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Harvard-Yenching Institute

1929-1932

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C O P Y

Yenching University,  
Peping, China.

March 14, 1929.

President V.G. Chen,  
University of Nanking,  
Nanking.

Dear President Chen:

Your letter has just come to hand. I am very happy that the University of Nanking has received \$300,000 Gold from the Hall Estate for general endowment and an additional \$300,000 from the same source under the Harvard-Yenching Institute. On the former amount there are no restrictions whatever except that it be retained as endowment. On the latter it is intended that its use also be without restriction with the one stipulation that the University maintain proper standards in the teaching of Chinese subjects. This does not mean that the income from this source must be used for such subjects, but only that adequate provision be made in the budget for them. The Trustees of the Institute act only as a holding body and will remit the interest regularly as it accrues with the one proviso that they may withhold or diminish this if they have evidence that the work in Chinese is inferior. As you and the faculty will all be anxious anyhow to have these courses well provided for there need be no fear on this score. The thought of the Trustees of the Hall Estate in making their distribution in this form was that there might be a few selected places in China where students could be prepared for coming here to do graduate work in Chinese subjects. We shall, therefore, look forward to close cooperation between the two institutions and shall do our best to provide facilities for any students who come for this purpose.

With best wishes in our common task,

Very sincerely yours,

(signed) J. D. Stuart.

I am sending an announcement  
regarding our Chinese courses.

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# HARVARD-YENCHING INSTITUTE



HARVARD-YENCHING  
INSTITUTE

Cambridge, Mass.  
July 2, 1929

*forwarded to [unclear]  
see [unclear] 7/24/29*

University of Nanking  
150 Fifth Avenue  
New York City

Gentlemen,

I have been instructed to inform you that at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Harvard-Yenching Institute the following vote was passed:

E-112

"That in replying to the letters from the institutions which are beneficiaries of the fund of \$1,900,000 the Secretary be instructed to state that it was the intention of the Trustees that funds from the Institute should in general be used to strengthen departments of Chinese language, literature, and history. It is assumed that each institution benefitted is in fact spending some money for this work. It was not the intention of the Institute to displace these expenditures and make amounts so displaced available for other departments. The Institute further assumes that over a period of years the departments thus enlarged will grow and be strengthened with the other departments of the institutions. The Trustees of the Institute do not wish this year to impose any definitive limitations other than those expressed in the original communication, but they feel that they should call attention to the dangers involved in starting on a policy inconsistent with that defined above."

Yours very truly,

*Howard C. Hollis*

Secretary.

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HARVARD-YENCHING INSTITUTE



Banking *Geeth*

HARVARD-YENCHING INSTITUTE *WM*

30 River City Hall  
Cambridge, Mass.  
August 7, 1939

TRANSFER

Dear Mr. Garside:

Mr. Donald H. Brown's letter, and so your letter of July 27th, come to me. Will you assure the Yenching Executive Committee that their actions HA-141 and HA-142 will surely meet with the approval of the Harvard-Yenching Executive Committee, and also that their proposal that the \$6,191.00 received from the Harvard-Yenching Institute in May be applied towards the expenditures for the work of the Chinese developments as carried on during 1938-39 also, I have no doubt, will be approved? The Executive Committee, I am sure, had no wish to raise difficulties in regard to last year, but only wished to make their attitude quite clear in regard to the future.

Very sincerely yours,

*Henry H. Chase*

Mr. H. A. Garside, Secretary

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C O P Y

UNIVERSITY OF NANKING

Nanking, China

Report of the Chinese Cultural Studies Section

Budget year 1928-1929

Administration:

Salary of K. C. Liu (part)	1,584.00	
Salary of assistant	240.00	
Expenses and supplies	<u>425.97</u>	2,249.97

Salaries for instruction:

Chinese literature:

Hu Siao-shih	1,440.00	
Hu Tsiang-tsing	1,800.00	
Hwang Chuh-seng	1,080.00	
Shuh Shih-chen	1,560.00	
Chang Shao-I	840.00	
Hwang Chi-kang	1,200.00	
Kao Ching-hsuen	<u>750.00</u>	8,670.00

Chinese history:

Chen Kung-tuh	700.00
---------------	--------

Chinese social history:

Lu Ching-chao	1,800.00
---------------	----------

Chinese philosophy:

Chao Tseo-ren	2,400.00
---------------	----------

Library Sc. and bibliography

Li Siao-yuen - part	750.60	
Tsiang Chia-siang - part	<u>240.00</u>	<u>990.60</u> 14,560.60

Departmental supplies and expense - part .

700.00

17,510.57

Receipts:

U.S.\$6,994.80 which exchanged for Chinese currency	17,510.57
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Harvard-Yenching Institute

Salaries:

2/3	Chen Yuan.....	History and Bibliography	\$2400.00
	Jung Keng.....	Paleontology and Philology	3000.00
	Hsu Ti-shan.....	Buddhistic Literature	3000.00
2/3	Chang Hsing-lang.....	History	2000.00
1/5	Fung Yu-lan.....	Philosophy	600.00
	Han Teh-ching.....	Lecturer on Buddhism	1000.00
1/2	Hwang Tse-tung.....	Philosophy and Literature	1800.00
	New Professor.....	Criticism of Ancient Texts	3600.00
	New Professor.....	Phonetics	2400.00
			<hr/>
			\$ 19800.00
			<hr/>

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0142

UNIVERSITY OF NANKING  
NANKING, CHINA

*ack. in comment  
with H. Y. J. note*

August 21, 1929.

Dr. B. A. Garside,  
China Union Universities,  
150 Fifth Avenue,  
New York City,  
U.S.A.

My dear Dr. Garside:

TRANSFER

I am sending you herewith a  
copy of Dr. Stuart's letter in regard to the use  
of Hall Estate Fund. This was the letter referred  
to in my last note to you.

With best regards.

Very cordially yours,

*Y. G. Chen*  
Y. G. Chen.

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Stamp: 1929

# TRANSFER

University of Nanking

September 11, 1929

Dr. Y. G. Chen ✓  
Dr. J. Bowen,  
Miss Elsie M. Priest,  
University of Nanking  
Nanking, China.

Re: Harvard-Yenching Institute Funds

Dear Friends:

Several letters received from you during the last few weeks have raised a number of questions concerning the procedure in handling the Harvard-Yenching Institute funds and the use of income on those funds during the coming year. I am, therefore, writing this joint letter both to answer the specific questions you raise and to try to give a general background of explanation which will avoid any possible misunderstandings.

As I glance back over the minutes of the Board of Founders this year and the correspondence between our office and the field with regard to the Harvard-Yenching Institute funds, I am impressed anew with the indefiniteness of most of the actions taken and information sent you. I will, therefore, try in this letter to summarize briefly the developments that have taken place during the past year and the present status of the Harvard-Yenching Institute fund in its relation to the University of Nanking so far as we now understand that status.

Conditions under which the fund was given. For several years everyone hoped that in the final distribution of the Hall Estate Nanking would receive "at least a million dollars or more", either as unrestricted endowment or restricted endowment or both. When the Hall Estate was distributed on December 13, 1928, we all said in a general way that Nanking received \$1,300,000 as its portion. As a matter of actual fact, however, Nanking received a legal title to only \$300,000. The other \$1,000,000 was already a portion of a trust fund of \$1,300,000 placed, practically without restrictions, in the hands of the Harvard-Yenching Institute. Included in the \$1,300,000 fund was \$300,000 earmarked by the Trustees of the Hall Estate for the University of Nanking. The Hall Estate Trustees were very careful, however, to make it clear that they placed in the hands of the Harvard-Yenching Institute complete jurisdiction over the fund, and to empower the Institute at any time it might become dissatisfied with the use Nanking made of the income from the fund to re-allocate such income, either in part or in whole, to some other use, totally unrelated to the work at Nanking. In my letter of January 28 to Dr. Chen I quoted in full (page 2) the paragraph in the decree of the Surrogate Court defining the conditions under which this fund was turned over.



3/11/29

There was an undercurrent of uneasiness among the Boards of Trustees of all our China colleges participating in the Hall Estate distribution as soon as the absolute nature of the Institute's control over the trust fund was realized. Everyone felt, however, that the personnel of the Institute Board of Trustees was such that no could confidently expect them to administer these funds in a very liberal and sympathetic manner. However, all of our college boards were compelled to move very slowly and cautiously in taking any action with regard to the use of income from the Institute trust funds, and deemed it advisable to consult with the Institute at each step in order to be sure that nothing was done in opposition to the aims the Institute was aiming.

Policy formulated by the Institute. The Board of Trustees of the Harvard-Yenching Institute has quite naturally moved very slowly and cautiously. As you know, the Board is composed of nine members, three appointed by Harvard, three by Yenching, and three by the Hall Estate Trustees. A number of the trustees have felt that they had only a very vague and general understanding of what is expected of them, and some came to the Board without any very clear grasp of the immediate work the Institute ought to undertake. Also the Trustees were quite surprised to find that the funds in their hands were twice or three times as much as any one had expected. They would have been open to the severest criticism if they had rushed ahead with inadequate preparation and study on any program involving the expenditure of the income from such a large endowment as was placed in their hands.

