

NOTES AND NEWS

Prepared by WOODBRIDGE BINGHAM

All of the following material was received prior to November 30, 1947.

The Asia Institute (formerly the Iranian Institute) in its new building at 7 East 70 Street, New York, is offering three hundred courses on the Near, Middle, or Far East during 1947-48. A faculty and lecturing staff of forty persons — including artists, writers, anthropologists, economists, and linguists — teach Asiatic history, economics, religion, and philosophy as well as courses in twenty-five Asiatic languages. Dr. Arthur Upham Pope, Chancellor of the Institute and Director of its School for Asiatic Studies, characterizes his institution as “a school of advanced professional study to train people for professional careers in the Asiatic field.” The School for Asiatic Studies in its Far Eastern Section collaborates with the Woonchew Institute in offering a wide range of courses on the cultures and modern problems of China, Japan, and Korea. The Chairman of this section is Professor Lee Hsin-chih and the staff of nineteen includes Dr. Chan Chit-kin, Professor William S. Haas, Professor Robert von Heine-Geldern, Professor Orient Lee, Associate Professor John L. Mish, and Miss Ida Pruitt.

The Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, has recently placed on exhibition a collection of Chinese porcelain, notably of the K'ang-hsi period, the gift of Mrs. John Gardner Coolidge, and a collection of Japanese porcelain, the gift of Miss Lucy T. Aldrich. Several examples of Chinese ceramics were received in 1946, including twenty-two small and finely decorated porcelains, a porcelain dish with pale green glaze of the Yung-cheng period, various ceramic objects of the T'ang, Sung, and Ming dynasties, two Chinese pottery tiles from the Ming tombs, a Chinese statuette (ca. 3d century B.C.) found in Shouchou, a Sung Dynasty *chien* bowl in a sagger, four pieces of the Yung-cheng and Ch'ien-lung periods, and a modern Tz'uchou plate. Japanese and Chinese prints were presented to the Museum by Mr. C. Adrian Rubel, Mrs. J. Templeman Coolidge, Mr. Louis V. Ledoux, Mr. Robert T. Paine, Jr., and Captain and Mrs. Frederick Welch. The Japanese print gallery has been reopened, and many important prints are exhibited for the first time.

China Institute in America, New York. Among the activities of the Institute in the summer and autumn of 1947 were: a series of lectures on contemporary China (including speeches by Dr. Franklin Ho and Professor L. Carrington Goodrich), “In-service” courses in Chinese history and culture given annually for teachers under the direction of Dr. F. T. Chan and in co-operation with the Board of Education of the City of New York, classes in Chinese language study, and exhibits of paintings of contemporary Chinese artists (including the

works of Yen-ping Shen Hsu, Yun Gee and C. C. Wang). Dr. Chih Meng, the Director of the China Institute, was adviser to the Chinese delegation to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization conference at Mexico City in November 1947.

The Cleveland Museum of Art. Accessions during 1946 included: a Han Dynasty pottery jar, two painted pottery jars of the Six Dynasties, a Chinese painted pottery tile of the 4th century given in memory of H. K. Heeramaneck, a Korean necklace, a Siamese head (Lopburi) of the early 14th century, a 7th-century Indian statue of Cakrapurusa, and an Indian head of Buddha (Sarnath) of the 5th century. Lectures scheduled for the fall of 1947 at the Cleveland Museum include: "The classical dances of India and Ceylon" by Gem Paulickpulle, Ceylon (October 17), "Fabulous Siam" with color films by Colonel Homer Kellems (November 28), "The gardens of the imperial lakes in Peking" by George N. Kates (December 12), "Chinese furniture and its suggestions for American houses" by George N. Kates (December 14), and a course of lectures on "Persian art" by Margaret Fairbanks Marcus, beginning January 6, 1948. An "Exhibition of gold," an assemblage of goldsmiths' work of all countries, shown from October 31, 1947, through January 11, 1948, included several Chinese gold ornaments of the T'ang Dynasty lent by C. T. Loo and Company.

