APPENDIX NO. 2

PROCEEDINGS OF THE FIRST CONFERENCE ON THE PROMOTION OF CHINESE STUDIES

Held in New York City, December 1, 1928

The First Conference on the Promotion of Chinese Studies was held in the Harvard Club, New York City, on December 1, 1928. Forty persons were present,* including sinologists, scholars in related fields, officers and representatives of learned societies interested in Chinese studies, and members of the executive staff of the American Council of Learned Societies, on whose invitation the conference had assembled.

The meeting was called to order at 10 o’clock by the Assistant Secretary of the Council, Mr. Graves, who introduced the Permanent Secretary, Mr. Leland, as temporary chairman.

Mr. Leland explained the object of the Council in calling the Conference. He pointed out that one of the principal functions of the Council is to take the initiative or otherwise assist in the promotion of various studies, and especially to act as a coördinating agency in cases like the present, where those devoted to a certain category of studies are drawn from different fields of scholarship, such as archaeology, history, linguistics, philology, etc. He stated that the Council had felt that, because of the increasing interest throughout the world in the study of Chinese history and civilization, it was appropriate that American scholars interested in these subjects from the points of view of the various disciplines should come together to consult with each other as to the most effective mode of promoting work in the field of their common interests. He explained that, under Mr. Graves’s direction, an effort had been made to carry on the first stage of the discussion before the Conference should assemble, through the distribution of carefully prepared memoranda and their

* A full list of those present is given in Annex “A”.
criticism by correspondence. The Conference now had before it, he pointed out, three memoranda: (1) a plan and outline for a proposed manual of Chinese studies; (2) a plan for a survey of the present resources of Chinese studies throughout the world, including collections in libraries, museums and art galleries, educational facilities, tools of research, etc.; and (3) a series of tentative suggestions as to the most urgent needs of Chinese studies, and various ways of meeting them; and these memoranda, in which Mr. Graves had incorporated the suggestions secured by correspondence, might well serve as the basis of discussion.

He stated further that the Council of Learned Societies desired the opinion of the Conference with regard to the following matters:

1. Should a continuation committee be appointed?
2. Is the time now ripe and is it practicable to undertake the preparation of a general manual of Chinese studies?
3. Should a survey of the present organization and resources of Chinese studies throughout the world be undertaken?
4. Would it serve a useful purpose to compile a directory of the sinologists of the world?
5. Is there a consensus of opinion as to the most urgent immediate needs of Chinese studies?
6. Should provision be made for holding further conferences?

Mr. Leland explained that if it should be the opinion of the Conference that a continuation committee should be appointed, the American Council of Learned Societies would undertake to create and maintain a standing committee for the promotion of Chinese studies. To this committee would naturally be referred the proceedings of the present Conference. The votes of the Conference would serve as instructions to the committee, which would also, of course, give careful consideration to the various suggestions that might be made during the course of the discussion. The committee would be charged with the compilation of a manual or of a survey, if either or both should be deemed desirable by the Conference, and also with the organization of future conferences if such are to be held. The committee would
be particularly charged with maintaining appropriate relations with other organizations or institutions interested in the Chinese field, and with endeavoring to bring about an effective coordination of activities. When the committee should have drawn up a carefully prepared program, the Council would take into consideration the problem of securing the necessary support.

After thanking the members of the Conference for their response to the Council's invitation, Mr. Leland asked them to proceed to the choice of a presiding officer for the morning session.

Mr. Laufer, on behalf of his fellow members of the Conference, thanked the Council for its good offices, and expressed the opinion that much could be accomplished by this gathering, the first of its kind in America. For the presidency of the morning session he nominated Mr. Edgerton (president of the American Oriental Society), who was thereupon unanimously elected.

