither the Hsin-ting wall paintings nor the Hsin-fang ones are properly recorded in gazetteers. In the meantime Prof. Shi is to go through the gazetteers with the hope of finding more paintings in other places. We have already notes of several other prefectures that possess such paintings. Prof. Shi wishes to take up this project vigorously, and he is more suited for this kind of work as his past education and preparation are well fitted along this line.

In 1940, Prof. Liu Kwoh-chuin, aside from attending to his many duties as Dean of the College of Arts, was engaged in making a study on the "Thought and Ideas of the Chien An Period" (建安時代之思想). Presently, he will complete an article entitled "Political Ideas of the Chien An Period" (建安時代之政治思想) to be contributed to the first issue of the Bulletin of Chinese Cultural Studies.

Prof. M.S. Bates, since the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese conflict, till May 1941, had been kept on duty in charge of the University property in Nanking and taken the responsibility of solving all kinds of knotty and thorny problems arising out of the Japanese military occupation. He has now sailed for the United States of America on furlough. He indeed deserves a rest!

In Nanking the Institute used to have one assistant of College grade to take care of the recording and the accessioning of books, to read the proofs of the English articles in the Nanking Journal and to do some research work along the line of Chinese political institutions. But, in Chengtu, the first two parts of the routine has fallen upon the writer and we have never tried to replace a man for this work. Instead we engaged Mr. Liu Chuin (劉駿) to do some research work on the compilation of the Archaeology of Szechuen (四川金石志). Mr. Liu being a history graduate in the National Northwestern Associated University, wrote his B.A. thesis on "The Civilization of Former and Later Shu" (前後蜀之文化). In view of his interest, he wishes to specialize in the history and archaeology of Szechuen. In the compilation of the archaeology of Szechuen he will, I hope, accomplish two tasks; familiarize himself with all the literature on the History and archaeology of Szechuen and do the work of compilation itself. Prof. Shan, Prof. Liu, and Prof. Shi and the writer will all be able to give him guidance and direction from different aspects of the subject. He is required to write a regulation which can be followed throughout his compilation, but to consult constantly the professors as new difficulties and problems arise. Mr. Liu joined our staff as assistant in September 1940 and has already written two articles, one on "Pioneer Education in Szechuen" (文籍石室考) and the other on the "Stone Classics of Szechuen" (蜀石經考) and has written three reviews introducing the new work of Dr. John C. Ferguson.

Mr. Hu Liang-chen (胡良珍), a graduate from the training school under the auspices of the National Mongolian and Tibetan Commission, approached us with a view to taking advanced study. Since that training school is not of college rank we, therefore, cannot accept him as a student but are taking him as an assistant under the direction of Prof. Hsu. His past experience, his training in the Mongolian and Tibetan training school and the keen interest he shows in the frontier problems, all speak for him and show that he is very fitted for the kind of work that Prof. Hsu has been trying to do for so many years. He is assigned to study under Prof. Hsu's guidance, and partly to help Prof. Hsu's work. He accompanied Prof. Hsu in a visit to Ma-pien and Lei-po as already mentioned in the section concerning Prof. I-tang Hsu. He is admitted to take up courses in Chinese history, and ethnology. He has written a diary concerning his trip to Ma-pien and Lei-po.

The writer of this report, in the midst of many administrative interruptions, is continuing to compile "Bibliography of Chinese and Western Writings on Szechuen". Being on the spot for this subject the compiler is very much benefitted in being able to find material and to see the actual book which otherwise would have been missed.

He has at the same time developed his work into two additional sections, one on the "Books Printed in Szechuen" and the other on the "Books Printed by the Authors of Szechuen". He regrets that through the continuous active buying, new titles are being added all the time so that he cannot conclude his work quickly.

In September 1940 the writer was required to teach a course on Chinese Historical Bibliography for the graduate student in History. Through years of teaching, he hopes to develop and produce a syllabus or handbook to serve as a guide to the vast store of Chinese historical literature, for the use of history students.

For a larger scheme the writer attempts to plan to make use of all the personnel on the staff to compile a "Bibliography of Chinese History". With the start of the Graduate Division of History the writer has made assignment to the graduate student by sections as exercises and practice work, which eventually could be used as preliminary work, before final compilation. The graduate student we have this year has started with the Han section.

The office of the Institute has already been set up in shape in order to meet the requirement put before us for the Graduate Division of Chinese History as called for by the College of Arts.

The editing work of the Nanking Journal and the Bulletin of Chinese Studies keeps the writer busy.