The Detroit Institute of Arts has received in the past year several gifts of Chinese textiles and embroideries, a Chinese painted fan of the 19th century, and two groups of Chinese ceramics of the 18th century from Mrs. William B. Weston and Mrs. Edsel B. Ford. An exhibition, "Masterpieces of Chinese ceramics," including 200 objects dating from the Neolithic period to the end of the 18th century was shown at the Detroit Institute until October 26, 1947.

The M. H. de Young Memorial Museum, San Francisco, presented an exhibition of paintings in Chinese traditional styles by Tseng Yu-ho (Mrs. Gustav Ecke) from November 7 to December 28, 1947.

The Fogg Museum of Art, Harvard University, has acquired a hand scroll of the Sung Dynasty, "Ladies in the palace." This is a copy made A.D. 1141, from an original (now lost) by Chou Wen-chü of about 970 A.D.

The John Herron Art Museum, Indianapolis, held two exhibitions of Chinese art in the fall of 1947 on "Five centuries of Chinese painting" and "Chinese porcelains of the Sung Dynasty."

The Honolulu Academy of Arts, in co-operation with the Bernice P. Bishop Museum presented an exhibition of Pacific island art in the galleries of the Academy from October 14 to November 30, 1947. Three culture areas of the Pacific, Polynesia, Melanesia, and Micronesia, were represented by tapas and textiles, bowls and decorative carving in wood, wood sculpture, masks, feather

work, and jewelry. Radio broadcasts were given by the Academy on the Japanese collection (October 12, 1947), on Pacific island art (October 26, 1947), and on prints of Hawaii (November 2, 1947). A varied collection of Chinese and Japanese art was presented to the Academy by Mr. Robert Allerton in 1946. This included a Japanese wooden statue of a Shinto deity, Chinese clay figures of the Wei Dynasty, Han Dynasty tiles, Chinese paintings of the Ming Dynasty, and Chinese and Japanese costumes. Chinese bronze ornaments of the Chou Dynasty, a bronze statue of Nataraja from Southern India, and objects of minor art from Southeast Asia were also acquired.

Indisch Instituut (formerly *Koloniaal Instituut*) of Amsterdam, in its annual report for 1945 (received in the United States in 1947), announced that a manuscript left by the late Professor B. J. O. Schrieke on "Vorst en rijk in Oud-Java" (Prince and state in Old Java), although far from ready for publication at the time of his death in 1945, was being edited by his former colleagues, to salvage an important contribution to historical interpretation. With it was to be published a geographical study of Old Java by the Curator, P. W. van Milaan.

C. Ph. C. E. Steinmetz, Archivist, was engaged on a critical study of the route taken by the first maritime exploration of the coast of north Java. Dr. F. H. van Naerssen, since appointed to the Agricultural College at Wageningen, was engaged on a study of Javanese society at the time of King Kayuwangi, second half of the ninth century, largely from contemporary records and manuscripts.

An English-language edition of Director J. Kunst's *Toonkunst van Java* was in preparation. Other musicological works, especially a study of the indigenous music of New Guinea, also were under way when this report was written.

Historical researches reported upon were a comprehensive study of Jacob van Neck, leader of the second Dutch voyage to the Indies, about 1600, by Dr. H. Terpstra, Research Associate; and the preparation for publication of journals and letters from the Japan office of the East Indies Company around 1640, by Dr. A. Zadoks-Josephus Jitta, Research Associate. (*News-letter* from the Southeast Asia Institute, Oct. 15, 1947, pp. 7-8.)

The Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York. Accessions in 1946 included: an apsaras playing a musical instrument, a stone relief from the cave temples of Lungmen, ca. 500 A.D., a Ming Dynasty horizontal scroll of a river landscape by Chen Shun (1483-1544) described in the *MMA Bulletin* for March 1947, and eight Japanese prints by Haranobu, Sharaku, and Utamaro. The Robert Hamilton Rucker Collection of Japanese sword furniture has been a notable addition to the Japanese collection of the Department of Arms and Armor. The Helena Woolworth McCann Collection of Chinese Lowestoft was exhibited from February to September 1946. This collection was divided between the Metropolitan Museum of Art and the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston. The portion of the collection in the Boston Museum is on permanent exhibition in the Decorative Arts Wing of that Museum. The Howard Mansfield Collection of Japanese Prints was exhibited for the first time from December 1946 to

January 1947. The special showing of the Henry L. Phillips Collection of Japanese Prints opened in November 1947.

