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Lingnan  
Corres. / Fin. records  
Harvard-Yenching Institute  
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*Copy to Mrs. Osborn 2/3/36  
Riley  
Edmonds + Comfort*

HARVARD-YENCHING INSTITUTE



17 BOYLSTON HALL  
CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS

February 1, 1936

Dear Mr. Wannamaker:-

Thank you for your letter, informing me of the coming of Dr. Henry. I shall be very glad to meet him and to talk over Lingnan matters with him, because it is disagreeable to have such long-delayed reports.

Yesterday, I received from Dr. Henry the report of Lingnan University for 1934-35 (four months overdue), shortly after I had told the Treasurer of the Institute, on instructions from the Trustees, that the next quarterly payment to Lingnan should be withheld until a satisfactory report was received.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Olin D. Wannamaker,  
150 Fifth Avenue,  
New York City.

*George D. Lincoln*  
Director

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January 29  
1956

Dr. C. Elisseoff, Director  
Harvard-Yenching Institute  
17 Boylston Hall  
Cambridge, Massachusetts

Dear Dr. Elisseoff:

I have just received a copy of the report sent by Dr. James H. Henry to the Harvard-Yenching Institute for the year July 1, 1954 to June 30, 1955. I write to say that a radiogram just received informs me that Dr. Henry will land on the Pacific Coast on March 26th. I expect him to reach New York around April 10. I hope that he may have full opportunity to meet you and discuss the whole problem in which we are mutually interested. We shall arrange for this, subject to your convenience, as soon as possible after Dr. Henry gets here.

Sincerely yours,

ODW/MB

Olin D. Wannemaker  
Assistant Director

✓ CC: Dr. Henry

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February 8  
1956

Dean W.B. Donham  
Graduate School of Business Administration  
Soldiers Field  
Boston, Massachusetts

My dear Dean Donham:

Dr. James M. Heary, Provost of Lingnan University, lands at San Francisco on March 26th. He is to preach the Easter Sermon at Williams College on April 12. He will arrive from Los Angeles barely in time for that engagement. He would be free immediately thereafter for conferences with Trustees of the Harvard-Yenching Institute of Chinese Studies in Boston. He will certainly come there for such conferences.

May I inquire when the meeting of the Trustees will occur, and also, whether it would be desirable that Dr. Heary's engagements should be so scheduled that he might be invited to be present at that meeting of the Trustees?

Sincerely yours,

ODW/MB

Olin D. Wannemaker  
American Director

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JMH

# HARVARD-YENCHING INSTITUTE



~~17 Bowdoin Hall  
Cambridge, Massachusetts~~

Soldiers Field, Boston  
Massachusetts  
February 18, 1936

Mr. Olin D. Wannamaker  
Trustees Lingnan University  
150 Fifth Avenue  
New York City

Dear Mr. Wannamaker:

We surely want Dr. Henry to visit Cambridge and if possible to be here on the day of the Trustees meeting. Two members of the Trustees suggested to me after the last meeting that they thought the business meeting of the Trustees should be limited to members of the Board itself, the Director and the Treasurer. It has seemed to me in view of these suggestions that perhaps we should divide our meetings into two parts - the first an afternoon session when the meeting was limited in this way; the second, a dinner in the evening when other guests were received. The Trustees could then, if there was some topic on which they wished the advice of the "visiting firemen" leave its final conclusion over until the evening session.

Since the point has been raised by members of the Board, I can hardly take the responsibility of inviting guests to the afternoon session at least until the Board has had a chance to discuss the question. I therefore suggest that you arrange with Dr. Henry to be present for the evening session. He could do this by taking the one o'clock train from New York and if he could spend the next day in Cambridge he would have a chance to see everybody that he is interested in.

Cordially yours,

W. B. Doxham  
*W. B. Doxham*  
Chairman, Board of Trustees

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February 19  
1956

Dean W.B. Donham  
Soldiers Field  
Boston, Massachusetts

Dear Dean Donham:

Thank you for your letter of February 18. I shall see that a copy of this reaches Dr. Henry when he lands at San Francisco on March 26. Since he is to preach the Easter sermon at Williams College on April 12, he will almost certainly spend several days thereafter in Boston and will have the opportunity to meet you and other interested friends.

Sincerely yours,

ODW/MB

Olin D. Wannamaker  
American Director

CC:Dr. Henry

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Harvard - Yenching Institute  
17 Boylston Hall  
Cambridge, Massachusetts

April 7, 1936.

Dear Dr. Henry:

I have just received an invitation from the East Asiatic Society of Boston to be present at the dinner at which you are to speak on conditions in South China. I regret it exceedingly, but Thursday, April 16, is the day when the Far Eastern group of the American Oriental Society is to have its annual meeting at New Haven which I am to attend, and that will prevent my having the pleasure of hearing you speak.

Hoping to see you in Cambridge, I remain

Very sincerely yours,

S. Elisseeff  
Director

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Mr. Henry's  
Williams

April 8, 1936

Dr. S. Eliseoff, Director  
Harvard-Yenching Institute  
17 Boylston Hall  
Cambridge, Mass.

Dear Dr. Eliseoff:

I am sending your letter to Chicago for Dr. Henry. He will be sorry not to meet you at dinner on the 16th. I presume you will be able to arrange for a conversation with him on the 15th or 17th. He is to preach the Easter sermon at Williamstown next Sunday and I am urging him to remain there for several days to get a much needed rest. I rather think, however, that he will be in Boston by the 15th. He will communicate with you and arrange for a time when you can talk with him without interruption about various matters on which he will wish to inform you and about which he will wish to have your advice. ||

Sincerely yours,

Olin D. Wannamaker  
American Director

ODW:MEET

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A PAPER  
READ AT THE ANNUAL DINNER OF THE ASSOCIATED  
BOARDS OF CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITIES IN CHINA<sup>1</sup>

BY

SERGE ELISSÉEFF,

PROFESSOR OF FAR EASTERN LANGUAGES, HARVARD UNIVERSITY  
DIRECTOR OF THE HARVARD-YENCHING INSTITUTE

Gentlemen,

It is a great honor and a real pleasure for me to speak to a group of persons who are interested in education and many of whom have been in China. You probably know the origin of the Harvard-Yenching Institute. It was incorporated under the laws of Massachusetts in January, 1928, to administer a trust under the will of the late Charles M. Hall, of Niagara Falls, N. Y., the inventor of a process for the extraction of aluminum still in use today. Harvard University was chosen as the centre in America at which the activities of the Institute should be carried on, and Yenching University of Peiping was selected to act as the liaison university in China. In accordance with the terms of the act of incorporation nine trustees of the Institute were appointed, three chosen by the President and Fellows of Harvard University, three by the Trustees of Yenching University and three by the trustees under Mr. Hall's will. At present, Wallace B. Donham, Dean of the Harvard Business School, is chairman. The other eight trustees are Dr. Eric M. North, Mr. George G. Barber, Dr. Edward H. Hume, Mr. Roger S. Greene, and Mr. Carl Keller, Harvard being represented by Prof. George H. Chase, Dean of the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, Prof. Robert P. Blake, Director of the Harvard University Library and Professor of Byzantine History, and Prof. Walter Eugene Clark, Professor of Sanskrit. In China there has

<sup>1</sup> This paper was read April 21, 1936. Since the author was requested not to exceed twenty minutes, it has been impossible, naturally, to give anything but a most meager outline of Sinology and the work of the Harvard-Yenching Institute.