Mr. Edgerton thanked the Conference for the honor conferred upon him, denied any competence in the subjects that were to be discussed, but asserted that he personally and the Oriental Society as a body were exceedingly desirous of seeing American Oriental studies fully rounded out by including the civilizations of the Far East. So far as the Society was concerned, he was certain that the Journal of the American Oriental Society—and he spoke with authority, having once been its editor—was always glad to receive articles on sinological subjects, provided that they measured up to the severe critical standards of that periodical. Moreover, at its last meeting the Society had gone on record as approving the promotion of Chinese studies, and was at present interesting itself in a plan for a special session of sinologists in connection with its annual meeting in Cambridge in the spring of 1929. He offered the collaboration of the Society in the advancement of Chinese studies.

Continuation Committee

Mr. Edgerton called for discussion of the first question presented by Mr. Leland. Opinion as to the advisability of continuing the work of the Conference by creating a standing com-
mittee for the promotion of Chinese studies was unanimous, and it was accordingly

Voted, that the Conference request the American Council of Learned Societies to appoint and maintain a standing committee on the promotion of Chinese studies.

Proposed manual of Chinese studies

Regarding the question of the compilation of a manual of Chinese studies an animated discussion ensued. As to the ultimate utility of such a guide there was little difference of opinion; considerable doubt, however, was expressed as to its immediate practicability. Mr. Pelliot feared that, since few questions in sinology have been sufficiently investigated to admit of precise answers, the compilation of a manual would do nothing but perpetuate errors which have already done irreparable harm. He was not averse to the proposal but wanted to be sure that everyone understood the great difficulties involved. Mr. Lauffer agreed with Mr. Pelliot that in the present state of our knowledge the preparation of a manual was fraught with great difficulties. He thought that the efforts of scholars would at present be better expended on making new contributions to research. He likened the vast area of Chinese literature and civilization to that of the Pacific Ocean; what we know of it, to San Francisco Bay. A manual should wait until we have at least crossed the ocean. In regard to some subjects indicated in the outline of the manual, adequate information could be given, while our knowledge of many other subjects is insufficient or even a blank. He suggested that we should look forward to the day when Chinese studies should be provided with a companion analogous to the Grundriss der indo-arischen und iranischen Philologie und Altirumskunde.

Other speakers, Mr. Latourette, Mr. Swingle, Mr. Close, and Mr. Luce, concurred in the belief that a manual, in such a form as proposed, is at present impracticable, but pointed out the necessity of some guide for the person who is not a sinologist. It was suggested that even people living in immediate contact with China are in almost complete ignorance of its civilization; that
there is danger, in our schools, of knowing nothing of the Chinese subjects we are teaching, and at the same time of not even knowing the basis of our own ignorance; that it is necessary for other people than the specialist to know what are the matters about which definite statements can be made, and what are those about which we can do nothing but hazard opinions. Two points of view were brought out, that of the scholar engaged in research and that of the popularizer of knowledge. The former realizes how formidable is the task; the latter sees the necessity of making sure that what information is popularized is exact and in accord with the accepted results of research.

Mr. Kiang felt that interest in some such manual was the most hopeful sign he had seen since his arrival from China fifteen years ago. He pointed out, however, that it must not take sides on the disputed questions, like the authenticity of Yao and Shun, but must give both views impartially. The manual should serve, he said, as “a guide-book to sightseeing and not the sight itself.” He presented a copy of his own syllabus to the Conference: *Sixty Lectures on Chinese Culture.*

Mr. Porter wondered if somewhat the same ends as served by the publication of a manual could not be secured in a more modest way. He felt that it was, in the present state of knowledge, presumptuous to attempt to cover the whole field within the brief confines of a handbook, but that such a compilation should, nevertheless, be something to look forward to. He proposed, therefore, that the question be referred to the continuation committee, not as a definite proposal, but as a “suggestion for the improvement of Chinese studies.”

Voted, that the question of the compilation of a manual of Chinese studies be referred to the continuation committee.

**Proposed survey of organization of and facilities for Chinese studies**

Mr. Pelliot opened the discussion on the question of compiling a survey of the organization and resources of Chinese studies. He emphasized the necessity of such a survey, and advo-
cated its immediate execution; he indicated the importance of considering what the Chinese scholars themselves have already done, for their number is increasing and their work cannot be ignored.