University of Michigan. A Center for Japanese Studies was established in September 1947 under the direction of Professor Robert B. Hall. The staff includes: James M. Plumer, Charles F. Remer, Mischa Titiev, and Joseph K. Yamagiwa. Twenty graduate students are enrolled in the center. All these students together with the staff of the center participate in a weekly "Research Seminar in Japanese Studies." In addition the students are expected to complete a required course in the Japanese language and to attend a series of lectures in the field of Japanese studies. These lectures are given by specialists in various disciplines including scholars from other universities. Among the latter the following have given lectures during the autumn of 1947: Ryusaku Tsunoda, Columbia University; Edwin O. Reischauer, Harvard University; Delmer M. Brown, University of California; David N. Rowe, Yale University.

Michigan State College, East Lansing, offers the following courses on the Far East: "History of the Far East" (one year), Dr. Walter R. Fee; "Chinese culture and literature," "Oriental religions" (quarter courses), Professor Lee Shao-chang; "Chinese language," Mr. H. H. Cheng; "Conversational Japanese," Mrs. Grace Kikuchi and Mr. T. P. Chen; "Oriental art" (Spring 1948), Dr. Hugo Munsterberg and Professor Lee. In addition Dr. Esson M. Gale of the University of Michigan gave an intensive course on "Far Eastern affairs" during the summer of 1947.

The Newark Museum, Newark, N.J. The Joseph Isador Collection of Oriental art and an exhibit of Chinese life and arts were shown in September 1947.

The Pasadena Art Institute, Pasadena, California. A collection of Chinese sculpture and a China trade exhibit were placed on view in November 1947.

National Academy of Peiping, Institute of Historical Studies and Archeology. The establishment of this organization took place immediately after the founding of the National Academy of Peiping in 1929. Earlier designated as the Committee of Historical Studies, it was reorganized as the Institute of Historical Studies and Archeology just before the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese War. At that time the Institute had a small staff including research professors, assistant professors, assistants, and technicians, who undertook scientific research work independently and sometimes in collaboration with outside experts.

Publications in book form issued from 1929 to 1937 were in twenty categories in the fields of sociology, archeology, history and philosophy. The major effort was directed into three lines: the compilation of a gazetteer of Peiping, collection of historical material concerning the problems of the border regions of China, and excavations in the province of Shensi.

In order to obtain accurate data pertaining to the compilation of the ga-

zetteer, research workers and technicians were sent out all over the city of Peiping and its suburbs to survey, photograph, and sketch 931 old sites of temples, monasteries, and shrines. Several thousand sheets of rubbings were taken from stone steles and tablets and several thousand photographs and sketches of these sites were successfully completed. As a result, several volumes on some parts (the archeological and religious parts of the gazetteer) were already independently published in book form before 1937. In addition, research on social customs and the Chinese opera were also independently put in book form. The adaptation of this material for the gazetteer was to be accomplished later.

Before 1937 collection of historical material regarding the frontier problems of China had reached an advanced stage. Books of special nature were purchased and articles in foreign languages were translated and annotated by staff members with the intention that a systematic history of the inhabitants of the border regions would be worked out in the near future. However, because of the sudden outbreak the Sino-Japanese war, this task was suspended until the shifting of the Institute to Kunming.