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been organized at Yenching University a Research School of Chinese Studies. Five other universities in China, Fukien Christian University, Lingnan University, University of Nanking, Shantung Christian University, and West China Union University receive funds from the Institute.

In 1934 I was appointed Director of the Harvard-Yenching Institute and Professor of Far Eastern Languages at Harvard. Thereupon, I abandoned my professorship at the University of Paris, where I had been for more than ten years. Previously, I taught at the University of Petrograd, and during the academic year 1932-33 I was a visiting professor at Harvard. My first aim was to reorganize the instruction at Harvard. An examination of the *Announcement of the Courses of Instruction* will show that a student interested in Chinese studies can now receive good training in Chinese language and history as well as in Japanese. Eleven courses in Chinese and four courses in Japanese will be offered during 1936-37. I do not need to mention the other opportunities that a student in Chinese has at Harvard if he is interested at the same time in Anthropology, Philosophy, Fine Arts, etc.

Our main interest is to train the student in the Chinese language. We want to teach him to read, to analyze texts, not to be afraid to spend sufficient time for understanding a difficult sentence, to be self-confident and not rely entirely on a Chinese teacher, seeking his help instead of trying to go through the different dictionaries or read with great care the commentaries on his text. We must teach our students how to handle a Chinese dictionary, how to find the pronunciation indicated by the *fan-ch'ieh* 反切, how not to hesitate to go from one dictionary to another in order to find whether they are faced with a Taoist term, a Buddhist term, or some other technical expression. Whatever may be his intent in Chinese studies the genuine student must turn to Chinese texts which are written in literary style, he must know how to read them, and interpret them, and finally translate them. Consequently, he must know the established philological methods such as have given good results in the Classical and Indo-European fields. He must learn not to

make guesses with the aid of some amount of spoken language or the superficial help of a Chinese friend who himself very often cannot understand a difficult text without consulting one or several Chinese dictionaries. If the problem is in phonetics this friend's interpretation will very often be wrong because few Chinese know the historical development of the phonetics of their own language and generally try to explain etymologies by some unscientific guess.

Here we turn to the subject-matter of Sinology: the study of Chinese problems through Chinese texts. Everything pertaining to China is not Sinology. A modern astronomer who might make an observation in China and consult modern Chinese periodicals is not a Sinologist, but, if he is interested in the history of Chinese astronomy, he must deal with textual interpretation, whereupon he becomes a Sinologist. This is what we have to teach our pupils. You will naturally ask why they cannot learn it from the Chinese themselves, and the answer is that the few Chinese who possess sound methods are, for the most part, eminent scholars who will not spend their time with beginners. Even more, there are few Chinese who know their own grammar well enough to be able to explain it clearly to a Westerner, so that he will understand the construction of a Chinese sentence and know why a certain statement must be translated in a certain way. That is also why a long stay in China and a good knowledge of vernacular language does not mean that you are a Sinologist and can take advantage of all Chinese written materials.<sup>2</sup> The Chinese have not had the same opportunities as we in philological work. Our opportunities have come from the scientific study of Christian texts. The Old Testament was written in Hebrew, which is not only a foreign language to western Christians, but a language of another linguistic group. The Gospels were written in Greek, so that every scholar interested in these texts is obliged to consult the original and thus learn this difficult ancient language. At

<sup>2</sup>The late Prof. Richard Wilhelm, who had a very good knowledge of vernacular Chinese, in translating the beginning of the *Chuang tzü* mistakenly translated the particle *yeh* 也 as an adverb "also," a meaning which this word never has in the literary language.

the same time a knowledge of Latin is required to read the important works of medieval scholars. The Confucian texts, on the other hand, were all written with Chinese characters and there has been no necessity to make precise translations. All commentaries have been a kind of circumlocution. Moreover, there has been no necessity to know how to pronounce, and even now in every province the text is read in conformity with the local dialect. It seems probable that we shall never be able to reconstruct scientifically and precisely Confucius' own pronunciation.

There is a tendency among certain people who are familiar with Chinese language and history to insist that Westerners can make no real contributions to Sinology, that all their work will depend on what Chinese scholars have done or will do. I confess I cannot agree with such an opinion. The number of Chinese scholars working in Sinology will always be greater than that of Westerners; that is quite natural.<sup>3</sup> The well-trained western Sinologist, however, has already done important research work and made valuable contributions. As in all branches of human activity competition and cooperation are important factors. In such special fields as Taoism, or poetry, as well as novels and dramas, it would be difficult to expect to find a western Sinologist as familiar as a Chinese scholar with all this material, but in the case of Buddhism, a Chinese will have as much, or even more, difficulty than a Westerner to master Sanskrit, to obtain a knowledge of Tibetan, and to familiarize himself with the philosophical concepts of Indian thinkers. Although he may be well-read in the Chinese Buddhist texts he will be seriously handicapped if he knows no Sanskrit. A scholar like Baron von Staël-Holstein, working with Lamas and utilizing Manchu, Mongol, Tibetan and Sanskrit works, makes real contributions to our knowledge of Chinese Buddhism. The Harvard-Yenching Institute assumed from 1929 the support of the Sino-Indian Institute in Peiping

<sup>3</sup> The same is true for many western languages. The number of foreigners working in Slavic languages will never be as great as those in the Slavonic countries; nevertheless, some very important contributions to the study of Slavic languages have been made by French and German scholars.

where Professor von Staël-Holstein, formerly my colleague at the Imperial University of Petrograd, has organized courses in Sanskrit, and created a small group of Chinese Indologists, who will be able to study Chinese Buddhism with our comparative methods. Passing over the two well-known Sinologists Chavannes and Pelliot,<sup>4</sup> I would remind you that in the domain of phonetics the western linguist has made important contributions. It was a Swedish scholar, Prof. Bernhard Karlgren, now President of Göteborg University, who published the very first scientific book on Chinese phonetics utilizing the Chinese dialects and the Korean and Japanese pronunciations.<sup>5</sup> Prof. Henri Maspero published a first-class piece of research on the ancient Chinese language, reconstructing the T'ang pronunciation.<sup>6</sup> Recently, a young German astronomer, Dr. Willy Hartner, who can read Chinese, published an article on the date of a solar eclipse mentioned in the ancient Chinese *Book of Poetry*. He proved that the date which had been assigned to it by Chinese scholars is an erroneous calculation because the eclipse occurring on the date assigned by the commentators was not visible in China.<sup>7</sup> The Chinese scholars who studied that passage of the *Book of Poetry* were incapable of verifying if the eclipse was really seen in China.

