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Formerly the Museum was a repository for interesting articles acquired at the cost of much time and energy by members of the staff and friends of the West China Union University. It was housed in three fair-sized rooms and in the gallery of the University Library. Since the coming of the evacuated Universities, the downstairs north room has been turned over to the University of Nanking for library purposes, and the problem of display has become more acute than ever. This problem is no slight one for the Museum possesses twenty-six thousand objects, of which six thousand of the more rare ones are packed away in campus houses for safety in the event of air-raids, twelve thousand in store rooms, and only eight thousand are on display. The present Museum accommodation is entirely inadequate - a special building with good lighting is essential if the best use is to be made of the material available, and provision made for future expansion.

Recently the Museum has been rearranged as an educational Museum related to the courses offered by the Associated Universities in Chengtu, and by the West China Union University in particular. In fact Li Chi, the famous Chinese archaeologist says it is now the best Museum in China. It has also become a centre for research in the South West to China.

Museum objects are now classified under the following headings:-

1. Chinese Archaeology and Art.
2. Tibetan
3. South Western Tribes

The north wing of the Museum has been converted into a Pottery Hall, in which all the pottery and porcelain has been arranged in such a way that it demonstrates the development of the industry from pre-historic to modern times. The collection specializes in Szechwan pottery, that from other parts being shown for purposes of comparison only. Many of the pottery groups are to be found in our Museum alone, such as Han, Szechwan Chung ware, and Sung grave jars with highly appliqued designs. In a small basement room has been commenced a pottery index, which covers not only all the known sites in Szechwan, but also many of the famous excavated sites in North and East China. This index is already proving invaluable.

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In separate alcoves around the gallery are displayed bronze, stone and iron implements, jades, bricks and tiles, sculpture, bone implements, Chia costumes and embroidery, etc.

The Tibetan Section in the South wing has been arranged according to the function of the objects, which cover painting, sculpture, sacrificial tools, musical instruments, lamps, rugs, clothing, and sacred books, etc.

There are now on display several sets of beautiful artifacts and implements used by the Hwa Miao of Kweichow, Pai Miao of Szechwan, Chiang of Northern Szechwan, Lolo of Sikang, Moso of Yunnan.

Classes on Anthropology are now organized in which some of the material in the Museum may be used. Classes on Archaeology and Art use the Museum as their laboratory.

Several research projects are being carried on in the Museum, for instance, Prof. Cheng Te-K'un is working on the pottery of the Han dynasty, as well as on the ancient history of Szechwan; Mr. Lin is making a study of the currencies of Szechwan, in copper, silver, lead and linen coins; Miss Fan of the West China Frontier Research Institute has been granted a research fellowship from the British Boxer Indemnity Fund to make a serious study of the Pai Miao collection. One of the Yenching students is writing his thesis on the pottery of Shansi Province, and in this connection has found the pottery index most helpful.

Moreover, the Chinese Industrial Cooperatives have invited Mr. Fu to make for their workshops patterns for rugs and various types of embroidery and for this purpose he has found the material in the Museum most stimulating.

The Museum cooperates closely with the West China Frontier Research Institute, the West China Border Research Society, the Chinese Department of the West China Union University and similar bodies.

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If the sphere of influence of the Museum is to be extended there is no question/ but that so soon as funds permit the Museum must not only be housed more suitably but it must have a greatly increased budget to enable it to fill the many gaps in its collection.

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THE MUSEUM

W.C.U.U. Chengku.
January 1943.

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If the sphere of influence of the Museum is to be extended there is no question but that so soon as funds permit the Museum must not only be housed more suitably but it must have a greatly increased budget to enable it to fill the many gaps in its collection.

Jottings from Article on Five Years in the Museum - December 1946.

Collection demonstrates progress of art of tool making during four periods: Mesolithic BC5,000 to 3,000; early Neolithic 3,000-2,000 - a few polished stone tools; late Neolithic 2,000-1,200 - chipped-picked and polished; Aeneolithic 1,200-700. some highly finished stone tools.

Pottery dating from BC2,000. Szechwan is a marginal area, always under influence of neighbouring cultures. With chance for research work the Museum would be like a frame without a picture. Library Building not suitable for housing Museum - no space for display or storage; lighting very poor; old cases far too large, take up too much floor space and light; in view of financial stringency only the cheapest material can be used for display of exhibits. Because of limited space available, the Museum displays have had to be changed about forty times during the past 5 years. There are around thirty thousand objects in the Museum.

At present on display: Chinese stone artifacts and sculptures; Chinese metallic implements and utensils; Ceramic art of Szechwan with specimens for comparison with art of East and North China (This forms the major part of our Museum and is very important, because the story of ceramic art is the background of archaeology); Tibetan collection which is unrivalled in China, if not in the world; ethnological specimens of SW China. Special exhibitions have been held during the years - Jade, Tibetan paintings and tankas, Buddhist sculpture, pottery, shadow plays.

This Museum is the centre of research for SW China and forms intellectual nucleus in Chengtu. It takes a leading part in the cause of international goodwill and friendship. Several thousand visitors a year, half casual, half with a purpose; half from other cities and other countries. Museum has both national and international reputation.

Publications: brief explanations of the various exhibiting units in the Guide Book Series; offprint series and monograph series, and has made a start on a translation series. Our 5-year plan has been to organise the Museum into a working organism - our second will be to build a new Museum to be a model for museums in China.

See also Mr. Evans's files in New York Office, under "Harvard-Yenching Institute" for each year this HY report includes a section on the Museum.

Also ask Mr. Evans if you may see his files of 1942-43 for during that year about fifty articles were sent to New York on all phases of our University work, many historical and therefore useful as background.

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West China

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A Wartime Library in Free China

By G. L. Den *

WITH the movement for the rebirth of China, Szechwan, particularly Chengtu, has become the Mecca of China. This is not without reason. Szechwan is not only the largest of all the provinces in China proper, but the richest in production. The provincial capital, Chengtu, has been celebrated from the earliest days for its riches, populousness, and cultural activities; Marco Polo, the noted Venetian traveler of the thirteenth century, called it "Sindafu." For several hundred years, it has been a seat of learning and of the Chinese civil service examinations. Chengtu recently emerged into national importance as a rear base for our war with Japan, a pivotal point in our gigantic plan of reconstruction, and the nerve center of education in Free China.

Oldest University

The oldest university in West China is situated in the south suburb of the city, on the great Chengtu plain. It was established by the united action of the Christian missionary societies, so it is called the West China Union University. It has a beautiful campus with grounds and buildings, purchased and erected by the cooperating missions. Seasonal flower gardens are interspersed by the irrigation streams which are bordered by the willow trees of the campus. The buildings are of grey brick with tile roof finished in accordance with the best traditions of Chinese architecture. The ancient city wall is near by, with a mighty mountain range beyond. Such an inspirational environment compensates us to a certain extent for our material deficiencies.

Here is situated the West China Union University Library, widely recognized as the leading Chinese university library. It is an attractive and commodious structure of two stories, of the same general type of architecture as the other buildings on the campus. The University Museum of History, Culture, and Art is located on the second floor of the building. The libraries of the University of Nanking and Ginling College are all housed on the main floor. The general reading room occupies the center front of the building, while the periodical reading room is situated

along the south end, with the University Book Club and the West China Border Research Society Library. The reserved-books reading room is in the north wing, and the cataloging rooms and offices are in the south wing. The stacks and the reference rooms are combined in the rear of the reading room.

For the convenience of readers, we have four branch libraries. The Medical and Dental Branch Library, located in the new central block of the Medical and Dental Building, has two fairly large rooms for stacks and reading, and two smaller rooms for office and periodicals. The Science Branch Library is situated in the new chemistry building with three rooms, one quite large and well lighted for reading, and two small rooms for stacks and microfilm. The General Hospital Branch Library is in the northeastern section of the city, and the E.E.N.T. Hospital Branch Library is in the southern section—stocked with books and case records, so that the librarians have to manage both of them. To facilitate the work of the different research institutes of the university, the library has loaned a number of books and journals to them. It is hoped that an Arts Research Branch Library will soon be established in a convenient place with good equipment.

Since the outbreak of the war in the summer of 1937, Chengtu has become one of the leading educational centers in Free China. The evacuated colleges and universities from invaded parts of China that have moved to Chengtu to our campus include the University of Nanking, Ginling College, Cheelee University, and Yenching University. The first two institutions brought a small number of books with them; unfortunately the others were unable to bring any but have purchased some here. The members of faculties and students of all these institutions have the same library privileges as our own. The Peking Union Medical College Nursing School and the West China Theological Seminary are also registered borrowers. When the National Central University Medical College first moved to the campus, our service was provided in the same fashion. It is interesting to see that the library has been giving 75

* Head Librarian, West China Union University Library, Chengtu, Szechwan, China.

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per cent of its service to the guest colleges and universities.

A library is not merely a building, nor a collection of books, but a dynamic organization whose function is to render a service or enlightenment. The total number of registered borrowers of the library during the year 1944 was 6,542. The number of books and periodicals supplied for home use was 35,423. Readers during the year, exclusive of visitors, totaled 253,142; the largest number in any one day, 2,354. The number of books and periodicals used for reading in the library was 315,463—the largest number in any one day, 3,215, exclusive of dictionaries and encyclopedias. Among our visiting readers are scholars or research fellows who have come from all parts of China, some of them even from abroad. Members of the Allied forces come to the library for special references.

Microfilm

During the wartime period, selections from periodicals and important theses have been received in microfilm from the Department of State, Washington, D.C., and the British Council, London. These have been made available through the International Cultural Service of China in Chungking, the wartime capital. The library was designated by the service as its depository center in Chengtu. We distribute projectors and circulate films among the cultural institutions in the western district of the Province of Szechwan, giving the library a unique position of service, and providing the most recent materials for scientific studies for all the cooperating libraries.

In building up the collection of Chinese books in the library, an effort has been made to obtain all available official gazetteers, including provincial, prefectural, and district gazetteers. The library has been able to purchase a nearly complete set of gazetteers of the Province of Szechwan, which has great historical value. A collection of newspapers of the Province is also receiving special attention. We have been able to acquire a good number which date back to a few years after the Republic of China. These are very valuable collections, since none of them are to be found in other libraries. Efforts have also

been made to build up a collection of books on China in western languages. It is believed that a collection of this kind will greatly facilitate the study of Chinese problems with special reference to West China border research. Through purchase, we have also acquired a few manuscripts of well known Chinese scholars; and a number of Yuan and Ming editions. The library has received many valuable gifts which indicate a continued interest in the library on the part of individuals as well as organizations. The library has accomplished a definite record of work made possible by the aid of the joint funds of the five universities on the campus.

