



Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation
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About the Institute

The Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation, a research division of Carnegie Mellon University, specializes in the history of botany and all aspects of plant science and serves the international scientific community through research and documentation. To this end, the Institute acquires and maintains authoritative collections of books, plant images, manuscripts, portraits and data files, and provides publications and other modes of information service. The Institute meets the reference needs of botanists, biologists, historians, conservationists, librarians, bibliographers and the public at large, especially those concerned with any aspect of the North American flora.

Hunt Institute was dedicated in 1961 as the Rachel McMasters Miller Hunt Botanical Library, an international center for bibliographical research and service in the interests of botany and horticulture, as well as a center for the study of all aspects of the history of the plant sciences. By 1971 the Library's activities had so diversified that the name was changed to Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation. Growth in collections and research projects led to the establishment of four programmatic departments: Archives, Art, Bibliography and the Library.

Committee on Scholarly Communication with the People's Republic of China (CSCPRC)

ANNOUNCES

National Academy
of Sciences
American Council of
Learned Societies
Social Science
Research Council

GRANTS FOR STUDY AND RESEARCH IN CHINA IN THE NATURAL SCIENCES, ENGINEERING, SOCIAL SCIENCES, AND HUMANITIES (1982-83)

The National Program for Advanced Study and Research in China offers opportunities for graduate students and postdoctoral scholars to carry out long-term study or research in affiliation with Chinese universities and research institutes. Fellowships and grants are available for individuals in the sciences and engineering and in the social sciences and humanities. Application is open to citizens of the United States regardless of national origin, sex, or religious

affiliation. Grants, the number of which depends on available funding, include transportation to and from China, stipend, living and travel allowances while in China, and a limited research and educational materials allowance. The Program does not provide dependent travel or support.

The Program has two components; application should be made either to the Graduate Program or to the Research Program.

* * *

THE GRADUATE PROGRAM

- offers support for individuals between the B.A. and Ph.D. level for one of the following:
 - language study at the Beijing Languages Institute
 - coursework at Chinese universities
 - research, including dissertation research, at Chinese universities (M.A. or equivalent required)
- requires high degree of Chinese language skill:
 - minimum three years' study of modern standard Chinese for applicants in the social sciences, humanities, and related fields
 - minimum two years' study for applicants in the sciences and engineering
- involves a minimum tenure of ten months (maximum one year), beginning September 1982

THE RESEARCH PROGRAM

- awards research support grants to scholars with the Ph.D. or equivalent
- requires presentation of a carefully formulated research proposal which may be expected to bring successful results within the present Chinese academic and research context
- involves tenure of three months to a year with strong preference for tenure of six months or longer in the social sciences and humanities, beginning no earlier than mid-July 1982 and ending no later than September 1983
- involves no minimum language requirement (necessity of Chinese language skills for a particular research plan will be considered in reviewing feasibility of proposals)

Address Requests to:

CSCPRC
National Academy of Sciences
2101 Constitution Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20418

US-China Science and Technology Exchanges

March 1981

Background: The high priority the People's Republic of China (PRC) places on economic modernization and progress in science and technology is shown by its inclusion of science and technology among the "Four Modernizations"--the watchword slogan of China's pragmatic leadership. Since normalization of diplomatic relations in January 1979, US economic, cultural, and scientific contacts with China have expanded considerably. These contacts are fundamental elements of our new relationship that could have a beneficial impact for decades. The 14 implementing accords under the Science and Technology Agreement have been an important part of the overall US objective of building a stable relationship with China. As cooperation grows, the Chinese become more familiar with US commodities, their standards and performance, thereby strengthening commercial ties.

Science and Technology Agreement: The US began discussions with China on cooperation in science and technology during the July 1978 visit of the President's science adviser to Beijing. The Agreement on Cooperation in Science and Technology was signed on January 31, 1979 during Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping's visit to the US. The agreement sanctioned scientific cooperation and established a Joint Science and Technology Commission to review and oversee the government-to-government programs as they emerged. The Joint Commission held its first meeting at Beijing in January 1980.

Areas of cooperation: The government-to-government Science and Technology Agreement opened the doors for scores of private and business institutions to develop their own cooperative programs with Chinese institutions. An average of 140 Chinese commercial, technical, and cultural delegations per month visited the US in 1980, compared with two delegations per month before normalization. In the spring of 1980, the first US Government ship to call at a Chinese port in more than 30 years conducted important oceanographic experiments. Under the earthquake protocol we have benefited from access to Chinese records and predictive techniques. The Chinese also are cooperating with us on a worldwide study of the dynamics of the Earth's crust and giving us access to previously denied information on the world's climate. Cooperative ventures in medicine and public health already have gained us new knowledge in such areas as cancer and treatment of burns. Under the hydropower protocols we could gain significant commercial benefits from cooperating with China, which has the world's largest hydroelectric potential.

Protocol fields: Following is a list of the fields in which 14 science and technology protocols have been negotiated under the

umbrella of the Science and Technology Agreement. Also noted are the US Government agencies responsible for carrying out the cooperative exchanges.

- Student and Scholar Exchanges (agreed to October 1978), Committee on Scholarly Communication with the PRC;
- Agricultural Exchanges (agreed to November 1978), Department of Agriculture;
- Space Technology (agreed to November 1978), National Aeronautics and Space Administration;
- High Energy Physics (signed January 31, 1979), Department of Energy;
- Management of Science and Technology Information (signed May 8, 1979), Department of Commerce;
- Meteorology and Standards (signed May 8, 1979), Department of Commerce;
- Atmospheric Science (signed May 8, 1979), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration;
- Marine and Fishery Science (signed May 8, 1979), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration;
- Medicine and Public Health (signed June 22, 1979), Department of Health and Human Services;
- Hydroelectric Power and Related Water Services (signed August 28, 1979), Department of Energy;
- Earthquake Studies (signed January 24, 1980), National Science Foundation and the US Geological Survey;
- Earth Sciences (signed January 24, 1980), US Geological Survey;
- Environmental Protection (signed February 5, 1980), Environmental Protection Agency;
- Basic Sciences (signed December 10, 1980), National Science Foundation.

