

News of the Profession

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THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS AND THE ACQUISITION OF FAR EASTERN BOOKS AND MATERIALS

(This report was prepared by Dr. Edwin G. Beal, Jr., Acting Head of the Chinese Section,
Division of Orientalia)

In the following paragraphs are recorded in summary terms some observations made during a six-months' acquisitions trip for the Library of Congress (November 1954 to June 1955). It is hoped that the observations made below will be of general interest; methods of acquisition will be discussed, rather than the works themselves. A list of hundreds of unannotated titles would be of little value and of even less interest; and some of the more important items are being described in the *Library of Congress Quarterly Journal of Current Acquisitions*, XIII (Feb. 1956).

JAPAN. Commercial Japanese publications acquired by LC are procured chiefly through the Bunkōdō Book Store, No. 8, 1-chōme, Kanda Surugadai, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo. In Japan, as in a number of other foreign countries, LC places "blanket orders," i.e. dealers are instructed to select and send currently published monographic works which fall into certain categories, and which meet certain specifications. Translations from English, publications of technical medicine and agriculture (these fields are the responsibility of the Armed Forces Medical Library and the Department of Agriculture Library, respectively), textbooks below the university level, juvenile literature, and certain other categories are excluded. In general, these orders are effective only for each current year, though works published late in 1955, say, will be accepted in the early months of 1956. Separate "blanket orders" are issued for general and for legal publications.

Blanket orders provide an effective means of acquiring current publications, but they must be subject to a continuing review. Fortunately this is feasible in Japan, where bibliographical organization and control, though not perfect, are much better than in any other country in the Far East. The National Diet Library's *Nōhon shūho—Kokunai shuppambutsu mokuroku* [*Publications Weekly—Catalog of Japanese Publications*] is the best single tool for this purpose. This weekly publication arranges currently issued works under the categories of the Nippon Decimal Classification. The dealer checks in this list the items acquired, and forwards the lists to LC for review. Additional items desired are checked by LC, and those not wanted are returned.

Subscriptions are placed individually for commercial periodical titles. In November 1955, subscriptions for 223 titles were in operation. Seventy of these were in the fields of the natural sciences and technology. Unless instructions to

the contrary are given, these subscriptions are renewed automatically at the beginning of each calendar year.

Non-current publications are checked in the catalogs issued by various dealers, and these items are secured as funds are available. Japanese official publications, both national and local, are acquired for LC by the National Diet Library, in exchange for official publications of the United States Government. This exchange has been operating on an informal basis since the National Diet Library was established in 1948, but steps are now being taken to formalize it through an executive agreement. Shipments are made through the International Exchange Service of the Smithsonian Institution.

A problem of some magnitude arises from the fact that certain publications compiled under Japanese Government auspices are now being issued as commercial publications by the various *gaikaku dantai* (external organizations) or other publishers. An example is the bi-lingual publication *Nihon gaikoku bōeki nempyō* (*Annual Return of the Foreign Trade of Japan*), which though compiled by the Ministry of Finance, is published by the Nihon Kanzei Kyōkai (Japan Tariff Association) and sold by various firms such as Maruzen. Various explanations for this practice are given; the chief explanation seems to be that frequently government offices are unable to undertake the financial burden of publishing their own compilations. The various *gaikaku dantai* are established for different reasons and operate in different ways. They could well be the subject of a special study. The problem of acquiring works of this type is still under study, and no entirely suitable formula has yet been found.

Exchange is also conducted with many universities and learned societies throughout Japan. In the annual bibliography *Zen nihon shuppambutsu sōgō mokuroku*, the National Universities appear under the Ministry of Education, and their publications, therefore, may technically be considered government publications. This, however, is misleading. After the problem was explored with Mr. Ichikawa Taijirō, Director of the Division of International Affairs, National Diet Library, and discussed with various university librarians, the conclusion was reached that it was better to conduct the exchanges directly with the universities themselves, even though the International Exchange Service is used as a shipping channel.

Here, however, further difficulties arise. Some university libraries are prepared to act as exchange centers, and to assume the responsibility for conducting exchange, while others are unable to do so, either because they do not have adequate staff, or because the university has too many publications. Often, too, titles listed in the annual bibliography as university publications are rather the publications of societies which merely have their offices in the university departments. Such publications will usually have to be purchased, though some of the societies are able and willing to exchange for publications of specific interest to them. But works published by these societies cannot be treated as government publications, any more than the *Far Eastern Quarterly* can be considered a publication of the State of California.