Mr. Kiang offered his services in securing the requisite information and in corresponding with scholars in his native land.

Mr. Porter remarked that the Harvard-Yenching Institute would look with much interest on such a survey, since its own program was not yet definitely outlined. He thought that the survey would block out certain definite areas that needed cultivation.

Mr. Ch'iu described work he had been doing in indexing and cataloguing and submitted plans for two projects he had under way: (1) an index of the individual titles contained in the collections of ts'ung shu, and (2) a comprehensive digest of published reviews of Chinese works. He also submitted a list of such surveys of libraries in China and Japan as have been published.*

Mr. Latourette proposed that an annual supplement to the survey should contain a current record of the work of Eastern and Western scholars, digests of books, articles, etc., and reports on results of research.

Mr. Graves presented the annual Bulletin of the Mediaeval Academy of America (Progress of Medieval Studies in the United States of America) as an example of what might be done in a publication of this type.

Mr. Tanner called attention to the unpublished survey of archaeology in China made several years ago by Langdon Warner for the Archaeological Institute of America.

Mr. Swingle remarked that apparently many institutions of learning are under the impression that it is possible to study Chinese books without having them. He pointed out that less than five per cent. of the worth-while Chinese works offered for sale are bought by Americans. He emphasized the necessity of inducing universities and libraries to begin the accumulation of Chinese books.

Mr. Luce agreed with Mr. Swingle, but added that the survey

* Annexes B, C, D.
should take particular notice of the collections that are being formed in China, instancing the library of Yenching University. He suggested that America could assist in assuring the preservation of these collections in fire-proof buildings.

Mr. Porter assured the Conference of the coöperation of the Harvard-Yenching Institute. He suggested that an effort be made to coördinate the collecting activities of libraries, so that they would not compete with each other in trying to build up identical collections, but should specialize and endeavor to have their collections supplement each other.

Mr. Danton remarked that Tsing Hua University was specializing in Mongol and Manchu works.

Mr. Goodrich added that Columbia University was concentrating on publications of the Ts'ing dynasty.

Mr. Swingle called attention to the fact that there is another phase to Chinese civilization than that found in the merely literary records. He referred to the work done in agriculture, particularly by the University of Nanking, and asked Mr. Reisner to tell the conference something of that work.

Mr. Reisner described the work being carried on by the College of Agriculture and Forestry at the University of Nanking in connection with the University Library in

Making an index in English and Chinese of a number of the very important old Chinese works on agriculture,

The publication of a bibliography of Chinese literature relating to agriculture in which are listed more than 1200 separate and distinct works on agriculture and related subjects,

The preparation of an agricultural Encyclopaedia Sinica,

The collection of Chinese literature on agriculture and related subjects, including books on famine and local gazetteers. This collection now includes about 80 per cent of the known material dealing with agriculture and about one-third of the official gazetteers known to China. The total collection now numbers more than 40,000 volumes.

Mr. Hummel further contended that many institutions thought the study of Chinese civilization possible without a knowledge of the Chinese language. The survey should disabuse their minds of this error.
Mr. Laufer remarked that the question of including in the survey notices of private collections, both of Chinese writings and of art objects and other realia, presents many difficulties. Collectors vary greatly in their attitude toward research in their collections, and even toward giving information about them. He felt that all private collections should be included in the survey, or none at all. He also raised the question of the inclusion of the various China Societies, of which many are purely commercial.

Voted, that it is desirable to undertake a survey of the present state of the organization and resources of sinological studies throughout the world.

Proposed directory of sinologists

Mr. Leland referred to the directory of sinologists suggested in the second memorandum. He asked if the Harvard-Yenching Institute had not taken preliminary steps toward compiling such a directory.

Mr. Porter said that the Harvard-Yenching Institute had not as yet formulated any definite plans of its own for such a directory, but was ready to cooperate with this Conference in any way possible.

