Will Durant's parting message before he boarded the *Lurline*, February 26, 1938:

"Three memories are the most vivid in my mind as I leave Hawaii. First, the hospitality of the people; second, the unequalled beauty of the scenery, the climate, and the vegetation; third, the great audience of students that listened so tolerantly to my provincially Occidental discourse last Thursday morning. Never before, not even in China or Japan or India, had I so keenly felt the narrowness of my perspective and the superficiality of my thinking. Behind those fine clear-eyed faces was another view of the world than mine, another conception of man, and morals, and human destiny.

"I shall consider no man a mature scholar henceforth unless he unites in himself something of the culture of both East and West. I picture the University of Hawaii as giving to all other American universities a lead in this work of mutual understanding; and I hope that the Oriental Institute of the University will soon be enabled to pursue this purpose with every facility and resource.

"I hope that I may be permitted soon to come back to this enchanted garden to look into those varied faces again, so that I may remember that philosophy is total perspective, and that all men are brothers."
The University of Hawaii Bulletin is issued in each of the following months: November, December, January, February, March, April, May, June, July, and October. Entered as second-class matter at Honolulu, Hawaii, under act of Congress of August 24, 1912.
HEINRICH HEINE: We sought material India and found America; now we seek intellectual India: what shall we find?
REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR, ORIENTAL INSTITUTE

TO PRESIDENT DAVID L. CRAWFORD:

"The Institute is as strong as its faculty." The coming of Dr. Johannes Rahder, of Leiden, Dr. Shou-yi Ch'en, of the National University of Peiping, Dr. Shigeharu Kimura, of Rikkyo University, Tokyo, and the transfer of Dr. Denzel Carr from the Romance Languages Department made our faculty in Oriental Studies an outstanding one. Their presence meant much to the Institute; not only were we able to offer courses that were new and vital—for example, Dr. Rahder's Seminar in Buddhism and his Elementary Sanskrit—but we profited greatly by their advice and assistance, something that we prize especially in the formative years of the organization. In the making of lists of needed books, in suggestions on policy, in conferences on candidates for graduate work, and, of course, in the class room, these professors have aided us incalculably. Their presence has enhanced the position of the Institute locally and nationally.

The Oriental Institute Journal, March, 1938, listed the faculty and the courses that were offered in the current year. Eight faculty members—Prof. Shao Chang Lee, Dr. Johannes Rahder, Dr. Wing-tsit Chan, Dr. Shou-yi Ch'en, Dr. Denzel Carr, Dr. Shigeharu Kimura, Mr. Kenneth Ch'en, Mr. Yukuo Uyehara—offered thirty-one courses in what may be termed Oriental Studies; and eight faculty members—Dr. Charles A. Moore, Dr. Stanley D. Porteus, Dr. Paul S. Bachman, Dr. Felix M. Keesing, Dr. Andrew W. Lind, Dr. Klaus Mehnert, Dr. William H. Taylor, and Mr. Ralph S. Kuykendall—offered eleven collateral courses. We have listed tentatively twenty-five additional courses to be given in the next college year.

It is becoming increasingly evident that although Hawaii is an admirable place for graduate study in Asiatic civilizations, it is also a satisfactory place for undergraduate study. The undergraduate work in the Japanese and Chinese Departments is adequate so far as language and literature, history, and philosophy are concerned. A student in the University of Hawaii has an unexcelled opportunity to study these two civilizations, the two whose impact on our own culture is most pressing now.

The Institute is concerned, too, with graduates; and our professors naturally wish to develop this phase of the work. We feel that within a comparatively short time many universities will initiate courses in the
history, the literature, and the philosophy of the Asiatic peoples, and will ask for specialists in these various fields; we conceive it to be our duty to train these university and college teachers of the future in the cultures of the Orient. There are two sources for such prospective teachers, local and national. In a communication to the Director, Dr. Johannes Rahder points out two facts: (1) many Chinese and Japanese students in the Oriental Institute have had high school training in their respective languages; (2) the teaching may start on a higher instructional level here than is possible in the universities of the Eastern United States and in the universities of Europe. A few local students are shaping their undergraduate programs to enable them to take graduate work in Oriental Studies, and with the years the number will undoubtedly increase. They are beginning to appreciate the possibilities in knowing Oriental culture, the rare opportunity of helping in the work of introducing the best of the Orient to the Occident.