Japanese pilots have visited us many times. Once they dropped two bombs, one in the front of the building and the other on the north side. We must thank God that neither of them exploded. We suffered slight damage when we put our rare Chinese books in the country. Due to the difficulty of transportation, the shortage of books is our most serious handicap in the pursuit of knowledge. Our reading rooms and stacks are overcrowded, but owing to the lack of funds extension is a great problem. Our books are worn out and the chairs are broken because of constant use by so many people. The problems of replacement and reconstruction are always with us. However, we may say that we have given a great contribution to the cultural world during the time of war.

Although it cannot be denied that the activities of the library have been somewhat handicapped by the number of users and the generally unsettled conditions, the increase of readers and borrowers indicates that the library is being generally appreciated. It is more than a mere passive satisfaction to find that the public is following the development of the library with close interest. It is gratifying to note that many friends, both in China and abroad, have helped us in many ways. We do thank them all for their cooperation and assistance. As most of the libraries in this country have been ruined by the enemy, our library has been the focal point in Free China. The responsibility for preserving Chinese works and for furnishing references to those within reach has become the burden of the West China Union University Library.

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In connection with the movement for the rebirth of China, Szechwan, particularly Chengtu, has become the Mecca of China. This is not without reason. Szechwan is not only the largest of all the provinces in China Proper, but the richest in production. The Provincial capital, Chengtu, has been celebrated from the earliest days for its riches, populousness and cultural activities. Marco Polo, the noted Venetian traveller of the 13th century, called it 'Sindafu'. For several hundred years, it has been a seat of learning and of the Chinese civil service examinations. Chengtu has now emerged into national importance as a rear base for our war with Japan, a pivotal point in our gigantic plan of reconstruction, and the nerve centre of education in Free China.

The oldest university in West China is situated in the south suburb of the City. It was established by the united action of the Christian missionary societies, so it is called the West China Union University. It has a beautiful campus with many grounds and buildings, which were purchased erected by the cooperating missions. Seasonal flowers gardens are interspersed by irrigation streams bordered by the willow trees of the Campus. The Buildings are of grey brick with tile roof finished in accordance with the best traditions of Chinese architecture. The ancient city wall nearby is a reminder of the greatness of China. The mighty mountain range beyond inspires us with lofty ideals. The serene sky above us crowns us with clarity of vision. The great Chengtu plain on which we stand gives us certain extent for our material deficiencies.

Here is situated one of the highest seats of learning in Free China-the West China Union University Library, widely recognised as the leading Chinese University Library. It is an attractive and commodious structure of two storeys. It is of the same general type of architecture as the other buildings on the campus. The University Museum of History, Culture and Art is located on the second floor. The Libraries of the University of Nanking and Ginling College are all housed in the Building. The general reading room occupies the entire centre front. The periodical reading room is situated along the south end, and the University Book Club and the West China Border Research Society Library are also housed there. The reserved books reading room is located in the north wing, and the cataloguing rooms and the offices are on the south wing of the building. The stacks and the reference room are combined in the rear of the general reading room. This arrangement of rooms works very well with the library routine.

For the convenience of readers, we have four branch libraries. The Medical and Dental Branch Library is located in the new central block of the Medical and Dental Building. It has two fairly large rooms of which one is a stackroom and the other for reading, and two other smaller rooms, one for office and the other for periodicals. The Science Branch Library is situated in the New Chemistry Building with three rooms, one quite large and well lighted is used for reading, and two other small rooms for stack and microfilm respectively. The General Hospital Branch Library is in the north eastern section of the city, and the E.E.N.T. Hospital Branch Library is in the south section. These two Hospital Branch Libraries are stocked with books and case records, so that the librarians have to manage both of them. With a view to facilitate the work of the different research institutes of the University, the Library loaned a number of books and journals to them. It is hoped that an Arts Research Branch Library will soon be established in a convenient place with good equipment.

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Since the outbreak of the war in the Summer of 1937, Chengtu has become one of the leading educational centres in Free China. The evacuated colleges and universities from the invaded parts of China that have moved to Chengtu to our Campus are: the University of Nanking, Ginling College, Cheeloo University and Yenching University. The first two institutions brought a small number of books with them, unfortunately the others were unable to bring any but they have purchased some here. The members of the faculties and students of all these institutions have the same library privileges as our own. The Peking Union Medical College Nursing School, and both the West China and Nanking Theological Seminaries are also registered borrowers. When the National Central University Medical College first moved to the Campus, they received our service in the same fashion. It is interesting to see that the Library has giving 75 per cent of its work to the guest colleges and universities.

A library is not merely a building, nor a collection of books, but a dynamic organization whose high function is to render a service of enlightenment. The total number of registered borrowers during the year 1944 was 6542. The number of books and periodicals supplied for home use was 35423. The total number of readers during the year, exclusive of visitors, was 253142, the largest number in any one day was 2354. The number of books and periodicals used for reading in the Library was 315463. The largest number issued in any one day was 3215, exclusive of the dictionaries and encyclopedias on the shelves. Among our visiting readers are scholars or research fellows who have come from all parts of China, some of them even come from abroad. The members of the allied forces also come to the Library for certain special references. It is evident that the Library has proved a very valuable aid to the various individuals and educational institutions in Chengtu and other places as well.

During the war time period, selections from periodicals and important theses have been received in microfilm from the Department of State, Washington, D. C., and the British Council, London. These have been made available through the International Cultural Service of China in Chungking, the wartime capital. The Library was designated by the Service as its depository centre in Chengtu. We are distributing the projectors and circulating the films among the cultural institutions in the western districts of the province. The importance of this addition is that it gives to the Library a unique position of service, and provides the most recent materials for scientific studies for all the cooperating libraries.

In building up the collection of Chinese books in the Library, an effort has been made to obtain all available official gazetteers including provincial, prefectural and district gazetteers. The Library has had the good fortune to be able to purchase a nearly complete set of gazetteers of the Province of Szechwan, which have a great historical value. A collection of newspaper of the Province is also receiving special attention. We have been able to acquire a good number which date back to a few years after the Republic. These are very valuable collections, since we find that none of these are found in other libraries in China. Efforts have also been made to build up a collection of books on China in western languages. It is believed that a collection of this kind will greatly facilitate the study of the Chinese problems with special references to West China border research. Through purchase, we have also acquired a few manuscripts of wellknown Chinese scholars; and a number of Yuan and Ming editions.

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The Library has received many valuable gifts which indicate a continued interest in the Library on the part of individuals as well as organizations. While it is not feasible to name all the gifts the following deserve mention. Through the Harvard-Yenching Endowment Fund, we have been able to secure annually the additions of standard works both in Chinese and western languages. The Science Brabeg Library has been assisted by a special grant from the Ministry of Education. The Medical and Dental Branch Library has received a generous grant from the China Medical Board for its maintenance, and a grant from the China Foundation for the purchasing of books. The Library has accomplished a definite record of work which has been made possible by the aid of the Joint Funds of the Five Universities on the Campus. The Library is very grateful to the British Council and the Department of State for they have sent us a number of valuable books during the last two years. The Library is also indebted to the Government Ministries and the Foreign Embassies for their generous donation of publications.

The Japanese pilots have visited us many times. Once they dropped two bombs, one in the front of the Building and the other on the north side. We must thank God that neither of the exploded. We suffered slight damage when we put our rare Chinese books in the country. Due to the difficulty of transportation, the shortage of books is our most serious handicap in the pursuit of knowledge. Our reading rooms and stacks are overcrowded, by owing to lack of funds extension is a great problem. Our books are worn out and our chairs are broken because of constant use by so many borrowers and readers. The problems of replacement and reconstruction are always with us. However, We may say that we have given a great contribution to the cultural world during the time of war.

Although it cannot be denied that the activities of the Library have been somewhat handicapped by the large number of borrowers and the generally unsettled conditions during the last few years, the rapid increase in the number of readers and inquirers indicates clearly that the Library is being generally appreciated. It is more than a mere passive satisfaction to find that the public are following the development of the Library with close interest. It is gratifying to note that many friends, both in China and abroad, have responded to our appeal, and helped us in many ways. We do thank them all for their cooperation and assistance when we are in need. It is unnecessary to point out that those who work in the Library do not merely realize the importance of their mission, but also perform their duties ably and conscientiously. As most of the Libraries in this country have been ruined by the enemy, our Library has become the focal point in China. The responsibility for preserving Chinese works and for furnishing references to those within reach has become the burden of this Library.

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THE REPORT OF THE WEST CHINA UNION UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

Chengtu, Szechwan, China
January 1st, 1948

Sir,

I have the honour to submit herewith a report of the progress and operation of the West China Union University Library for the year ending December 1944. The year under review has been especially noteworthy, not only for its normal development, but also for a number of major undertakings; the Library staff has carried on these activities with renewed zest and vigor. Although it cannot be denied that the activities of the Library have been somewhat handicapped by the large number of borrowers and the general unsettled conditions of the war during the last few years, the rapid increase in the number of readers and inquirers indicates clearly that the Library is being generally appreciated. It is more than a mere passive satisfaction to find that the public is closely following the development of the Library with interest. Some departments of the Library and the various specific records, according to usual practice, ought to constitute a separate report but are summed up here in a single report.

Since the outbreak of the war in 1937, the evacuated colleges and universities from the invaded parts of China that have moved to Chengtu to our Campus are: the University of Nanking, Ginling College, Cheeloo University, and Yenching University. The former two institutions brought a small number of books with them, unfortunately the others were unable to bring any but they have purchased some here. Both the Nanking and Ginling Libraries are housed in our Main Library. The members of faculties and students of all these universities have the same Library privileges as our own. The Peking Union Medical College Nursing School and the West China Theological Seminary are also registered borrowers of the Library. When the National Central University Medical College first moved to the Campus, they received our service in the same fashion. It is evident that the Library has proved a very valuable aid to various individuals and educational institutions in Chengtu.