It appears, therefore, that there is no simple method of handling these ex-

changes. Each will have to be treated as a separate problem, and Far Eastern collections in the United States which hope to maintain complete files will have to give these exchanges constant attention. The Library of Congress is now attempting to maintain files of approximately 1,200 Japanese serial titles received by exchange.

It should be pointed out that excellent microfilming facilities are available at the National Diet Library in a laboratory established by a Rockefeller Foundation grant. Thirty-seven current Japanese newspapers are being microfilmed in the National Diet Library for the Nihon Shimbun Kyōkai (Newspaper Association of Japan). The negative films are retained by the National Diet Library, while positive copies are made for the publishers of the papers and for the Nihon Shimbun Kyōkai. If the necessary adjustment with Japanese copyright practices were made, it would seem much more satisfactory for American libraries to buy positive films from the National Diet Library, rather than to devote funds and staff time to collating and microfilming Japanese newspapers in the United States.

A private organization which will doubtless be of great assistance to American students visiting Japan is the International House (Kokusai Bunka Kaikan) located at No. 2 Toriizaka, Azabu, Minato-ku, Tokyo. This institution, which was opened in June 1955, hopes to serve as a major center of international cultural interchange. The Associate Directors, Dr. Gordon W. Bowles and Dr. Shigeharu Matsumoto, and the Librarian, Miss Naomi Fukuda, will be very helpful to advanced students who wish to make contact with Japanese scholars, or who have bibliographical problems.

KOREA. It is not surprising that there are difficulties to be encountered in securing publications from Korea. After the events of 1950-53, it is remarkable that it can be done at all. Most publishing, quite appropriately it would seem, is devoted to textbooks, of which some ten million copies were issued in 1954. There is no comprehensive national bibliography in which desiderata may be indicated; and such basic wrapping materials as paper, twine, and envelopes are very difficult to find.

During the past few years LC has received most of its Korean publications under an exchange arrangement with Mr. Pyun U Kyung, President of the Soo Do Publishing Company, 108 Susong-dong, Chongno-ku, Seoul. With the gradual improvement of conditions, however, and with the establishment of a more stable exchange rate, regular blanket orders both for general and legal publications have been issued to Mr. Pyun. The first shipment received under these orders, totalling some 250 volumes, arrived late in 1955. It proved to be of very good quality; works of most leading contemporary Korean publishers were included. The problem of acquiring commercial magazines, most of which are published irregularly, needs further study.

Steps are also being taken to place the exchange of official publications on a more comprehensive basis. For several years LC has been conducting a limited exchange with the National Assembly Library, but this has involved only *Kwambo* (the official gazette) and *Sokkirok* (the stenographic record of the As-

sembly). The Department of State has been requested to negotiate an executive agreement with the Korean Government to cover all regular official publications. In the spring of 1955, it appeared that such an exchange could be centered most effectively in the Ministry of Education.

Separate exchange activities are being conducted with various learned institutions. The largest of these is Seoul National University, which, as successor to Keijō Imperial University, appears to have the largest library in Korea—some 700,000 volumes. This library, of which Professor Jung Kwang Hyun is librarian, possesses the original of the *Yijo silok*, and of the court diaries on which it is based. Exchanges are conducted also with Chosun Christian University, Korea University, Chōllam University, and other learned institutions. These organizations are very glad to receive American publications, and are more than willing to send in exchange their own, which, however, are of necessity issued irregularly.

Early in 1955 no microfilming equipment was available for general use in Seoul. The Asia Foundation, however, was studying the feasibility of conducting a project which would make reproductions of the court diaries and of other rare materials in the Seoul National University library, and of rare files of Korean newspapers (in English) in the library of Chosun Christian University.

RYUKYU ISLANDS. The bookstores in Naha are stocked almost entirely with publications in the Japanese language. Most of these items were published in, and deal with, Japan. A smaller number, however, pertain to the Ryukyu Islands themselves.