But in addition to the students now in Hawaii, we feel that we should present the case for Oriental culture to the most promising graduates of mainland universities; and through the generosity of several people—the Trustees of the Alexander Properties, Mr. John Waterhouse, Mrs. Maud B. Cooke, Mrs. Walter F. Dillingham, Mr. Hans L'Orange—we have been able to offer several graduate scholarships. These scholarships have been much sought after, though no special campaign has brought them to the attention of the mainland student bodies; we simply made the announcement in the March Oriental Institute Journal that interested graduates should write to Dr. Paul S. Bachman, Chairman of the Committee, and within a very short time we began to receive applications from candidates in all parts of the country. The Committee awarded five scholarships for the year, 1938-39, the recipients being: Edward H. Schafer, Jr., University of California; Laurence P. Dowd, University of Washington; Betty Ruth Lawrence, Radcliffe College; Richard A. Gard, University of Washington and University of Hawaii; and John R. Shively, Otterbein College. Mr. Shively comes of missionary stock, has lived in Japan most of his life, and starts with a fair knowledge of Japanese.

In December last, we arranged for the coming of Dr. C. W. Taam, of Lingnan University, Canton, China, to catalogue our Chinese books. With W.P.A. assistance, he has done much, and our immense
Chinese library is rapidly being put in proper order. It is so vast, however, that Dr. Taam will require more time than we had originally conceived as necessary, but by November or December the main job should be done. (Since drafting this report, we have ordered 5,000 volumes from Peiping; the cataloguing of these books will require more of Dr. Taam's time, and the books themselves will further enhance the value of our Chinese collection.)

Our Institute and our library have grown much in the past year. The Kokusai Bunka Shinkokai (Japanese Cultural Society) has sent us nineteen boxes of Japanese books, books that were asked for by Mr. Kunitomo and Mr. Sakamaki, and that have to do with the Kabuki Theatre, the literature of the Tokugawa era, periodicals on philosophy and on historical studies, records of the Japanese Diet, Bakin's works, a set of 1,220 stitched volumes of *The Imperial Records of the Ching Dynasty*, and in addition the *Tsuan Tsu Ying Hua* (Tapestries and Embroideries of the Sung, Yuan, and Ming Dynasties). The Japanese Cultural Society has presented us with several collections of slides: Japanese Sculpture (130 plates), Gardens of Japan (97 plates), Japanese Painting (186 plates), Japanese Architecture (123 plates), and Japanese Industrial Arts (128 plates); and three very interesting moving pictures entitled "The Floral Art of Japan," "A Day with a Japanese Painter," and "The Art of Japanese Doll-making." Professor Nishu Utsuki presented us with his translation entitled *Buddhabhasita-Amitayub-Sutra*. Last September, in Tokyo, the famous novelist, Mr. Mikihiko Nagata, gave us a set of his collected works in sixteen volumes, and also a rare copy of a "woodblock" newspaper of the early Meiji period. At Mr. Nagata's suggestion, the famous onnagata (mandress) of the modern stage, Mr. Shotaro Hanayagi, presented to the Director a genuine Bunraku-Za marionette; it was used on the stage of the Bunraku-Za, Osaka, for many years in Chikamatsu Hanji's play *Nozaki-Mura, or the Village of Nozaki*, described at some length in Zoë Kinkaid's *Kabuki*, pages 217-260. This constitutes an excellent beginning for our proposed museum of Oriental drama.

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During the year, we have also acquired the Starr Library of Korean books, several hundred volumes brought together by the late Professor of Anthropology in the University of Chicago, Dr. Frederick Starr. In this collection are old maps, volumes on astrology, calli-
ography, funeral rites, court ceremonials, Korean Buddhism, a forty-nine volume History of Korea, etc. Dr. Y. C. Yang, the well-known Honolulu physician, presented these and other volumes to the Oriental Institute in memory of his late wife, and one of the Institute’s best friends, Rita Waldron Yang.