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In building up the collection of Chinese books in the Library, an effort has been made to obtain all available official gazetteers including provincial, prefecture and district gazetteers. The Library has had the good fortune to be able to purchase a nearly complete set of gazetteers of the Province of Szechwan, which have a great historical value. Collection of the newspapers of the Province is also receiving special attention. We have been able to acquire a good number which date back to a few years after the Republic. These are very valuable collections, since we find that none of these are found in other libraries in China. Efforts have also been made to build up a collection of Books on China in western languages. It is believed that a collection of this kind will greatly facilitate the study of Chinese problems with special reference to West China Border Research. Through purchase, we have also acquired a few manuscripts of well known Chinese scholars; and a number of the Yuan and Ming editions. The collection of other departmental books and periodicals has been marked by normal development.

During this war time period, selections from the periodicals and important theses have been received in microfilm from the Department of State, Washington, D. C., and the British Council, London. These have been made available through the International Cultural Service of China. The Library was designated by this Service as its Depository Centre in Chengtu. We are distributing the projectors and circulating the films among the cultural institutions in the western districts of the Province. The said Service has remitted to the Library a subsidy towards the promotion of the microfilm program here. The importance of this addition is that it gives to the Library a unique position of service, and provides the most recent materials of scientific studies for all the cooperating libraries.

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For the convenience of the readers, we have four Branch Libraries. The Medical Branch Library is located in the New Central Block of the Medical and Dental Building. It has two fairly large rooms of which one is a stackroom and the other for reading; and also two smaller rooms, one for office and the other for periodicals. The Science Branch Library is situated in the New Chemistry Building with three rooms; one quite large and well lighted is used for reading, and two other small rooms for stack and microfilm. The General Hospital Branch Library is in the north eastern section of the City, and the E.E.N.T. Hospital Branch Library is in the south section of it. These two Hospital Branch Libraries are stocked with books and case records, so that the librarians have to manage both of them. With the view to facilitate the work of the different research institutes of the University, the Library has loaned a number of books and journals to them. It is hoped that an Arts Research Library will soon be established in a convenient place with good equipment. From the standpoint of efficiency, it will prove to be very advantageous to these institutes.

In building up the collection of Chinese books in the Library, an effort has been made to obtain all available official gazetteers including provincial, prefecture and district gazetteers. The Library has had the good fortune to be able to purchase a nearly complete set of gazetteers of the Province of Szechwan, which have a great historical value. Collection of the newspapers of the Province is also receiving special attention. We have been able to acquire a good number which date back to a few years after the Republic. These are very valuable collections, since we find that none of these are found in other libraries in China. Efforts have also been made to build up a collection of Books on China in western languages. It is believed that a collection of this kind will greatly facilitate the study of Chinese problems with special reference to West China Border Research. Through purchase, we have also acquired a few manuscripts of well known Chinese scholars; and a number of the Yuan and Ming editions. The collection of other departmental books and periodicals has been marked by normal development.

During this war time period, selections from the periodicals and important theses have been received in microfilm from the Department of State, Washington, D. C., and the British Council, London. These have been made available through the International Cultural Service of China. The Library was designated by this Service as its Depository Centre in Chengtu. We are distributing the projectors and circulating the films among the cultural institutions in the western districts of the Province. The said Service has remitted to the Library a subsidy towards the promotion of the microfilm program here. The importance of this addition is that it gives to the Library a unique position of service, and provides the most recent materials of scientific studies for all the cooperating libraries.

The Library has received many valuable gifts which indicate a continued interest in the Library on the part of individuals as well as organizations. While it is not feasible to name all the gifts the following deserve mention. Through the Harvard-Yenching Endowment Fund, we have been able to secure annually the addition of standard works both in Chinese and western languages. The Science Branch Library has been assisted by a special grant from the Ministry of Education. The Medical Branch Library has received a generous grant from the China Medical Board for its maintenance, and a grant from the China Foundation for the purchasing of books. The Library has accomplished a definite record of work which has been made possible by the aid of the Joint Funds of the Five Universities on the Campus. The Library is also indebted to the Government Ministries, and the American and British Embassies for their generous donation of publications. The University Book Club has transferred a number of good books to the Main Library, which we trust will be of great interest to our readers.

In closing this review of the year's work of the Library, I wish to express my sincere appreciation of the interest and cooperation of the members and friends of the University, especially to Mrs. Alice W. Lindsay, the former Head Librarian, for her advice and suggestions. It is gratifying to note that many friends, both in China and abroad, have responded to our appeal, and helped us in many ways. I should like also to express my sincere thanks to the staff and attendants of the Library for their loyal and faithful service rendered throughout the year.

Respectfully submitted,
Gwang-lu Den,
Head Librarian.

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THE REPORT OF THE WEST CHINA UNION UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

Chengtú, Szechwan, China
January 1st, 1945

Sir,

I have the honour to submit herewith a report of the progress and operation of the West China Union University Library for the year ending December 1944. The year under review has been especially noteworthy, not only for its normal development, but also for a number of major undertakings; the Library staff has carried on these activities with renewed zest and vigor. Although it cannot be denied that the activities of the Library have been somewhat handicapped by the large number of borrowers and the general unsettled conditions of the war during the last few years, the rapid increase in the number of readers and inquirers indicates clearly that the Library is being generally appreciated. It is more than a mere passive satisfaction to find that the public is closely following the development of the Library with interest. Some departments of the Library and the various specific records, according to usual practice, ought to constitute a separate report but are summed up here in a single report.

Since the outbreak of the war in 1937, the evacuated colleges and universities from the invaded parts of China that have moved to Chengtú to our Campus are: the University of Nanking, Ginling College, Cheeloo University, and Yenching University. The former two institutions brought a small number of books with them, unfortunately the others were unable to bring any but they have purchased some here. Both the Nanking and Ginling Libraries are housed in our Main Library. The members of faculties and students of all these universities have the same Library privileges as our own. The Peking Union Medical College Nursing School and the West China Theological Seminary are also registered borrowers of the Library. When the National Central University Medical College first moved to the Campus, they received our service in the same fashion. It is evident that the Library has proved a very valuable aid to various individuals and educational institutions in Chengtú.

The total number of registered borrowers during the year 1944 is 7542. The number of books and periodicals supplied for home use was 35423. The total number of readers during the year, exclusive of visitors, was 253142, the largest number of readers in any one day was 2354. The number of books and periodicals used for reading in the Library was 315463. The largest number issued in any one day was 3215, exclusive of the dictionaries and encyclopedias on the shelves. Among our visiting readers are scholars or research fellows who have come from all parts of China, some of them have even come from abroad. It is gratifying to report that the Library has been giving 75 per cent of its service to the guest colleges and universities.

For the convenience of the readers, we have four Branch Libraries. The Medical Branch Library is located in the New Central Block of the Medical and Dental Building. It has two fairly large rooms of which one is a stackroom and the other for reading; and also two smaller rooms, one for office and the other for periodicals. The Science Branch Library is situated in the New Chemistry Building with three rooms; one quite large and well lighted is used for reading, and two other small rooms for stack and microfilm. The General Hospital Branch Library is in the north eastern section of the City, and the E.E.N.T. Hospital Branch Library is in the south section of it. These two Hospital Branch Libraries are stocked with books and case records, so that the librarians have to manage both of them. With the view to facilitate the work of the different research institutes of the University, the Library has loaned a number of books and journals to them. It is hoped that an Arts Research Library will soon be established in a convenient place with good equipment. From the standpoint of efficiency, it will prove to be very advantageous to these institutes.

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Respectfully submitted,
Gwang-lu Den,
Head Librarian.

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FEB 6 1946

WEST CHINA UNION UNIVERSITY

Tentative Plan for the establishment of a Natural History Museum

I. Purpose:

1. to create and encourage more intensive studies of the fauna and flora of West China, including Szechuan, Sikang, Yunnan, Chinghai and Tibet.
2. To collect biological specimens for teaching, research and exhibition.
3. To promote biological knowledge and introduce peculiar fauna and flora to the world.
4. To supply or exchange biological materials of scientific value with other institutions both in China and abroad on cooperative basis.

II. Name:

This institution shall be named The Natural History Museum of West China Union University or The Institute of Biology, W.C.U.U.

III. Organization:

1. University provides necessary funds which must be separate from the budget of the Biology Department.
2. Director of the Museum shall be appointed by the President and the Director takes charge of the Museum.
3. A committee composed of the President, Chancellor, Dean of Science College, Head of Biology Department and the Director of the Museum.
4. Division of the Museum.
 - (1) Division of Zoology must have the following sections:
 - (a) Entomology
 - (b) Ichthyology and Herpetology
 - (c) Birds and Mammals
 - (2) Division of Botany
 - (3) Division of Geology
5. Personnel for the Museum should be recommended by the Director to the Committee and appointed by the President.
6. Very close cooperation with Biology Department and each research fellow must teach at least one course in Biology Department.

IV. The Work:

1. Systematic investigation:
Divide West China into Zoo-geographical regions and each region will be carefully investigated by one or more trips.
2. Collection:
Make extensive collection of each region.
3. Research:
Systematic study of the specimens collected and pay special attention to natural studies in the fields.
4. Prepare specimens for teaching purpose and exhibition.
5. Publication:
Tentatively with an annual report of the work of the Museum.