From the time the Hall Estate was distributed at the end of December, 1928, until all the Universities received their first letter from the Institute on March 30, 1929, there was absolutely no authentic statement as to what the Institute was planning. I had a number of informal conversations with Mr. Eric Northrup and one or two other members of the Institute Board and several of our Peking Trustees also consulted with several of these men. Individual members of the Board gave, as freely as they felt justified in doing, their own personal convictions and their general understanding of what the Institute was planning, but naturally all of them were reluctant to commit themselves to anything definite lest they might be giving false or premature information. Knowing that all of you in China were busily engaged in preparing your budgets for 1929-30 and were waiting eagerly for information as to the uses to be made of the Harvard-Yenching Institute funds, I wrote you several letters during January, February and March, reporting such information as we had been able to gather. I tried, however, to make it perfectly clear whenever I sent any information that I was simply passing on informal statements and opinions that could not as yet be considered authentic.

On March 30, 1929, Mr. Boynton wrote identical letters to each of the six China colleges and copy of his letter was appended to the April 20 minutes of our Peking Board of Founders. On April 30 I wrote you a very full discussion of what was being planned, not only by the Peking Founders, but also by the home boards of our other Universities as to the use of the Harvard-Yenching Institute funds during 1929-30. Mr. Boynton's letter, as you know, was couched in very general terms and was susceptible to a number of interpretations. The key sentence in his letter is as follows:-

"Accordingly, until further notice, the income is to be used for the purpose of strengthening your instruction in Chinese language,

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literature and history, and purposes which in the judgment of your Board of Trustees are incidental thereto".

Mr. Boynton further states that the Institute would welcome any suggestions that the Boards of Trustees might care to make as to the purposes for which they desired that their institutions might use the income. Informal conversations with several Institute Trustees gave us the impression that the Institute would give the widest possible latitude to the Universities and would include under the heading "purposes which in the judgment of your Board of Trustees are incidental thereto" all expenditures which were even indirectly related to the central program of the Institute.

On the basis of Mr. Boynton's letter all of our Boards of Trustees at their annual meetings in April made general plans for 1928-29, utilizing a substantial portion of the Harvard-Yenching Institute income for maintaining their present work in Chinese cultural subjects and the remainder for ~~Institute~~ new work. Our Yenching Founders followed practically the same course as the other Boards in this regard. Each Board of Trustees at once communicated to the Harvard-Yenching Institute its plans for the use of these funds during the coming year. Very much to our dismay - although not much to our surprise - the reaction of the Institute was decidedly unfavorable. I understand that at the meeting they held during the early part of June there was a great deal of unfavorable criticism of the proposals to use a substantial part of the H.-Y.I. income for maintaining the work already being done in Chinese subjects by our universities. The tendency in that meeting seems to have been very clearly toward requiring that practically the whole of this income be used for building up new work in Chinese cultural subjects and perhaps also purchasing books and other equipment which would be utilized for carrying on such work.

As a result of this second meeting of the Institute, all of our colleges were sent copies of the action which is quoted on page 2 of the minutes of our Yenching Joint Committee meeting of June 25. In this action the Institute Trustees at last at last clearly state that "It was the intention of the Trustees that funds from the Institute should in general be used to strengthen departments of Chinese literature, language and history. It is assumed that each institution benefited is, in fact, expending some money for this work. It was not the intention of the Institute to displace these expenditures and make amounts so displaced available for other departments. The Institute further assumes that over a period of years the departments thus enlarged will grow and be strengthened with the other departments of the institutions". The minutes go on to say that the Trustees of the Institute do not this year wish to impose any definitive limitations other than those expressed in Mr. Boynton's letter of March 26, they do wish to call attention to the dangers involved in starting any policy inconsistent with that defined in the above abstract.

This trend in the thinking of the Trustees of the Institute as they have gradually evolved a policy this year is one which many of us have feared would be inevitable. The responsibility of the Institute is for the development in China, country-wide, of a carefully correlated program for the study and research in Chinese cultural subjects. This is a thoroughly worthwhile field of work and we all rejoice in the fact that such ample funds are now available for the strengthening of a field of study heretofore sadly neglected by many of our Christian institutions. We could hardly expect the

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Institute Trustees to keep an accurate perspective of the place this field of study should occupy in a well rounded system of Christian higher education in China. Yet our Universities are confronted by the very difficult task of cooperating heartily with the Institute and still avoiding the possibility that this one field of study may be so over-developed as to be wholly out of line with all the other departments of the University.

Relationship of the Founders to the H.-Y.I. Income. We trust that we have made clear to the Field all the way along that the Founders' relationship to the H.-Y.I. income is a little more than that of forwarding agent. The Founders can do no more than interpret to the field what the Institute desires, report to the Institute what the field is planning, transmit funds received from the Institute, and report to the Institute on the expenditures made. The relationship is similar, although not identical, to that the Founders have had with the Rockefeller Foundation and the Peking Fund Commission. The main difference lay in the fact that, with the Foundation and the Peking Fund Commission, clear policies have been formulated and there has been no necessity for interpretation or compromise. The Institute has dealt with the Board of Founders as the legal representative of the University and will probably continue to follow this policy but this fact does not give the Founders any very wide discretionary power in determining how the income shall be used.

Statement of Wang for H.-Y.I. Income for 1928-29. (Action Nos. EB1-441 and EB-442) At the June 20 meeting of the Peking Board, Executive and Audit Committees still had not given their opinion as regards H.-Y.I. income for 1928-29. The intent was that the Institute is that while they do not immediately receive an University order (EB-442) to use all the H.-Y.I. income for new work in the field of Chinese cultural subjects, they at least did not have the right to do so. Wang, who had intended to formalize, at the meeting, having against and limiting any other kind of procedure. In all of our banking Board meeting there has been a very clearly defined sentiment in favor of adhering strictly to the letter instructions from the Institute. Several of the business members of the Board have pointed out that it would be very foolish for the University to be contrary to the instructions of the Institute in a way that would credit the Institute at any time to declare that the entire endowment of the fund should revert to the Institute for a new assignment because of the failure of banking to adhere to the instructions of the Institute Trustees.

Of course, there has not yet been time for the field to formalize its opinion on the proposals asked for in EB-442. We will, therefore, wait these proposals before action that to consent further on them for 1928-29.

Agreement given to the Institute. You may be sure that everything possible will be done to bring to the attention of the Institute the viewpoint of the University as to the uses of the income from the H.-Y.I. Trust Fund. This is, however, a difficult and somewhat delicate undertaking. We cannot state outright to the Institute that the income from \$300,000 is more than can justly be used for new work in the departments of Chinese cultural subjects, for that would simply be inviting the Institute to reply that they would, therefore, assign a part of Peking's \$300,000 to some other purpose and would retain for Peking only the amount the University required for the purposes defined by the Institute. I have attempted, whenever opportunity offered, to discuss informally with members of the Institute Board some of



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these problems; and I am sure that other members of the Board of Founders have done the same thing. Our approach has been mainly through Dr. Eric North, but Dr. North often finds himself in an extremely embarrassing position. He has several times stated to me in a half humorous way that he repeatedly finds himself trying to present three different viewpoints at the same time in the Institute meetings. Dr. Leighton Stuart will be in America this fall and I hope that we can prevail upon him to present the field viewpoint to the Institute Trustees; although here too it is easy to see how Dr. Stuart may be embarrassed by conflicting interests.

I have every confidence that all of these problems will be satisfactorily solved within a comparatively short time, but meanwhile the only thing we can do is to go forward as best we can.

Income from H.-Y.I. funds to June 30, 1940. A few days ago we received from Dean Chase an informal letter stating that he felt sure the Institute Trustees would have no objections to banking following the policy proposed in action 32-400 (April 2, 1939) as to the use of income received from the Harvard-Yenching Institute previous to July 1, 1940. This would make it possible for us to utilize a sum equal to the amount of this income for the purposes set forth in action 32-411. Unfortunately Dean Chase's letter is not an official communication from the Institute and we cannot act on it with certainty until after the next meeting of the Institute or its Executive Committee. I am, however, writing Miss Priest a letter at this time authorizing her to draw on us for the amount of this income from the Institute to June 30 in case no word out to this authorization is cabled to the field before October 15.

Very sincerely yours,

DAG-R

CC: Dr. Speer  
Mr. Reischer  
~~Dr. North~~

0149

# REPORT ON CHINESE CULTURAL STUDIES WORK

For the Year Ending June 30, 1930

*Submitted with Dr. Chen's letter of  
January 12, 1931*

## I. Organization of the work.

For the purpose of making the study of Chinese Culture a distinct feature of the University and that of securing greater efficiency in the research work, some sort of organization of the work was deemed desirable. A little institute named the Institute of Chinese Cultural Studies was organized in the University last year. A committee was formed to discuss and decide general policies of the Institute. President Y. C. Chen, Messrs. M. S. Bates, K. C. Liu, N. C. Liu, C. C. Su, and T. L. Tsu served on the committee. Mr. T. L. Tsu was appointed chairman and Prof. C. C. Su was elected secretary of the committee. Messrs. T. L. Tsu, M. S. Bates and K. C. Liu were elected to serve on a Book Committee to look after matters relating to the purchase of books and periodicals for the Institute.