In the field work conducted by the Institute in Shensi from 1933 on two major contributions to the study of ancient times were inaugurated. (1) A general survey along all main rivers in the province of Shensi facilitated the discovery of many prehistoric and historic sites, which may serve as guidance to the solution of some archeological and historical problems. (2) An excavation at Touchit'ai on the northern bank of the Wei River led to the following discoveries: a number of remains of human dwelling places in the Neolithic Age, more than a hundred ancient tombs of historic times, and an enormous amount of material of historical significance. These findings can be consecutively dated from 1500 B.C. to A.D. 500. To present research on these new findings, a series of publications is being produced. A part of the report of the excavation, entitled, *Tomb-burials in the locality of Koutung* (in Chinese), has gone to press, and a monograph (also in Chinese), entitled *A study on li-tripods excavated at Touchit'ai*, is also in the printer's hands. Both were prepared by Mr. Su Ping-ch'i.

At the beginning of the war the Institute moved to Kunming. In spite of hardships arising from the lack of the necessary research facilities, shortage of funds, and the constant menace to personal safety, the work of the Institute was carried on to an extent far beyond expectations. Professor Hsu Ping-ch'ang successfully completed a book, entitled *The legendary period in Chinese ancient history* (in Chinese) and Mr. Su Ping-ch'i had his works ready for printing. In addition, many articles also appeared in the Institute's *Historical journal*, no. 4 (1944) and other periodicals.

The Institute, together with the whole Academy, was transferred back to its original campus at Peiping in 1946, but poor communications have prevented the arrival of much of the facilities. Financial difficulties and price fluctuations have also hindered the work of the Institute. In spite of this a general plan for

the development of the Institute has been laid out on the basis of the prewar scheme.

In the process of collecting historical material and studying the problems of the border regions, emphasis is being laid on the region of northwest China. As the cradle of Chinese civilization and the gateway between East and West, this region is of prime importance for the study of early Chinese history as well as political and cultural relations between the East and West. Besides documentary investigation, exploration in Chinese Turkistan undertaken by some of the staff members has yielded invaluable material which requires systematic examination and study.

The compilation of the gazetteer of Peiping will be continued. Most of the material was collected before the war. Material on folklore, biographies, and the administrative system still waits further collecting and scrutinizing.

Archeological excavations formerly centered on Shensi will be extended to Kansu in order to find out if cultural ties in the prehistoric and early historic times can be found between the two provinces. Findings in Shensi indicated that outside influences in certain periods were very strong. These influences could only have come from Kansu rather than from Honan for the simple reason that the similar character of the material culture excavated in Honan and Shensi suggests the same origin, while the indication of different origins for pottery and bronze implements excavated in Shensi and Kansu is very conspicuous. For the purpose of proving this assumption excavations in Kansu on a large scale should be carried out.

Prior to the war, the library contained a considerable number of books, but now only half of it still exists. There is urgent need for the acquisition of several thousand new books in Chinese and foreign languages. The Institute's museum, where formerly stone, pottery, and metal objects from various areas were exhibited, is mostly lost. In the near future, a building behind the Institute will be used as a small museum for the exhibition of the material objects belonging to the Institute.

The following make up the staff now actively engaged in research: Director Hsü Ping-ch'ang, Huang Wen-pi, Feng Chia-sheng, Wang Ching-ju, Su Ping-ch'i, Hsü Tao-ling, Ch'eng Su-lo, Shang Ai-sung. Besides, there are two technicians and one clerk. Information concerning the research projects of the above-named individuals is listed below in notes on each of them.

National Library of Peiping. Dr. T. L. Yuan, the Director, reports concerning reproduction and translation projects at the library that arrangements are being made to microfilm rare Chinese books preserved in the T'ien-i Ko at Ningpo and others which are in Japan, and that a Slavic Centre, organized at the library, is engaged in translating Sino-Russian diplomatic documents.

Pomona College. An exhibition of ancient Chinese bronzes was shown in the Rembrandt Gallery under the auspices of the Art Department of Pomona College during November 1947.

The Museum of Historic Art, Princeton University. Among the Chinese paintings recently received by gift or purchase are three paintings on paper of a Buddhist group, bamboo and butterflies, and a bird in the rain; also another of two dragons, and nine 19th-century paintings. Two Japanese paintings were acquired; one is by Hoyetsu, moon and flowering vine, and another by Hokusai, Butsu slaying the fox.