During the year also we have received from the Westgate family in memory of John M. Westgate a sum of money which was used for the purchase of a complete set of the Sacred Books of the East. Several years ago, Mr. Westgate, then Director of the Agricultural Experiment Station, entered Professor S. C. Lee’s class in Chinese culture, became deeply interested in the subject, and spent a good deal of his leisure time in learning Chinese. He achieved sufficient proficiency in the language to enable him to compose poetry in it. His death last year was a sad loss to the University and to the community. His sons, recognizing their father’s interest in the great movement to introduce the best of the Orient to the West, wished to do something in his memory that would be in keeping with his inclinations. The Westgate memorial is the result.

Our Chinese friends have continued to show their interest in the Institute. Dr. A. Kaiming Chiu sent us three volumes of Gazetteers of China, and also a model book-holder for stitched volumes. Mr. Henry Inn, Honolulu business man, has initiated the Institute’s proposed museum by several gifts: a large brick of the early Han period (206 B.C.-8 A.D.), one used in the construction of palace buildings; it was found in Shensi province. Mr. Inn also presented the Institute with a pair of porcelain panels, made during the Chien Lung period (1736-1796). The characters read: Chuan chia teh yi tung san wn, which Prof. Lee has interpreted as: “The three virtues (purity, prudence, and industry) are the family heirloom to be handed down from generation to generation;” and: Hua kuo wen chang pan lu ching, meaning: “The Six Classics (The Books of Poetry, History, Philosophy, Rites, Music, and Spring and Autumn Annals) are gems of literature which adorn the nation.”

Mrs. E. L. Patch, of Pearl Harbor, gave us a series of Rubbings of the Tao Te Ching, inscribed by Chao Ming-fu of the 13th century. Mrs. Walter F. Frear presented us with a copy of George Kin Leong’s Mei Lan-fang and a copy of Mei Lan-fang’s Songs and Musical Notations. Professor Lee and Dr. Chan have presented to the Institute an Oriental Institute sign, which reads in Chinese Tung-Fang
Hsueh-Yuan, and in Japanese, To-Bo-Gaku-In, each the equivalent of "The Oriental Institute." This sign has been hung at the entrance to the Oriental Institute.

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From India have come many books of an extremely valuable kind. Special mention should be made of the Hyderabad Reports and the Archaeological Series from H.E.H. The Nizam's Government, Hyderabad-Deccan; Reports of India in 1917-18 to 34-35 from Khan Bahadur S.N.A. Jafri, Bar-at-Law, Government of India, Home Department, Simla; several volumes from the Manager of Publications, Delhi; University Calendar, Handbook, Administration Report, Convocation Addresses, and Research Journal from the Registrar, Osmany University, Hyderabad-Deccan; two volumes on agriculture from Khan Sahib Bazlul Karim, Secretary, Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, Simla; several volumes from Rai Bahadur Vikramajit Singh, Cawnpore, and from Swami Ram Tirath Publication League, Lucknow, India; also The Sacred Books of the Jainas from Mr. Ajit Prasada, Director, Central Jaina Publishing House, Ajit Ashram, Lucknow.

Within the fortnight have come sixty-eight volumes of the Gaekwad's Oriental Series, published under the authority of the government of His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda, and sent to us by Benoytosh Bhattacharyya, M.A., Ph.D. This series is invaluable for scholarship, especially in the field of religion, politics, drama, and logic. Many volumes are in Sanskrit, some in Persian, and some in English. When he returned to India last August, Dr. Kalidas Nag left a collection of slides on Indian architecture and Indian art as his gift to the Oriental Institute; he also presented a copy of the Tagore Memorial volume. It is not necessary to mention again the valuable books that were given to us last year by the University of Calcutta—something over 500—or the many volumes from the trustees of the Parsee Punchayet Funds and Properties, or Mr. A. C. Constable's several hundred volumes on various subjects of Indian life and philosophy which he collected over a period of fifteen years. Of these books Mr. Constable says, "The study of which, due to my innate love for India, has been of the greatest satisfaction and benefit to me. It is my earnest hope that this modest beginning may expand and thus furnish the opportunity for those interested in the Orient to acquaint themselves
with the undying wisdom of Aryavartha.” We have also had single volume contributions from a number of people including Sir Hari Singh Gour, Vice Chancellor, Nagpur University; Prof. G. R. Malkani, Director, Indian Institute of Philosophy, Amalner, East Khandesh; Mr. R. R. Khanna, Lucknow University, Lucknow; Mr. K. M. Asadullah, Imperial Library, Calcutta; G. J. Watumull, The White Sahibs in India.

