

## NOTES AND NEWS

*Prepared by* EDWIN G. BEAL, JR.

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The Editor of this Section again wishes to thank all those who have sent him information with regard to their own activities, and those of the institutions with which they are connected. The following material was received during the months of September, October, and November 1945.

*The China Foundation for the Promotion of Education and Culture.* In accordance with a decision of the Emergency Committee of the China Foundation at Chungking on January 19, 1942, a Special Committee in America was organized in New York on March 16, 1942, at a meeting of the trustees then in America. This Committee, of which Dr. Hu Shih is Chairman, is composed of Messrs. Donald M. Brodie, John Earl Baker, Roger S. Greene, Charles R. Bennett, Sao-ke Alfred Sze, and Chih Meng, Secretary.

The activities of the China Institute in America during a period of three years are described in the *Report of the Associate Director on transactions in the United States, January 1942–December 1944*, prepared by Mr. Roger S. Greene, Associate Director. Readers who wish to study these activities in detail are referred to that *Report*. It is interesting to note, however, that throughout the war the Institute has provided fellowship assistance to deserving Chinese students. Virtually all of these Fellows have been studying natural sciences or technical subjects. In the last two years many have been geologists or students of agriculture. The Institute has also appropriated funds for subscriptions to important journals which have been stored in the United States until transportation to China becomes available. Other funds have been appropriated for the purchase of books to be shipped to China. A grant of \$3,000 was made for the publication in the United States of a quarterly edition of the *Chinese medical journal*; in this way a gap in the publication of the Journal is avoided, and scientific workers in China are given an opportunity to communicate their observations to professional colleagues in other countries. The Institute made another grant for the publication of a monograph by Professor Ch'en Ta on a sample census of four counties in Yunnan; this publication has been undertaken by the *American journal of sociology*.

Through a gift of the Henry Luce Foundation the Institute has become owner of a building at 125 65th St., New York City; the American headquarters of the Institute are now housed in this building. Funds also were provided by the same Foundation for alterations and equipment.

*Columbia University.* "Five Chinese cultural fellowships, established by the Ministry of Education of the Chinese National Government, are awarded annually on the recommendation of a special committee appointed by the President. They are open to all students, those of Chinese nationality excepted, who in the opinion of the committee have already shown merit in at least one year of study in Chinese language, history, literature, art, geography, or the social sciences in relation to China; or who have contributed writings on any of these subjects adjudged to be

of value. The tenure of each fellowship is for one year, renewable upon expiration, but no one will be permitted to hold it continuously for more than three years. The value of each fellowship is \$1,500."

New courses given in Columbia University during the past year include "History of Chinese Thought," by Dr. Hu Shih; "Problems of Modern China," by Dr. Charles S. Gardner; and "Industrial Potentialities of Asia," by Dr. John E. Orchard. The course "Chinese Bibliography," which is offered cooperatively by Professors L. Carrington Goodrich, Charles S. Gardner, and Chi-chen Wang, has been expanded to cover an entire academic year.

*The Gest Oriental Library.* This library, of which Dr. Nancy Lee Swann is Curator, now comprises more than 100,000 volumes in Chinese, and more than 4,000 volumes of other Far Eastern acquisitions of Princeton University.

Dr. Swann recently has completed and prepared for publication a study of the *Shih-huo chih* [Treatise on Food and Money] from the *Han shu*. One of the earliest documents of Chinese economic history, this treatise covers developments from earliest times to 25 A.D. In this study Dr. Swann has provided a chronological table of contents, a translation and study of two related texts, *Han shu* 91 and *Shih chi* 129, a series of running comments and chronologically arranged references under wealth, poverty, and rates of interest, and a statement on Han money.

Dr. Chung Ki-won, who has been working in the Library for several years, has been on leave for government war work. Mr. Yiu Tung gives volunteer services to the Library and at the same time uses its facilities. Since 1943 Mr. Yiu has served as instructor in Princeton University; he has been teaching Chinese language classes in the Navy School of Military Government, Princeton.