Mr. March asked what should be the definition of “sinologist.” It appeared to be the opinion of the Conference that the term “sinologist” is preferable to “sinolog” or “sinologue,” and that it should be rather liberally interpreted to include all who are able to contribute something of value to Chinese studies, even though they may not be proficient in the Chinese language.

Mr. Swingle pointed out that the most important feature of such a directory would be its list of Chinese sinologists. Mr. Pelliot added that their names should be printed in Chinese characters.

Mr. Laufer thought that the Commercial Press or the Maruzen-Kabushiki-Kaisha might be interested in compiling and would certainly be interested in printing the directory.

Voted, that it is desirable to compile a directory of the sinologists of the world.
Needs and suggestions

Mr. Leland requested the Conference to consider the general problem of the advancement of Chinese studies, particularly in America. He thought that there should be some consensus of opinion as to the most immediate and urgent needs.

Romanization of Chinese characters

Mr. Malone stated that one of the greatest obstacles facing students beginning Chinese studies is the confusion resulting from the many conflicting methods of romanization of Chinese words now in use, and the lack of any satisfactory system. It would greatly facilitate the progress of Chinese studies if some agreement could be reached not only by writers in English but also by writers in other languages. This ought to be done before the present confusion is still further entrenched and there is no body of men better qualified to undertake this task than the present group or the continuation committee proposed.

Mr. Kiang remarked that the Chinese government had just published a brochure on the subject, which it was hoped would affect some amelioration of the situation.

Mr. Pelliot stated that the question had been argued at every conference of sinologists that he had attended for thirty years, without result. If the present attempt of the Chinese government is in accordance with the principles of modern linguistic science, it will be hailed with delight by sinologists all over the world, but if not, it will only add to the present confusion.

Mr. Close added that in his experience the problem of “getting Chinese names straight” was certainly one of the most difficult obstacles to overcome in arousing interest in Chinese subjects.

Reading Guides

Mr. Luce said that the most pressing need for beginning students and, in fact, teachers of Chinese subjects is a syllabus or a guide to books published in the Western languages.

Mr. Goodrich called attention to a syllabus now in use at
Columbia University, which contains a weekly reading list of works on Chinese subjects published in books and periodicals in English and French.

Mr. Hodous mentioned Mr. Hamilton's guide to readings in Buddhism in use in his courses.

University instruction

Mr. Laufer felt that the principal problem confronting the Conference was that of interesting the universities in Chinese civilization as a subject of instruction and research and giving it an appropriate place in the curriculum.

Mr. Latourette pointed out that it is necessary, in this connection, to differentiate between graduate training and research, on the one hand, and undergraduate instruction and popularization, on the other. So far as the former are concerned he thought that, since the opportunities for teaching Chinese subjects are for the present very limited (the Institute of Pacific Relations is at present compiling a list of all such courses given in the United States), graduate instruction should be confined to a relatively few centers, say three in the East, two in the Middle West, and two on the Pacific Coast. He suggested that the American Council of Learned Societies, through the proposed committee on Chinese studies, might endeavor to bring about some selection of the universities which could appropriately undertake full graduate work.

So far as undergraduate courses are concerned, he offered the following suggestions: (1) the stimulation of interest by sending competent speakers to present the case for Chinese studies to university and college authorities and students; (2) by inducing those university departments which impinge upon Chinese studies—history, philosophy, linguistics, art, etc.—to give in their courses more attention to the Chinese contribution in those fields; (3) by advocating the formation of departments of Far Eastern studies rather than of Chinese subjects alone, since a single chair in this field is about all that can be expected of most institutions at the present time.
At this point (12: 15 P.M.) the Conference adjourned for luncheon, which was served in an adjoining room. The occasion was rendered the more pleasant by the presence of Mr. G. M. Gest, who was introduced by Mr. Swingle and who described the important Gest Collection of Chinese works now on deposit at McGill University. At 1: 45 the Conference reassembled and elected Mr. Pelliot to preside over the afternoon session.

