Part III

NEEDS AND SUGGESTIONS FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF CHINESE STUDIES

A. Instruction:

1. The present state of instruction in Chinese subjects in American schools and universities. Difficulties and problems

2. Ways and means of interesting universities and academic circles in Chinese studies:
   a. Through appeals in writing
   b. Through direct propaganda by engaging a good speaker for a cruise of principal universities and colleges
   c. Avenues of approach through history, religion, philosophy, archaeology, civilization in general. Chinese departments, sinology as a science, but also the necessity of plain good teachers of Chinese

3. Would it be advisable to construct and submit to universities a standard plan for a department of Chinese studies?

4. Textbooks, scholarships, adult education, and university extension

B. Research:

1. Foundation of a Chinese Research Institute in Washington, which might eventually lead to a general Oriental Research Institute

2. Systematic survey of Chinese folk-lore and collection of vital statistics, both of which might be accomplished through a questionnaire

3. Systematic excavations on Chinese soil, especially in the oldest seats of Chinese culture, the capitals and graves of the first dynasties
4. Chinese students should be encouraged and urged to study their own civilization for a two-fold reason—to preserve the traditions of their forefathers and to become active research workers on their return to China. They are our greatest asset and hope for all future Chinese research.

5. Fellowships

C. Works of Reference:

2. A Chinese biographical dictionary. Both Giles and the Chung-kuo jen ming ta ts' u tien are unsatisfactory
3. Systematic bibliography
4. A good history of Chinese literature
5. General histories of China in European languages.
6. Historical geography

D. Translations into Western tongues, particularly of source materials, like the dynastic histories and the gazetteers.

E. Publication:

1. Chinese texts
2. Translations (see above)
3. Short articles, doctoral theses, etc.
4. Monographs. Foundation of a series like the Harvard Oriental Series for the publication of monographs devoted to Chinese studies of a strictly scientific character

F. Organization:

1. Would it be desirable to have a sort of permanent union, growing, possibly, out of the continued existence of a committee of this conference, of American workers in the Chinese field or an association for the advancement of Chinese studies?
2. How should the attempt be made to induce existing bodies or associations to include or emphasize Chinese studies?
3. What steps are to be taken to promote closer cooperation of sinologues with other orientalists, historians, linguists, philosophers, anthropologists, etc.?

G. Advertising and Propaganda:

1. Adoption of a clear and succinct interpretation of our aims and objects for the benefit of the public. We must first win its sympathy with our cause.

2. How can we interest our American students in the study of Chinese?

3. Librarians of public and university libraries should be urged to found collections of Chinese books, journals, and magazines for the benefit of Chinese students and our resident Chinese population toward which we have to assume obligations. Possibility of exchanges with Chinese libraries.

4. Is publicity of our cause in the press and over the radio desirable? Should we get the moral support and endorsement of our President-elect, Mr. Hoover?

5. Suggestions as to publicity to be given the activities of this conference.