*The Harvard-Yenching Institute*, Cambridge, Massachusetts, is now distributing the first catalog cards printed in the United States for Chinese books. Arrangements for printing cards for the books bought by the Chinese Library Association at Chungking for the thirteen American research libraries which joined the American Library Association China Purchase Project were concluded with the Harvard University Printing Office in April, 1945. The Harvard-Yenching Institute started to distribute these cards to the cooperating libraries early in the summer.

The characteristics of the cards are similar to those previously printed at Peiping. A description of the uses of such cards was presented in an article in *Notes on Far Eastern Studies in America*, no. 4, January, 1939. Because of the inadequate supply of characters of size no. 4 in the Chinese font at Harvard, the cards are printed with no. 5 and no. 6 size characters, which correspond to about 9 point type.

The price for each card is 9 cents, including postage and a small overhead charge for packing and mailing. This unit price is based upon the number of cards (70) at present printed for each title. A quantity greater than 70 would reduce the unit price. It is much higher than that charged for the cards previously issued by the Harvard-Yenching Institute for two reasons: (1) For these cards there is no subsidy from the Rockefeller Foundation; and (2) The present cards, unlike the earlier ones, are being printed in the United States, where costs are higher than in pre-war China.

As the cards cover the most important books published in wartime China, some individual scholars engaged in Far Eastern studies may wish to order selected cards for their personal use. Such scholars are invited to correspond with Dr. A. K. Chiu, Librarian of the Harvard-Yenching Institute, Boylston Hall, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

*Lingnan University.* Dr. Olin D. Wannamaker, American Director, Trustees of Lingnan University, reports that two volumes of the *Lingnan science journal* recently have been published in this country. This journal normally is published in Canton, China; but since publication there was impossible during the war, these numbers have been issued in the United States. They are vol. 20, no. 2-4, published August 27, 1942; and vol. 21, no. 1-4, published August 15, 1945.

*The University of Minnesota* has now established an introductory course in the Japanese language. This course was introduced in the academic year 1944-45, and had an enrollment of ten students. It is being continued during the present year, and is being taught by Mrs. Ganna M. Syro-Boiarsky. The University hopes to add work in the Chinese language very soon.

Dr. Harold S. Quigley, after two years during which he gave most of his time to the position of Coordinator for the University's Far Eastern Army Specialized Training Program, is returning to his regular functions during the present year. Dr. Werner Levi, who took his doctorate at the University several years ago, has taken over as Coordinator of the A.S.T.P.

*The Museum of Fine Arts, Boston*, has recently purchased a T'ang dynasty stele of limestone, dated 672. The Museum also received the following accessions of Far Eastern art in 1944: Sung dynasty ceramic pillow; T'ang dynasty figurine of a lady playing polo; Chinese lacquer box of the 17th century; Chinese Lamaist painting; and Japanese 18th century shrine with eleven-headed Kwannon.

*The Art Institute of Chicago* held an exhibition of "Chinese costumes and accessories of the Ch'ing dynasty" from October 20, 1945 to February 3, 1946. Miss Helen Parker lectured on the exhibition on October 23. Mr. Charles Fabens Kelley, Assistant Director of the Institute, has given the following museum lectures during the past winter: "China's background of culture" (October 26); "Chinese sculpture from the great monuments to the bronzes" (November 2); "The development of Chinese painting" (November 9); and "The romance of Chinese pottery and porcelain" (November 16).

*The Cleveland Museum of Art* sponsored a series of lectures by Miss Margaret Fairbanks Marcus on "The arts of China and their cultural background" beginning October 5, 1945. The Chinese Shadow Plays of the Red Gate Players were presented in the Cleveland Museum on October 12 and 14.

*The Detroit Institute of Arts* has added to its collections an important example of Japanese sculpture: a lacquered wood statue of a seated *araha*t of the early Tokugawa

period. It has acquired also a Chinese gilt bronze bear of the Han dynasty; and a pair of bronze ring-handles in the form of masks, which date from the Sui dynasty.