V. Location:

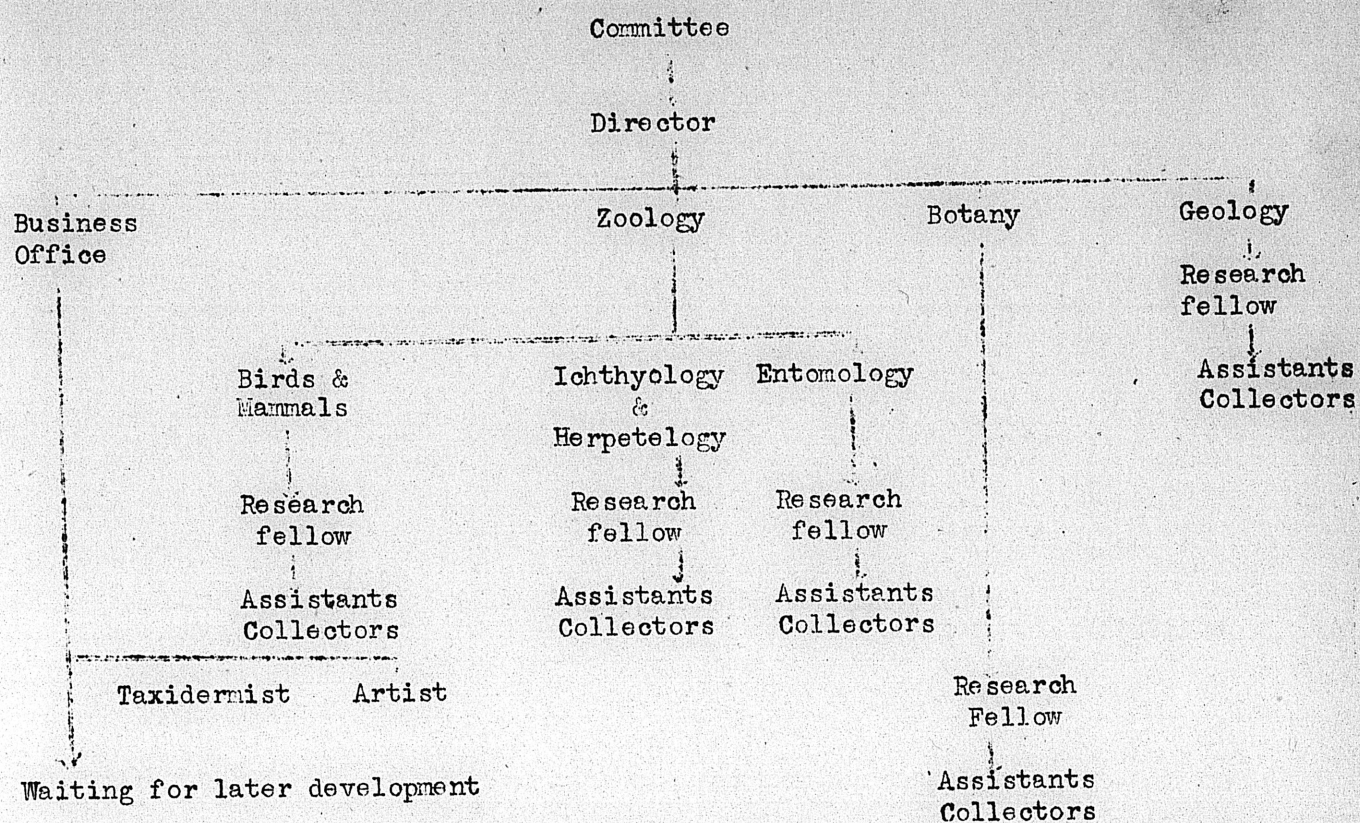
The second floor of Biology Building.

VI. Budget:

- (1) Try to utilize the apparatus of Biology Department.
- (2) Special apparatus and other facilities must be prepared from a new budget.

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- (3) Literature in connection with biology and geology must be purchased in order to carry on research.
- (4) Salary for the staff members and wages for the janitors.
- (5) Adequate money for investigating and collecting trips.



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THE WEST CHINA FRONTIER RESEARCH INSTITUTE

ORIGIN.

The West China Border Research Society has a history of more than twenty years in the voluntary effort of promoting field studies; there is a museum of Archaeology and Ethnology known throughout the world and a museum of Natural History; this geographical area contains many non-sinitic peoples - within the provinces of Szechwan are to be found the Miao, the Ch'iang, the Chiarong, the Tibetans, the Lolos, etc. - and in the areas bordering on Szechwan are Tibet and the provinces of Sikang and Kansu with a large population of Tibetans.

ORGANIZATION.

The Institute was organized in 1941 as an organic part of the University administration - a non-departmental, non-college arrangement - in order the better to consolidate and coordinate interest and activities along this line; to maintain a permanent staff of specialists to analyze the text in non-sinitic languages, to write up their field findings and to train students to participate in frontier work; to engage in pure research and to promote actual service in frontier reconstruction work, largely in terms of supplying trained personnel to cooperating agencies. The Institute does not only have its own functions but also helps the WCBRS and the Museum to produce more scientific papers and to secure better selected specimens.

FINANCES.

In view of the financial difficulties of the University in war time the Institute was not put on the regular budget. It depended for its support on contributions from private as well as official sources and to a not small extent on gifts made to the Director, Prof. Li An-che, Head of the Department of Sociology, for his personal use, but actually used to carry on the work of the Institute.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

Learned institutions abroad have been contributing reference literature. Yale and Northwestern Universities are granting scholarships of the highest order to enable some of the workers-in-training to study abroad. No organization of a similar nature, either governmental or otherwise, has a better record.

FUTURE PLAN.

Now that the war is over the Institute should be put on the regular budget of the University. No other University can compare with the WCUU in this field insofar as the distinctive nature of its work is concerned. The eventual contribution of the Institute to the tribes people is a challenge to the pioneering spirit of service of Christians who have been so much more privileged. Its scientific findings will not only counteract the unbalanced tradition of library research, but also pave the way for better cultural relations by removing misunderstanding and by offering data for the study of comparative religion.

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FIVE YEAR PLAN FOR NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM

WEST CHINA UNION UNIVERSITY

I. Work

1. Catalogue the old collections.
2. Classify the collections and properly placed.
3. Keep the collections in a good condition
4. Research and publication.
5. Investigation
 - a. 1948 - Mt. Omei and Shaping Region
 - b. 1949 - Chiu-fing-shan and Chin-ho-pa region
 - c. 1950 - Ta-pa-shan region
 - d. 1951 - Chin-fuch-shan region
 - e. 1952 - Chwan-pei region

II. Staff Members

1. 1948 - One research fellow in Entomology, one taxidermist; one artist.
2. 1949 - One research fellow in Botany; one assistant.
3. 1950 - One research fellow in Ornithology or Mammology, one assistant.
4. 1951 - One research fellow in Paleontology; one assistant.
5. 1952 - One research assistant.

III. Budget

1. Salaries for the staff members
2. Expenses for investigations
3. Cases for storage.
4. Chemicals and apparatus
5. Expenses for publications
6. Office expenses

IV. Results expected

1. To keep the collections in a good condition
2. General knowledge of West China Fauna and Flora
3. Publications - annual report and hand books
4. Occasional exhibitions

Plan for 1947 - 1948

I. Urgent Need

1. One Research Fellow and one assistant
2. One technician
3. Cases and glassware
4. Chemicals and apparatus

II. Investigation of Mt. Omei region.

1. Time: March to October 1948
2. Personnel - 4.

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PLAN FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM

1. Name: Natural History Museum of West China Union University
2. The legal position of the Museum:
3. The purpose of the Museum:
 - 1) To create and encourage more intensive studies of the fauna and flora of West China including Szechwan, Sikang, Kweichow, Yunnan and Tsinghai.
 - 2) To study speciation; ecological and topographical isolation in relation to evolution.
 - 3) To promote biological knowledge and introduce peculiar fauna and flora to the world.
 - 4) To collect biological specimens for research, teaching and exhibition.
 - 5) To exchange biological specimens for scientific value with other institutions both in China and abroad on cooperative basis.
4. Organization:
 - 1) A museum committee should be organized composed of the President, Chancellor, Dean of Science College, Chairman of Biology Department and the Director of the museum.
 - 2) Director of the museum should be appointed by the President.
 - 3) Director of the museum takes charge of all the museum affairs.
 - 4) Division of the museum.
 - a. Division of Zoology consisting of following sections
 - i. Entomology
 - ii. Ichthyology and Herpatology
 - iii. Ornithology and Mammology
 - b. Division of Botany
 - i. Lower plants
 - ii. Higher plants
 - c. Division of Paleontology
 - 5) Personnel of the museum should be recommended by the Director to the President and appointed by the President.
 - a. Each section must have a research fellow equal to the rank of professor.
 - b. One or two assistants and collector for each section.
 - c. It is necessary to have one artist and one taxidermist.
 - d. One or two technicians.
 - e. One janitor.
 - 6) Close cooperation with Biology Department
 - a. To build up staff-members for the museum and the department each research fellow must teach at least one course in the department.
 - b. To develop a library for the museum and the department.
 - c. Biology department turns specimens, cases, chemicals and apparatus for collecting and preparing specimens to the museum.

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5. The work:

- 1) Catalogue the old collections and try to keep them in a proper condition.
- 2) Systematic investigations: divide West China into zoogeographic regions and each region must be carefully investigated by one or more explorations.
- 3) Collections: make extensive collection of each zone.
- 4) Research:
 - a. Natural studies in the field.
 - b. Systematic study of specimens collected.
- 5) Prepare specimens for research, teaching and exhibition.
- 6) Publication: tentatively with an annual report of the work of the museum.

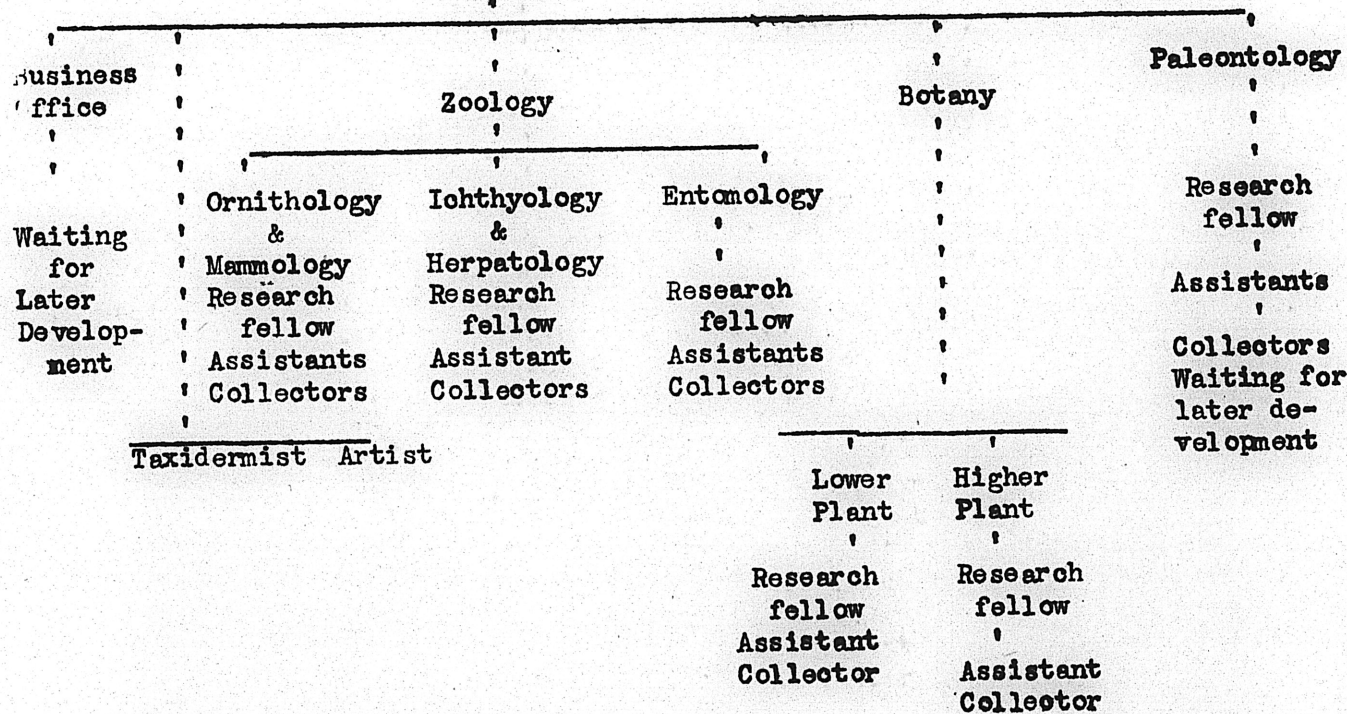
6. Budget: The university provides adequate funds for the development of the museum.