Further information: The State Department receives many inquiries about US-China exchanges. Information concerning activities under specific protocols can be obtained from the US counterpart agencies. For senior US scholars interested in applying for research and study outside the government-to-government programs, contact:

- Committee on Scholarly Communication with the PRC
National Program for Advanced Studies and Research in China
2101 Constitution Ave., NW
Washington, D.C. 20418
202-389-6136

Key US Government contacts are:

- Office of Chinese Affairs
Department of State
Washington, D.C. 20520
202-632-2656
- Office of Cooperative Science and Technology Programs
Department of State
Washington, D.C. 20520
202-632-9042

Peking Agricultural University
Peking
China

June 18th 1983

Dr. B. Lowy
Department of Botany
Louisiana State University
Baton Rouge
Louisiana 70803

Dear Dr. Lowy,

When I arrived Peking from Kiangsu Province in 14th June, I received the letters and the book which mailed by you and your daughter.

I am so sorry that I missed the opportunity to meet your daughter and her friend in Peking. If I was in Peking, I would ask her bring you a specimen of Tremella collected from Yunan Province last year, and now I only can enclosing here some thin slices. Many chinese scientists identified it as T. mesenterica, but one chinese mycologist supposed it as T. aurantica recently. The photo of this species also published in "China - pictorial" (in English) 1983, No. 4, but that specimen on hardwoods was taken from Tibet, diameter of the fresh fruiting body up to 10 cm.. I hope that you would like to examined the slices and tell me your opinion.

Many thanks to Miss Deris Lowy for the letters and the book which you delivered to me. I hope that I will have the opportunity to meet her in the future, if you and your daughter will visit Peking, I hope you would mail me as early as possible and I will arrange to welcome you in Peking. I will soon visit Italy in the begining of July.

With best wishes,

Tremella aurantica Schw.
(Fr.)

Sincerely yours

L. H. Lou.

Prof. Lou Lung-Hou



13-VII-1983

Dr. Lou Lung-Hou
Peking Agricultural University
Peking, China

Dear Dr. Lou:

I regret that during my daughter's brief visit to Peking she did not find you at the university. Perhaps she or I will be more fortunate on some future occasion.

I have examined a fragment of the collection you sent to me, and have no doubt that it is Tremella aurantia Schw. ex Fries. The white, internal fibrous core is quite typical of the species. I was able to find only a few basidiospores, and these were considerably larger than generally found in the collections that I have seen in the past. Normally the basidiospores of T. aurantia (from this hemisphere) measure about 8-9.5 X 6.5-7.5 μ m, but the spores of your collection (I saw only 3) are about 12-14 μ m in diameter. This may be an interesting variation that should be verified in future collections from China.

I was able to obtain a copy of "China Pictorial," 1983, No. 4, and read with interest your article on some common Chinese fungi. The photo of the orange gelatinous fungus appears to be quite typical of Tremella lutescens Fries, a synonym for which is T. mesenterica Fries.

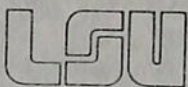
nosy !!
Your photograph of Dictyophora is very handsome, and it is of interest to know that it is commonly eaten in China. Here, only the unopened "egg" stage is considered by some to be edible, but the mature fungus is not eaten. In fact, it is avoided because of the unpleasant odor of the mature spore mass, and no doubt this is the reason why it is considered to be inedible!

I wish you good luck on your trip to Italy, and shall be pleased to hear from you whenever you have the opportunity to write again.

With best regards,

Sincerely yours,

B. Lowy
Bernard Lowy



Department of Botany
LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY AND AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE
BATON ROUGE · LOUISIANA · 70803-1705

504388-8485

23-V-1983

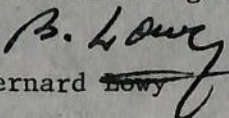
Dr. Lou Lung-Hou
Peking Agricultural University
Peking, China

Dear Dr. Lou:

Although I have not found it possible so far this year to make any extended travels, a person very dear to me, my daughter Doris Lowy, is now in China (in Shanghai) and shortly expects to be in Peking. I have asked her to visit you at the university, and have given her a brief message for you. I do not know exactly when Doris expects to be in Peking, but perhaps it will be during the first week in June. I am glad to be able to send you my personal greetings through her.

I hope that your work at the university is progressing to your satisfaction, and that you still plan to visit the United States. It would be a great pleasure to have you spend some time with me here at the university where our facilities will always be at your disposal.

With kindest regards,


Bernard Lowy

P.S. I am enclosing a note for my daughter Doris, and would greatly appreciate your kindness in giving it to her when she visits you.



Department of Botany

LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY AND AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE
BATON ROUGE · LOUISIANA · 70803-1705

504/388-8485

18-I-1983

Dr. Lou Lung-Hou
Peking Agricultural University
Peking, China

Dear Dr. Lou:

When I returned from Hungary last August, I found your kind letter of 25 July. I am glad that you have not been discouraged regarding your plans to pursue research here at the university, and hope that it may be possible for you to do so some time this year.

Meanwhile, I am happy to send you my warm personal greetings conveyed by my daughter Doris, who has presented this letter to you. She is visiting Peking with a good friend, and I suggested that she go to see you at the university. She is a teacher herself, has learned several foreign languages, has a great interest in Chinese culture and history, and has had a very brief introduction to the Chinese language. I would deeply appreciate any orientation that you may be able to offer her during her short stay in your famous city.

1980-81
33 US Prof in China
234 Chinese in US

1-3 months in U.S.
Begins: Sept. '82 → Aug. '83
Research/lecture

US-CHINA DISTINGUISHED SCHOLAR EXCHANGE PROGRAM

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION FOR THE DISTINGUISHED SCHOLAR EXCHANGE PROGRAM
WILL BE AVAILABLE AFTER SEPTEMBER 15. PLEASE WRITE IN YOUR REQUEST
FOR INFORMATION ON THE ATTACHED FORM.



