Part II

PROPOSED OUTLINE FOR A SURVEY OF THE ORGANIZATION OF AND FACILITIES FOR CHINESE STUDIES

INTRODUCTORY

A short statement might indicate the present condition of Chinese Studies, the reasons for compiling the information contained in the survey, and some suggestions for its use.

(1) RESOURCES

I. Libraries and Collections of Chinese Writings

A. Public and University: e.g., Vatican, Society of Jesus, Tokyo Imperial University, Morrison Library (Toyo Bunko), Salerno, Library of Congress, Bibliothèque Nationale, Widener Library of Harvard University, Peking and Nanking National Libraries; Gest Chinese Research Library of McGill University; Fryer and Kiang Chinese Library in the University of California (Berkeley); Columbia University; Metropolitan Library of Peking; Tsing Hua College; National University of Peking (190,000 vols.); British Museum; Oxford; Cambridge; Paris; Leningrad; Wason Collection on China and the Chinese, Cornell University, Newberry Library, Chicago

B. Societies: e.g., North China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, American Oriental Society, China Institut of Frankfort-a-M., etc.

C. Private: e.g., Commercial Press Library (Shanghai), personal collections of individuals

(Each entry should contain a statement as to the extent of the library, its history, number of volumes, manuscript and printed works, specialties, accessibility, whether it is well catalogued or not, etc.)
II. Museums

A. Fine Arts: *e.g.* Imperial Collection in Peking; Metropolitan Museum of New York; R. Museo d'Arte Orientale, Venice; Museum für Ostasiatischer Kunst, Köln; private collections, such as those of Mr. Ching Hsien, in Peking, and of the family of Ts'ai Po-hao; Freer Gallery of Art, Washington, D. C.; Boston Museum of the Fine Arts; Fogg Museum, Cambridge, Mass.; Detroit Institute of Arts; University of Pennsylvania; Field Museum, Chicago; Hermitage Museum in Leningrad; Lucy Maud Buckingham Collection in the Chicago Art Institute; Eumorfopoulos Collection; Simkhovitch Collection in New York; Roerich Museum of New York; Louvre, Paris

B. Archaeology, Ethnology, etc.; *e.g.*, Field Museum, Chicago; Ostasiatische Abteilung des Museums für Volkerkunde, Berlin; Musées Guimet, Cernuschi, d'Ennery, Blue Grotto; Department of Anatomy of Peking Union Medical College; Reilly Collection of Coins at American Numismatic Society, New York City

(This section would include the many private and commercial collections of artifacts, ethnological material, skulls, hsien chih, weapons, jades, etc. Much the same kind of information should be given as is suggested under Libraries)

III. Undeveloped Resources

(This section should contain a statement as to the extent and character of the material which might be expected to exist in the places indicated, as well as its availability, measures being taken to exploit it, if any, etc.)

A. Monasteries in China
B. Unexplored regions, caves, etc.
C. Remote Temples
D. Palaces and Tombs
E. Family Archives, letters, diaries
F. Imperial Records and Archives
(2) ORGANIZATION

I. Institutes such as the China Institut of Frankfort-a-M., Institut franco-chinois de Lyon, China Institute in America
(A statement of their histories, size, activities, publications, facilities, value as centers of research, etc.)

II. Groups and Committees [Including periodical Congresses, such as the International Congress of Orientalists (7th Oxford, 1928)]

III. Foundations

IV. Universities and other centers of Instruction and Research, e.g.,
The seminars in Berlin, Göttingen, Halle, Bonn, etc.; Harvard, California, Columbia; Scuola Orientalia of Rome; School of Oriental Studies of the University of London; École nationale des Langues orientales vivantes, Paris; Theological and missionary schools; Chinese and Japanese universities; The Linguistic Institute of the Linguistic Society of America; École française d’Extrême Orient, Hanoi; Institut des hautes Études chinoises, Paris
(A statement of the size and importance of the schools, and the nature, extent, and character of the work done in them)

V. Learned Societies, e.g.,

Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland, Société asiatique, Société belge d’Études orientales, American Oriental Society, Orientalsk Samfund of Denmark, Verband für den ferner Osten, Deutsche morgenländische Gesellschaft, Finska Orientalskapet, Asiatic Society of Japan (Their history, aims, membership, activities, publications, resources, etc.)
VI. New National Bureau of Scientific Research of the Chinese National Government

VII. Expeditions and Explorations

VIII. Fellowships and Scholarships

(3) PUBLICATIONS

I. Bibliographies

A. General, e.g.,
   Cordier’s Bibliotheca Sinica and its supplement, together
   with the index now being prepared
   Chinese bibliographies like the Ssu k’u ch’uan shu ts’ung
   mu and works taken from it (Wylie and Katsura)
   Chang Chih-Tung, Shu mu ta wen

B. Special, e.g.,
   Pelliot’s Notes de bibliographie chinoise, II. Le droit
   chinois, in BEFEO, ix, 123–159
   Sarton’s Introduction to the History of Science, and con-
   tinuation in Isis
   Catalogue of Chinese Translations of the Tripitaka, etc.

C. Library and Booksellers’ Catalogues, e.g.,
   Catalogue of Library of N. C. Branch of RAS
   Catalogue of Morrison Library
   N. Y. State Library Bulletin No. 59, March, 1901
   Bulletin Boston Public Library, January, 1895
   Library of Congress lists
   Catalogues of British Museum, University of Cambridge,
   etc.
   Asia Major’s list of Chinese Works in Berlin National
   Library
   Probsthain’s List, Catalogues of French and German
   Booksellers, etc.
   Asiatica, Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner & Company;
   Paul Geuthner’s Ephémérides (Paris)
II. Periodicals, e.g.,

*Journal asiatique, 1822; Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society, 1834; Ostasiatische Zeitschrift; Mitteilungen des Seminars für orientalischen Sprachen; T'oung-pao; Bulletin de l'Ecole française d'Extrême Orient, 1900; Tōyō-gakuhō; China Review and New China Review; Journal of the North China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, 1858; Chinese Recorder, 1888; Kuo hsio chi k'an; Shinagaku; Asia Major, 1924; Eastern Art Quarterly, 1928; Kokko; Journal of the American Oriental Society, 1849; China Journal of Science and Arts; Asiatic Review (Asiatic Quarterly Review, to 1914), 1886*

(Those no longer published, as *Revue de l'Orient*, Paris, 1842–1852; *Asiatic Journal*, London, 1816–44, etc., might be included, and some mention might be made of periodicals devoted to specific disciplines, such as *Isis, Discovery, Zeitschrift für Ethnologie*, etc., which contain, from time to time, material relating to the Chinese phase of those disciplines. Each entry should tell the date of foundation, frequency of appearance, location of editorial offices, editors, nature of contents, size, terms of subscription, etc.)

III. Serials, e.g.,

*Variétés sinologiques
Annales du Musée Guimet
Sinica-Mitteilungen des China Instituts*

IV. Collections, etc.

(This section should include information relative to the principal printed tools of research. The extent to which bibliographical information can be given within the limits at our disposal is a question to be decided ultimately by the supervisory committee and the directors)

e.g. A. Chinese Government Publications
APPENDIX I

DIRECTORY OF SINOLOGUES

The Council believes that it would be useful to establish a directory of scholars throughout the world who are recognized as competent sinologues. Each entry would contain such data as full name, field of research, principal contributions to sinological knowledge, academic or other position, sojourns in China, etc.

APPENDIX II

ANNUAL HANDBOOK

The Council believes it might be useful to continue the work of the Survey by publishing each year a small handbook similar to “The Progress of Medieval Studies in the United States of America” but devoted to Chinese Studies.