## II. The Staff of the Institute and Their Duties.

The names of the staff members and their duties are given as follows:

1. T. L. Tsu - acted as Director of the Institute and carried on research work.
2. Y. Li - looked after matters connected with the selecting, buying, and binding of books and periodicals for the Institute and carried on research work.
3. H. H. Hsu - taught one subject and carried on research work.
4. L. Wang - carried on research work.
5. T. Lu - carried on research work.
6. P. Wong - carried on research work.
7. Y. Yih - assisted in research work.
8. M. Chen - attended to matters relating to the cataloguing and classifying of Chinese books which the Institute handed over to the University Library.
9. K. C. Liu - selected and bought books in Peking for the Institute.

Besides these staff members, Messrs. C. C. Wu, K. L. Chen, K. C. Hwang, T. T. Hu, C. H. Kao, T. M. Fang and C. Hu devoted their whole time to instructional duties in the College of Arts and Science of the University. Most of the subjects they taught last semester were Chinese subjects. In connection with the teaching of these they made special studies. In this sense they did their part in the Chinese Cultural Studies work.

III. Studies Undertaken by the Staff of the Institute.

- (1) Compilation of a Bibliography of Foreign Books on Chinese Civilization Published in the Last Ten Years. This study was started by Prof. S. Y. Li.
- (2) Compilation of an Annotated Bibliography of Chinese Bibliographies. This study was also started by Prof. S. Y. Li. In the study he attempted to investigate into all the Chinese bibliographies, existant or non-existant. According to his plan, the study includes matters relating to editions of each bibliography, if more than one, comparison of their texts, a brief history of each collection and remarks on the bibliographies lost.
- (3) Compilation of an Annotated Bibliography of Chinese Sources for the History, Theories, Practices and Other Matters of Chinese Painting. Under the supervision of Messrs. F. T. Lu and S. Y. Li, Mr. C. Y. Yih carried on the study. Up to the present more than seven hundred titles have been taken down from various bibliographies and other works. More than one hundred works have been examined and reviews of each of them written. In the annotation of each work, information as to time of the author and of the printing of the first edition, the names of the editions (if more than one), and a synopsis of its contents were included. In the same manner the rest of the works will be studied.
- (4) The Three Northeastern Provinces or Manchuria in Chinese works published before the Ching Dynasty. This is a study of settlement and civilization of the frontier provinces. Mr. C. L. Wang started the study last March.

- (5) Ssu-ma Chien's Chronological Table of the Six States, corrected and tabulated anew.

Professor Takeyoshieo, of Tohoku Imperial University, basing his study upon the facts recorded in the "Bamboo Book," corrected Ssu-ma Chien's table and had the corrected table published in the "Sinological Papers."

Mr. C. L. Wang having found Takeyoshieo's table not entirely free from errors, made a number of corrections and tabulated Ssu-ma Chien's table anew. He sent it to the Japanese sinologue and received a letter from him saying that he accepted Mr. Wang's corrections except on a few points with which he could not agree. Mr. Wang organized the material in a paper of about thirty thousand words.

- (6) Political Thought of the Han Dynasty. Prof. L. W. Han started the study of this subject last March and investigated into the following topics: (i.) political dogmatism and government control of thought, (ii.) struggle between Confucianism and Legalism and their influence upon political thought, (iii.) modern classics versus ancient classics; its political significance. This study ought to be finished by the end of this year.

- (7) Materials used in Chinese Painting. This is a study in ink, various colouring matters, paper, silk and other materials and their preparation, used by ancient Chinese painters. Prof. T. P. Wang started the study last March and plans to finish it by the end of this year.

- (8) Principles of Chinese Painting. This is a study of the principles of painting as set forth by ancient artists from Ku Kai-chi of the Chiu Dynasty to Tong Ying of the Ming Dynasty. Prof. F. T. Lu started the study last March and plans to finish it by the end of this year.

- (9) Chinese Historiography. This is a study in Chinese historical works from Ssu-ma Chien's "General History" to Ko Sao-min's "New History of the Yuan Dynasty," with a view to find out Chinese historians' interpretations of the history, original sources contained in their works, original sources and secondary works which they made use of in writing their works, their sense of historical evidence, and their method of writing the histories. Prof. T. L. Tsu planned to take up first the early development of Chinese historiography - the study of historical works of the Han Dynasty. He will finish the study by the end of this year.



IV. The Purchase of Books and Periodicals.

.. During the last semester, from March to July, the Institute bought two thousand one hundred and six volumes of Chinese books, thirty-two volumes of Western books, sixty-nine volumes of Japanese books, and nine sets of the back numbers of the following journals:

1. Asia Major. Introductory Volume; Vols. 1-5 (1924-1929); 6 volumes;
2. Bulletin de l'Ecole Francaise d'Extreme-Orient: Vols. I-XXVII (1901-1927); 27 bound volumes;
3. Bulletin of the School of Oriental Studies, London Institution (1918-1930); 5 volumes;
4. Eastern Art: July 1928 to April 1929, 1 volume;
5. Journal Asiatique: 1881-1926, 47 bound volumes;
6. Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland: 1827-1929, 69 bound volumes;
7. Ostasiatische Zeitschrift in Auftrage der Gesellschaft fur Ostasiatische Kunst: 1920-1926, 5 volumes;
8. Revue des Arts Asiatique avec la collaboration de l'Association Francaise des Amis de l'Orient: 1924-1927, 4 volumes;
9. Toung Pao: 1890-1928, 35 bound volumes.

The Institute subscribed to the following journals for the current year:

1. Japanese journals:
  - Historical Magazine
  - History and Geography
  - Journal of Archaeology
  - Journal of Painting
2. Chinese journals:
  - Sheng Chow Ta Kwang (A Magazine of Chinese Painting)
  - The Palace Museum Monthly
  - The Palace Museum Magazine of Archive Documents
3. Western journals:
  - The nine journals in Western languages mentioned above

Submitted by

T. L. Tsu, Chairman,  
Committee for Chinese Cultural Studies.

MANCER

LIST OF PROJECTS UNDERTAKEN BY THE STAFF OF  
THE INSTITUTE OF CHINESE CULTURAL STUDIES

Part 1 - Projects being undertaken

1. Compilation of a Bibliography of Foreign Books on  
China published during the last ten years. Mr. S. Y. Li
2. Compilation of an Annotated Bibliography of  
Chinese Bibliographies. Mr. S. Y. Li
3. Compilation of an Annotated Bibliography of  
Chinese Sources for the History, Theories,  
Practices and Other Matters of Chinese  
Painting. Under the supervision of  
Messrs. F. T. Li and S. Y. Li. Mr. C. Y. Yih
4. The Three Northeastern Provinces or Manchuria  
in Chinese Works published before the  
Tsing Dynasty. Mr. C. L. Wang
5. Sze-Ma Chien's Chronological Table of the Six  
States. Corrected and tabulated anew. Mr. C. L. Wang
6. Political Thought of the Han Dynasty. Mr. L. W. Han
7. Materials used in Chinese Painting. Mr. T. P. Wang
8. Principles of Chinese Painting. Mr. F. T. Lu
9. Chinese Historiography. Mr. T. L. Tsu
10. Political Centralization During the Ch'in  
Dynasty. Mr. M. S. Bates
11. A General Survey of Sinological Studies Done  
by European and American Scholars. Mr. M. S. Bates
12. Material on History of Civilization of Tang  
Dynasty Found from Japanese Sources. (A  
Diary of a Japanese Buddhistic Pilgrim  
to China.) Mr. C. L. Wang
13. Chronological Table of Cultural Interration  
Between China and Japan. Mr. C. L. Wang
14. Studies in the Natural History of Civil Wars  
in China up to the Taiping Rebellion. Dr. C. C. Wu

**List of Projects - Continued**

- |   |                                |
|---|--------------------------------|
| 15. Studies in Chinese Family System.                               | Dr. C. C. Wu                   |
| 16. The Philosophical Conceptions During the Six Dynasties.         | Mr. K. C. Liu                  |
| 17. An Annotated Bibliography of Books by Authors of Six Dynasties. | Mr. K. C. Liu                  |
| 18. Index to Tsung-Shu  | Messrs. S. Y. Li and C. T. Hsi |

**Part 2 - Projects to be undertaken from 1931 on**

- |   |                                  |
|---|----------------------------------|
| 1. Studies in Tang Painting.  | Mr. F. T. Lu                     |
| 2. Studies in Painting of the Singan School.  | Mr. T. P. Wang                   |
| 3. Studies in the History of Chu's Library at Chang-shu.  | Mr. C. L. Wang                   |
| 4. Bibliographical Studies in Chinese Historical Literature.  | Messrs. T. L. Tsu and T. Y. Chen |
| 5. Bibliography of Chinese Frontier Problems, Including Manchuria, Mongolia, Tibet, Turkestan, Yunnan, etc. | Mr. S. Y. Li                     |

UNIVERSITY OF NANKING  
INSTITUTE OF CHINESE CULTURAL STUDIES  
NANKING CHINA

TRANSFER

Financial statement for the year ending June 30, 1930.

