

extravagance so that temporary measures such as In-nap 引納 or Ka-jōng 加定 were taken. Innap was to collect in advance taxes and tributes for the following year and Ka-jōng was to levy extra amount. These measures became to be perpetuated as the time went on. The principle mentioned above became incompatible with actual conditions of finance and of social life. As a result the amount three times as much as to meet actual demand became to be determined in Kong-an. Though the principle of saving, the financial policy traditionally held in China, was maintained, no attention was paid to rational balancing of expenditure and revenue. In other words, the finance of the government then was supported by an enormous burden on the part of the people and its regulations lacked much in precision.

### Some Problems Concerning the Archaic Chinese Finals

by Tsutomu RAI

It is generally known that Archaic Chinese had guttural finals -g, -k and -ŋ. Against this view, I have maintained that Archaic Chinese had another series of velar final, kept apart from -g, -k and -ŋ. In my article, "On the Guttural Finals in Archaic Chinese" (The Memoirs of Ochanomizu University, Studies in Arts and Culture, Vol. 3, 1953), I discussed about this subject. This theory is revised and developed. According to my opinion, the Archaic groups belonging to the so-called First Category are supposed to have had uvular finals with a glide -w. Now it is also generally acknowledged that Archaic Chinese had a series of voiced consonant finals, e. g. -g or -d. But I insist against this that this series ended in some vowels, but not voiced consonants.

### The Account of Ting-ling 丁令 in the Hsi-jung-chuan 西戎傳 of the Wei-liao 魏略

By Masao MORI

The writer tries to criticize an account treating Ting-ling 丁令 in the Hsi-jung-chuan 西戎傳 of the Wei-liao 魏略. It corresponds to the portion from p. 43, l. 8 to p. 45, l. 12 of Chavannes' translation. The writer considers it by dividing as follows:

- (A) "Le royaume de *Hou-tō* 呼得... de *Kouen-tseu* bleus." (p. 43, l.8—p. 44, l. 12).  
 (B) "Des trois royaumes précités... des six royaumes de *Kiu-che* 車師." (p. 44, l. 8—p. 44, l.12)  
 (C) "...du côté du Sud-Ouest... de la capitale du roi de *K'angkiu*" (p. 44, l. 12—p. 45, l. 3)  
 (D) "Quelques uns... un autre peuple" (p. 45, l. 3 —p. 45, l. 6).  
 (E) "En outre... à l'Ouest des Wou-souen" (p. 45, l. 6—p. 45, l. 12)

Having criticized the theories concerning Ting-ling advanced by WANG

Jih-wei 王日蔚, Maencher-Helfen and others, the writer has reached the following conclusions:

- (1) E is chiefly a description of the conditions at the end of 3rd century B. C., based upon the Shih-chi, the Hsiung-nu-chuan of the Han-shu and others.
- (2) B is the quotation from the Han-shu relating the rout of Chih-chih Shan-yü 郵支單于 toward the west, taken place about the middle of 1. century B. C., interwoven with the opinion of the compiler.
- (3) C is the account of direction and distances of Chien-kun 堅昆. It is supposed to have referred to an unknown source which describes K'ang-chü 康居 about the middle of 1st century B. C.
- (4) The term 北丁令 of the passage: 而北丁令在烏孫西 (D) is the misspelling of 此丁令 (See the writer's article to be published on another occasion).
- (5) A is based upon informations brought by fur merchants to Chinese at the period of Later Han at latest.
- (6) Originally A and D formed an uninterrupted description, while B and C was presumably a commentary or another source explaining the facts related in A-D. These were interpolated into the text.

### Proceedings of the Oriental Society

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April 21st

Prof. Tōru MINEYA, Some Problems Concerning Vietnamese Phonology.

Prof. MINEYA talked about the phonemic contrast between the Southern (Saigon) dialect and the Northern dialect, especially about the final consonants with double articulation.

In Vietnamese the consonants with double articulation, [ŋ̠m̠], [k̠p̠], appear in the final after labial vowels. In the Northern dialect they are considered to be allophones in complementary distribution with [-ŋ] and [-k]. In contrast to this in the Southern dialect each of [-m̠] and [-p̠], or of [-ŋ̠] and [-k̠], appears after labial vowels and therefore the phonemic contrasts /-ŋ̠m̠/ : /-ŋ̠/ and /-k̠p̠/ : /-k̠/ can be ascertained. The phonemes /-ŋ̠/ and /-k̠/ after labial vowels in the Southern dialect correspond to /-n/ and /-t/ of the Northern dialect respectively.

May 19th

Mr. Akira NAGAZUMI, The Role of the Trade with Siam in the Early Stage of Dutch Administration of East India. See his article in Toyo Gakuho, Vol. XXXIX, No. 2.

June 16th

Mr. Akira UTSUGI, On the Clan of the Ch'u 楚 State.

The Period of Fighting States is said to be the period of process of deteriorating and breaking down the former clan system. It is natural that one should grasp the political system of the states based upon the bureaucrats consisting of "shih" 士, the newly arising class, and especially