*The Fogg Museum of Art, Harvard University*, in December 1944 acquired by gift a collection of 37 Chinese bronzes, which includes ritual vessels dating from the late Shang to the Han, two pair of gilt bronze pole tops of the middle Chou period, and a bronze mirror of the sixth or seventh century A.D. These bronzes combine with those of the Grenville Lindall Winthrop collection, which the Fogg Museum received in 1943, to make that Museum's collection of archaic bronzes truly outstanding.

*The Honolulu Academy of Arts* has arranged a special exhibition for an indefinite period on "The art of Hawaii, 1775-1875." Two loan exhibitions were shown during October. One consisted of Japanese "Otsu" prints of woodcuts made in Kyoto in 1926 after folk paintings produced in Otsu, a small town near Kyoto, in the 17th and early 18th centuries. These were lent by Mrs. Alice F. Poole, Keeper of Prints. The other was an exhibit of 19th century Chinese fans, lent by Miss Helen Burton.

*The Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York*, opened on December 1945, a small exhibition of "Chinese ceremonial bronzes," most of which are recent additions to the Museum's collection.

*The Philadelphia Museum* has received a large collection of over 700 objects of Chinese art from Major General and Mrs. William Crozier. This collection, which has been displayed in five galleries, contains carved rock crystals, three seals of the Emperor of the Ch'ien-lung period, ceramics of the Sung, Ming, and Ch'ing dynasties, carved ivories, jade, and other items.

*The Museum of Historic Art, Princeton University*, has received a gift of early Chinese bronze objects as a memorial to Thomas F. Carter, a member of the class of 1904, presented by his widow, Mrs. Dagny Olsen Carter. Professor Carter was assistant professor of Chinese history at Columbia University in 1925 at the time of his tragically early death when only forty-three years of age. He was the author of the widely acclaimed work, *The invention of printing in China and its spread westward* (Columbia University Press, 1925; revised 1931). Mrs. Carter has given sustained support to the wider appreciation and understanding of China, notably in her historical study of Chinese art, *China magnificent*.

This gift of seventy Chinese bronze weapons, mirrors, and fittings has been described in the *Record of the museum of historic art* as follows:

"... The collection was bought by Mrs. Carter in Peking. The spearheads, arrowheads, axe-heads, swords, daggers, and knives present an interesting series of weapon types in use during the Shang and Chou Dynasties. The chariot hubs and harness parts date from the Chou Dynasty. This is one of the few collections of fighting accoutrement in the western world and will be valuable for a much needed monograph in this field. The mirrors range from the Chou to the T'ang Dynasty and supplement the group of mirrors presented by Dr. DuBois S. Morris several years ago.

"The gift presents an important addition to the Museum's collection of Far Eastern art and in-

creases the variety of original material available for instruction by the Department of Art and Archaeology."

*The Museum of Art, Rhode Island School of Design*, has received a gift of Chinese and Korean furniture from Marshall H. Gould, which includes chairs and tables of the Ch'ien-lung period; a Korean chest with key of the 19th century; two Japanese screens, one from Kyoto and one of the Kano School; and several examples of Chinese minor arts from other sources.

*The City of Art Museum of St. Louis* has acquired a pair of Ming Dynasty polychrome ceramic figures with French 18th century bases in bronze *doré* as examples of decorative art; three blue and white Chinese porcelain ginger jars of the 17th and 18th centuries; and a contemporary Chinese ink painting, "Moss laden," by Wang Chi-yüan, from an exhibition of the work of this artist which was held at the Museum last year.

*The Vancouver Art Gallery* in 1944 and 1945 held special exhibitions of contemporary Chinese painting which included the works of Chang Shu-chi and those of Kao Weng and Chang K'un-i. The latter exhibition had previously been shown in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, in the National Gallery at Ottawa, and in the Toronto Art Gallery. [The above twelve notes on museum activities were prepared by Miss Ardelia R. Hall.]

*Freer Gallery of Art, Smithsonian Institution, Washington.* Captain John Alexander Pope, Associate in Research, is on military furlough from the Freer Gallery with the U. S. Marine Corps Reserve. Dr. William R. B. Acker, Associate in Languages, who has been on wartime service with the Office of War Information, is expected to return to the Gallery some time around the beginning of 1945. *A descriptive and illustrative catalogue of Chinese bronzes acquired during the administration of John Ellerton Lodge* is in the press, and is expected to be published soon. [Note prepared by Dr. A. G. Wenley, Director.]

*Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio.* Dr. Yi-pao Mei, who graduated from Oberlin in 1924, and who received an honorary degree from Oberlin last June, is appointed visiting professor for the first half of the winter semester of 1945 to teach a course in "The History of Chinese Thought," and to give a series of public lectures on "Current Events in China and Their Background." Dr. Mei, a former principal of the Oberlin-in-China school and later Acting President of Yenching University, is one of six eminent Chinese scholars visiting the United States by invitation of the Department of State.

During the academic year 1944-1945 the following Chinese visitors were welcomed at Oberlin: Dr. S. C. Chen, Dean of the College of Law and Commerce of the National Southwest Associated University, and Dr. Y. G. Chen, President of the University of Nanking, both under the auspices of the State Department; Dr. Newton Chiang, Professor in Nanking Theological Seminary; Dr. H. H. Kung, Oberlin class of 1906, Vice-Premier of the Republic of China and Head of

the Chinese Delegation to the Bretton Woods Conference; Mr. P. C. Lee, '37, Dean of the National Conservatory of Music at Chungking; Professor Y. Y. Li, Chairman of the Chinese Permanent Delegation for Intellectual Cooperation and Cultural Relations; Dr. Y. W. Liu, '21, Secretary-General of the China Council of the Institute of Pacific Relations; Dr. Y. P. Mei, '24, Acting President of Yenching University; Dr. T. L. Yuan, Director of the National Library of Peiping; and Professor C. T. Yung, Professor of Botany in Lingnan University, also a State Department guest.

Funds are now in hand for the erection of the Chinese Temple, a gift to Oberlin of the late Mr. Vincent Bendix through the Archaeological Trust of Chicago. The work will proceed on the Oberlin campus as soon as materials and labor become available.

Professor Allan B. Cole of the History Department, who under a grant from the Rockefeller Foundation has been studying Chinese language at Yale during the past year, will be back this Fall (1945) teaching courses in the history of China and of Japan.

Professor Clarence H. Hamilton of the Department of Philosophy of Religion and Missions in the Graduate School of Theology has during the past year continued to teach courses in Modern Movements in China and Modern Movements in Japan as background courses in Missions. He has also written a chapter on Buddhism in China for the forthcoming volume on *China* in the United Nations Series.

*East Washington College of Education*, Cheney, Washington. Dr. Albert P. Ludwig, Head of the Division of History and Social Studies, is offering three courses, which he has developed during six years' connection with the college. They have been offered regularly at the college, and also in extension courses for teachers given each fall and winter at Spokane. The enrollments have been large. The titles of these courses are "The Far East," which deals principally with the history of the Chinese and Japanese Empires, "Far Eastern International Relations," and "History of Southern Asia." Each year the College sponsors an International Institute on the campus, and invites special lecturers. The subject discussed at the Institute in 1940 was "China and the Far East," with Mr. William Holland of the Institute of Pacific Relations as the keynote speaker. In the year 1945-46 the Institute again centered its discussion on the Pacific Area.

Dr. Ludwig, after graduation from Oberlin College, accepted an instructorship at Nankai University, Tientsin, where he taught for two years. In 1931 he entered the University of California, where he specialized in Far Eastern studies. In 1932 he received the Master of Arts, and in 1936 the Doctor of Philosophy. His thesis dealt with Li Hung-chang and Chinese foreign policy. Since joining the staff of the East Washington College of Education, Dr. Ludwig has given many addresses on Far Eastern subjects throughout the Pacific Northwest in Seattle, Vancouver, Yakima, Wenatchee, Coeur d'Alene, Chewaleh, Pullman, Spokane, and in other communities. He has found great public interest in Asia and its problems.

*Yale University*, New Haven, Connecticut. A special school, known as the Staff

Officers School for Asiatic Studies, was inaugurated at Yale University September, 1945, for senior staff officers of the United States Army.