Permit me to give some interesting examples from the field of Chinese archaeology which was created by western scholars, because the Chinese scholars of the old school were more interested in epigraphy and never paid attention to the monument

<sup>4</sup> Prof. Édouard Chavannes translated a part of the well-known Chinese history *Shih Chi* by SSŪ-MA Ch'ien and published many outstanding articles. Cf. the bibliography of his works in his obituary published in *T'oung pao* 18. 114-147. Prof. Paul Pelliot has published very important articles on Sinology in such periodicals as *T'oung pao*, *Journal asiatique*, *Bulletin de l'école française d'Extrême-Orient* and others. *Bibliographie bouddhique* 4-5, Paris, 1934, gives a list of his articles on Buddhism to January, 1928.

<sup>5</sup> Bernhard KARLGREN, *Études sur la phonologie chinoise*, Stockholm, 1915-1926 (Archives d'études orientales 15); *An Analytical Dictionary of Chinese and Sino-Japanese*, Paris, 1923; *A Mandarin Phonetic Reader in the Pekinese Dialect with an Introductory Essay on the Pronunciation*, Stockholm, 1918 (Archives d'études orientales 13); *Sound and Symbol in Chinese*, London, 1923; etc., etc.

<sup>6</sup> H. MASPERO, Le dialecte de Tch'ang-ngan sous les T'ang, *BEFEO* 20. 2. 1-122.

<sup>7</sup> Willy HARTNER, Das Datum der Shih-ching-Finsternis, *T'oung pao* 31. 188-236.

which had no inscription. Very often Chinese scholars have copied quotations from an early text concerning some historical monument without going to the place where the monument was still standing and without verifying the text. The tomb figurines were neglected by Chinese archaeologists and it was Lo Chên-yü who among Chinese scholars was the first to mention them. Earlier Chinese scholars, who were generally able to read only Chinese historical texts, had a tendency to consider Chinese history as a series of events with very slight relation to other countries. At the present time I must say it is different and that the younger generation is eager to know about all the cultural exchanges which China has had with her neighbors from remotest time. We know the great importance of archaeological work done by the Academia Sinica in the An-yang excavations, which have aroused in many scholars an interest in the Chinese relations with foreign countries during the ancient period. The excavations made in northern Korea by Japanese archaeologists in 1924-1925 and those made two or three years later by Soviet scholars in northern Mongolia have revealed to us the existence of beautiful lacquers from the beginning of the Christian era as well as many other Chinese objects which had never been found in China itself. A Chinese emperor had sent to the Chinese military governor in northern Korea a kind of lacquer cup on the back of which was written in very small characters a date equivalent to 4 A. D. and the names of the artisans who had executed this work of art, as well as those of the officials in charge. The vessel itself is now in the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston. Far away in northern Mongolia in a tomb of a Mongol chief, among other objects the Russians also found a small lacquer cup which was probably a present from the Emperor of China. After examination they discovered an inscription on the cup where four Chinese names were mentioned and two of them were the same as on the cup found in Korea.<sup>8</sup> In the Korean excava-

<sup>8</sup> Prof. S. Umehara 梅原末治 published in Japanese in the *Journal of Oriental Studies* 東方學報 5. 207-222, Kyôto, July 1934, "An Annotated List of the Lacquer Vessels with dated Inscriptions of the Han Dynasty" 漢代漆器紀年銘文集錄. In this list are mentioned forty different lacquer vessels, among which there is one with handles

tion there was also found a long sword which was considered to be Chinese. Prof. Michael Rostovtzeff, who is now at Yale University and is the greatest authority on Greek and Scythian antiquities, proved that this long sword was brought to China by an Iranian nomadic tribe known to the Greeks and Romans under the name of Sarmates,<sup>9</sup> a people who later settled in the Caucasus where they are now known under the name of Ossetines and still speak an Iranian dialect. The Scythians, who were nomads and roamed on horse-back from the Black Sea steppes to China, brought to the Chinese a short sword which is known in Chinese under the name of *ching lu* 徑路, nothing other than the *akinakes* known to the Greeks as the short sword typical of the Scythians.<sup>10</sup> It would be too long to give numerous examples of the importance of knowing sources other than Chinese

found at Noin-Ula in Mongolia by a Soviet archaeological expedition. This vessel is now in the museum at Urga, Mongolia. On the edge is engraved an inscription of 69 Chinese characters indicating the names of the craftsmen and the officials who supervised the work. There is a date corresponding to 2 B. C. In volume 6, pp. 315-318, of the same *Journal of Oriental Studies* (1936) Professor Umehara published "Supplementary Notes on some Lacquer Vessels with Dated Inscriptions of the Han dynasty" where he mentions a lacquer vessel found in the Lolang tombs in northwestern Korea. It has an inscription of 62 characters containing a date corresponding to 4 A. D. and the names of the craftsmen and officials. This lacquer vessel is now in the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston. If we compare the two inscriptions which are of a similar type, we shall find the same name of the craftsman Fêng 豐 who applied the red lacquer. Another craftsman is named Tsung 宗, who, on the vessel at Urga, is said to have made the handles, while on the vessel from Korea in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts he is the craftsman who gave the final touch to the vessel. There is a third name which occurs on both vessels: a craftsman named P'ou 裒 is mentioned on the vessel which is in Mongolia as one who prepared the lacquer, while in the inscription of the vessel in Boston we find this name at the end of the inscription: P'ou, secretary of the chancellery.

<sup>9</sup> M. ROSTOVCEV, Le porte-épée des Iraniens et des Chinois, in *L'art byzantin chez les Slaves, les Balkans, Premier recueil, dédié à la mémoire de Théodore Uspenskij*, 337-346, Paris, 1930.