Department of Botany
LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY AND AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE
BATON ROUGE · LOUISIANA · 70803-1705

504/388-8485

18-I-1983

Dr. Lou Lung-Hou
Peking Agricultural University
Peking, China

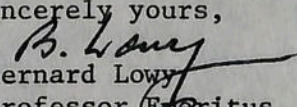
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With kindest regards and best wishes for your
success in the New Year, I am

Sincerely yours,


Bernard Lowy
Professor Emeritus

Peking Agricultural University
Peking,
China

25th July, 1982

Dr. B. Lowy
Department of Botany
Louisiana State
University
Baton Rouge
Louisiana 70803
U. S. A.

Dear Dr. Lowy:

I recieved your letter of 1st June when I came back from Kwantung Province recently.

Very thanks for that you help me to apply the funding of Exchange Program, although it has not achieved.

Now, I decided to make a lecture of "Mycology" in my University this autumn, so I couldn't leave Peking for long time this year. I still hope to find another funds to collaborate with you in your University in the next year, and I also image your enthusiastic support.

With best regards,

Your Sincerely

L. H. Lou

Lou Lung-Hou
Professor of Mycology

COMMITTEE ON SCHOLARLY COMMUNICATION WITH
THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

AMERICAN COUNCIL OF LEARNED SOCIETIES

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH COUNCIL

address:

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES
2101 CONSTITUTION AVENUE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20418

May 25, 1982

Dr. Bernard Lowy
Profesor Emeritus
Botany Department
Louisiana State University
Baton Rouge, LA 70803

Dear Professor Lowy:

On behalf of the Committee on Scholarly Communication with the People's Republic of China (CSCPRC), thank you for your thoughtful nomination to our Distinguished Scholar Exchange Program.

I am writing to inform you of the selection for the 1982-83 program. This year the CSCPRC received nominations from 60 universities. The Chinese nominees represented a wide variety of fields in science and engineering and social sciences and humanities. The selection process was extraordinarily difficult because of the high caliber of the nominations and limited number of awards -- eight in sciences and engineering, eight in social sciences and humanities. Each application was reviewed according to its merits. The panels also considered adequate field distribution and university representation.

We hope you will continue to pursue avenues of contact with Chinese colleagues and wish you every success in this endeavor. Again, we greatly appreciate your interest in our exchange program.

Sincerely,

Mary B. Bullock

Mary Brown Bullock
Staff Director

Rose S. Bader

Rose S. Bader, Coordinator
Distinguished Scholar Exchange
Program

COMMITTEE ON SCHOLARLY COMMUNICATION WITH
THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

AMERICAN COUNCIL OF LEARNED SOCIETIES

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH COUNCIL

address:

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES
2101 CONSTITUTION AVENUE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20418

June 18, 1982

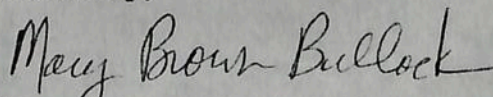
Dr. Bernard Lowy
Professor Emeritus
Botany Department
Louisiana State University
Baton Rouge, LA 70803

Dear Professor Lowy:

I would like to apologize for the lack of clarity in my letter of May 25 concerning the selection process for the Distinguished Scholar Exchange Program. After the letter had been sent I discovered that two important sentences had been omitted. Those sentences read: "We regret that the panels were not able to choose your nominee and we kindly ask you to inform him of the results of the selection process. If you believe it is appropriate, we will also be happy to write a separate letter."

I enclose a list of the participants selected for the 1982-83 program. The selection process was a difficult one but I hope you will agree that the participants represent a very high caliber in several fields of science, engineering, social sciences and humanities.

Sincerely,



Mary Brown Bullock
Staff Director

Peking Agricultural University
Peking,
China

25th July, 1982

Dr. B. Lowy
Department of Botany
Louisiana State
University
Baton Rouge
Louisiana 70803
U. S. A.

Dear Dr. Lowy:

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Now, I decided to make a lecture of "Mycology" in my University this autumn, so I couldn't leave Peking for long time this year. I still hope to find another funds to collaborate with you in your University in the next year, and I also image your enthusiastic support.

With best regards,

Your Sincerely

L. H. Lou

Lou Lung-Hou
Professor of Mycology

1982-83 DISTINGUISHED SCHOLAR EXCHANGE PROGRAM

FINALISTS

Science/Engineering

CHINESE

CAO Yi
Academy of Sciences
Beijing

FENG Kang
Computing Center Academy of Sciences
Beijing

SHENG, Kung
University of Science and Technology
Hefei

KUNG Yaosien
Hunan Medical College
Changsha

JIANG Minhua
Shandong University
Jinan

ZHOU Li
South China Institute of Technology
Guangzhou

FANG Lizhi
University of Science and Technology
Hefei

AMERICANS

Garrett Birkhoff
Harvard University

James Crow
University of Wisconsin

Myron B. Fiering
Harvard University

Irving H. Goldberg
Harvard Medical School

Ernest Henley
University of Washington

Maitland Jones
Princeton University

Margaret G. Kivelson
University of California-Los Angeles

Arthur H. Rosenfield
University of California-Berkeley

Goro Uehara
University of Hawaii

August F. Witt
Massachusetts Institute of Technology

1982-83 DISTINGUISHED SCHOLAR EXCHANGE PROGRAM

FINALISTS

Social Sciences/Humanities

CHINESE

AN Zhimin
Chinese Academy of Social Sciences
Beijing

HSIUNG Hsing-mei
Nankai University
Tianjin

HU Houxuan
Chinese Academy of Social Sciences
Beijing

LIU Zuochang
Shandong Normal University
Jinan

LU Shuxiang
Chinese Academy of Social Sciences
Beijing

WANG Chunghan
Chinese Academy of Social Sciences
Beijing

ZHANG Jinfan
People's University
Beijing

ZHANG Zhilian
Beijing University
Beijing

AMERICANS

Morris Bornstein
University of Michigan

James F. Cahill, Professor
University of California-Berkeley

Richard Fagen
Stanford University

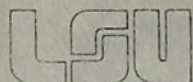
Eugene Hammell
University of California-Berkeley