Thirty lieutenant colonels and colonels, many of them returned here from overseas especially for this course, are enrolled in the first class. The course will be 16 weeks in length, and will be concluded December 22. Arnold Wolfers, Professor of International Relations at Yale, heads the new school, assisted by David N. Rowe, Associate Professor of International Relations, who is director of curriculum; and Thomas C. Mendenhall, Assistant Professor of History and Assistant Director of Foreign Area Studies, who is in charge of arrangements. The new school is one of the Army Training Schools at Yale University under the general supervision of Col. William F. Howe, F.A. While no specific language is being taught, since the men enrolled will serve anywhere in the general region of the Far East, the curriculum embraces an intensive study of the history, geography and institutions of Far Eastern countries, together with an analysis of current developments in world affairs. The course, which is intended to train the officers for work on Inter-Allied Committees and Commissions in the Far East, is made up of 22 class hours a week, which are a combination of lectures and discussion periods; and 22 hours of supervised reading assignments. Special emphasis is placed on the discussion of problems with which the officers may be concerned in their future work. In addition, one evening session is held each week, at which such special topics as visual education, music, and the use of interpreters are covered. The faculty for the course for the most part is drawn from the members of the regular Yale faculty, supplemented by several special lecturers from other institutions and from public life.

The special and visiting lecturers include the following: Professor Helmut G. Callis, Visiting Lecturer (a former member of the faculty of the University of Michigan), whose specialty is the economic and social institutions of the Far East; Robert Aura Smith, former editor of the *Manila Times*, author and lecturer, on the Philippines; Professor Frank W. Notestein, Director, Office of Population Research, Princeton University, on population problems; and Professor Jacob Viner, Professor of Economics, University of Chicago, on international economics.

Among the members of the Yale faculty participating in the work of the school are: Professor David N. Rowe, on China and Japan; Professors Wolfers and Bernard Brodie, on world affairs; Professors George Vernadsky and George Heard Hamilton, on Asiatic Russia; Professor Raymond Kennedy, on the Southwest Pacific; Professor Benjamin Rouse, on the islands of the Pacific; Professor Stephen B. Jones and Mr. Richard Logan, on geography.

Executive secretary of the school is Mrs. Virginia C. Little, formerly of the Bureau of the Budget in Washington, D. C., who served as assistant secretary of the Committee on Regional Arrangements at the San Francisco Conference.

*Dr. Derk Bodde*, Associate Professor of Chinese in the Graduate School of the University of Pennsylvania, has returned to full time academic work. He resigned from the Office of War Information in September 1945.

*Dr. Helen B. Chapin* states that she has under way two relatively short projects, to be eventually incorporated in a two-volume book on Buddhist art in old Yunnan.



Project 1 is a study of two early representations of Bodhidharma which differ considerably from the later traditional iconography.

Project 2 calls for a study, and possibly a translation with notes and annotations, of an article in Chinese which throws light on the whereabouts of the long roll of Buddhist images painted by Chang Sheng-wen between 1173 and 1176 in what is now Yunnan. This roll was the subject of an essay by her in the *Journal of the Indian society of Oriental art*, June and December, 1936, and June, 1938. Her essay was based on notes made during a study of the original scroll in the Palace Museum, Peiping, in January, February and March, 1932, and on photographs of details on the roll which she had taken at that time. After the Japanese entered the city, she had not had any news of the roll until the summer of 1945, when Mr. Weng Chung-min, of the Orientalia Division of the Library of Congress, brought to her attention the article in question.

The article she mentions is by General Li Ken-yüan (Li Keng-yuan) and is entitled "Ta Li Kuo Chang Sheng-wen Fan-hua ch'ang chüan" (A long roll of Buddhist pictures [painted by] Chang Sheng-wen of the Ta Li Kingdom). It is included in the *Shuo wen yüeh k'an*, volume 4, pp. 817-22, a special volume containing eighty essays, edited by Wei Chu-hsien and published by the T'ieh-feng Ch'u-pan She, Chengtu, Szechwan, in May, 1944, in honor of the eightieth birthday of Wu Chih-hui.