A number of presentation copies have been given to the library. Dr. J. F. Rock, F.R.G.S., has added to his other gifts to the Institute a copy of *Studies in Na-Khi Literature*, his recent study of “The Birth and Origin of Dto-mba Shi-Lo, the Founder of the Mo-So Shamanism, According to Mo-So Manuscripts,” and “The Na-Khi Hü Zhi Pi’, or the Road the Gods Decide.” This is an extract from the *Bulletin de l'Ecole Francaise d'Extreme-Orient*. From Dr. F. M. Schnitger, a copy of *The Archaeology of Hindu Sumatra*; from Dr. Kewal Motwani, a copy of his *Manu, A Study in Hindu Social Theory*; from Roman R. Cariaga, *Filipinos in Hawaii*; from Leopoldo Y. Yabes, *Gllaring Errors, A Brief Survey of Iloko Literature*, and *The Ilocano Epic*; and from Dr. Kalidas Nag, *Art and Archaeology Abroad*.

A number of magazines and journals have come regularly to the Institute, by presentation of friends, those from Japan being: *Contemporary Japan, Kyoto University Economic Review, Cultural Nippon, Tokyo Gazette; Contemporary Manchuria*; from China: *The People's Tribune, The Chinese Recorder*. From other sources come: *Inner Culture; The Philosophical Quarterly* (Calcutta); *Volkerbund; The Jaina Gazette*.

During the year our requirements have become increasingly evident. What we could do if only we had the means! The Oriental Institute needs money to bring more graduate students here, to place more books in the library; it needs a publishing fund to put forth the scholarly work of its professors; and, too, with sufficient money the Institute would be able to put into effect a program for successive summers—an attempt to bring the art, the history, the literature, the philosophy of the Orient to the attention of the teachers of the Occident; and it would not be necessary to postpone the proposed Eastern-Western Philosophers’ Conference. Occasionally some private library, some collection of books, for example, reaches the market. A fund is
needed to take advantage of such opportunities. (In addition to the Starr Korean library, we have picked up one such library, the Chinese books of the famous Sinologue, Herbert A. Giles.) All the publications of the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago, a matter of about $700.00, should be acquired. And surely complete sets of the following journals should be in our library: Acta Orientalia (Leyden); Bulletin de l'Ecole Francaise d'Extreme-Orient (Hanoi); Bulletin of the School of Oriental Studies (London); Journal Asiatique (Paris); Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society (London); Melanges chinois et bouddhiques (Brussels); Poona Orientalist; Wiener Beitrage zur Kunst- und Kulturgeschichte Asiens (Vienna); Harvard Yenching Publications; Harvard-Yenching Journal. There should be a special fund for these needs and for innumerable others, incident to the building up of the Institute.

The solution of these problems lies in the future; no doubt, we shall acquire the necessary funds eventually. Our local friends have continued their generosity to the Institute, and other patrons have added their contributions. Without the help of the patrons already mentioned, and of Mrs. Mary D. Frear, the Charles M. and A. C. Cooke Trust, the G. N. Wilcox Trust, Dr. and Mrs. W. D. Westervelt, the Juliette M. Atherton Trust, the Atherton Family, and the officers of the Kress Foundation, the Oriental Institute would not have brought together its present faculty or have been able to embark upon its present program.

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The year 1937-38 has been a favorable one for the Institute, and we believe that the year 1938-39 will also be favorable.

During the Summer Session, Dr. Denzel Carr and Mr. Yukuo Uyehara will give an intensive course in the Japanese language, a course designed primarily for our graduate students—to help them to acquire an elementary reading knowledge. This is our initial attempt to teach an Oriental language intensively.