Publications of the Government of the Ryukyus—chiefly legal and statistical—are being secured for LC through the good offices of the United States Civil Administration of the Ryukyus. The University of the Ryukyus has expressed its willingness to secure for LC commercially published items dealing with the Ryukyus in exchange for American publications which the University would otherwise have to buy. The University has prepared and sent to LC a six-page typewritten list of Ryukyu publications currently available. Reproductions of this list are available from the LC Photoduplication Service, and it seems quite likely that the University would be willing to enter into exchange agreements with other American institutions as well. Correspondence on this subject might be addressed to Mr. Asato Genshu, Vice-President of the University.

TAIWAN. At present many bookstores with very familiar names are operating in Taipei. Most of them prefix "Taiwan" to their names to distinguish themselves from stores of similar names which are still operating on the mainland. Thus, we have Taiwan Shang-wu Yin-shu-kuan, Taiwan K'ai-ming Shu-tien, Taiwan Shih-chieh Shu-chū, etc. One of the most active publishers in Taipei is the Cheng-chung Shu-chū (Chen Chung Book Company, Ltd.), whose store is located at 20 Henyang Road, Taipei. This firm also has a branch in Kowloon, Hong Kong. It publishes many works in political science, economics, law, and the natural sciences, as well as many translations. It is also the publisher of several monographic series.

The National Central Library (Kuo-li Chung-yang T'u-shu-kuan) has been reactivated during the past year, under Dr. Chiang Fu-ts'ung, who has been its

director since its establishment in 1933. The library has resumed its exchange relationships by sending to various libraries throughout the world sets of *Hsien-tai kuo-min chi-pen chih-shih ts'ung-shu* [*Citizen's Library of Fundamental Knowledge*], consisting of two series of 100 volumes each, donated by the Ministry of Education. The National Central Library now has headquarters in the Botanic Garden in Taipei, and expects to have at least one reading room in operation by February 1956. The library lost most of its modern books during the evacuation from the mainland, but succeeded in bringing its rare books to Formosa. The other two chief collections of rare Chinese books in Formosa are those of the Palace Museum and of the Institute of History and Philology of the Academia Sinica.

A recent letter from Dr. Chiang stated that the National Central Library has recently completed compilation of, and will soon publish in serial form, a *Catalog of Publications of the Republic of China*. Though he does not in his letter indicate the dates to be covered, it is our understanding that this catalog is intended to cover the years 1946-54, and that it will thereafter be issued on an annual basis. The library is also publishing, under the title *Collectanea Sinica*, convenient reprints of outstanding Chinese works, e.g. *T'ien-kung k'ai-wu*.

The Academia Sinica (Kuo-li Chung-yang Yen-chiu-yüan) is located at Nankang, some ten miles east of Taipei. Of the several institutes which came to Formosa, the most active is the Institute of History and Philology, under the direction of Professor Tung Tso-pin. By April 1955, Volume XXV of the *Bulletin* (*Li-shih yü-yen yen-chiu-so chi-k'an*) had been published, and Volume XXVI was in press. The latest volume in the monograph series (*chuan-k'an*) was No. 35, entitled *K'ao-ku nien-pao* [*Chronological Record of Archaeological Discoveries*], published in September 1952. There is a new series entitled *Annals of the Academia Sinica* (*Kuo-li chung-yang yen-chiu-yüan yüan-k'an*) of which only No. 1 (June 1954) and No. 2, Part 1 (May 1955) have been published. The publication of the *Ming-Ch'ing shih-liao* is continuing with documents relating to Taiwan.

The National Taiwan University (Kuo-li T'ai-wan Ta-hsüeh) is issuing publications in the arts, archaeology and anthropology, the social sciences, the natural sciences, medicine, engineering, and agriculture. The University Librarian is Mr. Su Hsiang-yü. Since funds for the purchase of new publications are very limited, Mr. Su desires to conduct an active program of exchange with institutions in other lands. The University Library now contains some 680,000 volumes, of which some forty per cent are in the Japanese language. Some 250,000 volumes have been added since the Chinese administration took over the old Taihoku Imperial University at the end of the Pacific War.

Microfilming facilities are not available in Taiwan at the present time, though Mr. Eugene B. Power of University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Michigan, is considering the deposit in Taipei of a camera which would be used to produce microfilms for western students. In late 1955 and early 1956, Mr. Shih Cheng of the National Taiwan University was receiving training at LC in microphotographic techniques.