The article in question consists of a notice of the exhibition in January, 1944, in the Central Library, Liang-fou Branch Road, Chungking, of the long roll (still a part of the Palace Museum Collection), a brief description of the contents of the roll and thirty-five short verses (about the roll in particular and Yunnan in general) with commentary, both verses and commentary apparently composed by General Li himself. Since these verses and the explanations in the commentary throw some light on moot questions in the history of Buddhism in Yunnan, such as the list of Ch'an patriarchs peculiar to that locality, and also mention various monuments apparently still extant there, together with names of books containing information pertinent to work in this field, the projected study should be of considerable interest.

In the meantime, Mr. Willys R. Peck, of the Division of Cultural Relations of the State Department, has set in motion negotiations which he hopes may result in the gift by the Chinese Government of two complete sets of photographs of the long roll, including all the groups in the painting (134, according to General Li) and all the inscriptions at the end, one set mounted like the original, the other consisting of separate prints. According to the plan sponsored by Mr. Peck, these photographs are to be used by Dr. Chapin for further study (and eventual publication) and are then to be presented with the compliments of the Chinese Government, one to each of two museums in this country.

*Mr. Ben T. Cowles* writes that his work during the academic year 1944-45 was in the Oriental Languages department at the University of California. The specific courses that he and a small group have been working on include studies in the Confucian and Buddhist classics, and also in the modern drama. He is writing his Master's thesis under Dr. Robert Kerner of the History department. His subject is "The Beginnings of Sino-Russian Cultural Relations 1600-1689." He is also gathering ma-



terial on the general subject of the role of the Protestant Christian movement in China from 1911 to 1937.

*Dr. George A. Fitch*, who recently returned to China for the Y.M.C.A., writes this interesting description of Lanchow in a letter dated July 30, 1945:

" . . . Here in Lanchow we have a meeting place for many strange and interesting people: Tibetans from Kokonor; Mongols from the north; Mohammedan Uighurs, Salars, Kazakhs and other Central Asians, dressed in enormous sheepskin coats and felt boots in winter and sometimes in leopard skin bonnets; coastal Chinese who hold most of the Government and banking positions, many speaking my own native Shanghai dialect; and finally, of course, the Kansu natives, though to these must be added the thousands who have come in from famine or occupied areas to the east. The foreign population is small: 22 missionaries, British and American, of the China Inland Mission and the Seventh Day Adventist, both of which have small hospitals here; ten or a dozen American Army and Navy weather men; the American Consul, and myself; a score of German missionaries, Catholics, who managed to escape internment, some of whom suffered imprisonment and great persecution in Sinkiang; a dozen or so Russians connected with the USSR Consulate; and then a small group of Polish, German Jewish, and White Russian refugees, who trekked into Turkestan from their oppressors, then into Sinkiang where they were again mistreated—imprisoned for years and tortured, some of them—and finally found their way out to Lanchow, though many of them died before they were freed. It is an interesting and picturesque community. And another picturesque feature of Lanchow is the long strings of Bactrian camels which pad through the city or camp on the north bank of the River during the winter months. Many thousands of them are used in the trade with Sinkiang and Mongolia. Nor should one forget the unique goatskin rafts which ply the treacherous Yellow River. Thirteen inflated skins bound to a framework of light saplings constitute a section, light enough to be carried on the shoulder of the raftsman when he makes his return journey from a downstream trip. There are also occasional oxskin rafts to be seen, very much larger and sometimes consisting of two hundred or more inflated skins, which carry freight down through the Gorges below us to Ninghsia and beyond, trips of a fortnight or more. These are the only craft on the River. No boat, they say, could possibly navigate the rapids and whirlpools of the Gorges. I am very much hoping to make the trip by oxskin raft to Ninghsia with S. C. Leung, our National General Secretary, when he comes up here in September, for friends in that city have been asking for some time that we help in organizing a Y.M.C.A. there."