Receipts:

In Chinese currency

Actual receipts, Gold \$17,049 52 at 2:1	\$34,099 04	
Gain in exchange during the year	17,792 70	51,891 74

Expenditures:

Salaries:

Director of the Institute;		675 00
T. L. Tsu		
Bibliography and Library Science;		1,040 00
Li Siao-yuen		424 00
Liu Kwoh-chuin		210 00
Chen Chang-wei		68 50
Assistant		
Chinese History:		940 00
Chen Kung-luh		
Chinese Economic Studies;		600 00
Hwang Kwoh-chang		
Chinese literature;		1,800 00
Hu Tsiang-tong		1,080 00
Kao Chi-hsuen		
Chinese Philosophy;		1,000 00
Fang Tung-mei		
Chinese Social History;		1,230 00
Wu Ching-chao		700 00
Hu Chen		
Chinese Political Thought & Inst.;		480 00
Han Lih-wu		
Studies in History of Frontier, etc.;		600 00
Wang Chong-ling		
Chinese Art:		600 00
Lu Feng-tse		600 00
Wang Tsai-peh		250 00
Yeh Chi-yin		
		12,297 50

Supplies, equipment, expense, etc.		1,573 79
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Books and expenses in connection with cataloging, storing, etc.	11,858 86	25,730 15
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Balance on hand July 1, 1930.....		M\$ 26,161 59
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Note:

In accordance with the action of the Board of Directors all gain in exchange will be used for the purchase of books or expenses in connection with them. Therefore, the following statement indicates the present condition of this fund:

Gain in exchange for 1929-1930		17,792 70
Books purchased -	11,858 86	
Per budget	10,000 00	1,858 86
Available for books this year....		M\$15,933 84

Statement concerning balance of funds on hand June 30, 1930;

Surplus from gain in exchange  
for purchase of books

15,933 84

\*Unused budget items 1929-30

10,227 75 M\$26,161 59

\*1929-1930 was the first year and it took some months to secure the staff and make arrangements for the work. Therefore the entire budget was not required and at the meeting of the Board of Directors, held November 20th 1930, the following action was taken:

"VOTED that we authorize that the surplus funds of the Institute of Chinese Cultural Studies for 1929-1930 be used as follows:

1. \$5,000 00 be reserved for future use.
2. 1,000 00 be allocated to the Library for cataloging, storage, etc. of books of the Institute.
3. 1,000 00 be reserved for special printing items.
4. 3,227 75 be placed with the Book Fund for the purchase of books."

Respectfully submitted,

*Elsie M. Trust*

Treasurer.

Auditor's statement:

I hereby certify that I have completed the audit of the University of Nanking accounts for the year ending June 30, 1930. This has included the general accounts (including the Institute of Chinese Cultural Studies section) Famine Prevention Work accounts and University hospital accounts. The audit has included the checking of all receipts from students fees, drafts from New York, etc. etc. I have examined vouchers for all payments. The ledger accounts have all been checked and certified including all bank and cash accounts, fixed deposits, etc. and I do hereby declare them to be in order and correct.

Nanking, China,  
October 24, 1930.

Thomas D. Begg, Auditor.

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金陵大學

UNIVERSITY OF NANKING  
NANKING, CHINA

中國文化研究所

INSTITUTE OF CHINESE CULTURAL STUDIES

REPORT ON THE WORK OF  
THE INSTITUTE OF CHINESE CULTURAL STUDIES  
UNIVERSITY OF NANKING  
For the Year September 1, 1930 - August 31, 1931

Since the formation of the Institute of Chinese Cultural Studies, and the appointment (in March 1930) of a Governing Committee to discuss and decide general policies with regard to the Chinese cultural work and of a committee to look after matters relating to the purchase of books and periodicals for the Institute, the work of Chinese Cultural Studies has taken definite shape.

During the year under review, the Governing Committee formulated a working principle for this branch of the work of the University. The principle has a twofold nature. On the one hand, the work should aim at strengthening the teaching of Chinese cultural subjects in the University. On the other hand, it should aim at cultivating the interest and ability of the university faculty and students along the line of research in Chinese cultural problems. How to realize these aims was a problem which confronted the Institute last year and will be one confronting it in the future. However, to some extent the aims have been realized. For illustration, I should like to point out that greater facilities for research work in Chinese cultural subjects have been provided in the way of better equipment in books and magazines on Chinese subjects for the use of faculty members and students; that the University curriculum has been enriched by new courses in Chinese subjects; that the research fellows and some faculty members have devoted their time to the study and teaching of Chinese subjects; and that some advanced students have been encouraged to study Chinese topics and, as a result, have contributed articles to the University Journal, which was first published last June. These are only the beginnings of the realization of the aims and there is much to be done before they materialize.

The Staff and Their Duties

T. L. Tsu, M. A. (Columbia, Chicago). Acted as Director of the Institute and carried on research work.

Research Fellow.

S. Y. Li, B. L. S. (New York State Library School), M. A. (Columbia). Served on the Book Committee of the

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Institute; looked after matters connected with the selecting, buying and binding of books and periodicals for the Institute; carried on research, acted as editor-in-chief of the Nanking Journal, and supervised the work of the assistants.

- Research Fellow.
- M. S. Bates, M. A. (Oxon). Taught one course, carried on research, and served on the Book Committee.
- Part-time Research Fellow.
- K. C. Liu, Ph. D. (Wisconsin). Carried on research and served on the Book Committee.
- Research Fellow.
- C. C. Wu, Ph. D. (Chicago). Taught one course and carried on research.
- Research Fellow.
- L. W. Han, M. A. (London and Wisconsin). Carried on research.
- Part-time Research Fellow.
- C. L. Wang, B. A. (Tokyo Higher Normal School). Taught one course and carried on research.
- Research Associate.
- F. T. Lu. Taught one course and carried on research.
- T. P. Wang. Taught one course and carried on research.
- H. T. Lei, Ph. D. (Chicago). Carried on research.
- Research Fellow.
- C. H. Liu, B. A. (Nanking), M. A. (Tokyo). Devoted his time entirely to teaching in the Department of Chinese of the University.
- T. Y. Chen, B. A. (National Southeastern). Taught one course and carried on research.
- Research Associate.
- C. W. Chen, B. A. (Nanking). Looked after matters connected with the classifying and cataloguing of books bought by the Institute and handed over to the University Library.
- T. P. Tsao, B. A. (Nanking). Looked after matters connected with the classifying and cataloguing of books bought by the Institute and handed over to the University Library.
- C. Y. Yeh. Assisted in research work. Assistant.
- C. T. Hsi. Assisted in research work. Assistant.

#### Book Purchases

As the University Library collection of Chinese books is far from being adequate for research purposes, as careful selection as possible was made of the best books available which it was thought worth while to add to the main library collection with as little duplication as possible. The chief subjects selected were along the following lines: Tsung-shu; bibliographies; general historical writings; historical works on political and governmental organization, and on financial administration, such as taxation and salt revenue; memoirs and diaries of scholars; works on art and archaeological subjects which testify to the antiquity of Chinese civilization; works on frontier regions and settlements, etc.

As Chinese books are becoming evermore scarce, their price is going up steadily. Money is being saved in the sense that books are bought at present instead of waiting till later on when the price must inevitably go still higher.

In all book purchases the idea of furnishing adequate material for research has been kept in mind, as well as the strengthening of instruction in the Department of Chinese of the University and the needs of faculty and students.

In addition to the collection of sets of the leading sinological magazines referred to in my previous report, the following sets of magazines have been secured for the Institute:

List of Journals Added to the Collection of the Institute

(1) Western Journals

1. Acta Orientalia, Ediderunt Societates Orientales, Batavia, Norvegica, ed. by Sten Konow, pub. by E. J. Brill, Leiden. Vols. 1-9, 1923-1931. Bound in 4 volumes.
2. Artibus Asiae curant editionem Carl Hentze, Antwerpiae, and Alfred Salmony, Colonies, Avalun-Verlag Hellerau, Dresden. Vols. 1-date, 1925-1929. In 10 volumes.
3. China Review. Vols. 4, 5, 8, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16 and 25. Bound in 9 volumes.
4. Journal of the Royal Central Asian Society, published by the Royal Central Asian Society, 77 Grosvenor St., London, W. 1. Bound in 11 volumes.
5. Mitteilungen des Seminars für Orientalische Sprachen an der Friedrich-Wilhelms-Universität zu Berlin, ed. under the direction of Prof. Eugen Mittwoch. Part 1. Ostasiatische Studien. Walter de Gruyter u. Co., Berlin. Vols. 1-33, 1898-1930. Bound in 11 volumes.
6. Ostasiatische Zeitschrift im auftrage der Gesellschaft für Ostasiatische Kunst, ed. by Otto Kummel und William Cohn, Berlin and Leipzig, Walter de Gruyter u. Co., 1931. Old series, Vols. 1-7; New series, Vols. 3-5. Bound in 9 volumes.
7. Other current volumes. Bound in 7 volumes.