In the same Summer Session, Professor Shao Chang Lee, Dr. Shou-yi Ch'en, and Dr. Wing-tsit Chan will offer instruction in Oriental cultures.

The coming of Dr. Y. R. Chao and Dr. J. Takakusu in September will greatly strengthen our faculty; the March Oriental Institute
Journal called the attention of the public to the personal merits and international standing of these professors.

The Oriental Institute is working in harmony with the Anthropology Department in the offering of three courses that have relation to the Orient. Dr. John F. Embree will give a course in *Folk Society in Japan and China* in the coming year; Dr. Gordon T. Bowles will offer *Peoples of Asia*; Dr. Carr will give two much needed courses, *An Introduction to Linguistics* and *Phonetics and Phonemics*.

Next September we shall offer two new and unusual courses. Dr. Y. R. Chao and Mr. Kenneth Ch’en will conduct an *Intensive Chinese Reading* class six hours a week for the first semester, and three hours for the second semester. This course is designed to prepare graduate and upper division students in Oriental Studies for the reading examination in an Oriental language, the successful passing of which is prerequisite to admission to candidacy for the Master’s degree after August, 1938. Dr. Denzel Carr and Mr. Yukuo Uyehara will offer a corresponding course in *Intensive Japanese Reading* with the same purpose in view.

Naturally we are gratified at the action of the University Senate in taking the initial step toward the granting of the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in Eastern Asiatic History and in Oriental Philosophy.

In the spring of 1938, under the joint auspices of the Oriental Institute and the Adult Education Division, three of our new men spoke in Farrington Hall: Dr. Johannes Rahder, *Buddhism as a Living Philosophy*; Dr. Shou-yi Ch’en, *Cultural Interchanges*, and Dr. Shigeharu Kimura, *Occidental Influences on Japanese Culture*. Each year a great many requests for speeches come from local clubs and organizations, so many that it would be impossible for our colleagues to accept even a small proportion of these invitations. Naturally, the townspeople wish to hear the men of international reputation whom we bring to Honolulu, but again, naturally, these professors wish to devote as much of their time as possible to research. The University should, therefore, present these scholars in special series of lectures in Farrington Hall, or at the Honolulu Academy of Arts. The townspeople will thus have an opportunity of hearing them.

* * *

The next forward step is the establishment of an Indian Department on a par with our Japanese and Chinese Departments. With the consent and the approval of the Board of Regents, I shall leave in
August for Japan, China, and India, to represent the University of Hawaii and particularly the Oriental Institute in these various countries, to meet scholars, administrators, businessmen, to visit colleges and universities, and to thank the donors of books to our library. I expect to be away until February, 1939.

India has never been properly represented in any American or British university. With a longer history than any country in Europe—with a size equal to Europe exclusive of Russia—with an ancient literature greater in quantity than that of Greek and Latin literature combined, the originators of one world religion and a host of national ones, with scholars in substantial control for centuries, yes, for millennia—surely India has something worthy of our attention. And yet only eight American universities have chairs in Sanskrit, according to Dr. W. Norman Brown, (Harvard, Yale, Columbia, Princeton, Johns Hopkins, Pennsylvania, Chicago, and California), and not one has an adequate department in which the various phases of Indian culture, literature, history, political science, social science, religion, art, are discussed. In a recent article entitled India and Humanistic Studies in America, which has come to my desk since I drafted this report, Dr. Brown makes an admirable plea for the establishment of such departments.

He points out the scope, the continuity, and the vitality of India’s culture, the significance of the excavations at Mohenjodaro and Harappa in 1922-24, the great need for further archaeological work; he presents, too, the need for the study of Indic culture.

American scholars interested in the Indic field feel strongly that our academic structure is exceedingly weak in Indic studies and must be greatly strengthened if it is to serve our future needs. We must remember that the students now passing through our educational machinery will live their effective lives during the second half of the twentieth century, and it takes no gift of prophecy to predict that at that time the world will include a vigorous India, possibly politically free, conceivably a dominant power in the Orient, and certainly intellectually vital and productive. How can Americans who have never met India in their educational experience be expected to live intelligently in such a world? Are we to wait until some cataclysm brought about in large part by our own ignorance and misunderstanding forces India on our attention? Or are we to plan our intellectual life so as to foresee the needs of the future?