*Mr. Hubert Freyn*, former editor of *The China Journal* and author of *Free China's New Deal*, writes that he has completed a manuscript on Manchuria, with emphasis on the old Russo-Chinese treaties regarding the Chinese Eastern Railway, on the political developments of this "crossroad of empires" down to the latest treaty between the two powers, and on Manchuria's industrial and mineral resources. The manuscript is now with the Thomas Y. Crowell Publishing Company, upon whose suggestion it was written. He states also that another manuscript, on the Chinese Revolution, which he completed shortly before V-J Day, will have to be revised extensively in order to be pertinent to changed conditions. He is planning to work it over in order to show that China's victory marks the first break in the hundred-year-old European colonial "front" in Asia. Mr. Freyn has resigned from the Office of War Information and is back in residence at the Department of Chinese and Japanese of Columbia University, where he is working toward the Ph.D. degree.

*Mr. Richard Irwin*, who has taught at both Peiping and Fen-chow, was held in the Weihsien internment camp throughout the war. He is now at the College of Chinese Studies in Peiping, and is expecting to return to the United States as soon as trans-

portation becomes available. Before the war he completed his residence requirements for his doctorate at Columbia University, and returned to China to collect material for his dissertation.

*Dr. Thomas La Fargue* resigned from the State College of Washington in June, 1944. Since that time he has been engaged in confidential research work for the Federal Government, and in the performance of this work has spent the past year in Chungking.

*Dr. Kenneth S. Latourette*, Professor of Missions and Oriental History, Yale University, has completed a college text entitled *A short history of the Far East*, to be published by Macmillan Company. He has completed also a thorough revision of his well-known work *The Chinese: their history and culture*, which will be published by the same company. He is now working on the seventh revised edition of his *The development of China*, to be published by Houghton Mifflin Company.

*Dr. Raymond T. Moyer*, Head, Far East Division, Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, U. S. Department of Agriculture, left for China in September, 1945, for a period of six months, on loan to UNRRA to assist in setting up the UNRRA program of agricultural rehabilitation in China. During this period he also will carry out certain responsibilities on behalf of the Department of Agriculture.

*Mr. Martin R. Norins* writes that since leaving government work in the spring of 1943, he "has (at least temporarily) launched out into a few more mundane bread-winning avenues while still attempting to maintain . . . study interests as completely as possible." The first task that faced him in 1943 was the completion of his book, *Gateway to Asia: Sinkiang*, which the John Day Company published in August, 1944, in cooperation with the Institute of Pacific Relations. Since then he has become Associate Editor of the *Brea progress* (a weekly newspaper published in Brea, California), has begun a business of his own, has been serving as an insurance agent, has been attempting to keep well posted on recent Chinese affairs, and from time to time has been continuing his work on at least two writing efforts: (1) *The emerging nation in the Chinese far west*; and (2) *The Mo-so*.

*Dr. Dryden L. Phelps*, who since 1921 has served in various capacities at West China Union University, Chengtu, returned to this country on furlough in 1943. During the academic year 1944-45 he engaged in studies at Union Theological Seminary, Teachers' College, and Columbia University. During the year 1945-46 he will serve as visiting professor at the University of Chicago, where he will lead seminars in the University, in the Graduate School, and in the Federation of Theological Seminaries. He has prepared for the Sino-American Institute of Cultural Relations an anthology of English translations, paintings, woodcuts, and musical scores, titled *Wartime China in arts and letters*, to be published by the John Day Company. He is also working on translations into English of the poetry of T'ao Ch'ien, and of the biographical accounts of Bodidharma in *T'u-shu chi-ch'eng*. He plans to return to Chengtu in the summer of 1946.

*Miss Ida Pruitt* was born in a small Chinese village, and lived in China until she

came to the United States to study at Teachers' College, Columbia University. Later she was for eighteen years Chief of the Social Service Department of Peiping Union Medical College. This work ended only when the Japanese entered Peiping. On her way into Free China Miss Pruitt joined the group then working on plans for the Chinese Industrial Cooperatives, and before coming to this country founded the Hongkong Committee for Chinese Industrial Cooperatives, with Mme. Sun Yat-sen as Honorary Chairman. Soon after her arrival in the United States Miss Pruitt organized Indusco, Inc., the American Committee in Aid of Chinese Industrial Cooperatives, which is now affiliated with the National War Fund through United China Relief.