<sup>10</sup> Cf. Peter A. BOODBERG, Ta-lo-pien Le Gros, *Sino-Altaica III. 4* in *Hu T'ien Han Yüeh Fang Chu* 9. 20 (privately mimeographed), Berkeley, Cal., May 1935, p. 7: "One wonders if we should not seek for the original of the puzzling Hsiung-nu name of their sacred sword 徑路 *king lak?* in the Scythian ἀκινάκης, latin *acinaces*." Cf. Namio EGAMI, Akinakes, the Sword of the Scythian Type discovered in the Far-East and its Identification with the Hsiung-nu's *Ching-lu* 徑路 sword 江上波夫, 徑路刀考, *Tôhōgaku* 8. 331-349, Tôkyô, December 1932.

to study Chinese civilization and history.<sup>11, 12</sup> Take such periods as the Mongol domination of China. Without an adequate knowledge of the Mongol language no serious contribution is possible.<sup>13</sup>

Since we realize that a knowledge of Chinese is not alone sufficient for adequate scholastic work on China, the Harvard student takes not only Chinese but also Japanese, for the Japanese have done as much for Chinese studies as the Germans for Classical studies.<sup>14</sup> If a student has a linguistic interest, he also studies Sanskrit and possibly Russian. In cases where the student shows good capacities and is a hard worker the Institute may provide him with a fellowship. At the present moment we have an American student who, after studying Chinese and Japanese with us for three years, was sent to Paris where he continued his study and took some Russian so as to attain a reading knowledge of this language. He is interested in the study of the early relations between China and Japan, and is now in Japan for a second year studying at the Kyōto Imperial University. Next year he will go to China. After these five years abroad he will come back and prepare his Ph.D. at Harvard. Thereupon, he will be able to begin independent scientific work and should make a well-prepared university instructor. We have another man who is interested primarily in the Chinese language and has already a good reading knowledge of Chinese, two years of Japanese training, three of Sanskrit, and who knows French,

<sup>11</sup> Berthold Laufer was the first to speak of Iranian influence during the Han dynasty. Cf. his important book *Sino-Iranica, Chinese Contributions to the History of Civilization in Ancient Iran*, Chicago, 1919. Cf. also Paul PELLLOT, *Influences iraniennes en Asie Centrale et en Extrême-Orient*, *Revue d'histoire et de littérature religieuses*, Paris, 1912, pp. 97-119.

<sup>12</sup> During the address there was not sufficient time to explain the importance of the work of Professor Marcel Granet, who is continuing his study of the organisation of ancient society with the method of Durkheim's school of sociology. Cf. his *Danses et légendes de la Chine ancienne*, 2 vols., Paris, 1926, *La civilisation chinoise*, Paris, 1929, *La pensée chinoise*, Paris, 1934, etc. Cf. *La pensée chinoise* 595 for his bibliography.

<sup>13</sup> Paul PELLLOT, *Les Mongols et la Papauté*, *Revue de l'orient chrétien* 23. 3-30.

<sup>14</sup> Cf. *Harvard-Yenching Institute Sinological Index Series, Supplement No. 6, A Bibliography of Orientological Contributions in Thirty-eight Japanese Periodicals*, Peiping, 1933. The most important works of Japanese scholars are translated into Chinese.

German, Greek, Latin, Lithuanian, and speaks Russian fluently. He will be sent abroad for five years, three of which will be spent in the Far East probably in Peiping with some months in Korea and Japan. He will then be able to fill a position in Comparative Philology and at the same time teach Chinese and Japanese. Two other fellowship-holders are Chinese students: one interested in Anthropology and working on Chinese materials, the other one interested in Chinese history of the Mongol period. The latter is studying Russian and Arabic, and is reading Japanese texts with me. The American pupils now supported by the Harvard-Yenching Institute will be the members of a new group of Sinologists who will be able to give to Chinese studies in this country a high scientific standard and by their studies help their colleagues who are interested in more general problems and have to rely upon works written in English. The Chinese fellowship-holders after going back to China will be well informed about what has already been done by the best western Sinologists and, being trained in western methods, will know how to handle a text and how to make a precise translation.

From the beginning has arisen the question of tools for Chinese studies. The most outstanding desideratum is the need for a good dictionary of the Chinese written language. A recent survey has shown that today the Sinologist must use a minimum of a dozen dictionaries.<sup>15</sup> Some of these repertories have only Con-

- <sup>15</sup> 1. S. COUVREUR, *Dictionnaire classique de la langue chinoise*, (1) arranged by significs, 3rd ed. 1930; (2) in alphabetic order, 3rd ed. 1911; one volume, quarto, published at Ho Kien Fu, China.  
2. KANNO Dōmei, *Jigen* 簡野道明, 字源, Tōkyō 1923, many reprints since; one vol., octavo.  
3. *Tz'ü-yüan* 辭源, The Commercial Press, Shanghai 1915 and 1931; 3 vols.  
4. *Chung-hua Ta Tzū-tien* 中華大字典, The China Book Company, Shanghai, 1915; 4 vols., octavo.  
5. *K'ang-hsi Tzū-tien* 康熙字典, by an imperial commission, prefaced May 10, 1716.  
6. *P'ei-wên Yün-fu* 佩文韻府, by an imperial commission, preface dated 1711; its supplement, *P'ei-wên Yün-fu Shih-i* 拾遺 is dated 1720.  
7. CHU Ch'í-fêng, *Tz'ü-t'ung* 朱起鳳, 辭通, 2 vols., pp. 2814, Shanghai, 1934.  
8. *Ching Chi Chuan Ku* 經籍纂詁, compiled under JUAN Yüan 阮元 and presented in 1812, while the prefaces are dated 1798 and 1799.  
9. *P'ien-tzū Lei-pien* 駢字類編, by an imperial commission, prefaced 1727.

fucian expressions but no Buddhist or Taoist ones, others are specially for literary quotations, and so on. Last year in Peiping we started work on the compilation of a good dictionary which will be done in conformity with the best occidental methods with examples for each word or compound and with precise references to the page of the work cited. Two important dictionaries have already been cut and pasted on 500,000 cards. Other dictionaries will be cut and pasted so as to make available all the existing lexicographic material. In all it will require five million cards and several years to accomplish this enormous task; but then Sinologists will have a tool that will help them tremendously.

Speaking of tools I must mention the publication of the *Sinological Index Series*. In 1930 at Yenching University in Peiping there was established under the direction of Professor William Hung a special office to prepare indices for different important Chinese works. It is a new idea in Chinese humanities, for until recently the Chinese did not feel it necessary to have them. A true scholar felt obliged to know the texts which he read and make his own indications therein. At the present moment more than 30 volumes of these important index tools have been published and these volumes render great service to all Sinologists. It is interesting to mention that one volume is dedicated to articles written on China by Japanese scholars. I should also mention that the Harvard-Yenching Institute subventions the *Yenching Journal* which is maintaining a high scientific standard in China.

10. A. I. PALLADIUS and P. S. POPOV, *Kitaisko-Russkii Slovar* (A Chinese-Russian Dictionary), 2 vols., Peking, 1888.
11. H. A. GILES, *A Chinese-English Dictionary*, 2nd ed. 1912, Shanghai and London. Large quarto, usually bound in either one or three volumes.
12. O. Z. TSANG, *A Complete Chinese-English Dictionary*, Shanghai, 1920, large octavo.
13. D. MACGILLIVRAY, *A Mandarin Romanized Dictionary of Chinese*, 8th ed. Shanghai, 1930.
14. EVAN MORGAN, *New Terms*, revised ed., Shanghai, 1933.
15. MRS. A. H. MATEER, *New Terms for New Ideas, A Study of the Chinese Newspaper*, Shanghai, 1924.
16. The Rev. Ch. TARANZANO, S. J., *Vocabulaire des sciences mathématiques, physiques et naturelles, II, Vocabulaire chinois-français*, pp. 964, Sien Hsien, China, 1921, Imprimerie de la Mission Catholique.