A total of 61 volumes.

## (2) Japanese Journals

1. Journal of Sinology, Vols. 1-5, 1920-1929. Shina-Gaku.  
Bound in 5 volumes.
  2. Kokka. Nos. 446-493, 1929-1931. Bound in 3 volumes.
  3. Shigaku-Zasshi (Zeitschrift für geschichtswissenschaft).  
Vols. 1-42, 1889-1931. Bound in 42 volumes.
  4. The Shirin or the Journal of History, by the Historical  
Society of the Kyoto Imperial University. Vols. 1-  
15, 1916-1930. Bound in 15 volumes.
  5. The Toyo Gakuho, Reports of the Oriental Society.  
Vols. 1-18, 1911-1931. Bound in 18 volumes.
  6. Other current volumes. Bound in 7 volumes.
- A total of 90 volumes.

## Number of Books in Collection

	Mar. to Aug. 1930	Sept. 1930 to Aug. 1931	Total
Chinese books	8,324 volumes	14,748 volumes	23,072 vols.
Western books	35 volumes	236 volumes	271 vols.
Western journals	9 sets in 199 vols.	5 sets in 61 vols.	14 sets in 260 vols.
Japanese journals		4 sets in 90 vols.	4 sets in 90 volumes.

## Research

The work of the Institute is best shown by the re-  
search projects being undertaken, as follows:

A COMMENTARY ON THE TSU YUEN, by Tsai Chen.  
Ts'u Yuen, written by Chang Yen (張炎) of the Sung  
dynasty, is a work in two chuan, or parts. Part 1 deals with  
the music of Ts'u: (1) the five musical notes and the twelve  
musical standards, (2) the way to play the flute to accompany  
the singing of Ts'u, and the way to sing Ts'u. Part 2 deals  
with the manner of writing Ts'u, how to compose music for it,  
how to beat time, the five important principles followed in the  
writing of Ts'u, and other interesting topics. The original  
work is very difficult to read. Mr. Tsai, one of our non-  
resident research fellows, has studied this type of Chinese  
poetical literature for more than ten years. In writing the  
commentary to the Ts'u Yuen he aims at making the original work  
intelligible, thus reviving a knowledge of the technique for  
composition and singing Ts'u, among students of Chinese literature.  
The work is in press.

AN HISTORICAL STUDY OF THE FAN LIBRARY AT NINGPO,  
by Chen Teng-yuen.

The Tien-i (天一) private library was built by the Fan family in the Ming dynasty. It played an important part in the cultural development of China, because of its wonderful collection and its architectural beauty. It is said that the Imperial Libraries in Peking and four other centers, built by the Emperor Chien Lung, followed the style of architecture of the Tien-i Library, and that many books were borrowed from the Tien-i collection to be copied and edited for the Imperial Libraries. In its prime it served many scholars of eastern Chekiang. Of all Chinese libraries it is the oldest extant.

The work by Mr. Chen Teng-yuen is an historical study of the Tien-i Library. It gives the history of the building up of the collection, the nature of the collection, the relation between this library and the Imperial Libraries of the Manchu dynasty, the regulations governing the circulation of books, and other details and interesting anecdotes. The appendix to the work contains a list of the last book census of the library. This work is in press.

CHRONOLOGICAL BIOGRAPHY OF SHAO ER-YUIN, by Hwang Yuin-meo.

Shao Er-yuin, the editor-in-chief of the history section of the Imperial Catalogue, was one of the most important historians of the Ch'ing dynasty. In this biography, the career of the historian is recorded chronologically. His lost works and writings are discovered and described therein. The important role played by Shao in the School of Eastern Chekiang during the early part of the Ch'ing dynasty is vividly pointed out to the reader. This work is in press.

A RE-EXAMINATION OF CHINESE ANCIENT SPURIOUS WRITINGS,  
by Hwang Yuin-meo.

No scholar can afford to overlook the Chinese Ancient Spurious Writings, the famous work by Yao Tsi-hen, a scholar of the Ch'ing dynasty. The annotations by Yao are brief in some cases and not free from errors. Mr. Hwang Yuin-meo, a teacher of Chinese in the University Middle School and one of our non-resident research fellows, utilizing important critical reviews by scholars on the annotations of Yao, has written a review on each of the writings, in which he has corrected the errors made by Yao and embodied his own observations as well. This work will be ready for printing in a short time.

INTRODUCTION TO ORIENTAL JOURNALS IN WESTERN LANGUAGES,  
by M. S. Bates.

Professor Bates has examined all the material available on China in the files of the chief oriental journals in English, French, and German. He will soon have ready for publication (in



Chinese) an "Introduction to Oriental Journals in Western Languages," which will contain a description of the leading journals and an annotated, classified list of the more valuable articles in these, for the information and use of Chinese scholars and students who may not be familiar with these aids or suggestions for study. Professor Bates is also planning to publish a more extensive and less closely selected list of articles containing social and sociological materials.

CHINESE PHILOSOPHY BEFORE CONFUCIUS, by Lei Hai-tsung.

This study is tentatively divided into four parts:

- (1) The Religious Background, (2) The Western Chou Dynasty, (3) The Early Ch'un Ch'iu Period, and (4) The Conclusion. Professor Lei will present the line of development in Chinese thought before Confucius and explain whence the philosophical ideas of Lao-tze and Confucius came.

INDEX TO THE TSUNG SHU, compiled by Li Siao-yuen and Hsi Chuh-tao.

The Tsung Shu (叢書) are widely known to all sinologists as important sources for Chinese studies. But the numerous collections of reprints or of books brought together under one title or one subject, or by one author or compiler, are rather inaccessible to students, scholars, and libraries. The Institute, therefore, considers it very worth while to have them systematically indexed so that any one title can easily be found either by author, or title, or even by the period to which the author belongs. One title which very often appears in different Tsung Shu is thus made readily accessible. This index will be useful not only in the way of research but also in the matter of purchase. All the Tsung Shu recently bought by the Institute have already been indexed, as well as those of the University Library.

The plan of the Index is briefly sketched as follows:

Part 1. Title Index - a systematic list of the main titles of the Tsung Shu with their respective sub-titles.

Part 2. Sub-title Index - a systematic arrangement of sub-titles of the Tsung Shu with the title of the Tsung Shu to which each sub-title belongs indicated.

Part 3. Author Index - a systematic arrangement of the author of each sub-title in the Tsung Shu.

Part 4. Chronological Index - a grouping of all sub-titles according to the period in which each work was written.

Mr. Li and Mr. Hsi have gone over 504 titles of the Tsung Shu and have listed 20,090 sub-titles and indicated the title of the Tsung Shu in which each sub-title is to be found. They will continue this work until all the important Tsung Shu have been examined and their sub-titles listed. They will then work on the four indexes mentioned above.

AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY OF CHINESE WORKS ON THE HISTORY, THEORIES, AND TECHNIQUE OF CHINESE PAINTING, by Yeh Chi-ying.

The plan is to give the following information under each title: (1) editions of the work and notes regarding completeness or incompleteness of the editions, (2) date when the work was written and date of publication, (3) concise statements on the nature of the work, (4) a brief sketch of the life of the author. The works will be grouped under such headings as (1) the history of painting, (2) the theories of painting, (3) an appreciation of painting by connoisseurs, (4) descriptions of masterpieces, (5) a reproduction of paintings from blocks, (6) notes added to paintings, and other miscellaneous items. The works in each group are arranged according to the time sequence of the birth of each author.

Mr. C. Y. Yeh, under the careful supervision of Mr. S. Y. Li and Mr. F. T. Lu, has faithfully carried this piece of work to its present stage. In writing the annotations, Mr. Yeh has gone over about six hundred works which are accessible in Nanking. The Institute is contemplating sending him to Peiping to examine works in the libraries there so that the bibliography will be as complete as possible. By the end of 1931 the work will be ready for printing.

A STUDY IN ENNIN'S JOURNAL OF THE PILGRIMAGE TO CHINA, by Mr. Wang Chung-lin.

Ennin, a Japanese Buddhist priest, came as a pilgrim to China in the year 838 A. D. and returned to Japan in 847. On this journey of about ten years, he travelled through several provinces, such as Kiangsu, Shantung, Chihli, Shansi, Honan, Shensi and Anhwei. He visited many famous Buddhist centres and recorded what he saw and heard in the journal. He brought to Japan many Chinese books and other articles of artistic interest. As a result of his visit, he established many cultural relations between China and Japan. He described fully his motive, voyage, and route, and the results of this pilgrimage, which are not recorded in any Chinese works so far as is known. Mr. Wang's plan is to present various phases of Chinese civilization during the latter part of the Tang dynasty as revealed in Japanese sources. For instance, information about the anti-Buddhist measures enforced by the Emperor Wu Tsung of the Tang dynasty was fully recorded in Ennin's work but only referred to meagrely in Chinese books. Mr. Wang began this study in September 1930 and will attempt to finish it by the end of the autumn semester 1931.