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When the Oriental Institute was organized, it had two purposes in view: (1) to train students in the languages and cultures of the great living civilizations of Asia; and (2) to do something to make the rich cultures of the Asiatic peoples known to the peoples of the West. By the great living civilizations of Asia, we referred to Japan, China, and India. (Eventually we hoped, of course, to study other significant cultures.) Our efforts so far have been mainly directed to making strong our Japanese and Chinese Departments. This we have done, we believe.

We have not lost sight of India, however. In the second semester of 1936-37, Dr. Kalidas Nag, of the Graduate Division of the University of Calcutta, taught in the Oriental Institute, and he also had two large classes in the Summer Session. He presented a rare picture of India in its space and time significances, and pointed out especially the absurdity of beginning the study of India with Alexander’s invasion in 327 B.C. He, too, showed the significance of the Indus Valley excavations, and the relationship of the finds to those of pre-Semitic Babylon and pre-dynastic Egypt. Many of his students discovered in very truth how clan-like their ideas of the story of man and his achievements had been. In an Oriental phrase, they were “frogs in the well;” they thought their well the whole world. Many people here see the need now for a better time-and-space perspective.

In the current year we have offered two courses with a direct bearing on India and its culture; Dr. Johannes Rahder, Visiting Professor of Oriental Languages, has conducted a class in Elementary Sanskrit and a Seminar in Buddhism. Next year Dr. J. Takakusu, the eminent Japanese scholar, will offer a course in Sanskrit and one in Japanese Buddhism.

We have, therefore, shown some appreciation of the culture of India, even though we have shown positively only a recognition of the need for additional work. The more one studies Indian culture, the more important it appears. It is the intellectual tourist who notices only the outward evidences of a lack of proper economic adjustment to environment. Besides, it is not in its economic or political aspects that India is intensely interesting to us; it is in her achievements in language, literature, history, philosophy, religion, art; it is in her great thinkers and artists in various fields; and in just such cultural evidences as revealed in words like Om, Atman, Karma, Ahimsa. There is so much to be done, so much to know.
Perhaps the need for India may best be appreciated by a comparison. How impoverished our culture would be without the contributions to it of *The Iliad*, *The Odyssey*, *The Republic*, *Antigone*, *The Aeneid*, *The Divine Comedy*, *Don Quixote*, the Sistine Chapel, *Tartuffe*, *Laocoon*, *Faust*, etc., etc. And yet before us lie masterpieces that have influenced greater numbers of people over longer periods of time! What we miss in not knowing *The Vedas*, *The Upanishads* (which Schopenhauer described as "stirring the spirit to the very depths of the soul. From every sentence deep, original and sublime thoughts arise, and the whole is pervaded by a high and holy and earnest spirit. Indian air surrounds us, and original thoughts of kindred spirits."), *The Mahabharata*, with the incomparable *Bhagavad-Gita*, *The Ramayana*, Asoka, Sudraka, Kalidas, Bhartrihari, Bhavabhuti, Samkara, Jayadeva, the Taj Mahal, etc., etc. Culturally, India is well worth our attention.

You may be interested in reading two statements by professors in the Institute on their reactions toward the Institute this year. Dr. Shou-yi Ch'en writes as follows:

I should like to tell you, first of all, that I have enjoyed my connection with the Institute immensely, appreciating the personal kindnesses of my colleagues as well as the seriousness in purpose of many of the students with whom I have come into contact. We all realize that our Institute is already a distinguished organization of research and training in subjects pertaining to East Asia, and it seems unnecessary for us to enumerate all our assets. Yet, the following must be mentioned in our self-appraisal: (1) the comprehensive and well-balanced program of instruction and research, (2) the good sized staff and the ample time at its disposal for researches, (3) the spirit of independent experimentation in instructional methods; e.g., the intensive courses in Chinese and Japanese to be introduced next year, and (4) the increasing number of well qualified graduate students.