Immanuel C.Y. Hsu
University of California-Santa Barbara

Alex Inkeles
Stanford University

Gustav Ranis
Yale University

Arthur Taylor von Mehren
Harvard Law School



Department of Botany
LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY AND AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE
BATON ROUGE · LOUISIANA · 70803

504/388-8485

1-VI-1982

Dr. Lou Lung-Hou
Peking Agricultural University
Peking, China

Dear Dr. Lou:

I regret to report that the Committee did not act favorably upon your nomination for the Distinguished Scholar Exchange Program. In spite of this, however, we are as eager as ever to have you come to the university, and our commitment to your program of study remains the same. I hope that it may be possible for you to find alternate funding, and should you decide to come, my colleagues and I shall be happy to welcome you and to collaborate with you in every way possible to insure the success of your stay.

For about 6 weeks beginning on July 1 I shall be away from the university but expect to return about the middle of August. Please be kind enough to let me know about your travel plans. I sincerely wish that it may be possible to greet you here in the fall.

With best regards,

Sincerely yours,

B. Lowy
Bernard Lowy
Professor Emeritus

COMMITTEE ON SCHOLARLY COMMUNICATION WITH
THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

AMERICAN COUNCIL OF LEARNED SOCIETIES

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH COUNCIL

address:

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES
2101 CONSTITUTION AVENUE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20418

May 25, 1982

Dr. Bernard Lowy
Profesor Emeritus
Botany Department
Louisiana State University
Baton Rouge, LA 70803

Dear Professor Lowy:

On behalf of the Committee on Scholarly Communication with the People's Republic of China (CSCPRC), thank you for your thoughtful nomination to our Distinguished Scholar Exchange Program.

I am writing to inform you of the selection for the 1982-83 program. This year the CSCPRC received nominations from 60 universities. The Chinese nominees represented a wide variety of fields in science and engineering and social sciences and humanities. The selection process was extraordinarily difficult because of the high caliber of the nominations and limited number of awards -- eight in sciences and engineering, eight in social sciences and humanities. Each application was reviewed according to its merits. The panels also considered adequate field distribution and university representation.

We hope you will continue to pursue avenues of contact with Chinese colleagues and wish you every success in this endeavor. Again, we greatly appreciate your interest in our exchange program.

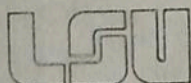
Sincerely,

Mary B. Bullock

Mary Brown Bullock
Staff Director

Rose S. Bader

Rose S. Bader, Coordinator
Distinguished Scholar Exchange
Program



26-X-1981

Dr. Lou Lung-Hou
 Peking Agricultural University
 Peking, China

Dear Dr. Lou:

I have just received your letter and curriculum vitae which should be very helpful when the time comes to place your name in nomination as a candidate for a grant in the Exchange Program.

I notice that you have given your birthday (Nov. 7) but not the year of your birth. Perhaps you can send this in your next letter, and I shall insert it in your c.v.

Regarding the two fragments of Auricularia that you sent, N^o 183 is, as you have indicated, A. fuscosuccinea. N^o 170 is, I believe, A. polytricha, but perhaps not completely typical of that species. The medulla seems right (O.K.) (好), but the hairs of A. polytricha are generally longer. Nonetheless, from this small fragment, I would call it A. polytricha.

I am enclosing a small basidiocarp of A. auricula for you from Baton Rouge, and also a few sections of it that I have cut, which show the diagnostic characteristics of the species. You will notice the absence of a medulla, and the short hairs.

Cordially yours,

B. Lowy
 B. Lowy

for D.C. China Office?

9-1-202-389-6136-93662

334-3211 CODE

27182724 ✓

Rose Baden

(Mary Bullock) | Florence

Auricularia auricula (Hook.) Underw.

Baton Rouge, La.

Committee on Scholarly Communication with the People's Republic of China (CSCPRC)

National Academy
of Sciences
American Council of
Learned Societies
Social Science
Research Council

DISTINGUISHED SCHOLAR EXCHANGE PROGRAM

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

POSTMARK DEADLINE FOR MAILING NOMINATIONS: MARCH 1, 1982

PURPOSE The CSCPRC and sponsoring Chinese organizations, the China Association of Science and Technology, the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, the Chinese Academy of Sciences, and Ministry of Education, announce continuation of the Distinguished Scholar Exchange Program for 1982-83. This program is designed to enhance academic relations between China and the United States by providing opportunities for distinguished American and Chinese senior scholars to participate in flexible, short-term exchange programs. Through a program of lecturing, engaging in exploratory research, and meeting professional colleagues, participants are expected to further academic understanding and future collaborative research in their respective disciplines. The program welcomes participants from the natural, biomedical, and engineering sciences and social sciences and humanities.

SELECTION PROCESS The selection process for Chinese and American participants in the Distinguished Scholar Exchange Program is by nomination. Half of the participants, both American and Chinese, are nominated by the CSCPRC; half are nominated by the four sponsoring Chinese organizations. Through this announcement, the CSCPRC actively seeks nominations of distinguished American and Chinese scholars. Since the program for 1982-83 is limited in number, the CSCPRC is interested especially in scholars who have been nominated by their peers. However, self-nominations will be accepted. Selection of CSCPRC nominees will be made by its Science and Engineering and its Social Sciences and Humanities Panels, subject to final approval by the CSCPRC and final placement arrangements by appropriate host institutions. Subsequent to CSCPRC selection, nominees will be notified and detailed program interests discussed.

NUMBER OF AWARDS The CSCPRC will select participants from the following areas:

<u>Sciences and Engineering:</u>	5 to 10 Americans 5 to 10 Chinese
<u>Social Sciences and Humanities:</u>	5 to 10 Americans 5 to 10 Chinese

An equal number of American and Chinese scholars will be selected by the Chinese sponsoring organizations.