The Museum of Art, Rhode Island School of Design, Providence, received in 1947 a Chinese scroll painting of wild geese from Dr. Helen C. Putnam and modern Asiatic textiles from Miss Lucy T. Aldrich. Japanese prints from the collection of Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, Jr. are currently on view in the newly opened Oriental galleries.

T'ien-i Ko 天一閣. The famous private library of the Fan 范 family in Ningpo, the T'ieniko, is now administered by a local board of directors. This library contains rare Chinese books not found elsewhere. Permission has recently been granted to the National Library of Peiping for reproduction of these rare items.

Mr. Ralph J. D. Braibanti returned from Japan in January of last year where he served for sixteen months as officer in charge of public administration in the military government of Yamanashi Prefecture. While in Japan he compiled data for a study of the neighborhood associations of Japan. This study, "The *tonari-gumi* system as an instrument of governance in Japan from 1940 to 1945" was accepted as a master's thesis at Syracuse University. Mr. Braibanti is continuing his studies for the doctorate in government at Syracuse University. His dissertation, also to be based on data collected in Japan, will be "An analysis of the military government of Japan at the prefectural level from October, 1945 to January, 1947." His address is 301 Maxwell Hall, Syracuse University, Syracuse 10, New York.

Professor Ch'en Shou-yi of Pomona College has recently completed two studies: "The Chinese original of Emperor K'ang Hsi's *Observations de physique et d'histoire naturelle*," and "The early Jesuits and the *ju* doctrines." Neither of these has yet been published. Dr. Ch'en is now working on the falsifications, discrepancies, and inconsistencies in the *Ming shih*.

Mr. Ch'eng Su-lo is an Assistant in History at the Institute of Historical Studies and Archeology of the National Academy of Peiping. He has nearly completed the following studies: (1) An alliance made overseas between the Sung and Chin representatives; (2) Changes in the military aspects in the beginning of the Southern Sung Dynasty; (3) Origin and development of the Jurchen queue. His future research will consist of two items: (1) Annotation of the military section in the Sung dynastic history; (2) Investigations of the *Chien-yen i-lai Hsi-nien Yao-lu*.

Dr. Chu You-kuang, formerly of Lingnan and Yenching Universities, is Visiting Professor of Chinese Culture at Pomona College for the year 1947-48 and is in charge of Chinese language instruction.

Dr. Allan B. Cole of Pomona College is engaged in writing "World War II in the Pacific" in the Progress of the Nations Series. He is also working on the following subjects: "The dynamics of American expansion toward Japan, 1791-1860" and "The evolution of Chinese social structure: a survey and interpretation."

Mr. Harold Conklin is working with Professor H. Otley Beyer at the University of the Philippines. He has made himself an authority in the Tagalog language and is at present making a special anthropological study of the Mangyan people on Mindoro.

Professor Feng Chia-sheng is Research Professor of History and Anthropology in the Institute of Historical Studies and Archeology at the National Academy of Peiping. His present research is in two fields. One is "The origin of gunpowder and fire-arms in China and their spread into Europe." The Chinese and foreign material relevant to this topic has been collected from time to time for several years, and a monograph in book form may be completed within a year. It comprises three main parts: (1) the origin of gunpowder and fire-arms in China; (2) Arabia as a medium of introduction of gunpowder and fire-arms; (3) arrival of gunpowder and fire-arms in Europe. In addition to providing a systematic early history of gunpowder, this topic also serves as a case study on the problem of diffusion, which is contrary to the theory of parallel development. The second field is: "An analytical study of a legendary tale about cotton in Central Asia." This topic is not only related to a historical problem but also involves folklore. The literary material taken from histories and other documentary sources both in Chinese and foreign languages has been amassed for several years and will be worked out within half a year.

Mr. Robert Fox is continuing the graduate study in anthropology, which he commenced at the University of Texas, with Professor H. Otley Beyer at the University of the Philippines. He was formerly Head of the U. S. Army Information and Educational Program in Manila. His present research is on the Negritos of Luzon, including especially those residing in Bataan.