Training for research

Mr. Pelliot spoke of the two phases of the problem confronting the Conference, that of research and that of popularization. With respect to the first, he pointed out that the collection of books in libraries touches only one side of the problem. He called attention to the lack, at present, of American scholars capable of carrying on research of a high type in sinology. There are many, he said, who are interested in China, in its politics, its economics and sociology, but there has been little really scholarly research by Americans in Chinese history, philology, or archaeology. One of the reasons for this state of affairs is that the American cannot commence serious work at a sufficiently early age so long as he is dependent upon American schools, while another is that he cannot have competent instruction. The scholar who engages in Chinese research must be trained in his vocation from youth. The most urgent need, at present, is to provide fellowships for a few young men who have shown their interest and aptitude, to permit them to go to China, and to Europe, and to spend five or six years without requiring them to have the appearance of rendering any special service. At the end of that period America would have a small group of men able to teach and to take the leadership in Chinese research. It is necessary first, he contended, to develop the scholars, for without them, libraries will be useless.

Regarding the libraries, he suggested, the question of coordinating them is important, but so is that of cataloguing and indexing them. An immediate need would be satisfied if indexes to the Chinese works which already exist could be prepared. There is
no country in the world with such a magnificent body of annals as China, but they are largely inaccessible to scholars through lack of proper indexing. Moreover, there is need for a good dictionary in one of the Western languages. We "get along" with Giles, but no present dictionary treats the Chinese language historically, and consequently all are faulty.

With respect to popularization, he pointed out that we meet with many difficulties because there is so little in Chinese history that, in our present state of knowledge, can be called fact. He cited as an instance in the field of chronology, the almost universally accepted date of September 6, 776 B.C., which we now know to have no value whatever, and referred to Maspero's work *La Chine antique* as the only valuable compendium of information on early Chinese history.

Mr. Danton remarked that while it would be considered absurd to have a student begin the study of French or German in the graduate school, yet that is what he is expected to do in the case of Chinese. He believed that instruction in Chinese language and civilization ought to be offered at least as early as the junior year in college. This would give the student a certain amount of familiarity with the language before he entered the graduate school.

Mr. Kiang urged that young students should be sent to universities in China.

Mr. Pelliot felt that it was first necessary to acquire some command of the language; otherwise time spent in a Chinese university was very likely to be wasted. He asked how large a stipend a fellowship ought to carry.

Mr. Hummel replied that the stipend should range from about $1200 to $2000 a year for three years, that of the Willard Straight Fellowship being $2000. He stated that a period of three years is necessary to learn to read the colloquial language (in which periodicals and newspapers are printed) and possibly six years to acquire some familiarity with the *wen li* or classical language. He thought that a sufficient competence could be acquired in about the same time as is now given to Latin and Greek.

Mr. Porter brought up the question of urging the universities and colleges to admit Chinese in satisfaction of entrance require-
ments, on a parity with other modern languages, such as French, German, Italian, and Spanish.

Mr. DANTON thought that the continuation committee might discuss this matter with the various associations of colleges and universities. He remarked that Oberlin College already allows credit for Chinese studied to both Chinese and other students.

Mr. MANNING pointed out that the Department of Slavonic Languages in Columbia was facing these same problems. So far the authorities of that university had preferred to deal with individual cases on their respective merits, rather than to pass a general rule adding the Slavonic languages to the accepted subjects. He felt, that, for the time being, this was the best way of handling the question, and thought that the authorities of most colleges and universities would be of this opinion.

Mr. PORTER brought up the question of the departmentalizing of Chinese subjects in the universities. Should the Conference advocate the development of departments of Chinese which should control all university courses in its field, or should the other departments share in teaching Chinese subjects.

Mr. PELLIIOT suggested that the question was connected with that of degrees. For himself, he would prefer a degree in Chinese studies from a Chinese department, based on the completion of work in some obligatory Chinese subject, and in optional related subjects. If other departments are allowed to offer work in Chinese history, philosophy, linguistics, art and archaeology, what becomes of the Chinese department? The question has been raised as to whether the student could secure thorough training in the methods and technique of research if all his training took place within a Chinese department, but there is no reason why the faculty of a Chinese department should not be fully as competent to induct scholars into modern methods as that of any other department, provided the members of it are chosen with sufficient care and are competent scholars.