The Harvard-Yenching Institute subventioned Dr. Coomaraswamy's *Elements of Buddhist Iconography*; as monographic publications of the Institute there have appeared *An Historical Atlas of China* compiled by Prof. Albert Herrmann of the University of Berlin and *The Twin Pagodas of Zayton* by Dr. Ecke, who prepared the architectural description and provided the illustrations, and by Prof. Paul Demiéville who made a very minute study of the iconographical material, giving a detailed description of all the bas-reliefs which decorate these two buildings.<sup>16</sup> Two other volumes are in preparation: one will deal with a Lamaistic collection of 800 Buddhas, which produced previously unknown iconographical types and the other volume has been prepared by Mr. D. S. Dye, a missionary in Chengtu, on the patterns of Chinese lattice. The latter is a very interesting work which will be useful to all interested in the decorative arts.

We have also begun the publication of a new quarterly, the *Harvard Journal of Asiatic Studies*, of which the first number is dedicated to the memory of Professor James H. Woods, who died last year in Japan. The Journal will publish not only original articles but also translations or abstracts which have already appeared in Chinese, Japanese, or Russian, and will contain an annotated list of all important articles and books on the Far East published during the preceding year.

The Institute's Chinese-Japanese Library in Cambridge already ranks as one of the leading collections of its kind in the western world. Accumulation of rarities as such is not an object of the Library, but every effort has been and is being made to secure for it the principal source materials and modern scholarly monographs upon which research must be based. The collection in Chinese now exceeds 110,000 volumes. All major repertories of texts and commentaries on the Classics are well represented. The Library possesses the Tōkyō, Kyōto, and Taishō editions of the Buddhist Tripitaka together with Chinese editions, and also the complete reprint of the 1445 Taoist canon.

Materials for the study of history and government are rela-

<sup>16</sup> The iconographical study made by Professor Demiéville is a good example of the way in which such material must be treated.

tively numerous, especially those relating to the Manchu dynasty. The Library is fortunate in possessing all editions of the *Ta Ch'ing Hui Tien* 大清會典, beginning with that of 1684-1690 which is not reported in any other western collection. The rapidly expanding group of local records now permits individual study of over nine hundred communities. There is an unusual assemblage of the collected works of single scholars (*pieh chi* 別集). Special effort has been made to secure the most significant collections of selected works (*ts'ung shu* 叢書), multiple publications which frequently assume the proportions of a private library. Within the several hundred collections which are now in Cambridge are found perhaps 20,000 individual works, many of which are not procurable separately. The Library currently receives about 180 Chinese periodicals.

The Library's rapidly growing collection in Japanese now exceeds 8,000 western-bound volumes, which include the principal series of published documents together with a generous selection of modern monographs. Serial and periodical files are exceptionally strong, in some instances the best outside Japan. Forty-seven Japanese journals are currently received. All of these books, whether in Chinese or Japanese, are made readily accessible through author, title, and classified subject card catalogues which are filed with reference both to Wong's "four corner" numeral index and the Wade-Giles system of romanization.

The Harvard College Library is fortunate in the possession of one of the strongest collections of Indic manuscripts in America extending to about 2,400 items. Among these are included texts in Sanskrit, Prākṛit, Pāli, Hindī, and Gujarātī. In Tibetan the Institute possesses the Buddhist canon, the *Kanjur* and the *Tanjur*, in a clear specimen of the desirable Narthang edition, printed around 1700 A. D.

A selection of important books on Eastern Asia in western languages is currently reserved for students in the Chinese-Japanese Library. Nearly all others of importance are accessible in the adjacent College Library, to which should be added the considerable collections of the Andover-Harvard Theological School, the Fogg Museum, the Graduate School of Business

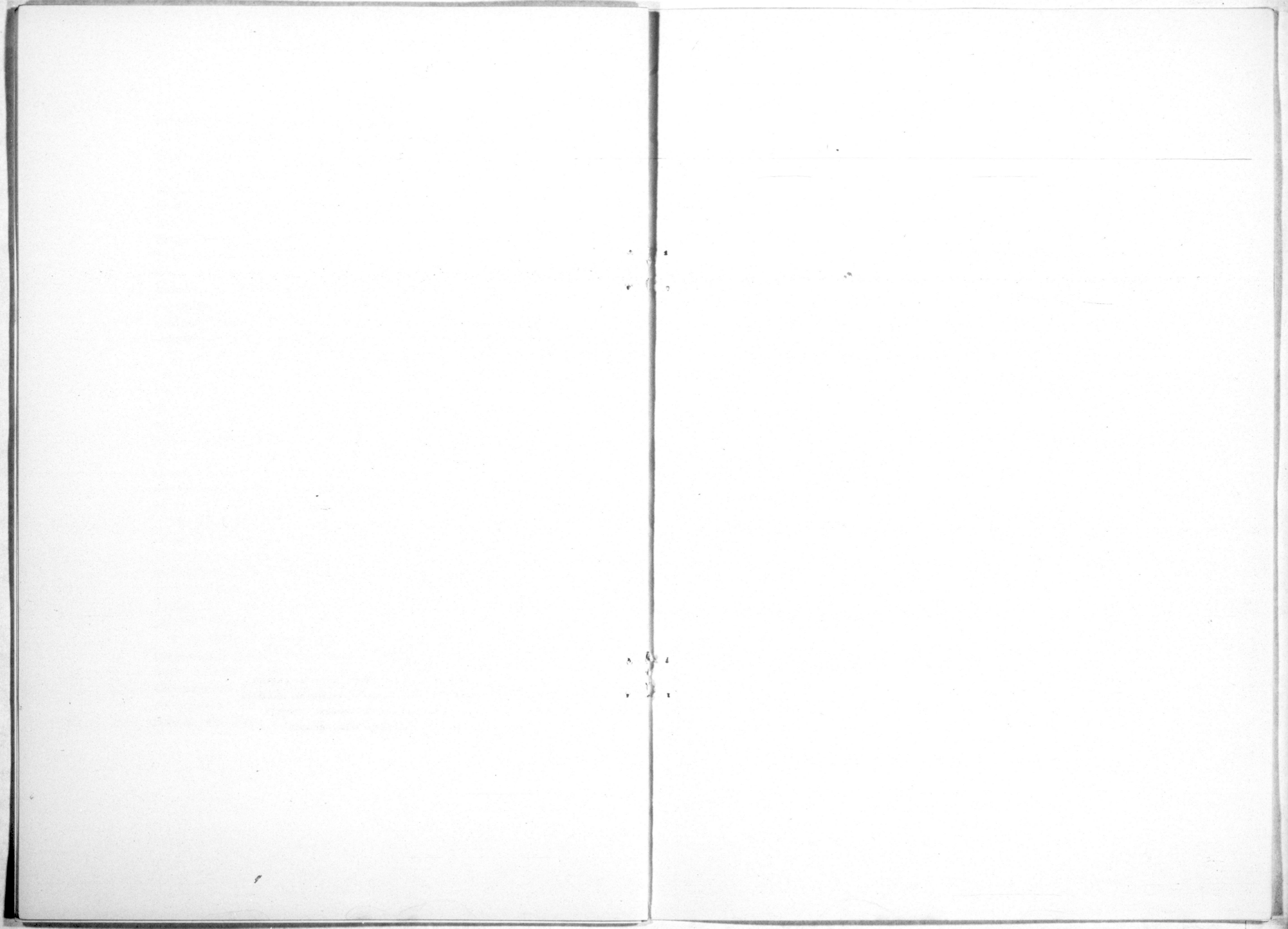
Administration, the Law School, the Peabody Museum of Anthropology, and the Department of Philosophy.