As the research work and class work grow it has been absolutely necessary to provide additional clerical assistance to furnish more books, to make the books easily available, to provide larger rooms to accommodate the staff members to do research and study, and to find safe places for our storage.

Mr. Hsin Tso-i (辛爵儀) is continuing to take charge of the business matters of the Institute. Our renting contract of houses for book storage and other archaeological objects expires by the end of June, the proprietor having sold the house. This means that we must either rent a house or buy one. In order to avoid the recurrence of moving, and to avoid the constant threatening and renewal of demands from the house proprietors due to the rising prices, it is cheaper to own a site and a house than to rent one. We can sell it when we return to Nanking. The finding of such a site together with a house, away from the University center, near enough for easy access to books and yet, designated for the purpose of air raid precaution, is quite a difficult and a tedious process. Through great efforts we now own a site. Presently the moving of books and archaeological objects will occupy a large part of his attention.

Mr. Hsin is also helping to check missing pages of Chinese books and making copies of them if we can borrow other copies. He stamps and makes catalogue cards for all the books bought.

Mr. Cheo Chi-yün (周芷穎) is continuing to attend to general Chinese correspondence and is making an accession list for the Szechuen rubbings. He is copying all the manuscripts of the Nanking Journal and of the Bulletin of Chinese Studies, contributed by our staff members, so that the original can be kept in the Chengtu office and the duplicate be sent to Shanghai for printing.

Mr. Li Pei-ling (李柏齡) was helping Prof. Shan in copying the decorative designs from the rubbings of Chinese Ancient Bronzes. He has finished up the designs of the Ting (鼎) section. Lately he joined Prof. Shan's party to Loshan and drew many sketches of the Loshan sculptured stone panels, which will help to give a general view of the relative position of the panels which cannot be given in rubbings nor photographic pictures. He is kept busy in making good reproduction copies from all the sketches. He is required to finish these as quickly as possible and then to return to copying the decorative designs from the ancient Chinese bronzes.

Volume VIII of the Nanking Journal for the year 1938, which has already been printed and distributed, consisted of articles largely contributed by the professors and students in the Department of Chinese and Department of History of the College of Arts. Volume IX (1939), an issue for agricultural sciences, will be ready for distribution shortly. Volume X (1940), consists mainly of articles connected with the interests of the Institute. The manuscripts have already been sent to Shanghai. As soon as Volume IX is entirely off the press it will be printed accordingly. In the meantime the manuscripts for Volume VII, No. 2, have come in for editing and printing. This being the last to come completes the ten volumes fairly well.

Mr. Tsien Tsun-hsuei (錢存訓) is still continuing to handle the printing affairs and some book purchases for us in Shanghai. The Shanghai Post Office puts a very strict limit to the forwarding of all printed matter; Mr. Tsien can send one or two copies with a signature by air mail. But, very lately he has written to inform me that the Post Office has gone one step further in restricting the acceptance of any printing matter for air mail. Journals and books cannot any more come from Shanghai by this means.

Prof. Elisseeff, Director of the Harvard-Yenching Institute, has suggested that the three Institutes on the West China Union University campus, should concentrate their efforts in publishing one journal. Thus the presidents of the three universities, the directors of the three institutes and one research member from each institute have met together and have decided upon publishing a joint journal and have collected within two months more than twelve articles for the "Bulletin of Chinese Studies". We hope that such a co-operative effort, the first of its kind yet seen, will continue successfully on into the future.

Chinese books published in Shanghai, Peiping, etc. cannot come to West China. Books can only be bought in Chengtu, the sole books center in Szechuen. We are continuing our buying policy similar to that of the last few years. To be sure the book resources in Chengtu are very much limited. The European situation at present doubtlessly affects very much our subscription to Oriental journals. The books stored at Wu-yuan are reported safe by Mr. Wu Nien-yuin. 吳鍊雲

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This year we have bought books as follows:

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Gazetteers of Szechuen	239 sets	2,457 books or volumes
Gazetteers other than of Szechuen	10 sets	106 Books or volumes
Chinese books	1,382 sets	8,039 books or volumes
Rubbings of Szechuen and other places	1,610 sets	

ADDITIONS MADE THIS YEAR

Gazetteers of Szechuen	11 sets	227 books or volumes
Gazetteers other than of Szechuen	13 sets	102 books or volumes
Chinese books	3,309 sets	10,026 books or volumes
Rubbings of Szechuen and other places	240 sets	