The C.I.C. now numbers around 1,300 units, with a monthly production of \$70,000,000 (Chinese currency). Nearly three-fourths of all the goods produced in these worker-owned-and-managed factories go to the Chinese Army, Red Cross, U. S. Army units stationed in China, and civilians. Textiles make up nearly 40 per cent of the Cooperative production, with chemical industries, machine shops and carpentry next in order. More than 3,000,000 wool blankets have been made by the C.I.C. for the Chinese Army, involving nearly 25,000 people in the wool-cleaning, spinning, weaving and dyeing, most of these processes being done without modern machines.

*Dr. David N. Rowe*, Associate Professor of International Relations at Yale University, in addition to his activities as Director of Curriculum of the Staff Officers' School for Asiatic Studies at Yale, is giving a course at Barnard College, where he is listed as "Associate in Government." The course is entitled "The Far East," and is described as treating "political institutions and international relations of the Far East, with special reference to Japan and China." The enrollment is approximately sixty students.

*Staff Sergeant Osamu Shimizu*, on leave from Columbia University, is now serving as an instructor in Japanese for the United States Army. His serial number is 42238999, and he can be addressed at Headquarters Company, School Battalion, Fort Snelling 11, Minnesota.

*Dr. J. Leighton Stuart*, President of Yenching University, was released on August 18, 1945, after nearly four years of confinement in Peiping. He remained in Peiping for the formal reopening of Yenching, on October 10. During this first year only freshman and sub-freshman classes are being conducted, as the main work of the University is being continued in Chengtu throughout the present academic year. Shortly after the reopening Dr. Stuart left China for conferences with trustees and friends of the University in the United States. At a meeting of Yenching alumni in Washington, D. C., on December 4, Dr. Stuart outlined his plans for restoring Yenching to its position as a leading university in North China, and gave a fascinating account of his experiences during his internment.

*Dr. Warren Horton Stuart* has for two years been in the service of the U. S. Navy as a civilian employee, using his Far Eastern background. Dr. Stuart completed his graduate work at Yale ten years ago. His dissertation, which centered around the

theme of using China's spiritual inheritance in Christian education, has been published and has gone into a second edition. From 1932 to 1934 he was at Davis and Elkins College, where he taught a course in the outlines of the History of China.

*Mr. John Carter Vincent*, Chief, Division of Chinese Affairs, Department of State, has continued his active career throughout the war years. The positions he has held during this period are: consul at Shanghai August 10, 1940 to December 7, 1941; first secretary at Nanking, June 3, 1941; counselor of embassy at Nanking (detailed to Chungking), March 17, 1942; counselor of embassy at Chungking July 1, 1942; assigned to the Department December 15, 1942; assistant chief, Division of Far Eastern Affairs, August 21, 1943; detailed to the Office of Foreign Economic Administration as special assistant to the administrator October 25, 1943 to February 25, 1944; liaison officer with the Office of Foreign Economic Administration, first session of the Council, United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, Atlantic City, N. J., 1943; chief, Division of Chinese Affairs, January 15, 1944.

*Paul Pelliot*

Professor Paul Pelliot, one of the greatest sinologues of all time, died in Paris on October 29, 1945.

Professor Pelliot was born in 1878. He originally intended that his career should be one of official service, but his interests in history and linguistics soon directed him to a career of productive scholarship which covered more than forty years. From 1901 to 1906 he served as professor at l'École française d'Extrême Orient in Hanoi; from 1906 to 1908 he conducted an exploratory mission in Central Asia, during which he recovered great quantities of valuable material from the Tun-huang grottos. He served as professor at the Collège de France from 1911, and as curator of the Ennery Museum, Paris, from 1934. During the First World War he served both in France and in the Dardanelles. He was awarded the Victoria Cross for taking command of a British regiment after all of its officers had been killed. During the Second World War he performed invaluable services to France and to the world of art through his work in helping to preserve French art from requisition by the Nazis. His numerous articles and reviews have exerted and will continue to exert a profound influence on the scientific study of Chinese and related civilizations.