TERMS OF THE PROGRAM

<u>Duration</u>	1-3 months, with final determination depending on overall balance of the program and flexibility of host institution.
<u>Period</u>	<u>September 1982 - August 1983</u>
<u>Eligibility</u>	Associate Professor or above or equivalent. U.S. citizenship for American scholars.
<u>Report</u>	Each scholar will be asked to submit a report.
<u>Deadline for Nominations</u>	March 1, 1982
<u>Announcements</u>	May 1, 1982.

Branch 4-III-'82

ACKNOWLEDGMENT CARD

Please write your address on the reverse side
and return with application form.

*This will acknowledge receipt of the
application which you have submitted
to the Committee on Scholarly Communi-
cation with the People's Republic of
China*

Western Union
Telegram
Western Union

LSU

912A

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BEIJING 16 11 1426

PROFESSOR LOWY BOTANY LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY

BATONROUGE

FORMS AIRMAIL TODAY IF LATE I' LL CABLE DETAILS LOULUNGHOU

COL CKD

NNN

NNNN

S S E	No. 2123	TO Prof. Lowy
	By K6	At 9:45

A
LSU

told message over phone - but also will pick up

PLEASE TYPE
DISTINGUISHED SCHOLAR EXCHANGE PROGRAM
CHINESE SCHOLAR-NOMINEES

STATISTICAL INFORMATION CARD

For Office Use

- I. Lou Lung-Hou
Name of Chinese Scholar-Nominee (romanization and characters, if known)
- Professor/Director Mycology
Professional Title or Position Major Discipline Area of Interest
- Beijing Agricultural University, Edible Fungi Section, Beijing, China
Institutional Affiliation Address in China
- 3 months September, 1982
Length of Visit Preferred Starting Date
- Research and lecturing, mycological subjects
Proposed Activities in the U.S.A.
- II. Dr. Bernard Lowy
Name of U.S. Scholar-Host
- Louisiana State University Professor Emeritus
Institutional Affiliation Professional Title or Position
- Botany Department, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, LA 70803
Preferred Mailing Address
- (504) 388-2123/8485 (504) 766-2176
Office Telephone Home Telephone

copy - to be included with nomination

CURRICULUM VITAE OF LOU LUNG-HOU

↑ ~~Lou Lung Hou~~

Nationality: The People's Republic of China

Sex: Male

Date of Birth: Nov. 24, 1924

Office Address: Beijing Agricultural University, Beijing, China.

Present occupation: Professor: BAU Section,
 Director: Section Edible Fungi BAU
 Chairman: Beijing Edible Fungi Society
 Advisor: China Natural Native Produce and Animal By-products
 Advisor: Woodear Research Institute of Shensi Province
 Editor: Mushroom Newsletter for the Tropics (Founded in Manila, 1980)
 Editor: Symposiums of Natural Science

Teaching Experience: Courses in Biology and Cultivation of Edible Fungi.

Mycology, Microbiology, and Soil Microbiology originally

list of

Partial Publications (mostly in Chinese, unless otherwise indicated).

A seedling blight of foxtail millet caused by Fusarium nivale (Fr.) Ces. var. setariae var. nov. (1949) Chinese J. Agr. 1: 13-22. 1949. (in English)

Textbook of Microbiology. (1952) pp.143 BAU Press. 1952.

Some problems of the theory of compost. (1955) Acta Agriculturae 6(1):89-90. 1955.

Observation^{on} of microflora in compost with slide growing method. (1955) Acta Agr. 6(4):433-437. 1955.

A new smut fungus^{on millet}, Neovossia setariae (Link.) Comb. nov. in millet. (1957) Acta Agr. Universitatis Pekinensis 1957:3:47-59. 1957.

Cellulose-digesting microorganisms. (1960) Popular Science 1960:7:306-307. 1960.

Microbiology (Textbook for National Agricultural University and College, (1959 1st ed; 1962 2nd ed.), pp.532 Education Publishing House.

The activities of microorganisms in soil nutrients. (1962) pp.342 Scientific Pub. House. 1962.

* 1946. BACHELOR OF AGRONOMY, BAU.

- Stories of the bacteria. ~~(1964)~~ pp. 122 Beijing Pub. House. 1964.
- The functions of fungi in the soil, ~~(1964)~~ Symposium of soil microbiology 124-132. 1969.
- The capture of active fungal hyphae from soil and the simple identification of their commonly encountered species. ~~(1966)~~ Acta Pedologica Sinica 14(2):226-229. 1966.
- The bacteria ~~(1972)~~ pp. 52. Beijing Renmin Pub. House. 1972.
- Advances ⁱⁿ ^{of} the edible fungi, ^{culture} ~~(1974)~~ BAU Press. 1974.
- The cultivation and processing of edible fungi. ~~(ed. 1978)~~ pp. 129 Economic Press. 1978.
- Food ^{content} of mushrooms, ~~(1979)~~ Food Tech. 1979, 8:1-4. 1979.
- Our old method of shiitake cultivation ~~(1979)~~ Microbiology 6(4): 45-46. 1979.
- Training ⁱⁿ course of national edible fungi training workshop ~~(1980)~~ pp. 186 BAU Press. 1980.
- Cultivation of edible mushrooms in the tropical and subtropical regions of the People's Republic of China. ~~(1980)~~ Mushroom Newsletter for the tropics 1(2):14-18 (in English). 1980.
- Methods of mushroom culture ~~(1980)~~ pp. 32 Beijing Scientific Society Press. 1980.
- The older method of wood ear cultivation in China ~~(1981)~~ Acta Agr. Univ. Pek. 1981, 1: 73-76. 1981.
- Modernization of the culture of edible fungi. ~~(1981)~~ Edible Fungi 1981, 1: 2-4. 1981.
- The current situation ^{on} of the production and research of edible fungi over the world. ~~(1981)~~ Microbiology 8(2):93-94. 1981.
- The ~~cultivated~~ ^M method of ^{cultivating the} paddy mushroom around Beijing and the situation ⁱⁿ other countries. ~~(1981)~~ Beijing Agricultural Technique 1981, 2: 41-42. 1981.
- The biology of shiitake and ^{its} ~~the~~ sawdust culture. ~~(1981)~~ Beijing Agr. Tech. 1981, 3: 52-57. 1981.
- Auricularia species used for cultivation in China. ~~(1981)~~ Mushroom Science 11 (in English). 1981.
- Log cultivation of ^{the} wood ear in plastic ^{in the} ~~around~~ ^{region.} Peking ~~(1981)~~ Mushroom Science 11 (in English). 1981.
- Auricularia log culture in China ~~(1982)~~ in "Tropical Mushrooms" (in English, in press). 1982.
- Shiitake ~~(1982)~~ (in press). 1982.

