the social background of today's secret religions\(^6\). Li does not pay attention to this question. But he points out, for instance, that the Japanese attempted to utilize at least one of these societies for their own purposes, probably in connection with their doctrine of the "Wang-tao" with which they hoped to win over the North-Chinese.

Li's book opens a new field; we hope that similar studies will be made in other parts of China, and that the social background will be taken into consideration also.

Univ. of California

W. Eberhard

_pBulletin of Chinese Studies_, Edited by The Research Institute of Chinese Cultural Studies, West China Union University, Chengtu, and The Institute of Chinese Cultural Studies, University of Nanking.


1-25 Ssu Wei-chih: Materials on the administrative organisation of the Chou dynasty from bronze inscriptions (The author has discovered in bronze inscriptions 67 different titles of officials. For each title he lists the inscriptions where it occurs, comparing them with ancient literary sources such as Chou-li, I-li, Tso-chuan. Many titles are contained in the Chou-li too. The author considers the Chou-li as a generally authentic work of the late Ch'ü-ch'üan or early Ch'ang-kung period). — 27-58 Hsiu I-t'ang: The rise and fall of population in North and South China (A detailed study on the density of population in China from Han to Manchu times). — 59-72 Miao Yüeh: Marginalia to four Fu of the Wen-hsüan (Political interpretation of Pan Ku's Liang-tu fu, Wang Ts'an's Teng-lou fu, Pan Yüeh's Hsien-chü fu and Ts'ao Chih's Lo-shen fu. Allusions to contemporary political events are found in each of these poems). — 73-82 Liu Ming-shu: Pi Shao-tung, the artist and archaeologist of the period of occupation by the Khitans [sic!] during the Sung dynasty (Biography of Pi Liang-shih (d. 1150), T. Shao-tung, who won fame as artist and collector. His collections included many objects from the Imperial Palace of the Sung emperors which had been scattered as a result of the Chin invasion, A.D. 1125/1126). — 83-92 Liu Ming-shu: The custom of "First Hunting Feast" and "First Fishing Feast" in the Liao dynasty (Description of annual spring festivals held by the Kitan whenever the emperor shot his first swan or caught his first fish. The result achieved by the emperor was regarded as an omen for the harvest of that year. Some customs have been handed down to the Jurcen and Mongols). — 93-100 Liu Ming-shu: The "Nan-kia" of Chin and Yüan dynasties and its relation to the oral language of the Sung dynasty (The term "Nan-chia" used by the Jurcen and Mongols for Southern China and China proper, is derived from the vernacular language of the 12th century. Another term, used for the Southern Sung, is "Chao-chia". These expressions can be found only in Chinese literary sources written in a popular and colloquial style). — 101-105 Liu Ming-shu: The Census Blue Book of the Yüan dynasty (The Census Blue Book is already mentioned in the Secret History of the Mongols mo. koko debter, but no evidence for an equivalent Chinese term had been found hitherto in Chinese texts. The author quotes passages from T'ung-chih t'iao-ko and Yüan-shih where the equivalent Chinese term ch'ing-tsê occurs. He believes that the Census Book had been written on blue paper, like other official documents of the Yüan period). — 107-224 Wolfgang Franke: Preliminary notes on the important Chinese

\(^6\) It is interesting to see that Saeki (The Nestorian Document, pp. 48-9) in his list of secret societies of today does not mention one of those described by Li. On the other hand, the name of a society, mentioned by Li only in passing, "Ta-sheng" (Mahāyāna), occurred as early as in the 5th century.
literary sources for the history of the Ming dynasty, 1368-1644 (In English. An extremely valuable and useful bibliography of Chinese texts dealing with Ming history. There are listed 294 titles, each accompanied by bibliographical and historical notes. A list of authors with biographical references, an index of titles and of names are added. The article is particularly important because it takes into account the works of Chinese as well as of Western scholars). — 225-238 Lü Hsiang: Tone sandhi in the Tan-yang dialect (The complicated tone system of the dialect of Tan-yang (Prov. of Kiangsu), belonging to the Wu group, is thoroughly studied). — 239-244 Ko I-ch'ing: Tali Folksongs (In English. Two folksongs from Ta-li (prov. Yünnan), with melodies in European notation, phonetic transcription of the text, literal and free translation). — 245-249 Wen Yu: A comparison of three varieties of the Lolo characters in Szechwan, Yünnan and Kweichow (A list of 45 Lolo words in three different forms of writing. The authors shows that the Lolo characters are originally ideograms, the different forms having been derived from a common origin). — 251-258 Lü Hsiang: Review of Yuan Ren Chao and Lien Sheng Yang, Concise Dictionary of Spoken Chinese, Harvard University Press, Cambridge 1947. — 259-265 Abstracts in Western Languages (English).

Cologne

H. Franke

Düzeltmeler ve ilâveler / Errata and Addenda

Vol. 3, 1.


122, 0: Dynastic || 135, 39: understate || 138, 15 berücksichtigt || 147, 6: zum.


Herbert Franke