Next year I shall go to China to visit the six universities which receive subsidies from the Harvard-Yenching Institute. At present I am in constant correspondence with them and they very often ask for advice in their Sinological work. Recently I sent them a long list of western books concerning Chinese studies and asked them to check what they possess in their libraries. It will help us to see how strong they are in western books on China and what principal ones are lacking.

At present our aim is to continue what is already started and to maintain it at a high scientific level, trying all the time to ameliorate what is done in order to create in this country a Sinology as outstanding as, for example, Astronomy, where Americans have eminent men.

PRINTED IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
BY J. H. FURST COMPANY, BALTIMORE, MARYLAND  
FOR THE HARVARD-YENCHING INSTITUTE  
CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS

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Harvard - Yenching Institute  
17 Boylston Hall  
Cambridge, Mass.

*Ackgd by Dr. Henry*  
*May 14/36*  
May 6, 1936

Dear Dr. Henry:

This is to notify you that, at their meeting on April 27, 1936, the Trustees of the Institute voted to guarantee to the six institutions in China and to Allahabad Agricultural Institute US \$80,000. from the Restricted Fund for 1936-37, with the same conditions as contained in the vote guaranteeing them a like amount last year.

It was very considerate, I think, of the Trustees to guarantee a larger amount of income than will be earned in the Restricted Fund to help the institutions thru another year of difficult times, and I am pleased to send this news to you.

Sincerely yours,

(Dr.) S. Elisseeff, Director

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COPY

Harvard - Yenching Institute  
17 Boylston Hall  
Cambridge, Mass. May 11, 1936

Dear Dr. Henry:

I reported to the Trustees, at their meeting on April 27th, that finally, after a long delay, I received your report for Lingnan University for 1934-35. When I saw you, you explained to me the reason for the delay and told me that it was the last time that it will happen.

In going thru your report, I was not quite clear why, for instance, you have in the Introduction to Chinese Literature an enrollment of 98, given by three instructors, and in the second part of the course, which is given only by one man, the enrollment is only 6 students. Would it not be a saving of time and money if you put all your students together in a general course on literature and have the course delivered by a first-class scholar instead of having three men? Or is it a course with tutoring for which you have to have several teachers who can take care of the Chinese who do not know their own language?

As I told you when I had the pleasure of seeing you after the Trustees' meeting, it was voted to send me to China in 1937, and I am looking forward to my visit to Canton and seeing your university and becoming familiar with Chinese studies in this region.

Sincerely yours,

S. Elisseeff  
Director

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New York, May 14, 1936

Dear Dr. Elisseeff:

Thank you for your letter of May 11th which I have just received. In regard to the "Introduction to Chinese Literature" course, this is one which all students in the University are required to take. The small number (6) taking 1 B in the first semester of 1934-35 represent those who carried over from the second semester of 1933-34. You will undoubtedly find that in the 1A given in the second semester of 1933-34 a small number of students reported, these being new students taken in at mid-years.

Our general policy is not to have more than 30 if possible in any language section. The 98 students enrolled in 1A for the first semester of 1934-35 were in three separate classes.

The Chinese Courses marked F, K, M, R, are for the overseas students who are backward in their own language.

I do not see how we can save either time or money by putting the students together in a general course unless the method of instruction is materially altered. I do not know the exact number of compositions that have to be turned in by students in 1A and 1B each week but understand that the instructors in those courses are pretty well loaded with composition work, so that to increase the size of the classes does not seem very practicable. I certainly appreciate your having taken the interest to bring this question up, and shall be glad to answer any further queries to the best of my ability.

We are looking forward with great pleasure to seeing you in China early in 1937. I am sure it will mean a great deal to us and in the improvement of our work to have you come.

Very sincerely yours,

James M. Henry  
Provost

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C O P Y

HARVARD\*YENCHING INSTITUTE

24 Milk Street, Boston, Mass.

August 4, 1936

Mr. B.A. Garside  
China Union Universities  
150 Fifth Avenue  
New York

Dear Mr. Garside:

I am enclosing checks on the Restricted account for the first quarterly payment on account of the 1936-1937 budget as follows:

Trustees of Yenching University	5/19	\$5,263.15
Trustees of Lingnan University	3/19	3,157.89
West China Union University	3/19	3,157.89
University of Nanking	3/19	3,157.89
Fukien Christian University	2/19	2,105.26
Shantung University	2/19	2,105.26
Allahabad Agricultural Institute	1/19	1,052.63

Very truly yours,

Henry A. Wood, Jr.  
Deputy Treasurer

Enclosures

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August 19  
1956

Mr. Henry A. Wood, Jr.  
Deputy Treasurer  
Harvard-Teaching Institute  
24 Milk Street  
Boston, Massachusetts

My dear Sir:

This is to thank you for check in the amount  
of \$5,157.00, covering first quarterly payment on  
account of the 1956-1957 budget.

This remittance has come to us through Mr.  
B.A. Garside.

Very truly yours,

MB

Margaret Brewer  
Assistant Treasurer

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September 3, 1936

Dr. S. Elisseeff, Director  
Harvard-Yenching Institute  
17 Boylston Hall  
Cambridge, Massachusetts  
U. S. A.

My dear Dr. Elisseeff:

I enclose herewith the Lingnan report for the Harvard-Yenching Institute for the year July 1, 1935 to June 30, 1936. Unless the mails miscarry, this should reach you before the end of this month.

I hope we shall hear in plenty of time as to just when we may expect you out here. It will be a great satisfaction and pleasure to see you. I hope that you will have a pleasant trip out.