THE TOTAL HAS BEEN BROUGHT UP TO THE FOLLOWING:

Gazetteers of Szechuen	250 sets	2,554 books or volumes
Gazetteers other than of Szechuen	23 sets	208 books or volumes
Chinese books	4,691 sets	18,065 books or volumes
Rubbings of Szechuen and other places	1,850 sets	

We have bought the archaeological objects from Changsha owned by Prof. Shan in Chengtu and another group of Changsha objects owned by Tsai Chi-hsiang (蔡季襄) in Shanghai, as mentioned in Prof. Shan's book. Tsai's objects are now stored in the safe of the State Bank in Shanghai (上海國華銀行) through the kindness of Mr. Tsien Tsun-hsui. We have bought some examples of Ch'uin Chow wares (卣鬲) and objects from the sepulchers in Hsin-ting. The writer wishes to get one assistant, well trained in making accessions of these objects and in taking good care of them.

The effects of the war are felt in one way or another, yet through diligent and laborious, unceasing research and intelligent planning these scars may be counteracted. Instead we are thinking of its benefits, which would not have entered our wildest dreams in peaceful times. The studies in stone sculptured panels, in wall paintings, in the sepulchers in cliffs of Szechuen, etc. would never have been realized had it not been for this war. The cooperative efforts made for the editing and printing of the "Bulletin of Chinese Studies" would never have resulted if the war had not brought all the three Institutes and scholars onto one campus. Had it not been for this war, the writer would not be thinking about and so active in collecting the Szechuen gazetteers, the works published in Szechuen and by Szechuen authors. Formerly, the research workers thought more of matters in terms of books entirely, but now the war helps us and in a sense has revolu-

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tionized our thinking, that travelling, if it is not more important than books, must be at least of equal importance with books. War therefore has its constructive and positive values as well as its destructive and negative functions in any research program.

Respectfully submitted,

Li Siao-yuen

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

8th July, 1940

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EXHIBIT I

A. Work published

Nanking Journal, Volume VIII, Numbers 1 and 2, edited by Li Siao-yuen

B. Work ready for publication

1. Plate volume to "Preliminary Report of the Archaeological Finds in the Tomb of Tsu (楚) in the Neighbourhood of Changsha" 長沙古物圖錄 by Shan Chen-tsu
2. Ancient Lacquer of the Tsu (楚) Periods (楚漆器集) by Shan Chen-tsu
3. Sculptured Stone Panels of the Han Dynasty found in Szechuen (西蜀漢畫像圖錄(第一輯)) (1st Collection) by Shan Chen-tsu & Liu Ming-shu
4. Nanking Journal, Volume X, Numbers 1 and 2, edited by Li Siao-yuen (special articles devoted to Chinese History, Literature and Language)
5. Four articles contributed by Shan Chen-tsu, Liu Kwoh-chuin, Liu Ming-shu and Shi Yai to the "Bulletin of Chinese Studies" Vol. 1.
6. Frontier Studies (1st collection) edited by Hsu I-tang

C. Work in Progress

1. Study on the Decorative Designs of Ancient Chinese Bronzes (吉金花紋研究) by Shan Chen-tsu
2. Second Report of the Archaeological Finds in the Tomb of Tsu in the Neighbourhood of Changsha, by Shan Chen-tsu (長沙古物開見續記)
3. Eastward Movement of the Western Huns in the Sui and Tang Dynasties (隋唐時代西胡東漸) by Liu Ming-shu
4. Wall Paintings of Szechuen (蜀中壁畫集) by Shi Yai
5. A Study of Tao-t'ieh (饕餮考) by Shi Yai
6. History of Thought of Six Dynasties (六朝思想史) by Liu Kwoh-chuin
7. Bibliography of Chinese and Western Writings on Szechuen (四川書目) by Li Siao-yuen
8. A Historical Record of the Archaeology of Szechuen (四川金石志) by Liu Chuin