Miss M. Jean Gates is doing research in the Far Eastern field for the Central Intelligence Group in Washington. She is also teaching conversational Chinese at the University Women's Club. Her address is 1634 Eye Street NW., Washington, D. C.

Dr. R. H. van Gulik is First Secretary of the Netherlands Embassy in Washington, D.C., and is also serving as Political Delegate to the Far Eastern Commission. Dr. van Gulik is noted as a student of Chinese and Japanese.

Miss Ardelia R. Hall has been appointed Arts and Monuments Officer of the Department of State. The activities of the Department in the conservation of arts and monuments in Europe and the Far East are centralized in her office. Miss Hall was for eleven years on the staff of the Department of Asiatic Art at the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston. From 1941 to 1946 she was at first in the Office of Strategic Services and later in the Office of Cultural Cooperation of the Department of State. Miss Hall's address is 3027 Cambridge Place NW., Washington 7, D.C.

Mr. Cecil Hobbs, Reference Librarian for Southeast Asia at the Library of Congress, left Washington at the end of October for the purpose of securing Oriental materials for the Library from the countries of Burma, Siam, Malaya, the East Indies, Indochina, and the Philippines. Besides making arrangements for an exchange of government publications and visiting bookdealers, he will gather important information concerning educational institutions, research societies, libraries, and other cultural centers in Rangoon, Bangkok, Saigon, as well as other cities of the region.

Professor Hsü Ping-ch'ang is Director of the Institute of Historical Studies and Archeology at the National Academy of Peiping. His own research is on a comparative study of Chinese and Western civilization from the historical point of view. Emphasis is laid on concrete historical facts in connection with the similarities and dissimilarities of special characteristics in both civilizations.

Mr. Hsü Tao-ling is a Senior Assistant in History at the Institute of Historical Studies and Archeology of the National Academy of Peiping. He is working on two topics: (1) A dictionary of the names of those who held the *chin-shih* degree. It comprises more than fifty thousand entries covering a period of almost a thousand years and will be published by the Commercial Press in the near future. (2) A treatise on the temples of Peiping. Its material mainly consists of two kinds: records and graphs obtained from actual investigations; literary references taken from books and inscriptions. This book is well under way and will be completed with a year.

Professor Huang Wen-pi is Research Professor in the Institute of Historical Studies and Archeology of the National Academy of Peiping. His research is on historical and geographical problems of the northwestern provinces. On the basis of personal experience in travel and field work in Mongolia, Sinkiang, Kansu, and Ninghsia as well as on the basis of conclusions drawn by Eastern and Western scholars, problems regarding the migration of tribes and contacts between the East and West are newly raised and fully discussed.

Dr. Bruno Lasker has resigned his position as Secretary of the Southeast Asia Institute.

Professor Lee Shao-chang, formerly of the University of Hawaii, is now serving at Michigan State College, East Lansing, as Professor of Chinese Culture, Head of the Department of Foreign Studies, and Director of the International Institute.

Professor Ferdinand D. Lessing, of the University of California, was in China from January to September 1947. In February he flew to Chengtu in Szechwan, and there he carried on research in Lamaism at the West China Research Institute. This Institute was founded by its present Director, Professor Li An-che 李安宅, and is connected with the West China Frontier Research Institute. Dr. Lessing obtained valuable information from the chief members of the Institute, the Tibetan, Mr. Paul Sherab, and the learned Chinese Lamaist, Mr. Liu Li-ch'ien 劉立千. He also attended a good lecture course dealing with the basic doctrines of Lamaism given by a Tibetan lama, who held a rank equivalent to the Western Doctor of Theology, and studied the iconographical treasures of the West China Union University. Dr. Lessing gave a series of six lectures at that university on the general field of Lamaism. From July 22 to September 6 he worked in Peiping, chiefly buying Tibetan materials for the University of California library and doing research in Lamaist bibliography.

Dr. Otto J. Maenchen, of Mills College, is Lecturer in Art at the University of California, Berkeley, during 1947-48. In his "Survey of Oriental art" he has twenty-five students, in his "History of Chinese art" course, forty-six, and in his graduate seminar on "Selected problems of Chinese art," three students.