CRITICAL SURVEY OF CHINESE HISTORICAL WORKS, by T.L.Tsu.  
This study aims at the writing of a guide to Chinese historical works. The plan is to take up historical works according to periods, beginning with those before the Sung dynasty. There are some fifteen bibliographies by historians and scholars from the time of the Han dynasty down to the Sung dynasty. All the titles are found in these bibliographies, and each title has been checked up to see whether the work is extant or not. A large number have been examined. The annotations on each work contain information regarding (1) authenticity, (2) time of writing and publication, (3) whether it is a source or secondary material, (4) editions, (5) summary of contents, and (6) a statement indicating on what phases of Chinese culture the material is based. Every historical work acquired by the Institute will be examined critically and annotated, in accordance with the plan just outlined. As an experiment, Professor Tsu will be responsible for the first part of this guide to Chinese historical literature - a guide to the historical literature of the period between the Han and Sung dynasties, including a brief introduction dealing with pre-Han historical literature. If the experiment proves successful, he will also make a study of the historical literature of later periods.

HISTORY OF THOUGHT DURING THE SIX DYNASTIES, by  
Liu Kwoh-chuin.

This will be a study of the major movements of thought after the downfall of the Han Empire and before the unification under Tang, including the spread of the teachings of Lao-tze and Chuan-tze as the dominant philosophy of life, the temporary waning of Confucianism, the introduction of Buddhism and the spread of its influence all over China, the contentions between the chief religions, and the results of barbarian invasions upon the intellectual outlook. The study will be preceded by a brief survey of intellectual currents during the two Han dynasties. At present the study does not go beyond the period of Wei and Chin (220 A.D. to 420 A. D.), which is practically virgin ground, and owing to the complicated character of the subject matter, it does not seem possible to proceed very fast. Two bibliographies, however, are in process of compilation. One is entitled, "The Writings of Authors of the Six Dynasties," which is practically an author bibliography, arranged chronologically, of the primary sources for the major work of the study and a ~~study~~ survey of the literature now existing. The other will be called "Chinese Translations of Buddhist Literature in the Six Dynasties," which will show to a certain extent the progress made in the spread of that great religion. It is hoped the bibliography will be available for use by the end of the autumn semester 1931.



AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY OF CHINESE BIBLIOGRAPHIES,  
by Li Siao-yuen.

The work on this bibliography was started last year, as already reported. It has been advanced by the collection of data and material relating to each title. Professor Li hopes to be able this year to describe each work fully, using the material already collected. There will be information on the history of each work, the compiler or collector, and the nature of the collection used; editions of each work; methods used in the compilation of the catalogue or the bibliography, including classification, and information contained in the entry; the usefulness of the work to scholars and collectors; and a critical evaluation of the work by previous scholars and by Professor Li himself.

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF FOREIGN BOOKS ON CHINESE CIVILIZATION  
PUBLISHED DURING THE LAST TEN YEARS, by Li Siao-yuen.

This bibliography aims to include all Western works relating to China between 1921 and 1930, which may be considered a good period for such a study as it supplements Cordier's Bibliotheca Sinica. New titles from different Western languages have been added regularly to the Institute's files. Two sets of journals have been checked over for new titles and their reviews noted. It is hoped that the different journals on China belonging to the Institute can be checked over for reviews this year. Publishers have been asked to send notices of new works in this field for inclusion in the bibliography.

THE PRINCIPLES OF CHINESE PAINTING AND OTHER STUDIES,  
by Lu Feng-tzu.

This is a study of the principles of painting as set forth by ancient artists from the time of Ku Kai-chi of the Chin dynasty to the time of Tang Ying of the Ming dynasty. Professor Lu has completed his manuscript and is carefully revising it. The work will probably be ready for printing by the end of the autumn semester of 1931. Mr. Lu is also preparing a study in THE TECHNIQUE OF CHINESE PAINTING, on which he has made noticeable progress.

THE PAINTING OF THE HSIN-AN SCHOOL, by Wang Tsai-peh.

This is a study of the lives and works of leading artists of this school. Mr. Wang has discovered some forty paintings by these artists in Shanghai. The study will be illustrated with plates of the paintings. A good deal of time has been spent in negotiating with the owners of these paintings for permission to photograph them for reproduction. Mr. Wang plans to complete the study as soon as possible.

A HISTORY OF THE POLITICAL THOUGHT OF THE HAN DYNASTY,  
by Han Lih-wu.

Professor Han reports that in the making of notes for the five headings into which the study is tentatively divided, there is no lack of reference material. But such material as has already been collected and selected belongs mostly under the first three headings, namely, (1) a general outline of the political thought of the period, (2) dominance of the teaching of Confucianism, and (3) Taoism and kindred ideas that influence and distort Confucianism. Professor Han's immediate plan is to collect material and make ~~make~~ notes for the other projected headings, and then to sift and systematize this material for completing the work.

THE CAUSES AND EFFECTS OF CHINESE CIVIL WARS, by  
Wu Ching-chao.

Professor Wu planned to take up the civil wars in China one by one. He started with the Han dynasty and made a study of the Yellow Turban Rebellion first, examining all the literature concerning this rebellion and jotting down necessary notes. While doing this he came across information relating to the family system in the time of the Han dynasty, and on this he also took notes. He planned to complete the study of the first rebellion during 1931, but he has terminated his connection with the University and has gone to Tsing Hua University. He has promised, however, to forward his manuscript in due time.

Respectfully submitted,

*T. L. Tsu*  
*per Li Siao-yun*

T. L. Tsu,  
Chairman of the Governing Committee,  
Institute of Chinese Cultural Studies,  
University of Nanking.

UNIVERSITY OF NANKING  
INSTITUTE OF CHINESE CULTURAL STUDIES  
NANKING CHINA

Financial statement for the year July 1, 1930 to June 30, 1931.

All amounts in Chinese currency.

Balance of funds on hand July 1, 1930	\$ 26,161 59
Receipts during the year:	
Actual receipts, G\$15,789 47	<u>67,018 30</u>
	93,179 89

Expenditures for the year:

Salaries:			
Director and assistants	919 35		
Bibliography and Library Sc.	4,612 00		
Survey of Chinese study in America and Europe	1,666 67		
Studies in Chinese history	2,380 00		
Studies in Chinese Philosophy	1,680 00		
Chinese Political Thought	1,440 00		
Chinese Social Thought	3,090 00		
Studies in the history of Frontier settlements, etc.	3,820 00		
Studies in Chinese Art	<u>3,480 00</u>	23,088 02	
Office expense and supplies		1,189 29	
Equipment		853 40	
Operation and upkeep of building		473 98	
Special manuscripts, etc.		1,476 00	
Library:			
Cataloging for 1930-31	1,000 00		
"          1931-32	1,560 00		
Library books	<u>28,611 46</u>	<u>31,171 46</u>	<u>58,252 15</u>

Funds on hand July 1, 1931..... M\$ 34,927 74

Note: By action of the Board of Directors, M\$10,000 00 has been placed in a special reserve account to be used for the work in the future. The balance, or \$24,927 74, has not been designated at this date but recommendations will be presented to the Board of Directors at their next meeting.

Respectfully submitted,

*Elmer M. Priest*

Treasurer.

October 1, 1931

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C O P Y  
UNIVERSITY OF NANKING  
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT  
NANKING, CHINA

October 7, 1932.

*(Sent with President Sun's letter of January 16, 1933)*

Mr. Lucius C. Porter,  
Executive Secretary,  
Administrative Committee in Peiping,  
Harvard-Yenching Institute.

Dear Mr. Porter:

In accepting the appointment of the Board of Trustees of the Harvard-Yenching Institute of myself and Mr. Y. C. Tsu as members of the Advisory Committee for Undergraduate Study, I wish also to avail myself of this opportunity of sending you the report of our Institute for transmission to the Board of Trustees in America, and of stating the general line of work and policy of our Institute in the past and its outlook for the future.

We note that the name of the committee implies that it is to be concerned with undergraduate work. I had the intention of writing for fuller information in regard to the functions of the committee but understood you would not be back in Peiping until the fall, and so have delayed doing this. The time element involved in correspondence back and forth is a difficulty, but I shall go into detail with reference to our work.

When the Hall fund designated for Chinese studies was first received, we assigned it for use under the College of Arts, for the general strengthening of instruction and of the Chinese courses in that College. This was in accordance with a letter from Mr. Boynton to Mr. Carside, dated March 30, 1929, part of which is as follows: "Accordingly, until further notice, the income is to be used for the purpose of strengthening your instruction in Chinese language, literature and history, and purposes which in the judgment of your Board of Trustees are incidental thereto." In trying to carry out our plan, we found that research was necessary in order to improve our teaching and to interest the students in the subjects involved. Later, also, we understood that the Trustees of the Institute tended to favor the use of "practically the whole of the income from the estate in building up new work in Chinese cultural subjects, and perhaps also in

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the purchasing of books and other equipment which would be used for carrying on such work." This is just what our Institute has been doing.