Mr. CLOSE told of the difficulties that confronted those who attempted to build up a Chinese department, because Chinese studies were suspected of infringing on the provinces of other departments.
Mr. Greene believed that the question of securing coöperation between departments would present no difficulties at Columbia University. He felt that the arrangements should preserve a certain amount of elasticity, pending the natural development of Chinese studies. He thought that American universities had been remiss in permitting native Chinese students to devote their attention, while in America, to Chinese subjects. They would better spend their time in mastering the technique of modern scientific methods, so that they could more profitably pursue research in Chinese studies in their own country.

Mr. Porter suggested that the committee might ask the colleges and universities to provide for a series of lectures on Chinese subjects. He brought up, also, the case of students and others who are interested in Chinese matters and who wish to learn something of them, without any attempt at specialization.

Both Mr. Edgerton and Mr. Sturtevant called the attention of the Conference to the bearing that the Chinese language has on general linguistic problems. Mr. Sturtevant spoke of the Linguistic Institute of the Linguistic Society of America, which, he stated, would coöperate to the best of its ability in promoting the study of Chinese.

Mr. Pelliot recalled that of all the work that had been done in Chinese phonetics, from which we have derived a certain amount of definite knowledge about the Chinese language of 500 A.D. or even earlier, none had been by an American scholar. He rejoiced, however, to see signs of awakening interest. He took this opportunity of emphasizing the vast range of Chinese studies. When a few new words are found on an Egyptian papyrus, he said, scholars of all countries pounce upon them like birds of prey. The same kind of discovery is hidden on every page of Chinese literature, a literature which both for quantity and antiquity is second to no other in the world. He spoke of the difficulty of approach and the problem of stimulating interest, especially if the student is unable to see exactly what, in terms of future employment, a long term of years devoted to Chinese studies is going to yield him.

Mr. Gage believed that a considerable interest already exists
in the secondary schools, and that it could be further stimulated if the proper measures were taken. He advised lectures to boys in preparatory schools, on the opportunities for careers in the Far East. He thought that valuable results could be obtained only if the interest was stimulated in early youth.

Mr. Hume called attention to two important collections of books on China. The first is at McGill University (loaned by Mr. G. M. Gest) and includes, besides many historical works, an excellent collection of medical works in Chinese. The second is being built up at Duke University through the generosity of Mr. J. A. Thomas.

He made inquiry as to the advisability of having some expert on China, thoroughly familiar with the people, take a group of a dozen or more college students for a year of residence there. Such a plan is now being formulated and will soon be presented to several universities.

Mr. Close described his experience in taking groups of boys to the East; eight in 1927, forty-five in 1928, most of whom had, he said, acquired a considerable interest in Oriental matters.

Mr. Edgerton remarked that an increase in interest in Chinese studies would create a demand for sinologists on the faculties of our institutions, a demand which, it was indicated, could not at present be met. He felt that the most fundamental need was for thorough scholarly training of the young men who seek careers in this field. For this purpose, fellowships which would enable such young men to study abroad were necessary.

Voted, that the establishment of fellowships for the training of competent young scholars in sinological work is one of the most urgent needs of the present time.

Voted, that this Conference express its belief that Oriental languages should be accepted by American universities in satisfaction of an entrance requirement, in approved cases.

Archaeological lectures

Mr. Tanner called attention to the lecture bureau maintained by the Archaeological Institute of America, and to the extensive
system of lectures on archaeological subjects which it provides for the forty-seven branch societies of the Institute located throughout the United States. He believed that a good lecture or series of lectures on Chinese archaeology would be most acceptable to the members of these societies and offered the collaboration of the lecture bureau in the effort to place before the public the importance and the achievements of Chinese research.