Dr. Wing-tsit Chan:

... The Institute will further distinguish itself next semester when the intensive language program will be carried out, when a full-time professor will offer courses on Buddhism, and when a course on Bibliography will be inaugurated. None of these is duplicated in any other American university. Light teaching loads for the staff and substantial fel-
lowships for students are putting the Institute on a very sound basis.

The Institute, differing from all Oriental departments in the Mainland, is studying the East as a whole. Consequently, the Indian department should be established as soon as possible. Since the Institute is devoted to the East as a whole, books are needed in many fields. While the present budget is sufficient to take care of current publications, additional funds are needed for important books of a research nature and for back numbers of periodicals. An Institute is best known through its publications. A publication fund, therefore, will serve a double purpose, to make the Institute known and to encourage writing.

Respectfully submitted,

GREGG M. SINCLAIR,
Director.

June 30, 1938.

In these early years it has been necessary for me to travel extensively. In 1936 I made a trip around the world—Japan, China, Philippines, Malay, Burma, India, Europe—and discussed with scholars in these countries the need for a cross-fertilization of Oriental and Occidental cultures; I came back with two convictions: (1) Hawaii is the proper place for an Oriental Institute; (2) our program is one that commands the interest and respect of the historians, the philosophers, the linguists, the religious leaders, etc., with whom I discussed the matter. These two convictions were confirmed in 1937 when I made a 10,000-mile journey to the mainland—as far east as Boston—to Vancouver, and to Japan. (I was not permitted to go to China.) I managed to talk with a great many professors who are interested in our work, and not one seemed to have any doubts as to the future of the Institute. A first class faculty, promising students, an adequate library—our program appealed to the scholars. Next month I leave again for Japan, China, and India; on this trip I expect to tell of the work of the Institute to interested individuals and groups. I list my various addresses on another page of this report.

During my absence, Dr. Charles A. Moore will be the Acting Director. Dr. Johannes Rahder returns to Leiden after a happy year with us. Mr. Shunzo Sakamaki and Mr. Tadao Kunitomo have been studying in Japan for the past year. Mr. Kunitomo will remain there for one more year of research. Mr. Sakamaki will return to us in February, 1939.

Respectfully submitted,

GREGG M. SINCLAIR,
Director.
Mr. Gregg M. Sinclair may be reached by letter in the following places:

Until August 10: Oriental Institute, University of Hawaii.
September 3: Care Imperial Hotel, Tokyo, Japan.
September 13: Care American Express Company, Hong Kong.
September 15: Care American Express Company, Manila.
October 7: American Express Company, Singapore.
After October 12: American Express Company, Bombay, India.

Mr. Sinclair is scheduled to leave Colombo, Ceylon, aboard the *Rajputana*, on January 8, for Hong Kong, where he is due to arrive on the 19th; on the 24th he boards the S.S. *Empress of Japan* for Honolulu, where he should arrive on February 6.
From *Pickwick Papers*:

Mr. Pott . . . turning to Mr. Pickwick, said—

"You have seen the literary articles which have appeared in the Eatonswill Gazette in the course of the last three months, and which have excited such general—I may say such universal—attention and admiration?"

"Why," replied Mr. Pickwick, slightly embarrassed by the question, "the fact is, I have been so much engaged in other ways, that I really have not had an opportunity of perusing them."

"You should do so, sir," said Pott, with a severe countenance.

"I will," said Mr. Pickwick.

"They appeared in the form of a copious review of a work on Chinese metaphysics, sir," said Pott.

"Oh," observed Mr. Pickwick, "from your pen, I hope?"

"From the pen of my critic, sir," rejoined Pott with dignity.

"An abstruse subject, I should conceive," said Mr. Pickwick.

"Very, sir," responded Pott, looking intensely sage. "He crammed for it, to use a technical but expressive term; he read up for the subject, at my desire, in the *Encyclopædia Britannica*.

"Indeed!" said Mr. Pickwick; "I was not aware that that valuable work contained any information respecting Chinese metaphysics."

"He read, sir," rejoined Pott, laying his hand on Mr. Pickwick's knee, and looking round with a smile of intellectual superiority, "he read for metaphysics under the letter M, and for China under the letter C, and combined his information, sir."

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