HONG KONG. Though there are many bookstores in Hong Kong, most of

which deal both in non-communist and communist publications, there seem to be two which more than any of the others carry on an extensive service to libraries in the West. The Willing Book Company, which had held LC blanket orders for some years, closed its doors on November 16, 1955. On the same day, the Universal Book Company opened at the same location (No. 17 Gilman's Bazaar, 1st Floor, Hong Kong) with essentially the same staff, but under different management. The other firm, which has also done excellent work for LC, is the Oriental Book Company, 4 Granville Road, 1st Floor, Tsim Sha Tsui, Kowloon, Hong Kong (Kowloon Post Office Box 5639). The manager of the Oriental Book Company is Dr. H. C. Tien (T'ien Hsing-chih), a geographer who received his advanced training at the University of Michigan.

A large and constantly changing variety of mainland publications is available in Hong Kong. For example, the *Hsin-hua yüeh-pao*, which for several years had been very scarce, and had commanded high prices, suddenly became available in April 1955. At the end of 1955, some twenty additional journals—most of them publications of the Chinese Academy of Science (Chung-kuo K'o-hsüeh Yüan)—became available for subscription. As of January 1956, LC was receiving approximately 110 serial titles from Hong Kong, about 95 of which were published on the mainland. The two classes of mainland publications most conspicuously unavailable in Hong Kong are local newspapers and administrative publications of the regime in Peking.

Four recent mimeographed releases of the American Consulate General, Hong Kong, will be of value to libraries collecting Chinese materials. None of these four releases is subject to security classification, but only a relatively small number of copies has been made of each. *Chinese Communist Newspapers Believed Published as of September 1, 1955* was issued on September 6, 1955; *Chinese Communist Periodicals Believed Published as of December 1, 1955* was issued on December 29, 1955. The third, *Current Background* No. 366, dated November 3, 1955, is devoted to *Scientific Periodicals in Communist China*. Perhaps the most immediately useful of these four releases is dated January 1, 1956, and is entitled *Chinese Communist Periodicals Available on Subscription* (in Hong Kong); in each case the place and frequency of publication is given, and the price in Hong Kong dollars.

Exchange opportunities center chiefly on the University of Hong Kong, whose excellent *Journal of Oriental Studies* began publication in January 1954. The University (Mrs. Dorothea Scott, Librarian) also administers the Fung Ping Shan Library, which, under the terms of its endowment, is open to the public (Miss Ng Tung King, Curator). This library holds some 80,000 Chinese volumes and extensive runs of certain Chinese newspapers and other serials. Micro-filming facilities are available commercially in Hong Kong, though not at the University. The feasibility of obtaining microfilm copies of pre-war Chinese newspapers in the Fung Ping Shan Library, and a reproduction of the same library's list of periodical holdings, is now being explored.

THE FAR EASTERN LIBRARY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

(This report was prepared by Mr. T. H. Tsien of the Department of Oriental Languages and Literatures)

The Far Eastern Library was founded late in 1936, soon after the inauguration of a program of Chinese studies at the University of Chicago. With the help of a generous grant from the Rockefeller Foundation, the library grew rapidly, paralleling the development of the teaching and research program in the Chinese field. By the end of 1938, the library included a basic collection of about 25,000 volumes. Additions continued at the rate of from ten to twenty thousand volumes annually for several years. Professor H. G. Creel, who initiated the China program and the Far Eastern Library, spent most of the year 1939-40 in China, making a systematic search for important materials. In 1943, the collection was reported to include 91,918 volumes, principally in Chinese. With the acquisition of the Laufer Collection from the Newberry Library in 1944, the total number of volumes in the Far Eastern Library passed 110,000. In 1946, the library acquired more than a thousand reels of microfilm of some three thousand titles of Chinese rare books which are in the collection of the National Library of Peiping. At the end of 1955, the Far Eastern Library contained about 120,000 volumes, including 115,000 in Chinese, 1,500 in Japanese, 1,200 in western languages, 1,200 in Tibetan, Manchu, and Mongol, and 1,100 reels of microfilm.