7. Location of Museum: The whole second floor of Biology Building should be occupied by the museum.

Temporarily as laboratory for Biology	Working room of Herpetology	Off-ice	Working Room of Botany	Off-ice	Working Room of Botany	Off-ice	Working Room of Entomology	Museum of Entomology
	Vivarium							Museum of Vertebrates
						Stere Room		

Committee

Director



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WEST CHINA UNION UNIVERSITY

The Library Situation at Chengtu, Szechwan

Since the outbreak of the war in the summer of 1937, Chengtu has become one of the leading educational centres in free China. Five institutions or departments of institutions which have moved from the war areas now share the campus of the West China Union University - the University of Nanking, Ginling College, Cheeloo University, National Central University Medical and Dental College, and the Biology Department of Soochow University. Not only are these five guest institutions or departments resident on the campus, but the student body of West China Union University itself has increased at an accelerated rate both before and during the war period. The composite student and teacher group now using the library and dependent upon it numbers over sixteen hundred.

The Library building, erected in 1928, was not expected to meet the needs of any such numbers as the present enrolment of West China Union University, let alone such additional readers as have come up river and must also be accommodated. Nevertheless, by making adjustments and certain changes in the use of the rooms, it is possible to provide facilities, inadequate to be sure, but fairly practicable, for the students and staffs of all six institutions now sharing the campus. Some provision must be quickly made for the expansion of the stackroom, however, in order to house not only the present collection of West China Union University, but also the books belonging to the guest Universities, books which by great effort and struggle they have managed to bring with them in their flight from the east. Moreover, large numbers of new books are urgently needed, and shelf room must be provided, for at present there is not sufficient shelf room for the ordinary and normal annual accessions for 1939 and for the future.

As the period of the emergency and of guest university relationships lengthens into years, these institutions now on the campus have joined with West China Union University in a cooperative plan for greater efficiency in the use of the library and its facilities. This plan contemplates a further period of three years of cooperative relationships. All books brought to Chengtu by the guest universities, many of which have hitherto been housed outside the library building because of its inadequate stackroom facilities, are to be brought together there. Careful surveys have been made of the particular needs of all the groups for the next three years, and the following plan has been adopted and instrumented by an authoritative resolution on the part of each institution concerned.

I. Joint cooperation in the use of books.

Every university will make its accessible books available for the joint use of the entire staffs and for the inclusive student body now on the campus. Each institution will be responsible for the care and oversight of its own books and periodicals. The several library catalogues will be placed side by side in the general reading room. The book slips will be of different colours for convenience at the circulation desk. All institutions will share in the circulation work.

Temporarily, rooms are to be rearranged to make possible the housing of present collections, but it is grievously poor economy to be forced to use valuable and urgently needed reading, seminar and office space for emergency shelving; moreover, the present use of rooms in widely separated areas for housing books which should be in the main library is both inconvenient and non-economical. Additional stackroom space must be provided at the earliest day possible.

II. General reference and reserved books.

One room at the north end of the Library Building will be made into a general reference and reserved book room. The present staff of the reserved book department will be retained but will be provided with more space and more adequate facilities so as to permit an enlarged service to include all guest institutions.

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Each university is to have the privilege of placing on the combined reserve shelves the books required for its particular courses.

General reference books will be placed on open shelves in this room, and will be available to all staff members and students wishing to consult them. Reading tables in this reference room will provide facilities for forty students at any one time.

III. Joint periodical rooms for staffs and for students.

Faculty members of all the institutions will continue to use two rooms for cooperative shelving of periodicals subscribed for personally, also for special collections and for staff reading facilities.

A student periodical reading room will be opened, with facilities for open shelving of the periodicals received steadily by all institutions. This room will be open during regular library hours.

IV. Increase of general reading room facilities.

Additional chairs are to be provided for each table, and more tables are to be added. This will give additional seating to seventy-six students. Necessary electric lighting and other facilities will be added to provide for more efficient and increased use of the general reading room.

V. Needs.

In order to make possible the carrying out of this cooperative plan, it is necessary to seek financial aid to enable imperative changes to be made within the building and in the service. The following are required:-

1. Stackroom expansion.

After careful study of the problem by all immediately concerned and with the help of the counsel and skilled estimates of the university architect, a plan has been prepared which provides for the extension of the present stackroom. This should give adequate space not only to house the collections of West China Union University but also the collections of the guest institutions for the period they are likely to be in Chengtu. When these visitors return to their home situations, stackroom space so released will be available for expansion by the Library of the West China Union University, and for the return of campus branch or special collections already set up to relieve the stack space in the Library building.

The proposed extension would provide for three floors of stacks, necessary shelving, heating facilities, electric lights, tables and other equipment required for efficient use of the stackrooms.

The cost of the extension, equipment and building readjustments is estimated as follows:-

Building extension.....	C\$17,000.00
Shelves.....	4,000.00
Heating and electric lights.....	4,000.00
Rearrangement to provide for adequate circulation space and offices.....	2,500.00
Contingent.....	2,500.00
	<u>C\$30,000.00</u>

2. Additional Staff.

The present University Library staff is unable to take care of the increased work which the new situation has brought to the library. The university

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library had reached the point as early as 1937 where its too limited normal staff could scarcely continue to function because of overload, and an appeal was made to the University authorities for reinforcements. This appeal failed of response because of the condition of the university budget in general. With the advent of war and the sudden accession of refugee student readers, conditions became doubly acute. The additional staff needs are as follows:-

- (a) A permanent head librarian, who will have equal status and standing with the heads of other academic units. This person should have had advanced training and be able to manage the library as well as to train the junior staff.

Estimated amount required..... C\$2,700.00 per year

- (b) Trained library cataloguers and assistants. At present only two of the library staff have had training for their work. At least one additional trained man is the minimum required.

Estimated amount required for one..... C\$1,800.00 per year

- (c) College graduates for staff work, these to be trained by the librarians. Experience is not essential but two men of this type should be added to the Library staff.

Estimated amount required for two..... C\$1,920.00 per year

- (d) Junior staff members are required but need not be college graduates. Three Middle School graduates should be added and trained as assistants for the future development of the library.

Estimated amount required for three.... C\$1,500.00 per year

- (e) One secretary with special training is needed.

Estimated amount required..... C\$1,000.00 per year

Total required for Chinese staff for one year C\$8,920.00

For three years..... C\$26,760.00

3. Recataloguing of the present Library.

From the beginning of cataloguing in the library the cards, both Chinese and English, have been prepared by amateur Chinese workers, who knew something of Chinese but little of any western language, and still less of modern library science. A simple type of card was produced which gave author and title, and an attempt at an approximate general classification was made. Under hitherto existing staff conditions no subject carding and no analytic cataloguing could be done. With this inescapably faulty and fractional cataloguing, the lack of a reference librarian made the catalogue service an exceedingly unsatisfactory and often an illusive guide to the contents of the library. The available books, both Chinese (75,000) and Western (17,000), quite inadequate both in number and in scope for worthy university library service, are rendered measurably inaccessible by incomplete cataloguing.

The need of a more adequate and soundly prepared catalogue has become increasingly apparent, indeed very poignant, during the year, beginning in the spring of 1938, when readers have tripled in number.

For the best present and future efficiency of the Library service the old catalogue of the West China Union University library should be discarded at the

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earliest date possible. To set up, before any large number of additional accessions comes to hand, a clear, comprehensive type of card for Western books similar to that used and distributed by the Library of Congress, is an immediate necessity. To accomplish this the need is dual: first, an expert cataloguer, preferably able, through revision and completion, to deal with both the Chinese and the Western sections of the present catalogue; secondly, funds to secure the necessary cards from the Library of Congress, these being unavailable in China, also the blank unruled cards in kind and quality like the Library of Congress cards. Similar blanks, but ruled, are required for the cataloguing of Chinese books. Paper stock produced in China has proved to be unsatisfactory for library catalogue cards.

The expert needed to reorganize the present cataloguing of the Library, and possibly to install a new system as well as to train the junior staff to continue to operate it, may be either Western or Chinese but should be fully and completely trained in North American Library techniques, and have had disciplined experience, preferably in the West, in this type of work. Presumably one year of service would be required from such a qualified expert adviser.

Estimated amount required for:-

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------|
| (a) One year of expert service, including contingent travel from and to U.S.A. or Canada..... | US\$4,000.00 |
| (b) Installation of the Library of Congress cards and blank catalogue cards for present books..... | US\$2,000.00
C\$2,000.00 |
| (c) Additional temporary staff and supplies for one year | |

4. Binding of Chinese Books.

Through force of circumstances the Chinese Classics in their old-style binding have had to be placed on open shelves, and owing to lack of funds have not been safeguarded against the ravages of time, use and borrowing. An assistant slowly and laboriously turns the pages as he has time and the worms get ahead of him before he can start back again, as does also the dust. Protection is urgently needed for these books, many of which are highly valuable, and due to present conditions in China probably quite irreplaceable. The customary blue boxes would be dust-proof and would give protection in carrying from one place to another.