Future conferences

Mr. Porter suggested that the coming meeting of the American Oriental Society in Cambridge in April, 1929, would offer opportunity for another conference on Chinese studies. Mr. Edgerton announced that the Oriental Society was planning to hold specialized sessions, and would be pleased to devote one of them to the Far East. He asked that the Conference or the continuation committee aid the authorities of the Oriental Society in the preparation of its program.

Voted, that the continuation committee be requested to arrange for a conference and session on Far Eastern topics, as part of or in conjunction with the annual meeting of the American Oriental Society at Cambridge, during April of 1929.

Mr. Leland suggested that it might be advisable to make some effort to secure the attendance at such a conference of persons living at distant points, who were normally prevented from attending such meetings by the expenses of travel. Mr. Porter proposed the application of some zoning scheme, such as contributing to the expenses of those who should come from a distance of more than a thousand miles, or from west of the Mississippi River.

It was the sense of the Conference that the continuation committee should endeavor to secure funds for the partial payment of traveling expenses to the Conference on Chinese Studies to be held in conjunction with the annual meeting of the American Oriental Society.
Aids to research

A general discussion of certain immediate needs for the promotion of Chinese studies indicated that among desirable publications would be a revised edition of Playfair's Cities and Towns of China, brought to date and containing information relative to other geographical features; a complete bibliography and index of the works of Chavannes and Pelliot; a good dictionary of Chinese biography (the Chung-Kuo jen ming ta ts'ü tien, the only one at present worthy of consideration, gives no dates); indexes to Chinese works, particularly the ts'ung shu and the histories.

Mr. Swingle drew attention to the Library of Congress as a centre for carrying on these studies, noting particularly the collection of ts'ung shu (about five hundred of them) and the fifteen hundred local gazetteers. He felt that the best use of these collections could be made by the establishment of an Oriental Institute in Washington. He remarked, also, that other organizations besides the American Council of Learned Societies were interested in the promotion of Chinese studies, instancing particularly the Institute of Pacific Relations and the National Research Council, and wondered whether arrangements could not be made to hold joint meetings with them.

Preservation of antiquities

Mr. Porter brought up the question of the preservation of historical monuments and libraries in China, during the period of civil war. He thought it would be fitting for the Conference to express to the proper authorities in China its interest in and approval of their attempts to preserve these monuments of China's cultural heritage for China and the world. It was felt that there was serious danger of misunderstanding in making too formal a declaration on this matter, particularly since, as was pointed out by Mr. Ch'iu and Mr. Kiang, Chinese bodies like the National Association for the Advancement of Education had passed innumerable resolutions to this general effect.

Mr. Ch'iu appealed to Western Scholars to cooperate with Chinese authorities in preserving the monuments of China's cul-
tural heritage, and in discouraging all attempts to take them out of China.

Mr. Von Staël-Holstein mentioned the work of the Palace Committee, of which he is a member, in attempting to preserve from the weather a temple in the Forbidden City which is a pantheon of eight hundred eighteenth-century divinities, many of them previously unknown, and thought that the Conference might tactfully express its sympathy with the efforts of the Palace Committee.

Mr. Lauffer felt that the Chinese authorities should be encouraged to prohibit all traffic in antiques, all exportation of them, and all unauthorized excavations, but was fully aware of the dangers accompanying any such restriction. An American or perhaps international school of archaeology should be founded in China and have charge of all archaeological investigations. He presented outlined suggestions for the foundation of a Chinese Research Institute and a survey of the folklore and vital statistics of China.*

It was announced that, as a result of ballots collected earlier in the session, the following were recommended by the Conference to the American Council of Learned Societies for membership on the proposed Committee on the Promotion of Chinese Studies: Berthold Lauffer, Arthur W. Hummel, Lewis Hodous, Lucius C. Porter, K. S. Latourette, Carl W. Bishop, and L. C. Goodrich.

The meeting adjourned at 4:25 P.M.

Mortimer Graves, recorder.

* Annexes E and F.