To comply with the wishes of the donors and the original purpose of the gift, that the fund should be used entirely for cultural study purposes, we have done so from the beginning, and we have now gone so far in our program that we seem to be making very good use of the fund for a very appropriate purpose, entirely in accordance with the original purpose of the gift. It may be, therefore, that what we are doing is not contrary to the purpose of the committee. Furthermore, it seems to us that what we are doing is a very practical and promising way of meeting the wishes of the donors, as well as being in accord with the spirit of the Advisory Committee on which we expect to serve.

We feel it is an impossible task to make a study of such a wide and big subject as Chinese culture with a limited fund; we have, therefore, tried to take up some specific field of Chinese culture only, although our Institute is known as the Institute for Chinese Cultural Studies. As we are connected with an educational institution, our general plan is directed toward the development of the study of the history of Chinese culture, including the history of Chinese civilization and Chinese general and specific histories. This important phase of our work has not been in any way systematically done in any of the universities in China. Emphasis of the work is on the historical aspect of the cultural studies, and all of our studies are directed toward the consummation of that end. That the Institute was organized under a separate administration was simply a matter of expediency, in order to handle this special fund and to better comply with the wishes of the Trustees. It does not at all imply that we are departing from the idea of instruction. On the contrary, the intention of the Institute is to help the College of Arts and cooperate with it.

It has been the aim of the Institute (1) to strengthen the teaching of Chinese cultural subjects in the College of Arts by providing that each member of the staff of the Institute spend part time in teaching subjects connected with his study or subjects which he is qualified to teach, without offering courses leading to postgraduate degrees; (2) to enable the members of the staff of our Institute to do research in the field of Chinese cultural subjects so that they might be better able to cooperate in the instructional work of the College of

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Oct. 7, 1932.

Arts; (3) to cultivate interest in and to offer academic assistance to advanced students and assistants in the College of Arts, and (4) to encourage teachers of the College of Arts to study Chinese cultural subjects by offering them the facilities for carrying on advanced study and research which the resources of the Institute provide.

The Institute is in close affiliation with the College of Arts. This relationship with the College has been maintained since the beginning and we feel it is in accordance with the original purpose of the gift. At the same time, we feel that the Institute is giving very substantial help to our undergraduate work and we hope that this policy will not be seriously affected by accepting appointment on the Advisory Committee for Undergraduate Study. We shall greatly appreciate your opinion on this matter, as to whether or not our work is in keeping with the plans of the Trustees.

Sincerely yours,

Y. G. Chen.

P.S. A supplementary report, together with a financial statement, will be sent you later.

Y. G. C.

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UNIVERSITY OF NANKING  
NANKING, CHINA

中國文化研究所

INSTITUTE OF CHINESE CULTURAL STUDIES

REPORT ON THE WORK OF  
THE INSTITUTE OF CHINESE CULTURAL STUDIES  
UNIVERSITY OF NANKING

For the Year September 1, 1931 - August 31, 1932

During the year under review, China as a whole underwent the most critical and trying days since the inauguration of the Nationalist regime. The Japanese aggressions beginning with the occupation of Mukden, September 18, 1931, culminating in the outrage at Shanghai January 28, 1932, and the shelling of Nanking February 1, 1932, disturbed the peace and order of the provinces affected. Being situated in the capital, the tranquility of the University as a whole was shaken from time to time by the general political situation, and especially by student agitation during the latter part of the fall semester, 1931. The work of the Institute was affected only in two ways; namely, the three manuscripts sent to the Commercial Press for printing perished with the plant of the Press, which the Japanese troops purposely destroyed; and we slowed down in buying books, for since the outbreak of Japan's undeclared war on Shanghai, we could not help worrying about the safety of even our books.

The Staff and Their Work

The personnel of the Institute remained practically the same as in the year 1930, except that Dr. C. C. Wu, a full-time research worker and concurrently a professor in the Department of Sociology, and Dr. H. T. Lei, a part-time research worker, left us for positions at Wu Han University and Tsing Hua University respectively. I consider their departure as quite a loss to the University, for they proved to be promising research workers.

Carefulness has been the keynote in the selection of staff members. Slowness in getting a competent man is far better than getting a poor one in a hurry. Mr. Hsu I-tang, who has studied under Professor Granet and other well-known French sinologists at Paris for the last three years and who will complete his study by the end of this year, will join the Institute as a full-time research worker and, concurrently, teacher, in the spring semester, 1933. Mr. Shan Chen-tso, formerly professor and head of the Archaeology Department at Kwangtung University and lecturer in Chinese archaeology at Peking University and Tsing Hua University, is with us this year.

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The work of each member of the staff last year is described as follows:

Mr. T. L. Tsu, Chairman of the Governing Committee of the Institute and its Director, devoted one-third of his time to both the administrative work of the Institute and his research project. As to administrative work, the essential phases were a thorough examination of every Chinese book sent to the Institute for sale by book stores, the planning of research projects, and consultation with research assistants. As regards research projects, you are requested to refer to the report on the Institute for the year September 1, 1930, to August 31, 1931, in which the scope of Mr. Tsu's study, Critical Survey of Chinese Historical Works, was outlined. Thirty-five bibliographies were consulted in order to secure the titles of historical works. Thus far Mr. Tsu has found that there were one thousand four hundred ninety historical works written before the Tang dynasty but only about three hundred of them are extant. Notes on the annotations and other information concerning these works were taken down and a study of their authorship has been started.

Mr. S. Y. Li, research worker and librarian of the Institute, devoted his whole time to the Institute. The nature of his work last year may be summarized as follows: (1) attending to matters connected with the purchase of books and the ordering and checking of periodicals, (2) editing the Nanking Journal, (3) attending to matters relative to printing the Nanking Journal and publications of the Institute, and (4) overseeing the work of the assistants and clerks who worked in the office. His study, Bibliography of Foreign Works on China, 1921-1931, has progressed to the extent that some three thousand titles have been entered on separate cards; and all reviews of books received by the Institute, which appeared in Oriental journals in French and English, were noted on the appropriate cards under their respective titles. Mr. Li plans to do some further checking work; for example, checking up with the catalogs on Oriental subjects published by outstanding European booksellers, and with the lists or bibliographies appended to important works. In addition to these duties, as a side issue, Mr. Li compiled an index to articles in the English and French journals in the Institute, which index will be very useful to persons who wish to refer to the journals. His Index to Tsung Shu (叢書) was carried out according to the plan described in last year's report. The first two stages have been completed, the listing of titles of Tsung Shu together with their sub-titles, and the indexing of the sub-titles of each Tsung Shu. Mr. Li went over all the Tsung Shu in the Institute's collection. The cards for the sub-titles of each Tsung Shu are very useful, in that by referring to these cards it can be seen immediately in which Tsung Shu a particular title can be found. These cards also give information needed in the selection of Tsung Shu for the Institute.



Professor M. S. Bates devoted two-thirds of his time to the Department of History of the University and one-third to the Institute. His work with the Institute included a good deal of effort on the journal project, and a smaller amount of time on book lists for the Institute, conferences with reference to others, proof reading, and so on. By the journal project is meant his project on the Introduction to Oriental Journals in Western Languages, which was described in last year's report. This study is finished and the English text has been translated into Chinese by Mr. Yu Yuen-fu, one of our assistants. Both the English and the Chinese texts are ready for printing. Mr. Bates' larger and more difficult project is a study in The Foundation of the Chinese Empire (Ch'in and Ch'ien Han). "This study aims to utilize the essential Chinese sources in a critical manner, and to derive any possible suggestions from modern works or articles by Chinese and foreign writers." The field is rather large, and the linguistic problem is difficult for a Westerner; yet it is hoped that useful results can be obtained through persistent effort by one trained in historical work. Thus far about half of the Chinese source materials have been thoroughly studied. Bibliographical preparation of secondary materials has been completed on those in Western languages, and considerable work done on those in Chinese. A large number of the Western articles or books have also been read. It is expected that the main work on materials will be completed in the present school year, and that they may be partly organized for writing."

Dr. K. C. Liu, librarian of the University and professor in the Department of Philosophy, devoted about one-third of his time to research in Chinese culture. His major project was a study in the History of Thought During the Six Dynasties. His report on the progress of the work is incorporated, as follows: "For the past year, the turmoil of the political, and consequently of the school situation, together with other administrative duties in the University which befell the present writer, has much delayed and often interrupted the work undertaken. Only slow progress has been made. The investigation of the materials has reached down to the end of the Ch'in dynasty and the early part of the Sung dynasty in the South. Relevant and important passages have been noted down on slips; and occasional reflections on interpretations have also been recorded as they occurred in the mind of the writer. As the work proceeds, the subject appears more complicated than it was conceived to be, and it seems to require a study, though necessarily a hasty one, of the relevant works not only in the Buddhist Tripitaka but also of the Taoist Canons, in addition to the already large amount of secular material. Consequently, it will probably take more time than anticipated. As to the bibliographies mentioned in last year's report, the one on the writings of authors of the period under study is now available for

use, although much has to be done before it becomes anything like a finished product. The one on Buddhist translations of the period now extant was completed last winter. It is being revised, its scope being enlarged to include non-existing works. The revised bibliography will appear by instalments in the Nanking Journal; the first appeared in volume one, number two, and the second in volume two, number one. It is hoped that eventually all may appear in that Journal." Professor Liu contributed one article, Taoist Religion During the Han Dynasty, to the same Journal, volume one, number one, pp. 119-132.