With my best compliments and regards, I am

Very sincerely yours,

James M. Henry  
Provost

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LINGNAN UNIVERSITY  
REPORT TO THE HARVARD-YENCHING INSTITUTE  
For the Year July 1, 1935 to June 30, 1936

-:-:-:-:-

- I. No English or Chinese catalog published since June, 1934
- II. Financial report
- III. A. List of courses given, with number of students in each course  
B. Report on Research, incomplete  
C. List of publications, partial
- IV. Two copies of the Lingnan Journal (嶺南學報)  
Vol. V, Nos. 1 & 2
- V. Lingnan Science Journal, Vol. 14, Nos. 3 & 4, Vol. 15, Nos. 1 & 2, two copies of each

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LINGNAN UNIVERSITY

II FINANCIAL REPORT

A.

1. Received from Harvard-Yenching Institute Trustees for academic year 1935-1936 ..... U.S.\$12,631.58
  2. This fund has been expended as follows:
    - (a) Salary Prof. H. C. Brownell, Professor of History ..... U.S.\$2,064.00
    - (b) One-half salary Prof. C. N. Laird, Dean College of Arts and Sciences ..... 984.00
    - (c) Salary Prof. Baldwin Lee, Chairman, English Department ..... 1,200.00
    - (d) Salary Mrs. M. H. Wallace, English Department ..... 820.00
    - (e) Salary Dr. Pauline Aiken, English Department ..... 920.00
    - (f) For translation in English and publication of special agrarian survey in certain Districts in Kwangtung. (Copies will be sent Harvard-Yenching Institute as soon as received.) .... 325.00
    - (g) Salary Miss Ruth McCullough English Department ..... 920.00
    - (h) Toward salary Dr. J. M. Henry ..... 1,398.58
    - (i) Staff Travel ..... 4,000.00
- U.S.\$12,631.58

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B. The Department of Chinese consists of the following members:

	Salary
Prof. S. Y. Chan (陳受頤) on leave	
" S. C. Young (楊壽昌) .....	U.S.\$840.00
" C. H. Ng (吳重翰) .....	480.00
Miss Y. T. Sinn (沈玉清) on leave	
Prof. T. W. Chan (陳德芸) .....	675.00
" S. C. Lee (李北昌) part-time 1/3	300.00
" B. L. Dai (戴葆璽) part-time 1/3	300.00
Mr. I. Y. Wong (黃延毓) .....	420.00
Mr. S. L. Wong (黃錫齡) .....	420.00
Mrs. C. Y. Hui (許頌陽夫人) .....	225.00

C. Library:

Chinese accessions .....	U.S.\$1,875.00
Management, one-third of budget ....	1,050.00
	<u>\$ 6,585.</u>

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LINGNAN UNIVERSITY

III A

LIST OF COURSES GIVEN, WITH NUMBER OF STUDENTS  
IN EACH COURSE

First Semester, 1935-1936

	<u>COURSE</u>	<u>Credit</u>	<u>Enrolment</u>	<u>Teachers</u>
<b>CHINESE</b>				
A	Sub-collegiate Chinese .....	3	26	Prof. I.Y.Wong
F	Overseas, 1st Year .....	5	9	" S.L.Wong
K	Overseas, 2nd " .....	5	13	" S.L.Wong
M	Overseas, 3rd " .....	5	12	" T.W.Chan
R	Overseas, Chinese Culture .....	5	21	" I.Y.Wong
1a	Introduction to Chinese Lit- erature .....	3	(33 (31 (32	" (C.H.Ng " (T.W.Chan " (T.W.Chan
1b	Introduction to Chinese Lit- erature .....	3	16	" C.H.Ng
22a	Masterpieces of Chinese Prose	3	30	" S.C.Yeung
31	Chinese Literature to Han Dynasty .....	3	5	" S.C.Yeung
57	Chinese Prose Romances .....	3	21	" C.H.Ng
73	Advanced Composition .....	3	7	" C.H.Ng
75	Documentary Chinese .....	3	75	" S.C.Yeung
83	General Survey (History of De- velopment of Chinese Civil- ization) .....	3	31	" S.C.Lee
99	Thesis .....	2	2	" S.C.Yeung

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LINGNAN UNIVERSITY

GOVERNMENT	Course	Credit	Enrolment	Teachers
5	Principles of Government .....	4	52	Prof. N.S.Wang
51	Municipal Government .....	3	11	" S.W.Chan

HISTORY

21a	Modern China's Foreign Relations .....	3	31	" I.Y.Wong
36	Chinese History to 617 A.D. ...	3	15	" I.Y.Wong

PHILOSOPHY

21	Introduction to Philosophy ....	3	5	" N.Z.Zia
51	Ancient Chinese Philosophy ....	3	5	" N.Z.Zia

SOCIOLOGY

67	Chinese Urban Organization and Administration .....	3	9	" K. Mok
68	Masterpieces of Chinese Prose ...	3	23	" S.C. Young
69	Chinese Literature of Han and Six Dynasties .....	3	18	" S.C. Young
61	Chinese Literary Thought .....	3	14	" S.C. Young
51	Chinese Culture .....	1	24	" S.C. Young
60	Drama, Selected Dramas .....	2	25	" S.C. Young
72	Bibliography .....	3	7	" S.C. Young
99	Thesis .....	2	7	" S.C. Young

GOVERNMENT

2	Dr. Sun's Principles .....	2	3	" S.C. Young
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LIST OF COURSES GIVEN, WITH NUMBER OF STUDENTS  
IN EACH COURSE

Second Semester, 1935-1936

	<u>Course</u>	<u>Credit</u>	<u>Enrolment</u>	<u>Teachers</u>
<b>CHINESE</b>				
A	Sub-collegiate Chinese .....	3	5	Prof. I.Y.Wong
B	Sub-collegiate Chinese .....	3	29	" T.W.Chan
G	Overseas, 1st Year .....	5	12	" S.L.Wong
L	Overseas, 2nd Year .....	5	16	" S.L.Wong
N	Overseas, 3rd Year .....	5	16	" T.W.Chan
S	Overseas, Chinese Culture .....	5	36	Mrs. C.Y.Hui
1a	Introduction to Chinese Literature	3	21	Prof. C.H.Ng
1b	Introduction to Chinese Literature	3	(15 16 48)	" C.H.Ng " T.W.Chan " T.W.Chan
22b	Masterpieces of Chinese Prose ...	3	33	" S.C.Yeung
32	Chinese Literature of Han and Six Dynasties .....	3	12	" S.C.Yeung
41	Chinese Literary Thought .....	3	14	" C.H.Ng
51	Chinese Culture .....	1	24	" B.L.Dai
68	Drama, Selected Dramas .....	3	28	" C.H.Ng
72	Bibliography .....	3	7	" S.C.Yeung
99b	Thesis .....	2	3	" S.C.Yeung
<b>GOVERNMENT</b>				
2	Dr. Sun's Principles .....	2	6	" O.Y.Chan