The Chinese collection is especially strong in classics, philosophy, archaeology, history, philology, literature, *ts'ung-shu*, bibliography, and general reference works. The collection of classics, including 1,000 titles in 10,000 volumes, was considered by the late Professor Gustav Haloun of Cambridge University to be the strongest outside of the Far East. Besides the commentaries on classics included in the *ts'ung-shu*, this collection contains 180 titles on classics in general, about 100 each on the *Book of Changes* and the *Book of Documents*, 130 on the *Book of Poetry*, 140 on the *Book of Rituals*, 110 on the *Spring and Autumn Annals*, 20 on the *Book of Filial Piety*, and more than 220 on the *Four Books*. In addition, more than 300 titles on phonology and on the *Êrh-ya* and the *Shuo-wên*, which were traditionally a part of the classics, are classified under philology. The collection of philosophy includes about 500 works on the various schools and individual philosophers, especially of the ancient period. The collection of archaeology, which includes field reports and research studies on oracle bones, bronze, stone, and other archaeological objects, is also particularly strong. The history collection includes four important editions of the twenty-four dynastic histories, more than thirty-five works on the annalistic *Tzû-chih t'ung-chien* and its supplements, the *Veritable Records* of the Ming and Ch'ing dynasties, and documentary sources for diplomatic history, the Taiping Rebellion, and other topics. Materials on government and institutions include the *hui-tien*, *hui-yao*, and *tsê-li* of the various dynasties. Important editions of *t'ung-tien*, *t'ung-chih*, *wen-hsien t'ung-k'ao* and their supplements are also represented. The collections of about 1,000 titles of local histories, supplemented by materials on microfilm, and of more than 600 titles of *ts'ung-shu* are ranked high among the

few large Chinese collections in this country. Most of the bibliographical and general reference works listed in Teng and Biggerstaff's guide are contained in the reference collection, including two editions of the *T'u-shu chi-ch'eng* and some fifty other classified encyclopedias. The library also possesses about 150 sets of bound periodicals and learned journals, including a set of the *Tung-fang tsachih*, complete from 1904 to 1937, in addition to some sixty periodicals in Chinese, Japanese, and western languages currently received. A number of specimens of rare manuscripts and printing have recently been acquired, including a *dharani* charm scroll printed in Japan about 770; a T'ang dynasty manuscript of a Chinese translation of *Saddharma Pundarika*, *chüan* 26-28, which comes from Tunhuang; three pieces of paper money printed in 1375, 1855, and 1859; and a number of samples of various types of early printing.

The collection in Japanese includes primarily references and important works in Chinese studies by Japanese scholars, especially translations and studies of Chinese classics and philosophers, archaeological reports, art reproductions, and learned journals. A set of the *Taishō shinshū daizōkyō* is also included.

The collection in western languages is limited to materials on Chinese history, language, and literature used in teaching. Other categories of western books on China and the Far East have been left to the general university library and other departmental libraries.

The Laufer Collection includes 863 works in Chinese, 136 in Japanese, 303 in Tibetan, 62 in Manchu, and 61 in Mongolian, with a total of 21,403 volumes. This embraces a number of Yüan and Ming editions, rare manuscripts, and a set of the Chêng-t'ung edition of the Buddhist Tripitaka, printed in 1440 in 7,920 volumes in accordion binding. A detailed description of this collection was given by Dr. Berthold Laufer in his *Descriptive Account of the Collection of Chinese, Tibetan, Mongol, and Japanese Books* (Chicago, 1913).

The process of cataloging the Far Eastern Library was begun in 1947, and during the past eight years 100,000 volumes (about ninety per cent) of the Chinese materials have been cataloged. Catalog cards for Chinese, Japanese, and western-language materials are filed separately. For Chinese materials there are: (1) an author-title catalog with romanized entries alphabetically arranged; (2) a classified subject catalog with analytical entries arranged according to Ch'iu's classification scheme and subdivided chronologically within each subdivision; (3) a shelf-list; and (4) an old title-list of still uncataloged Chinese materials arranged according to the K'ang-hsi key system. This last is gradually being eliminated as cards are revised and transferred to the new catalogs. Besides these, the library maintains a union catalog of Chinese materials cataloged since 1949 under the Library of Congress Cooperative Cataloging Project, alphabetically arranged by title, and a file of more than 50,000 printed cards from the Harvard-Yenching Institute, which are arranged by author, title, and serial number. Cards for the as yet uncataloged Japanese books include an author-list arranged alphabetically by romanization, and a title-list arranged by the key system. The western catalog consists of a dictionary catalog and a shelf-list. Materials in other languages have not been cataloged. The Chinese

and Japanese cards are not represented in the public catalog in the general library of the university, but cross-reference cards with the major subject-headings are filed there to indicate that materials in Chinese or Japanese relating to this subject are to be found in the Far Eastern Library. For the information of students and faculty of various departments, a printed list of recently acquired books has been distributed at irregular intervals since May 1953. This is prepared in two parts, one listing current acquisitions in western languages and the other a selection of new materials in Chinese and Japanese.