PLEASE TYPE

US-CHINA DISTINGUISHED SCHOLAR EXCHANGE PROGRAM

Chinese to the USA

Nomination Form

Instructions: On behalf of the Chinese scholar please submit this nomination form in original plus ten copies. Also return to our office the enclosed statistical information card and acknowledgment card. The CSCPRC recognizes that some of the information requested may not be available to the nominator at the time of application. We ask you to provide the selection committee with as much information as possible.

Postmark deadline for all materials: March 1, 1982

Name of Chinese scholar: Lou Lung-Hou

Date of birth: Nov. 7, 1924

Age: 58

Place of birth: China

Professional title: Professor and Director, Edible Fungi Section, Beijing Agricultural University

Institutional affiliation and address: Beijing Agricultural University, Beijing, China

Highest academic degree received and date: Bachelor of Agronomy, 1946

Field and title of project: Mycology. Biology of Edible Fungi.

Name, title, and address of nominator: Dr. Bernard Lowy
Professor Emeritus of Botany
Botany Department
Louisiana State University
Baton Rouge, LA 70803

Prospective U.S. host institution(s): Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, LA 70803
University of California, Riverside, CA 92521
Beltsville Agricultural Research Center, U.S.D.A.,
Beltsville, MD 20705

Tentative starting date and duration of visit: September, 1982. 3 months.

1. Comment on the objectives of the visit, nature of activities and relation of project to current research. Describe lecture topics or area of research. Specify principal American host institution(s) and any previous contact with the scholar.

Dr. Lou Lung-Hou has been actively engaged in teaching and research since 1946 when he received his Bachelor's degree in Agronomy from Beijing University. His background in microbiology is broad, and he has published a number of significant works. A second edition of his textbook was published in 1962. In recent years he has concentrated on practical problems in mycology, exploring ways to increase the utilization of some fungi as a supplementary food source in China. Among the principal fungi that qualify for such study are certain basidiomycetes (edible species of *Auricularia*, *Lentinus*, and others) in which we have a common interest, and consequently our collaboration should be a productive one. During Dr. Lou's residence at LSU he expects to initiate studies in growth requirements, disease resistance, and other related pertinent problems associated with these fungi, and plans to continue these studies after his return home. All necessary laboratory and herbarium facilities for this research are available and will be at Dr. Lou's disposal both in the Botany Department and the Department of Plant Pathology at LSU. His work here will be supplemented by visits to laboratories at the University of California in Riverside, and the Agricultural Research Center in Beltsville, MD, where similar research is being carried out, and where he has colleagues who are acquainted with his work, and who expect to collaborate with him.

2. Discuss the significance of this visit to the United States within the current context of developing U.S.-China scholarly exchanges in this field. Comment on future activities which may result from this project.

The American and Chinese scientific communities, after a long hiatus, have begun a modest international exchange of personnel. I view these efforts as an encouraging sign that such contacts will become broader and much more common, and that they may eventually reach the level of exchanges at least on a par with those we presently enjoy with colleagues in the arts and sciences in Europe, South America and elsewhere. But the programs must be nourished if they are to succeed. As a former Fulbright grantee to South America on various occasions, I deeply appreciate the importance of such opportunities to scholars, and believe that lasting, mutual benefits accrue both to the participants and in the long run, to their countries as well. I know Dr. Lou only through his publications and our correspondence. He is a senior scientist, and I cannot imagine a circumstance that would affect him more profoundly than to have this opportunity to learn and to teach in the United States. As for the future, a continued and closer collaboration may reasonably be expected to come about with his colleagues here, who will be eager to establish a new, productive, and lasting scientific and personal relationship with Dr. Lou.

3. Please make every effort to attach a current curriculum vitae. If not available append information on professional background, including academic degrees received, professional experience, major publications, and international experience.

Copies of Dr. Lou's c.v. are enclosed.

4. Indicate dates, purpose and host of any previous visit(s) to the United States; also past participation in CSCPRC exchange programs.

None

5. Briefly describe the scholar's English ability. Will he be able to conduct discussions and lecture in English?

Dr. Lou has told me in correspondence that he is able to conduct discussions and lecture in English.

6. Does the scholar plan to remain in the United States beyond the duration of his visit under the Distinguished Scholar Exchange Program? If yes, please explain. Indicate any additional grants, fellowships or honorariums he may receive.

No

7. List the name, address, and title of two American scholars outside your own institution who are familiar with the nominee's work.

Prof. Peter H. Tsao, Plant Pathology Department, University of California, Riverside, CA 92521. Tel. (714) 787-4131.

Dr. J.P. San Antonio, U.S.D.A., Beltsville, MD 20705. Tel. (301) 344-3353.

9. The CSCPRC seeks assurance from the primary host institution of administrative support for the visit. This includes coordinating contacts with other host institutions, arranging local programs, securing of lodging, and providing local travel and hospitality. Please comment on your institution's ability to handle these tasks.

As host institution we are fully prepared to see that our visitor will lack nothing that can make his stay pleasant and productive.