Mr. C. L. Wang, full-time research worker, taught one class in Japanese in the fall semester of 1931, meeting five times a week with four credits. This course was given mainly with the purpose of equipping advanced students with a reading knowledge of Japanese to enable them to make use of Japanese materials when they take up intensive study of a subject in Chinese. Mr. Wang continued the Study of Ennin's (圓仁) Journal of the Pilgrimage to China, which was described in last year's report. He gathered as much information as possible from Chinese historical works to collate with points described by the Japanese monk in his Journal, and the first chapter, an introduction to the study, has been completed. In the meantime, Mr. Wang has carried on a study in The Recent Development of Japanese Sinology. A part of his work along this line resulted in an article entitled, A Brief Survey of Recent Sinological Studies in the Imperial Universities of Japan, which was published in volume two, number one of the Nanking Journal, pp. 117-160. He has planned to keep up the study until a general view of various phases of Japanese sinology has been obtained. This study also aims at the provision of information concerning Japanese works and magazine articles relating to Chinese cultural problems. In addition, Mr. Wang contributed two articles to the Nanking Journal, namely, A Translation of the Development of Sinology, by S. Tanaka, which was published in volume one, number one, of the Nanking Journal, pp. 83-118; and a Critical Re-study of Sze-ma Ch'ien's Chronological Table of the Six States, by Dr. Y. Takeuchi, which was published in volume one, number two, of the Journal, pp. 473-515.

Mr. T. Y. Chen, full-time research worker, offered in the fall semester, 1931, a course on the introduction to the study of the Twenty-four Official Histories, which was a two-period course with two credits. His study, and Historical Study of the Fan Library (范氏天一閣) at Ningpo, was completed at the end of the fall semester, 1930. The manuscript of the study perished with the other two manuscripts sent to the Commercial Press and which were destroyed with the Press in February, 1932. Mr. Chen spent not a little time in getting out another manuscript of this study during the spring semester, 1932. This was possible because he had kept a copy of the manuscript, though it was not so complete

as the one sent to the Commercial Press. In getting out the second copy, he had to do a considerable amount of work to make it complete, but it has now been published and covers 146 pages. Mr. Chen contributed three articles to the Nanking Journal, namely, A Critical Re-estimate of Tsin Muai (秦檜), in volume one, number one, pp. 27-46; A Critical Re-estimate of Tsin Shi-Hwang (秦始皇), volume one, number two, pp. 301-322; and A Critical Re-estimate of the Later Lord of Shu Han, Liu Shan (劉禪), in volume two, number one, pp. 21-58. As to his major project, A Study of the Authenticity of the Chow Kwan (周官), he completed the writing of the first chapter of this study before the end of the spring semester, 1932.

Mr. F. T. Lu, part-time research worker, continued his study on The Principles of Chinese Painting last year. He reports that the manuscript is ready but not in a finished form. He is not on the regular staff of the Institute now but maintains informal relationship with the Institute as a non-resident research worker. Mr. Lu contributed two articles to the Nanking Journal, one entitled, Buddhist Influence on Chinese Painting during the Six Dynasties and the Tang Dynasty, published in volume one, number one, pp. 59-64, and the other, Technical Principles Peculiar to Chinese Painting, in volume two, number one, pp. 161-164.

Mr. T. P. Wang, part-time research worker, carried on his project, A Study of the Paintings of the Hsin An (新安畫派) School, to the stage where forty representative paintings of the school had been selected from different collectors of paintings in Shanghai. Pictures of these paintings were taken and thirty-two were finally chosen and printed by collotype process on first-grade Chinese paper, in the form of plates, which will be used as illustrations for the exposition of the painting of this school. His work as yet is not in the form of a finished product. Mr. Wang is not a regular staff member of the Institute now but maintains an informal relationship with the Institute as a non-resident research worker.

Mr. Y. F. Yu, assistant research worker, joined the Institute last fall. His main work was the recording of Chinese books bought by the Institute last year and the year before. This recording has been done for the purpose of furnishing information concerning the books of the Institute and it is a help to members of the staff of the Institute as well as to faculty and students in locating materials they need in their research work. The Institute has had cards printed, calling for such information as (1) classification, (2) whether or not the publication is annotated in the Imperial Catalogue, (3) author, (4) title, (5) edition, (6) preface or colophon and the author and date, (7) number of volumes, and (8) remarks on the contents. In recording a Chinese



work, Mr. Yü entered the appropriate information under each item as prescribed on the card. About one-third of the Chinese books bought in the past three years were thus recorded last year. Mr. Yü also helped with proof reading in connection with the publication of studies by the staff members of the Institute, and he translated into Chinese the Introduction to Oriental Journals in Western Languages, by Prof. M. S. Bates.

Mr. C. Y. Yeh, assistant, joined the Institute in the spring semester, 1930, and is engaged in compiling an Annotated Bibliography of Chinese Works on the History, Theories, and Technique of Chinese Painting. He has carried out the project faithfully according to the plan described in last year's report, and up to the end of last year had examined 600 such works, either in our own collection or in collections accessible in Nanking, to each of which he wrote annotations and arranged them systematically. Mr. F. T. Lu read through Mr. Yeh's manuscript. It could be improved if there were time to do so, but for the present this bibliography may be regarded as finished.

Mr. Y. M. Hwang, assistant research worker, in the past year and a half has produced two studies; namely, Chronological Biography of Shao Er-yuin (邵二雲) and A Re-examination of Chinese<sup>Ancient</sup> Spurious Writings, both of which were described in last year's report. The manuscripts of the first work suffered the same fate as Mr. Chen Teng-yuen's work at the Commercial Press in Shanghai last February. Fortunately, Mr. Hwang also kept duplicate copies of the manuscripts, though some materials were added to the manuscripts sent to the Commercial Press. During the spring semester, 1932, he spent a good deal of his time in getting out two other complete manuscripts of the works. His study of a Re-examination of Chinese Ancient Spurious Writings has been published in a book of 322 + 12 pages, and his study, Chronological Biography of Shao Er-yuin, is in press and will be published by the end of December. Mr. Hwang has contributed three articles to the three issues of the Nanking Journal. They are: The Five Historiographic Offices (五史) Differentiated According to Chou Li, volume one, number one, pp. 75-82; A Brief Study on the Compilation of the Official History of the Ming Dynasty, volume one, number two, pp. 323-360; and Several Corrections of the Reputed Biography of Li Choh-wu, volume two, number one, pp. 59-79.

Mr. C. H. Liu devoted his whole time to teaching last year. In the fall semester of 1931, he offered three three-period courses of three credits each; namely, Modern Chinese Literature, Wang An-shih's (王安石) Essay, and Chinese Mediaeval History. In the spring semester, 1932, he offered three three-period courses of three credits each, as follows: Liu Tsung-yuen's (柳宗元) Essays, Methods of Teaching Chinese, and Cultural Relationships between China and Japan.

Messrs. C. W. Chen and T. P. Tsao, regular staff members of the University Library, devoted about one-third of their time to the classifying and cataloguing of books bought by the Institute and handed over to the Library.

Mr. C. T. Hsi, clerical assistant who helped in the compiling of the Tsung Shu Index, left the Institute in August, 1931.

### Book Purchases

Since September, 1931, we have prepared a list of works on China, selected according to our need, in order to secure quotations on these from European booksellers. However, the political situation in China, due to Japanese aggressive actions and the general economic depression, made us more cautious than ever in spending money for books. The Book Committee thought it wise, therefore, to keep up the current periodicals only and to stop the purchase of books and large sets of periodicals from Europe, even though we had most favorable quotations from European bookstores. As to Chinese books, books were selected that the Library did not have and that the Institute needed urgently and could get at the lowest bid. The following books and journals were added to our collection during the year:

Sept. 1931 - Aug. 1932

Chinese books	409 items	3,230 books
Japanese books	37 items	341 volumes
Japanese journals	2 sets	34 volumes
Western books	37 items	38 volumes

Our collection now consists of the following:

	Mar. 1930 - Aug. 1931	Mar. 1930 - Aug. 1932
Chinese books	23,072 books	26,302 books
Japanese books	156 volumes	497 volumes
Japanese journals	4 sets in 90 vols.	6 sets in 124 vols.
Western books	271 volumes	309 volumes
Western journals	14 sets in 260 vols.	14 sets in 260 vols.

### List of Works Published

Historical Study of the Fan Library at Ningpo ( 天一閣藏書考 )  
by Chen Teng-yeun. 146 pp.

A Re-examination of the "Chinese Ancient Spurious Writings"  
( 古今偽書考補證 ) by Hwang Yui-mei. 322 pp.

Commentary on the "Ts'u Yuen" ( 詞源疏證 ) by Tsai Chen. 140 pp.

Respectfully submitted by

*T. L. Tsu*

T. L. Tsu, Director, and  
Chairman of the Governing Committee,  
Institute of Chinese Cultural Studies,  
University of Nanking.

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