Estimated amount required..... C\$2,500.00

5. Books.

The need for books falls into three categories, all of high importance:-

(a) There is a serious shortage of general reference books which are already needed by the West China Union University Library, while the guest institutions were unable to bring to Chengtu many of their own reference books. A more adequate supply of standard dictionaries, encyclopedias, yearbooks, and general reference texts is essential.

(b) A second great need is for duplication of technical books necessary to and most in demand for the supplementing of text books. Such books are completely out of reach of students through private purchase. In many cases there may now be only one copy of a book to be shared by teachers and students taking similar courses in all three Arts and Science institutions, when a dozen copies are really needed for reasonably efficient work. At times as many as thirty students and several teachers are demanding the use of a single book. Duplicate or triplicate copies are absolutely essential, these to be placed on the reserve shelves for the use of students during this emergency period when many refugee students are unable to buy basic texts and the temptation is great on the part of all to sequester books temporarily in order to make essential study possible.

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(c) The third need is for more general books for collateral reading where one copy may be sufficient for the use of many readers. Faculty members also desire these books and consider such additions of great importance in meeting present demands in the classroom. It is difficult to estimate closely the amount of money required for this purpose; indeed an almost unlimited sum could be used to high advantage in supplying the urgent needs of all six institutions on the campus. A figure is proposed for books in western languages, mostly in English, which is equivalent to adding one such book at an average price of 10s or U.S.\$2.50 for each student on the campus each year for three years and the necessary transportation costs for these books.

Estimated amount required for Western books.....	US\$13,500.00
" " " " Chinese " C\$5,000.00	

6. Housing for present and additional staff personnel.

The administrators of the West China Union University and those of the guest institutions have a grievous and pressing problem with respect to the decent, let alone the wholesome and healthful, housing of the Chinese staffs. When the residential colleges were not crowded a certain number of rooms therein were available for members of staff without families. Even before the tide of war refugees set westward, however, these dormitories were filled to maximum capacity with student residents, and library and other staff occupants were requested to leave. Some of them have been temporarily accommodated in attics, in offices, and in vacant single rooms at the rear of houses of faculty members. Meals can occasionally be arranged for in student dining rooms, but more often must be snatched irregularly in unhygienic street shacks. Housing facilities for new-comers in the city of Chengtu, always almost entirely lacking, are now, because of refugee conditions, quite impossible to obtain. Overcrowding is observable everywhere. Temporary buildings have been thrown up on the campus of West China Union University, or on mission land near by, but the present demand far exceeds the supply. For the permanent library Chinese staff, present or prospective, there is little or nothing to be had, and only additional buildings will meet the case. The need for such houses is inescapably a part of the inclusive library problem, and that problem cannot be solved apart from it. Several small family houses, Chinese style, and two modest hostels, one for men and one for women, could be put up for US\$5,000.

VI. Limited Current Resources of the Library.

(1) Budget. The current budget of the library of West China Union University in Chinese currency and stated in terms of inclusive categories, is as follows:-

Books.....	C\$7,190.00
Staff and supplies.....	5,020.00
Light and heat.....	500.00

Of the total for books, C\$5,750 is an annual gift of the Harvard-Yenching Institute and by terms of the grant may be used solely for books on China, whether in Chinese or in European languages. The current library budget contains no item for building, equipment or repairs.

(2) Staff help from the guest institutions. Many of the Library staff members of the visitor institutions could not or did not move west. Those who came now act as custodians of such books as were shipped to Chengtu or have been added since; also they act as reference and other helpers to the students of their respective institutions which are now in Chengtu. Several are rendering special temporary service in the West China Union University Library, thus aiding the students of all

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the institutions grouped on the campus.

(3) Library budgets of the visiting institutions. These were already at a minimum before war conditions forced the westward move of the guest institutions, at heavy expense and indeed at considerable loss through transportation exigencies. Salaries are still necessary if the staff groups are not to be disintegrated during this emergency period. Certain books specially needed for various professors or classes have been purchased by the visiting universities and periodical subscriptions have been continued, at least in part. Due to disablement of the postal services at various periods of the war and at various places, many important serials, both Chinese and foreign, show serious gaps, because of non-appearance or of loss in transit, and these files must be rechecked and missing issues replaced as far as possible. The expense of replacement will be in advance of that of original subscriptions. In some cases salaries must also be provided for custodians for libraries left behind.

This statement as a whole, therefore, must be regarded as an appeal for additional equipment, staff and books, beyond provision for those possible under the present library budget of West China Union University, and beyond any help to be had from other library staffs, or from the library budgets of the visiting institutions.

It is proposed that the funds to meet the needs of the additional equipment (other than extension of stack space) required for the joint use of the library building, be somehow secured in China. The needs outlined in this statement may be summarized as follows:-

	<u>To be paid in Chinese currency</u>	<u>To be paid in US currency</u>
Stackroom extension.....	\$30,000.00	
Additional Chinese staff (3 yrs.).....	26,760.00	
Expert for one year (including travel from and to America).....		\$4,000.00
Recataloguing of present library (special Chinese staff - 1 yr.).....	2,000.00	
Recataloguing of present library, L. of C. cards & western supplies.....		2,000.00
Binding of present Chinese books.....	2,500.00	
Books in Chinese (3 yrs.).....	5,000.00	
Books in English, etc. (including transportation - now very costly) (3 yrs.).....		13,500.00
New housing essential for present and proposed staff.....		5,000.00
	<u>C\$66,260.00</u>	<u>US\$24,500.00</u>
Expressed in US currency (using a safe exchange rate of 4 : 1) - C\$66,260 is equivalent to.....		16,565.00
Grand total estimated amount in US currency.....		US\$41,065.00

FIVE YEARS IN THE UNIVERSITY MUSEUM

1941-1946

Cheng Te-k'un
Curator, West China Union University Museum

You probably know that the University Museum has a history of more than thirty years. It was in 1914 that Prof. Daniel Sheets Dye of the College of Science secured the approval of the University to collect objects of scientific value. At first, there was very little money for the purchasing of specimens or the making of cases, and the accessions were mostly gifts from interested friends and objects collected by Prof. Dye.

Prof. Dye was Curator of the Museum most of the time until 1931. He was fortunate in having the cooperation of Mr. Thomas Torrance, a well-known connoisseur of Chinese antiquities in Szechwan and the late Mr. J. Huston Edgar, who was interested in collecting stone implements in West China. Many other local friends have made gifts and rendered valuable assistance to the Museum, but the work of these three pioneers has been of outstanding importance. By 1931, they had collected more than 6000 objects, some of which are of great scientific value, and these were housed in Hart College.

Since 1929, Harvard-Yenching Institute funds have been available for the use of the Museum and the progress has been more rapid. In the autumn of 1932, Dr. David Crockett Graham, trained at Chicago and Harvard, arrived in Chengtu, and was made Curator of the Museum. The entire second floor of the Library Building on the campus was set aside for the Museum, and all the collections were moved in with new cases.

Prof. Dye is a genius, with all sorts of creative ideas, while Dr. Graham is a diligent scholar and omnipotent collector. With his indefatigable zeal and ardor, the development of the Museum proceeded at full speed. He made several important excavations, which furnished the Museum collections with accurate and valuable data and threw much light on the archaeology of West China. He took several collecting trips and added thousands of important specimens to the ethnological collection. Moreover, he never missed collecting articles that were brought to him by dealers and has built up a collection of Tibetan objects which is unrivalled in China, if not in the world. By years of continuous and tireless effort, Dr. Graham made this Museum a great repository of archaeological and ethnological specimens.

In the course of ten years, Dr. Graham has published dozens of articles not only in the Journal of the West China Border Research Society, but also in many leading journals in China and abroad. His reports on the Hanchou excavation, on the Han tombs and the kilnsites of Szechwan have paved the way for archaeology in this province. His careful research on the aboriginal tribes of this region has ranked him among the outstanding scholars in modern anthropology.

I would like to take this opportunity to pay my deepest respect to my distinguished predecessor, Dr. David Crockett Graham, the father of the University Museum.

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I was appointed to succeed Dr. Graham in the autumn of 1941. I found my assignment a challenge to my ideal in life, and a five-year program to make this Museum into an educational center was immediately adopted. The plan was to turn the dead specimens into living tongues, to tell their own story of the cultural development in West China. The Museum should in five-years' time become a laboratory for class work and interested visitors.

It was the worst of times. War was raging on all fronts. Chengtu was perpetually haunted by enemy planes. Most of our treasures had to be evacuated; and some of the galleries turned into reading rooms to house students of guest institutions from occupied China. And above all, the inflation of the national currency reduced our budget to a mere trifle. The Museum had to be operated under the most strenuous financial conditions, and difficulties and handicaps were many fold.

These, however, did not keep me from carrying out this program. Several million dollars were raised besides the annual budget to keep the wheel going, and Harvard-Yenching Institute and the University cooperated in every way possible. After five full years of study and work, the plan has been realized and the Museum stands today as "one of the best study museums in China".

The primary program was to make the Museum attractive to students and visitors, for without them it would have no reason to exist.

We have several thousand visitors every year, and they may be roughly divided into two classes: the casual visitor, and the visitor with a purpose. They are both important.

The visitor with a purpose is one who comes to get something for himself, be it facts, mental stimulation or sheer enjoyment. He is either a student, a professor, or a scholar in town or from other parts of the world. The casual visitor, on the other hand, is one who chances to come to while away an hour or so while waiting for his girl friend or his dental appointment, and who, in so doing, is likely to take something away that will prove of value to him. In this group also fall the "show off" visitors- those, who bring visiting government officials, international dignitaries, friends or relatives to see and to admire. There are also the once-in-a-lifetime visitors, who come from a distance and may not come our way again. The RAF and the AAF boys have covered our guest-book with their signatures. They may fall into either group.

We have planned so far as possible to make this Museum attractive to all visitors and more especially with a hope that casual visitors may become repeaters and gradually join the purposeful group.

The Museum, as you know, has been devoted to the collection of local material, chiefly archaeological specimens and ethnological products of West China, and it was evident that we could make this Museum outstanding by arranging our exhibits in such a way that they might unfold the development of culture in Szechwan and present the life of the ethnological groups in the frontier regions.

This was, of course, no easy task, because Szechwan Archaeology was new in scholarship, and Chinese ethnology was only in its infancy. Therefore, the rearrangement of the Museum was accompanied with constant research as well as field work and gapfilling collecting.