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EXHIBIT II

Course	No.	Descriptive Title	Credits	Fall semester, 1940		Teacher	No. of students
				Class hours	per week		
Chinese	132B	Literary forms (學術文選)	3	4		H.H. She 余賢勳	12
Chinese	155A	Study of Poetry (詩學聲律)	3	3		H.H. She	4
Chinese	130B	Literary forms (各體文選)	3	4		S.I. Chang 張守義	10
Chinese	144	Advanced Composition (高等作文)	3	3		S.I. Chang	6
Chinese	147	Etymology (文字學)	3	3		S.I. Chang	5
Chinese	130A	Literary forms (各體文選)	3	4		W. Kao 高文	50
Chinese	145A	History of Chinese Literature (中國文學史)	3	3		W. Kao	13
Chinese	130	Literary forms (各體文選)	4	5		C.H. Lo 羅倬漢	48
Chinese	162	Selected Prose Writers (專家文)	3	3		C.H. Lo	2
Chinese	132A	Literary forms (各體文選)	3	4		Y.T. Cheo 周蔭棠	25
Chinese	154A	Selected Readings from Classics (羣經選讀)	3	3		Y.T. Cheo	2
Chinese	120A	Make-up Chinese (補習國文)	3	4		T.W. Ting 丁達有	66
Chinese	120B	" " " (補習國文)	3	4		T.W. Ting	
History	140	General History of China I (中國通史上)	3	3		K.L. Chen 陳恭祿	26
History	141	" " " " II (中國通史下)	3	3		K.L. Chen	14
Library Science	140A	Introduction to Library Science (圖書館學概論)	2	2		K.C. Liu 劉國鈞 (teaching jointly with C.W. Chen)	5

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Course	No.	Descriptive Title	Credits	Fall semester, 1940		No. of student
				Class hours per week	Teacher	
Library Science	161B	Administration & organization of Library Science II (圖書館組織與行政)	3	3	K.C. Liu (teaching Joint-ly with C.W. Chen)	2
"						
History	130	History of China (last 100 years) (近百年中國史)	4	4	C.C. Wu 吳徵鏞	6
Sociology	156	Ethnology (民族學)	3	3	I.T. Hsu 徐益棠	12
History	225	History of Chinese Art (中國藝術史) (for graduate students in History)	3	3	Y. Shi 史岩	1
History	202	Chinese Historical Bibliography (中國史部目錄學) (for graduate students)	3	3	S.Y. Li 李小綠	1
Spring semester, 1941						
Chinese	142A	Ancient Poems (古詩選)	3	3	H.H. She	6
Chinese	142B	Selected Poems from Tang Dynasty (唐詩)	3	3	H.H. She	6
Chinese	130B	Literary Forms (各體文選)	3	4	S.I. Chang	46
Chinese	144	Advanced Composition (高等作文)	3	3	S.I. Chang	20
Chinese	147	Etymology (文字學)	3	3	S.I. Chang	10
Chinese	130A	Literary forms (各體文選)	3	4	W. Kao	56
Chinese	145B	History of Chinese Literature (文學史)	3	3	W. Kao	8
Chinese	130	Literary forms (各體文選)	4	5	C.H. Lo 羅倬漢	42
Chinese	144B	Great Writers (晚周秦漢諸子)	3	3	C.H. Lo	8
Chinese	132A	Literary forms (學術文選)	3	4	Y.T. Cheo 周蔭棠	23
Chinese	161B	Study of Shi Chi (史記研究)	3	3	Y.T. Cheo	8

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Course	No.	Descriptive Title	Credits	Class hours per week	Teacher	No. of student
Chinese	120A	Make-up Chinese (補習國文)	3	4	T.W. Ting 丁廷湧	20
Chinese	132B	Literary forms (學術文選)	3	4	T.W. Ting	10
Chinese	169	Documentary style (公文程式)	1	1	T.W. Ting	43
Chinese	120	Make-up Chinese (補習國文)	3	4	H.Y. Hsiao 蕭炎堯	20
Chinese	168	Methods of teaching Chinese (國文教學法)	3	3	H.Y. Hsiao	9
History	140	General History of China I (中國通史上)	3	3	K.L. Chen 陳恭祿	65
History	141	General History of China II (中國通史下)	3	3	K.L. Chen	15
Library Science	140A	Administration & organization of Library Science I (圖書館組織與行政)	2	2	K.C. Liu (teaching jointly with W.W. Chen)	7
Chinese	159	Selected Tsu (詞選)	3	3	C.C. Wu	5
History	130	History of China (last 100 years) (中國近百年史)	4	4	C.C. Wu	4
History	206	Chinese Historical Geography (中國歷史地理) (for graduate students in History)	3	3	I.T. Hsu 徐益棠	3
Sociology	148A	Southwestern Frontier Provinces (西南邊疆研究)	3	3	I.T. Hsu	6
History	233	General Archaeology (考古學通論) (for graduate students in History)	3	3	M.S. Liu 劉銘恕	1
History	203	History of Chinese History (中國史學史) (for graduate students in History)	3	3	W.T. Meng 蒙文通	2