rhymes containing /a/ as a principle vowel and the rhymes containing /a/ are arranged in the same table. The author solves the question by the phonetic change of the vowel /a/>/ɔ/ in open syllables that happened between the Ch'ieh Yin and Yin Ching, and this way of interpretation should not be restricted within this rhyme only. (cf. the author's article "On the III and IV divisions of Yin Ching" in the Journal of the Linguistic Society of Japan, No. 21)

Moreover, this solution seems to be suggestive to the meaning of 内外轉 denoted in the Yin Ching, for the rhymes 歌 and 歌 are denoted distinctively: the former as 内轉 and the latter as 外轉. But, the question of 外轉 for the group 歌 being not yet solved, a complete interpretation of 内外轉 demands further investigations.

Actual State of the Tokharian Studies
By Naoshirō Tsuji

As a continuation of his article: The Designation-problem of the so-called Tokharian Language (1935), the author tries to give a brief survey of the progress in the Tokharian studies since 1935. (1) Designation-problem. The author distinguishes between the established results (A=Agnean, B=Kuchean) and various pending problems (uig. twýry=tuyr- (Henning) or tøyar- (Bailey), Āryacandra’s birthplace=Agnidēsa (Henning), uig. yaratmiś and tokh. A rarist “translate” or “compose” + tokh. A ārī=Tokh. A (Sieg) or skt. ārya (Bailey) ? Henning’s Arqi and Agni, etc.). (2) Position of Tokharian among the Indo-European family of languages (Benveniste, Pedersen, etc.). (3) Texts and translations enumerated so far as known to the author. (4) Grammatical, etymological and lexical studies with special reference to comprehensive works by Pedersen, van Windekens, Krause, etc. (5) Lexicon and glossaries.

The Political Background of the An Lu-shan Rebellion (Concluded)
By E. G. Pulleyblank

Li Lin-fu 李林甫, who dominated most of the remaining years before the rebellion of An Lu-shan belonged to the Kuan-chung aristocracy. At first he conflicted with the examination-bureaucrats and removed them by subtle intrigues. As he was well aware of the new foci of power that were being created in the Chieh-tu-shih 節度使 armies, he tried to assert his control over the most important of these armies. At the same time he attacked the men who achieved prominence through the roads of military service and finance and brought them to ruin. He advocated a policy of appointing only non-Chinese or men of lower origin as commanders. Not long after Li Lin-fu was at the very peak of his personal power, the men who had been in his instruments began to conspire against him. Yan Kuo-chung 楊國忠 was in the strongest position to do this. He was quickly appointed Chief-Minister, after Li Lin-fu fell ill and died. Then Yang Kuo-chung became at strife with An Lu-shan, who had benefited Li Lin-fu’s short-sighted
policy of using non-Chinese commanders and had became a favourite of Hsüan-tsung and Yang Kuei-fei. Beyond endurance of Yang Kuo-chung’s attacking An Lu-shan rebelled.

Über die Transkription des Yüan-ch’ao Pi-shi
von Dr. K. Shiratori,
Von Shichirō Murayama


Bei der Umschrift hat er “the System generally adopted in transliterating literary Mongolian” angewendet.


Proceedings of the Oriental Society

1952
18th March (14 : 00—17 : 00)
Prof. Dr. Seiichi Iwao, On the Sino-Japanese trade viewed from Dutch documents.

—Prof. Iwao reported his study about the trade between China and Japan under the reign of the Tokugawa Shogunate in regard to its scale, quantity and price of trading goods and the policy of the Japanese, based upon detailed informations reported by the Dutch traders at Nagasaki.

Mr. Masatoshi Tanaka, On the management of Tzü-hao (字號) in Su-chou (蘇州) at the beginning of the Ts‘ing dynasty.

—At the beginning of the Ts‘ing dynasty Tzü-hao was established in the suburbs of Su-chou with the dyeing of the city and the weaving of villages as its background. Mr. Tanaka explained the management of Tzü-hao as a putting-out system in the process of working out cotton weaving.

15th April (14 : 00—16 : 00)
Prof. Kazuo Enoki, On the government organization of Shan-shan (鄯善) and the Notice of the Western Regions in the Han Annals (漢書西域傳).


04