10. Signature of nominator:

Bernard Lowy

Preferred mailing address: Dr. Bernard Lowy
Botany Department
Louisiana State University
Baton Rouge, LA 70803

Telephone: (504) 388-2123 (office) (504) 766-2176 (residence)
388-8485

CURRICULUM VITAE OF LOU LUNG-HOU

Nationality: The People's Republic of China
Sex: Male
Date of Birth: November 7, 1924
Office Address: Beijing Agricultural University, Beijing, China.
Present Occupation: Professor: BAU
Director: Edible Fungi Section, BAU
Chairman: Beijing Edible Fungi Society
Advisor: China Natural Native Produce and Animal
By-Products
Editor: Mushroom Newsletter for the Tropics (Founded
in Manila, 1980)
Editor: Symposiums of Natural Science

Teaching Experience: Courses in Biology and Cultivation of Edible Fungi, Mycology, Microbiology, and Soil Microbiology

Partial List of Publications (originally in Chinese, unless otherwise indicated).

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Some problems of the theory of compost. Acta Agriculturae 6(1): 89-90. 1955.

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- Methods of mushroom culture. 32 pp. Beijing Scientific Society Press. 1980.
- The older method of wood ear cultivation in China. Acta Agr. Univ. Pek. 1: 73-76.
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- Modernization of the culture of edible fungi. Edible Fungi 1: 2-4. 1981.
- The current situation on production and research of edible fungi over the world.
Microbiology 8(2): 93-94. 1981.
- Method of cultivating the paddy mushroom around Beijing and the situation in
other countries. Beijing Agricultural Technique 2: 41-42. 1981.
- The biology of shiitake and its sawdust culture. Beijing Agr. Tech. 3: 52-57.
1981.
- Auricularia species used for cultivation in China. Mushroom Science 11 (in
English). 1981.
- Log cultivation of the wood ear in plastic in the Peking region. Mushroom Science
11 (in English). 1981.
- Auricularia log culture in China, in "Tropical Mushrooms" (in English, in press).
1982.
- Shiitake (in press). 1982.

PLEASE TYPE

US-CHINA DISTINGUISHED SCHOLAR EXCHANGE PROGRAM

Chinese to the USA

Nomination Form

- ✓ Instructions: On behalf of the Chinese scholar please submit this nomination form in original plus ten copies. Also return to our office the enclosed statistical information card and acknowledgment card. The CSCPRC recognizes that some of the information requested may not be available to the nominator at the time of application. We ask you to provide the selection committee with as much information as possible.

Postmark deadline for all materials: March 1, 1982

✓ Name of Chinese scholar:

✓ Date of birth:

✓ Age:

✓ Place of birth:

✓ Professional title:

✓ Institutional affiliation and address:

? Highest academic degree received and date:

Bachelor of Agronomy, BAU. 1946.
is this correct? *new name*

Bachelor of Agronomy, Agricultural

College of National Peking University, September, 1946.

? Field and title of project:

Mycology, Biology of edible fungi.

← older name.

✓ Name, title, and address of nominator:

✓ Prospective U.S. host institution(s):

Please list other institutions you plan

to visit. Department of Plant Pathology, University of California. *3-5 days*

Vegetable Laboratory, U.S.D.A. Beltsville Agriculture *7-10 days*

Research Center, Maryland.

? Tentative starting date and duration of visit:

September, 1982.

September, 1982.

✓ 3. Please make every effort to attach a current curriculum vitae. If not available append information on professional background, including academic degrees received, professional experience, major publications, and international experience.

? 4. Indicate dates, purpose and host of any previous visit(s) to the United States; also past participation in CSCPRC exchange programs.

I haven't ever been to U.S.A., but I was invited to visit Japan and Philippines several years ago.

1978

1980

? 5. Briefly describe the scholar's English ability. Will he be able to conduct discussions and lecture in English?

I can to conduct discussions and lecture in English.

? 6. Does the scholar plan to remain in the United States beyond the duration of his visit under the Distinguished Scholar Exchange Program? If yes, please explain. Indicate any additional grants, fellowships or honorariums he may receive.

No.

? 7. List the name, address, and title of two American scholars outside your ^{own} institution who are familiar with the nominee's work. Riverside 92521.
Prof. Peter. H. Tsao, Department of Plant Pathology Univ. California.
Dr. James P. San Antonio, Vegetable Laboratory, U.S.D.A. Beltsville
Agricultural Research Center, Beltsville, Maryland, 20705

✓ 9. The CSCPRC seeks assurance from the primary host institution of administrative support for the visit. This includes coordinating contacts with other host institutions, arranging local programs, securing of lodging, and providing local travel and hospitality. Please comment on your institution's ability to handle these tasks.

✓ 10. Signature of nominator: _____

Preferred mailing address:

Telephone: _____ (office) _____ (residence)

- ✓? 1. Comment on the objectives of the visit, nature of activities and relation of project to current research. Describe lecture topics (or) area of research. Specify principal American host institution(s) and any previous contact with the scholar.

Any additional information you could give would be useful.

Research and cultivation of Auricula, ^{aria} Tremella, Volvariella, Pleurotus, Lentinus, Hericium and Ganoderma.

- ✓ 2. Discuss the significance of this visit to the United States within the current context of developing U.S.-China scholarly exchanges in this field. Comment on future activities which may result from this project.

Peking Agricultural University
Peking,
China

Feb. 9th, 1982

Dr. B. Lowy
Department of Botany
Louisiana State University
Baton Rouge
Louisiana,
U. S. A.