LINGNAN UNIVERSITY

	<u>Course</u>	<u>Credit</u>	<u>Enrolment</u>	<u>Teachers</u>
<b>Government</b>				
5	Principles of Government .....	3	12	Prof. B.L.Dai
59	Introduction to Political Parties	3	9	" S.W.Chan
83	China's Treaty Relations .....	2	12	" B.L.Dai
<b>HISTORY</b>				
21b	China's Foreign Relations .....	3	30	" I.Y.Wong
87	Chinese History, 617-1644 A.D. ..	3	9	" I.Y.Wong
<b>SOCIOLOGY</b>				
23	Modern Social Problems .....	3	27	" T.F.Wong
60	Conditions of Working Class .....	3	13	" K. Mok
63	Cultural Development .....	3	17	" Y.L.Wu
68	Urban Social Problems .....	3	26	" K. Mok
65	Rural Sociology .....	3	11	" Y.L.Wu

4. Literary Works of Kuangtung (4. 1. 1)

Misc Y. P. King (4. 2. 1)

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III B

REPORT ON RESEARCH

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Problems in Process of Study in the Department of Chinese  
Language and Literature

1. To Study and Arrange Mr. Chan Lan-po's posthumous  
Works. Prof. S. C. Yeung (楊壽昌)  
Incomplete
2. The Chinese Drama. Prof. C. H. Ng (吳重翰)  
Incomplete
3. Eastern Han Folklore (東漢風俗)  
Prof. S. C. Yeung (楊壽昌)
4. Literary Works of Kwangtung (廣東藝文)  
Miss Y. T. Sinn (洗玉清)

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III C

PARTIAL LIST OF PUBLICATIONS

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Miss Sinn Yuk-tsing

Studies on Seal-impressions in  
Kwangtung--An annotated Bibliography.  
Lingnan Journal, Vol. V, No. 1

Prof. Wu Yuey Len  
(Professor of Sociology)

A Social Survey of Hohou (Samsui)  
Boat-people. Lingnan Journal,  
Vol. V, No. 2

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**Columbia University**  
**in the City of New York**

Professor SERGE ELISSÉEFF, Director of the Harvard-Yenching Institute at Harvard University, has consented to come to Columbia University for the week of November 17. During that time he will give two public lectures, as follows:

Thursday, November 19, at 8:30 p.m., "Problems in Chinese and Japanese Painting."

Friday, November 20, at 8:30 p.m., "The Evolution of Japanese Religion as reflected in Buddhist Iconography."

These lectures will be illustrated and will take place in Harkness Academic Theater, South Hall (entrance from West 114th Street). You are cordially invited to attend.

Dr. Elisséeff will also give two lectures to the classes in Chinese and Japanese. On Wednesday, November 18, at 10 a.m., he will speak on "Japanese Contributions to Chinese Archaeology"; and on Thursday, November 19, at 5:30 p.m. on "The Japanese Verb." Both these lectures will be given in Room 106, Low Memorial Library. The University would be very glad to have anyone interested come to these classes. If you desire to attend, kindly notify the Secretary of the University at your early convenience.

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November 14  
1936

Professor Serge Elisseeff  
Harvard-Yenching Institute  
Harvard University  
Cambridge, Massachusetts

Dear Professor Elisseeff:

Upon receiving the notice from Columbia University that you are to lecture at that institution during the week beginning November 17, I am deeply disappointed not to be able to hear you. I am leaving for Detroit at the beginning of the week to be gone almost the entire week.

It would have been a great pleasure to hear your lectures and to see you in person.

Sincerely yours,

ODW/MB

Olin D. Wannamaker

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November 25  
1938

Dr. C. Elisseoff, Director  
Harvard-Yenching Institute  
17 Boylston Hall  
Cambridge, Massachusetts

Dear Dr. Elisseoff:

I have just had an inquiry from Dr. Henry as to just when you think it likely that you will reach South China, and also as to whether Dean Chase will accompany you.

The reason for this inquiry is that Dr. Henry has occasion to go to Central China and to be there perhaps for a good many weeks. He wishes to arrange his schedule so as to be at Lingnan during your visit and also to arrange for proper accommodation for you and Dean Chase if both are to come.

Can you kindly let me know your and Dean Chase's plans?

Sincerely yours,

ODW/MB

Olin D. Wannemaker  
American Director

See P 36. 105

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# HARVARD-YENCHING INSTITUTE



17 BOYLSTON HALL  
CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS

November 25, 1936

Dear Mr. Wannamaker:-

I am sailing for China on the 25th of December from San Francisco, and shall be in Shanghai on the 11th of January. My plan is to go first to Foochow and to remain there about two weeks, and to be in Canton about the beginning of February. If, for some reason, Dr. Henry prefers that I go to Canton first and later to Foochow, I think it will be easy to change, because I have heard that there are better steamers sailing from Hongkong to Canton than from Foochow. I shall, however, have to find that out when I am in Shanghai.

Dean Chase is not going with me to China and, as far as I know, he has no intention of going there this year.

Sincerely yours,

Director

Mr. Olin D. Wannamaker,  
150 Fifth Avenue,  
New York City.

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December 2  
1936

Dr. S. Elisseeff  
Harvard-Yenching Institute  
17 Boylston Hall  
Cambridge, Massachusetts

*Radiogram sent  
Dec 2/36*

Dear Dr. Elisseeff:

Thank you for your reply to my inquiry, which I have just received after returning from an absence of one week. I shall send a radiogram to Dr. Henry so that, if he should think it desirable, he might radio any useful suggestion regarding your visit to the southern part of China. If I do not hear from him, we may assume that he has no suggestion to offer.

It occurs to me that I ought perhaps to have asked you for a mailing address for Shanghai. It is barely possible that Dr. Henry himself might be in Shanghai when you land, since he has had an important mission to carry out there. In any case, he would like to get in touch with you en route.

Will you be good enough to send me a Shanghai address? = *Astor House*

Sincerely yours,

*OK*

ODW/MB

Olin D. Wannamaker  
American Director

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HARVARD-YENCHING INSTITUTE



17 BOYLSTON HALL  
CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS

December 3, 1936

Mr. Olin D. Wannamaker,  
Lingnan University,  
Canton, China.

Dear Mr. Wannamaker:-

My address in Shanghai will be the Astor  
House.

Sincerely yours,

*S. Elmslieff*  
Director

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DECEMBER 11, 1936

HARVARD-YENCHING INSTITUTE INCOME

1935 - 1936

Received for 1st and 2nd quarters. . . . .	\$6,515.78
Anticipated for 3rd and 4th quarters . . . . .	<u>7,894.73</u>
	<u>\$14,210.51</u>

-----

Expected during this fiscal year in payment of  
accumulated dividends from past years. . . . . 5,986.00

Due later in payment of accumulated dividends.. . .12,789.45

The six colleges concerned may decide  
to request the Institute to hold all these  
payments of arrears as a reserve for stabilizing  
future income from this source.

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