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We have taken part in four excavations, including a Han tomb, a T'ang grave, the Royal Tomb of Wang Chien and the Court-yard of the Old Confucian Temple, and have accumulated much valuable data. Several reconnaissance and collecting trips have also been made in this province, in Kansu, in Shensi and in Kwang-tung, and many excellent specimens acquired to fill the gaps in our collection.

In this connection, grateful acknowledgement is due to Dr. Feng Han-yi, Curator of the Szechwan Provincial Museum and General Russell E. Randall, Commanding Officer of the American Air Forces in West China for without their generosity and kind assistance, we would never have had a chance of making any excavation or field trips.

I should also tell you that, at the very beginning, we commenced in a small basement room, a pottery index, which covers all the known sites in Szechwan as well as in North and East China. We have all our pictures, field-notes, and other documents carefully filed. We also established in co-operation with the West China Border Research Society and the West China Frontier Research Institute, a research library, known as the David Crockett Graham Library. These three units have become invaluable in our research, but the chief emphasis has been on the Museum collection. Therefore, I propose to outline to you the result of my study, before you are taken into the exhibit rooms.

The problem confronting me was clear and simple-- "Can I formulate a chronology for Szechwan with the archaeological material we have in hand?"

In the fall of 1940, I had the privilege of studying in the American Museum of Natural History, the Szechwan collection which Dr. N.C. Nelson collected along the Yantse in 1925-26. I came to the conclusion that the prehistory of this province may be divided into four stages, namely Mesolithic, Early Neolithic, Late Neolithic and Aeneolithic. In going over our collection of stone artifacts, I found that this sequence may also be applied. The prehistoric chronology of Szechwan may be listed as follows:

1. Mesolithic Period (Probably 5000-3000 B.C.)-- characterized by some chipped stone tools;
2. Early Neolithic Period (3000-2000)-- represented by some chipped-and-polished stone tools;
3. Late Neolithic Period (2000-1200)-- represented by some chipped-pecked-and polished and some polished stone tools; and
4. Aeneolithic Period (1200-700)-- represented by some highly finished stone tools and the cultural stratum of the Hanchou site.

We have devoted much time to the study of Szechwan pottery, which forms the major portion of our collection. The ceramic industry of this province seems to have undergone eight stages of development.

The Late Neolithic implements were found associated with a series of pottery, consisting of cord-marked, red, black, white and gray wares. This may be called Stage One, and its date fixed at 2000-1200 B.C.

The cultural stratum of Hanchou yielded a rich collection of gray and black potsherds in coarse or fine paste, which may be labelled as Stage Two,

dating from 1200-700. This stratum had been intruded by a ceremonial pit which may represent an imported culture during 700-500, and we have enough evidence to assume that Stage Two pottery continued to flourish in these two centuries.

Stage Three pottery may be represented by the contents of the Li-fan slate, tombs, which belong to 500-I. The Li-fan pottery is mostly gray or black in color and may be regarded as a descendant of the Hanchou ware, though strongly influenced in shape by the Kansu "prehistoric" wares.

This is followed by another rich collection of funerary objects found in later Han and Chin tombs. The industry produced also gray ware in many varieties, and the shape varied from daily utensils, bricks tiles, and coffins to models of human beings, animals, houses, rockeries and so forth. The Stage Four pottery is definitely dated from I-500 A.D.

Stage Five pottery may be represented by a part of the products found in the Ch'iung-lai kiln site, which might have been established in the T'ang dynasty. With the improvements in the preparation of paste and the introduction of slip and glaze, the industry produced not only daily utensils, but also excellent art objects. It may be roughly dated from 501-900.

Stage Six pottery may be represented by the material recovered from the Kiln site at Liu-li-ch'ang. The excavation of the tomb of Emperor Wang Chien has revealed that the kiln was established no later than the beginning of the Tenth Century. It is most interesting to note that the potters at Liu-li-ch'ang, though following the tradition of Ch'iung-lai, were very keen in imitating the famous wares from other provinces. Hence, they have produced more varieties than their predecessors. The majority of these materials may be dated from 901-1300.

Parallel to the Stage Six pottery, a series of appliqued grave jars have been recovered from Sung tombs. It seems to represent a strictly local industry, producing only grayish terra-cotta ware, very rarely covered with greenish-yellow glaze.

The ceramic art of Stage Seven may be represented by two series of grave goods, usually found associated with dated tomb-stones from 1301-1600. The first series was probably produced by the Liu-li-ch'ang kiln, which continued into this period. It consists of mono-glazed, painted or poly-glazedwares. The blue-on white porcelain was found in large quantity. The other series was a descendant of the appliqued jars of the preceding stage, and the vessels were more developed in shape, in glaze and in the appliqued design.

The ceramic art of Szechwan was at its lowest ebb in the last stage of its development, 1601-1900. The devastation brought about by Chang Hsien-chung, the notorious terrorist of the Seventeenth Century might have been responsible for the destruction of most of the industrial centers in this province. The factories that were built after this were, probably, not in a position to compete with products of East China, and the vessels they produced were limited to daily utensils, mostly earthen- or stone-ware. The Sao-chiu-fang factory is a typical example, and it is still producing a large quantity of common pottery for daily consumption.

The study of ceramic wares is the backbone of archaeology, so when we have the meterstick of pottery in hand, the rest is comparatively easy. Most of the cultural products of this area may now be lined up against the chronology described above.

The Stage Two pottery has been found associated with a series of jade and stone artifacts in the Hanchou ceremonial pit, near which the ancient governor of Szechwan probably offered sacrifice to the God of the Min Mountain. It was an old belief and practice that jade was a food of the gods and it should be buried in the ground after the ceremony.

It was probably in this period, Sixth to Fifth Century B.C. that megalithic culture made its appearance in this province. Some of these big stone remains in the form of dolmen, menhir and alignment are still in existence, and they are, no doubt, some of the most important archaeological remains in Szechwan. I strongly suspect that the ceremonial pit of Hanchou was probably a part of some megalithic remain.

In the Li-fan slate tombs, we have found bronze objects, which showed close affiliations with the Ordos bronze in the North China frontier as well as with the metal industry of the Chengtu plain. It was also in these tombs, that glass beads of Near-Eastern origin were discovered together with various imitations in stone and shell, and pan-liang and wu-chu coins.

The cave and brick tombs, which contained Stage Four pottery were usually decorated with pictures executed in bas-relief on stone or brick and with sculpture in the round. The art resembled closely that found in Shantung and Honan. The Szechwan graves also yielded large quantities of bronze and iron vessels, utensils, tools and implements, ornaments of various descriptions, mirrors, coins, and some vases made of pewter. Shell and lacquer articles were also found.

Buddhism was introduced into Szechwan probably at the end of this period. Many Buddhist cave monasteries still decorate the country-side of the Szechwan Basin. Dated sculpture from the Six Dynasties and the T'ang period have been found and reported, notably from Chengtu, Ta-chu and Kwang-yuan.

A T'ang dynasty brick tomb was reported to contain a female skeleton, pottery of the Ch'iung-lai type, a bronze bracelet in which was encased a printed charm, probably in ancient Tibetan script, and a Kai-yuan coin.

Some Stage Six pottery vessels were found in the Royal Tomb of Wang Chien, which produced a rich collection of valuable remains, namely, wall-paintings, bas-reliefs, sculptures, bronze and silverworks, iron sacrificial animals, jade carvings, and others. They are indeed the cream of Szechwan art objects.

Taoist religion was at its height in Szechwan during the Ming Dynasty. Many tombs of this period which contained Stage Seven pottery seem to have been made according to the Taoist ritual, as manifested by a large quantity of tomb-stones bearing inscriptions and diagrams of Taoist origin. Sculptures and paintings which survived from this period also show this tendency, though Buddhist tradition was the foundation of its artistic expression.

In the formulation of this chronology, one interesting fact about the development of this province has been revealed. Szechwan is fundamentally a marginal area, and the culture of this province has never been a product of independent development. It has always been under the influence of some neighboring culture.

In the prehistoric days, this region was probably a wooded area, and the first human being came probably by boat from East China and engaged himself in forest-clearing and in slash-and-burn agriculture.

Classical Chinese culture penetrated into this province definitely from the north. It was introduced by the Ch'in people who began to dominate the modern provinces of Kansu and Shensi in the Sixth Century B.C. The sinification of ancient Szechwan began in earnest about the beginning of the Fourth Century.

The discovery of the Li-fan slate tombs brought to light another influence from the northwest, and made the province a link in the famous culture of the Northern Nomads. It was also in these tombs that bronze and iron tools were found existing side by side, and so far we have no archaeological material before this which may indicate that bronze tools existed before iron implements, and it seems safe to conclude that Szechwan, like many marginal areas in Asia, did not pass through a true Bronze Age in the course of her development.

The construction of brick and cave tombs in the Han-ch'in period followed closely the North China tradition. The medium was different, but the idea and the way of expression and technique were fundamentally the same. The rich collection of archaeological remains from this period should be studied as a western branch of the great artistic achievement of the Han Chinese.

Buddhism came into Szechwan also from the North. Buddhist sculptures in the round or in bas-relief found in this area were mostly in the Lung-men and the Yun-kang style. Influence from Tibet was also felt, though slightly, during the T'ang period as indicated by the printed charm found in a grave of this period.

The great culture that flourished in China during the T'ang Dynasty became the fashion of Szechwan in this period and in the succeeding dynasties. The kilns at Ch'ung-lai and Liu-li-ch'ang took particular interest in imitating master-pieces produced by other kilns in North and East China, including the famous tri-colored glazed wares, a chief characteristic of the T'ang ceramic art.

The fashion reached its climax in the Tenth Century. The Royal Tomb of Wang Chien yielded a series of excellent pieces of sculpture. The carving of jade, the execution of the decoration in high and low relief, and the chiselling of figures in the round all followed closely the North China technique. The warriors supporting the platform of the Royal coffin were no strangers to those who had visited a Buddhist site of this period in the northern provinces. The orchestra was but a replica of those that decorated the altar of the Stone Cave Monastery in Kung-hsien, Honan.

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The famous Taoist paintings from a temple on Mt. Omer, which we acquired last year were dated from 1693 A.D. These pictures were painted not in the style of the Tibetan thankas, but rather in that of the Tun-huang wall painting.

