

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 Yün* and *Yün 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 *Yün Ching*" in the *Journal of the Linguistic Society of Japan*, No. 21)

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

Actual State of the Tokharian Studies

By Naoshirô 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=Kuccean) and various pending problems (: uig. twyry=tuyr- (Henning) or toyar- (Bailey), Āryacandra's birthplace=Agnideśa (Henning), uig. yaratmiš and tokh. A raritw "translate" or "compose"? tokh. A ārśi=Tokh. A (Sieg) or skt. ārya (Bailey)? Henning's Argi 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