The resources of the Far Eastern Library are extensively used for research by members of the faculty and students of various divisions of the University, especially those of the Departments of Oriental Languages and Literatures, History, and Art, and the Committees on Far Eastern Civilizations and International Relations. The materials are consulted by scholars from other institutions also, especially those of many universities and colleges in the Middle West, who constantly make use of them through inter-library loans and on visits to the library. Reference questions are often answered, over the telephone or by correspondence, for business firms, publishers, lawyers, artists, college and high school teachers, and others. Bibliographies of source materials and translations of Chinese or Japanese texts are sometimes requested and furnished. From time to time, the Far Eastern Library prepares exhibitions on various subjects and for various occasions.

Throughout its twenty years of life, the Far Eastern Library has been growing and developing toward becoming a collection unique in the Middle West and one of the principal centers for research and information on China and the Far East.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY RESEARCH PROGRAM IN CHINESE ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL STUDIES

This program seeks to contribute to an understanding of the factors shaping economic and political development in contemporary China so that present trends and future potentialities may be more clearly perceived. The approach is both historical and interdisciplinary, designed to link contemporary China with its past, particularly the last century of foreign contact, and to pool the skills of history, economics, and political science. This is reflected in the composition of the committee in charge of the program: J. K. Fairbank, chairman, Alexander Eckstein, Benjamin Schwartz, and Lien-sheng Yang, under the overall supervision of Professor William L. Langer. The Economic Studies are assisted by a five-year grant from the Ford Foundation and the Political Studies by an allocation at Harvard of part of an eight-year grant from the Carnegie Corporation for general international studies; both grants date from summer 1955.

Economic Studies. The focus of the economic studies is twofold: an analysis of the pattern of economic evolution in modern China, specifically in the period between the Opium War and World War II, and an investigation of trends in Communist China's economic growth. As a first step the principal effort is being directed to the study of stagnation in nineteenth and twentieth century China.

Inasmuch as economists in exploring problems of economic growth have paid comparatively little attention to periods of stagnation and decline, the Chinese experience during the last one hundred years may be most significant and illuminating. Heretofore, studies of economic development have been largely confined to analysis of the western experience. On the other hand, most of the research in Chinese economic history has been in the sinological tradition. Therefore this project can be viewed as an attempt to bridge the gap by combining the skills of sinology and economics.

This task is being pursued along three main lines: through an overall analytical survey of China's economic evolution, through monographic studies dealing with special problems, and through periodic conferences to provide critical guidance and to serve as a means of stimulating further research. Current projects are as follows:

(1) *Outlines of Modern Chinese Economic History*. A. Eckstein, J. K. Fairbank, L. S. Yang. A survey of the broad sweep of economic change between the Opium War and the Sino-Japanese War (ca. 1840–1940), particularly exploring those factors that retarded economic growth.

(2) *Dictionary of Administrative Terms of the Six Boards*. E-tu Zen Sun. A translation of the Japanese edition of this Ch'ing handbook, including terminology of the Boards of Revenue and of Works concerning taxes, transport, salt, regulation of merchants, etc.

(3) *The Rise of the Steamship Business in Late 19th Century China*. Kwang-ching Liu. Case histories of four enterprises (Russell and Co., Jardine, Matheson and Co., Butterfield and Swire, and the government-sponsored China Merchants Steam Navigation Company), designed to illuminate the institutional impediments to the growth of modern business in China.

(4) *A Critical Survey of Modern Chinese Statistics*. Kung-tu C. Sun. A basic reference work on pre-communist Chinese statistics, covering approximately 1920–49, appraising the statistical validity, reliability, and usefulness of the scattered quantitative information available. To be approached in several stages starting with production statistics and eventually branching out.