Szechwan has also been open to influence from the south. The famous bronze drum, popularly known as an invention of Chu-Ko-liang, was but an example of a non-classical Chinese art which enjoyed a wide distribution in South China as well as in Indo-China, Burma, Thailand and some islands off the China Coast. The specimens unearthed in Szechwan may be ascribed to the T'ang period.

The highly appliqued grave-jars of the Sung and Ming periods were also related to a non-classical Chinese culture in the south. The industry enjoyed a sphere smaller than that of the bronze drum. It was distributed only in the Chinese south-western provinces.

I have gone into considerable detail about my research in the Museum, because it is the foundation for the dramatization of our collection, and without research, the Museum would be like a frame without a picture. In the lobby, at the entrance of the Museum, our visitors will come face to face with a screen, which is devoted to a chart of Szechwan archaeology. It illustrates the chronological sequence of our archaeological collections, and serves not only as a summary of our study, but also as the backbone on which our plan of exhibition was based.

The study of our collection was a slow process, nor was the setting up of the exhibits an easy task. The library building was not built for exhibitions. The second floor is merely a flat of attic rooms, which are dissected with beams and pillars, of every description and decorated with lattice work, and the ceilings are sometimes low, slanting and encroaching. The windows are poorly located, and there is simply no way to use the light effectively. Besides, some of the big show cases, which we have inherited, though beautiful and elegant by themselves, are extremely clumsy; they sit right in the center of the rooms, cut off a considerable portion of the light from the windows, and furthermore dissect the rooms into small sections. The house is indeed far too small to hold the collection which is now about 30,000 in number and deserves a building ten times the size of the present one. The few small attic closets and basement passages are used for storage, and they are packed like cans of sardines. There is simply not enough floor just to move things around. And above all, we had a financial problem to solve and were obliged to use only the cheapest material available.

Our problem of setting up the exhibits was simple but difficult. "Can I adapt my exhibiting plans into these unhealthy surroundings and still make the best out of it?" I had to do it by trial-and-error. In the course of five years, we were obliged to rearrange and improve our display at least forty times. One slight alteration meant throwing the exhibit room into confusion for days, and sometimes for months. However, I was fortunate in having a handful of most efficient colleagues. The team consisted of Mr. Lin Ming-chun, the business manager, Mr. Liang Ch'ao-t'ao, the anthropologist, Mr. Donald Michael Sullivan, the artist, Miss Sung Shu-ch'ing, the assistant artist, Mr. Sung Shu-hwa and other assistants. Every effort has been made to create beautiful and attention-compelling exhibits. When you understand all this you will be able to appreciate our exhibits more when you come to visit us.

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The present exhibits in the Museum consists of seven groups as follows:

1. Chinese Stone Artifacts and sculpture,
2. Chinese Metallic Implements and Utensils,
3. The Ceramic Art of Szechwan,
4. The Ceramic Art of North and East China,
5. Tibetan Objects,
6. Ethnological Specimens of South-Western China, and
7. Miscellaneous Articles.

The stone artifacts and sculpture are exhibited in the central room of the north wing on the ground floor of the building. The section consists of fifteen units, and serves to illustrate not only the evolution of stone tools in prehistoric and early historic Szechwan, but also the development of Chinese sculpture from the Chou period in the first millennium B.C. to the Ch'ing period of modern times. The high lights of Chinese sculpture are being represented by some bas-relief carving from Han tombs, some Buddhist sculpture of the Six Dynasties and of the S'ui-T'ang period, and rubbings of the sculpture found in the Royal Tomb of Wang Chien.

The development of Chinese metal industries is demonstrated in the Bronze Room adjacent to the Sculpture Section. This group also consists of fifteen units. Besides the material found in Szechwan, we have also managed to represent the various periods of Chinese Bronze:

1. Shang Period-by a chueh and several implements from Anyang, Honan;
2. Early Chou Period-by two ting tripods from Shensi; and several ko from Shangtung;
3. Late Chou Period-by some implements from Chang-sha, Hunan; several mirrors from Shou-chou, Anhui; and a series of chariot-fittings from Shensi;
4. Han Period-by some mirrors, cooking utensils and war implements from Shensi;
5. Six Dynasties-by a series of Buddhist images from Shensi;
6. T'ang Period-by some mirrors, Buddhist Images and a pitcher from Shensi;
7. Sung Period-by a ting tripod and a chueh from Shensi;
8. Ming Period-by an inscribed incense burner and a silver inlaid bowl;
9. Ch'ing Period-by a long-necked pot, a tin-plated vase and some Buddhist idols.

We have also put on exhibition some specimens of the famous animal style of the Northern Nomads, better known as the Ordos Bronze. This unit serves to illustrate the development of this neighboring art in four stages, namely, the Chin-Han, Six Dynasties, the T'ang and the Sung-Yuan Periods. It may be used for comparative studies.

The north wing on the second floor has been converted into a Pottery Hall, in which all the known pottery of Szechwan have been arranged in such a way as to demonstrate the various stages of development. The exhibition is unique because the materials are fully supported by archaeological data, and many of the units are to be found only in this Museum.

In the separate alcoves on the eastern side of the central gallery are exhibited five pottery groups from other parts of China. They are:

1. The painted pottery of prehistoric Kansu,
2. The gray ware of early historic North China,
3. The mortuary objects of Han tombs from Shensi,
4. The pottery ware of the Six dynasties, and
5. Various types of T'ang pottery from North China.

Other groups of later ceramics are exhibited in the Pottery Hall for comparison and study.

The south wing of the Building is devoted to the display of Tibetan specimens. They are arranged in twenty-seven units, with a reproduction of the Potala Palace, the center of Lamaism in Lhasa, as an introduction and symbol of the great civilization of the "Lost Horizon". These units are organized according to the function of the objects, which illustrate not only the religious and the artistic life of the people, but also the daily routine in this Highland of Central Asia.

As we come out of the Tibetan Wing, we find a big screen, on which are shown an ethnological map of South-western China and a series of pictures of the aboriginal tribes in this region. The map has been very well received and to quote Prof. Ellis H. Minns of Cambridge, a great authority on the peoples of Central Asia, it is "the best picture I know of the subject".

This map serves to introduce our visitors to the exhibits of the ethnological groups, which fill the six alcoves on the western side of the central gallery. This whole section consists of seven units, namely the Chiang of Szechwan, the Lolo of Sikang, the Moso of Yunnan, the Miao in Szechwan, the Miao in Kweichow, the Pai-yi of Yunnan and the Li of the Island of Hainan.

Besides the six main sections described above, our visitors may also find in the gallery as well as in the Hallway downstairs other units, such as bone artifacts, glass objects, ivory carvings, lacquer ware, snuff-bottles, Manchu costumes and jewelry, paintings and manuscripts.

The unit on Szechwan Shadow plays deserves more than a passing notice, Chinese Shadow plays have been cherished as the father of modern movies, but they are fast becoming a lost art. The Museum preserves thousands of leather figurines and stage settings, but in this small unit we can manage to show only two series of figurines, the larger one of Szechwan and the smaller type of North China. To give a better understanding of the subject we have also displayed a series of tools with which the figures are manufacture and a collection of texts for the performance. In the autumn of 1942, the whole collection of shadow figures in the Museum was put on exhibition, accompanied by the presentation of two plays to illustrate this disappearing art.

Holding of special exhibitions has been another way of attracting visitors. A gorgeous exhibition of Chinese jade was presented in the spring of 1944. The beauty and delicacy of the art were admired by thousands of visitors.

Last year we held three special exhibitions in succession. 600 thanas and other painting took up all the space in the Museum in our famous exhibition of Tibetan Painting. The Exhibition was unique because we were able to illustrate the differences between the Peking, the Labrang, the Derge and the Lhasa Schools.

This was followed by an Exhibition of Buddhist Sculpture, in which 300 specimens in stone, wood, pottery and bronze were presented. They served

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to show not only the difference between the Chinese and the Tibetan Schools, but also the development of the art in China since the introduction of this foreign religion.

The richness of our pottery collection was shown in the special pottery exhibition held in May this year. No less than 1000 specimens were put in display to give additional color and attraction on Commencement Day.

Showing our treasures has not been our only way to attract visitors. In order to promote popular interest in art and in friendly relations with other countries, we have arranged to cooperate with other cultural organizations in presenting exhibitions of Indian Painting, British Graphic Art and American Architecture. The result of these exhibitions has been most satisfactory to all the parties concerned, and it has been made evident that the Museum should take a leading part in the promotion of international good-will through cultural cooperation.

All this activity outlined above is designed primarily for education and class instruction. In addition to students, we have attracted visitors from the city and from other parts of the world. In doing this, we have also cultivated a national and international reputation. It is interesting to note that half of our outside visitors are from other cities and other countries.

A review of our work in the Museum will not be complete without a paragraph on our publications, which are bringing the name of the Museum to every corner of the globe. Scholars, who do not have a chance to visit us, may get acquainted with our work through some of our pamphlets.

Our publications are issued in three stages. First, we make brief explanations of the various units, which are compiled into the Guidebook Series. Each of these explanations may be expanded into an article, and published as a number of our Offprint Series. Longer Articles are printed as the Monograph Series. During the past five years, we have issued five guidebooks, nine offprints and one monograph.

Besides, two translations were printed last year as the beginning of a Translation Series, which will be devoted to the translation of Chinese documents into English and of summaries of anthropological research in foreign languages into Chinese. It should be a "Liaison" of international scholarship.

The University Museum has a very bright and boundless future. Situated in the heart of an ancient province, a virgin field in archaeology, and standing at the gate of a great hinterland with countless pockets of primitive cultures, the possibility of becoming a great center of anthropological research is evident. Our five-year plan was organized the institution into a working organism. Foundations for every branch of activity both in education and in research have been carefully laid.

We are now making a second five-year plan to push our activities a step further. We have made it our objective that this Museum should become a model of modern museums in China as manifested in these pictures of our future building. You may notice that every part of the building has been based on the actual need for our future development and activities.

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We have set it as our goal that this Museum Building shall stand on the campus in 1951, five years from now. It should stand here not only as an example of modern architecture in this province but also as a temple of modern education, a center of research on South-western China and a nucleus of intellectual activities in Chengtu. Moreover, it should also be a station of international scholarship as well as a symbol of international good-will and brotherhood.

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