Dr. Cyrus H. Peake, formerly Editor of *THE FAR EASTERN QUARTERLY*, returned from Japan during the summer of 1947. In Japan he was employed for over two years in the Political Section of SCAP. He is now working in the State Department in the Division on Research for the Far East.

Dr. Johannes Rahder is serving as Professor of Japanese Language and Literature at Yale University. In addition to his instruction in the Japanese field Professor Rahder is offering a course on the "Philosophy of India, China, and Japan" in the Philosophy Department. His address is 307 Hall of Graduate Studies, Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut.

Dr. Harvey M. Rice introduced comparative studies in Asiatic and European history and civilization at the New York State College for Teachers, Albany. He has recently been appointed President of New York State Teachers College at Oswego.

Mr. Shang Ai-sung is an Assistant in Philosophy at the Institute of Historical Studies and Archeology of the National Academy of Peiping. His research is directed along three lines: (1) the history of a philosophical school during the Wei and Chin periods with an analysis of its origin, development, and influ-

ence; (2) a study of landscape in Chinese painting with its origin, schools, and conceptual background; (3) a study of philosophical thought in the period at the end of the Ming and beginning of the Ch'ing.

Professor Anthony E. Sokol, Associate Director of the Pacific, Asiatic, and Russian Program at Stanford University, has received a grant of the Viking Fund for a field trip to the Netherlands Indies which will enable him to complete a Malay grammar and to work on certain phases of Malay literature. He also hopes to collect material for a study of Indonesian boat types.

Dr. Warren Horton Stuart has translated two documents. These are the *History of education in China* by Ch'en Ch'ing-chih (the translation is 841 double-spaced typed pages) and *History of education in China* by Wang Feng-chai (457 double-spaced pages). The translations are now kept in the manuscript safe of the American Council of Learned Societies. They are not in final form for publication but are available for use to scholars wishing to do further work in the subject. Dr. Stuart would be happy to receive suggestions as to how these materials might be used. He can be reached either through the offices of the A.C.L.S. or at his home address, 5114 25th Place North, Arlington, Virginia.

Mr. Su Ping-ch'i is Assistant Research Professor of Archeology and History at the Institute of Historical Studies and Archeology of the National Academy of Peiping. His two monographs in Chinese, *Tomb-burials in the locality of Koutung* and *A study on li-tripods excavated at Touchi'ai* are in the press. Less than half the available material has been used in the preparation of these monographs. The greater part awaits further classification and study. Financial difficulties make further excavation impossible. Mr. Su's present plans are to work over material previously excavated and to prepare two further monographs on tomb-burials at the locality of Kouhsi and Neolithic remains at Touchi'ai.

Mr. C. C. Wang is Acting Consultant on Chinese Art at the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York and has been lecturing and demonstrating classical Chinese painting techniques in the United States since January 1947. He is a landscape painter, collector, author of several papers and books on art, and Art Consultant of the Shanghai and Soochow Art Institutes. His paintings have been on view at the China Institute in America, New York.

Mr. Wang Ching-ju of the Institute of Historical Studies and Archeology of the National Academy of Peiping is working on the following research projects: (1) a lexicon of the Hsi Hsia language including words and phrases compared with Lolo, Moso, and Tibetan and explained both in Chinese and English; (2) a new study on various old languages in Chinese Turkistan on the designations: T'u-hou-lo (Tokharian?), Wu-sun, Yüeh-chih; (3) problems on political, social, economic, and other cultural aspects as well as foreign relations in the Sui and T'ang dynastic histories.

Professor John A. White is offering a course on "History of the relations between China and the Occident" at the University of Hawaii in addition to his courses in the history of China. His Ph.D. dissertation at Stanford University was on "Siberian intervention: the allied phase" and not on Chinese history as erroneously reported in the November 1947 issue.

Sir Richard Winstedt, D. Litt., F.B.A., was awarded the Triennial Gold Medal of the Royal Asiatic Society for Oriental Research in 1947.