(5) *Kuomintang Political Economy and Economic Stagnation*. Douglas S. Paauw. The impact of government policy upon economic stagnation and growth in Kuomintang China, with an appraisal of the conceptions and the character of the Nanking Government's economic program and its political goals, particularly in the fields of monetary and fiscal policy and management.

(6) *Monetary and Banking Policies in Manchuria, Nationalist China, and Communist China*. Shun-hsin Chou. A comparative study of the role and effectiveness of monetary and banking policies in (a) maintaining financial stability, (b) mobilizing savings, and (c) channeling these savings into investment.

(7) *The National Product of Communist China*. Alexander Eckstein with the assistance of Yi-ch'ang Yin. Primarily sponsored by the Russian Research Center and partially supported by this program. Focuses on the last pre-plan year, 1952, and attempts to construct a set of national accounts for an undeveloped and centrally planned economy for which data are fragmentary and of

varying reliability. In addition to presenting estimates in established prices, this study will try to test the international comparability of the accounts, to explore the analytical implications of the findings, and to appraise previous national income studies on China.

(8) *1956 Conference on the Chinese Economy*. To be held August 30–September 5 at Steele Hill Inn, Laconia, New Hampshire, on the problem of economic stagnation in nineteenth and twentieth century China. Papers will deal with theories of economic stagnation and their relevance to China, the role of the state in Chinese economic life, capital formation in traditional China, problems of entrepreneurship and economic growth, problems of population research, Kuomintang economic policy, and Manchurian fiscal policy in its relation to stagnation and growth.

Dr. Chao Kuo-chun will join the program March 1, 1956; Professor Ping-ti Ho will come in May for four months.

Political Studies. The aim of these studies at Harvard is to broaden and deepen the present perspective on Chinese political developments, bearing in mind that China today is not only the largest totalitarian state but also has behind it the longest continuous organized political life of any society. For this purpose studies are being pursued in three interrelated sectors: (1) the history of Chinese political thought, which it is believed cannot be chronologically confined, (2) the structure and operation of major political institutions in imperial and republican China, both at the central and at the local government levels, and (3) specific political developments of recent decades which call for monographic treatment. Interrelations will naturally be sought among these sectors, as well as between them and the economic studies above-mentioned.

(1) *The Structure of Local Government in the Ch'ing Dynasty*. Tung-tsu Chu. This study of the organization and functioning of *hsien* government will explore both the formal and the informal channels of administration, including the functions of the magistrate and how they were carried out, in view of the fact that newly appointed officials with classical training were seldom well prepared for their tasks. The role of the gentry in local government and their relationship to the magistrate will also be explored.

(2) *A Survey of Ch'ing Intellectual History* (translation of *Ch'ing-tai hsüeh-shu kai-lun* by Liang Ch'i-ch'ao). Immanuel C. Y. Hsü. An annotated translation of this basic study of Chinese intellectual movements during the Ch'ing dynasty. To be accompanied by notes, explanations of terms and a critical introduction.

(3) *The Chinese Response to Western Thought at the Turn of the 20th Century*. Benjamin Schwartz. This study (part of a larger work) envisages a comparative analysis of the thought of certain key intellectual personalities during the period ca. 1890–1920. Among the figures to be considered are Chang Ping-lin, Liang Ch'i-ch'ao, K'ang Yu-wei (in his later phase), Yen Fu, and Sun Yat-sen. Among the key problems to be considered is that of the birth of nationalism in modern China.

(4) *Chinese Communism—the Middle Period, 1927–1934*. Conrad Brandt. An

analysis of developments within the movement including, for example, the role of Ch'ü Ch'iu-pai as party leader in the years 1927-28, and the fluctuating fortunes of Mao Tse-tung in his relations with the young Communists returned from Moscow and with the Red Army leaders, up to the time of his rise to power.

Professor James T. C. Liu will join the program for the summer of 1956.

CORRIGENDA TO VOLUME XV, NUMBERS 1 AND 2

Page 137, line 8: *For account read accent*

Page 137, line 31: *For prepositional read prepostpositional*

Page 138, line 24: *For 'argi read 'ärgi*

Page 138, line 34: *For bidanur read bidandur*

Page 315, next to bottom line: *For 1935-36 read 1931-32*