Dear Dr. B. Lowy:

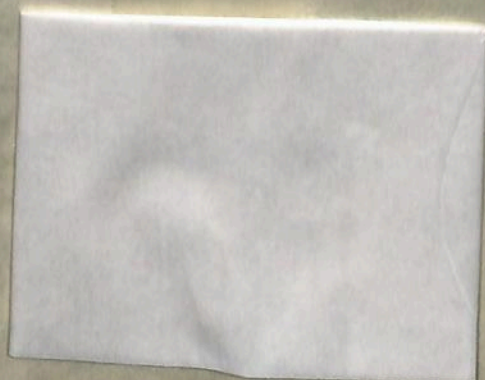
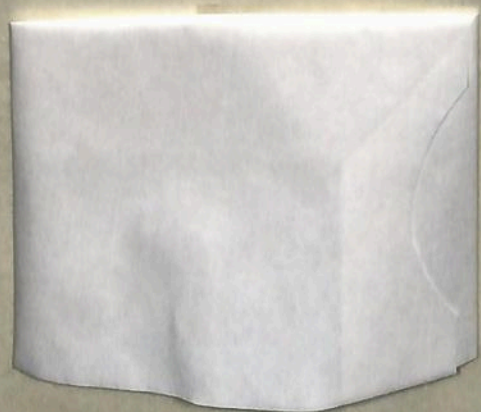
Very thanks to your information, but I am sorry that I can't reply you at once, I just returned to Peking from Hupeh Province, and will make some lectures of edible fungi and stay in Huhan province about one month in March this year.

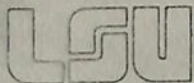
Now, I enclose here the forms which you mailed me, and attach a sample from Chee-Heng (## $\frac{3}{3}$) county Kweichow Province. I think which is very similar to your description of *Auricularia fuscusuccinea* in 1951.

With best regards,

Sincerely yours

Lou Lung-Hou
L. H. Lou





Department of Botany
LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY AND AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE
BATON ROUGE · LOUISIANA · 70803

504/388-8485

8-I-1982

Dr. Lou Lung-Hou
Peking Agricultural University
Peking, China

Dear Dr. Lou:

I have just received the forms from Washington that are needed for your nomination for the CSCPRC Program. I have copied one set for your information, which you may keep for your file. The other set (or a copy of it, if you prefer) should be returned to me with as much data as you can provide.

As you see from the announcement, only "5-10" Chinese scholars will be selected. I hope that you will be one of them!

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

B. Lowy
Bernard Lowy

COMMITTEE ON SCHOLARLY COMMUNICATION WITH
THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

AMERICAN COUNCIL OF LEARNED SOCIETIES

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH COUNCIL

address:

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES
2101 CONSTITUTION AVENUE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20418

9-1-202-334-2718 : 93662

August 3, 1981

Professor Bernard Lowy
Department of Botany
Louisiana State University
Baton Rouge, LA 70803

Dear Professor Lowy:

As I mentioned to you on the phone, I am enclosing a copy of the Distinguished Scholar Exchange Program announcement for 1981-82 and Sources of Financial Aid Available to Students and Scholars from the People's Republic of China. I have added your name to our mailing list to receive the new DSEP announcement when it becomes available later this summer.

In addition, I came across the enclosed booklet published by the Rotary Foundation of Rotary International, Educational Awards Handbook, which I thought you might find helpful. The handbook for the 1983-84 academic year will be available from the Rotary Foundation (1600 Ridge Avenue, Evanston, IL 60201) in September.

Thank you for your interest in our programs.

Sincerely,

Joan L. Delli Carpini

Joan L. Delli Carpini

Encl

3-VII-1981
Spoke to Wash, D.C. about travel grant
for L.H. Low. Info will be sent to
me; forms etc. [202-309-6136] 93662

Rose Bader ←

Alicia Noyes

Ms Abato

2:50 PM / Mary Bullock
Fluence -

23-IX-81 - Spoke to Maureen Nixon, who

will look into my question of a grant for
L.H. Low.

17-XII-81: Spoke to Rose Bader → *

Committee on Scholarly Communication with the People's Republic of China (CSCPRC)

ANNOUNCES

National Academy
of Sciences
American Council of
Learned Societies
Social Science
Research Council

THREE PROGRAMS OF SCHOLARLY EXCHANGE IN THE NATURAL SCIENCES, ENGINEERING, SOCIAL SCIENCES, AND HUMANITIES BETWEEN THE U.S. AND CHINA (1981-82)

NATIONAL PROGRAM FOR ADVANCED STUDY AND RESEARCH IN CHINA

This Program offers opportunities for graduate students and postdoctoral scholars to carry out long-term study or research in affiliation with Chinese universities and research institutes. Fellowships and grants are available for individuals in the sciences and engineering and in the social sciences and humanities. Application is open to citizens of the United States regardless of national origin, sex, or religious affiliation. Grants, the number of which depends on available funding, include transportation to and from China, living allowance and stipend while in China, and a limited research and educational materials allowance. The Program does not provide dependent travel or support.

The Program has two components; application should be made either to the Graduate Program or to the Research Program.

The Graduate Program

- offers support for individuals beyond the bachelor's level who have not obtained a Ph.D. for one of the following:
 - language study at the Beijing Languages Institute
 - coursework at Chinese universities
 - research (including dissertation research) at Chinese universities (M.A. or equivalent required)
- requires high degree of Chinese language skill:
 - minimum three years' study of modern standard Chinese for applicants in the social sciences, humanities, and related fields
 - minimum two years' study for applicants in the sciences and engineering
- involves a minimum tenure of ten months (maximum one year), beginning September 1981.

The Research Program

- awards research support grants to scholars with the Ph.D. or equivalent
- requires presentation of carefully formulated research proposals which may be expected to bring successful results within the present Chinese academic and research context
- involves tenure of three months to a year in the sciences and engineering, six months to a year in the social sciences and humanities, beginning as early as mid-June 1981 and ending no later than September 1982
- involves no minimum language requirement (necessity of Chinese language skills for a particular research plan will be considered in reviewing feasibility of proposals)

Postmark/mailling deadline for applications: November 7, 1980.

DISTINGUISHED SCHOLAR EXCHANGE PROGRAM

This short-term exchange program of one to three months for distinguished American and Chinese senior scholars in the social sciences and humanities and sciences and engineering will begin in April 1981. The program combines opportunities for lecturing, engaging in exploratory research, and meeting professional colleagues. Half of the participants—both American and Chinese—will be nominated by the CSCPRC; half will be nominated by the sponsoring Chinese institutions. Participants from both countries will be at or above the level of associate professor or its equivalent. The CSCPRC will provide travel funds and a modest research allowance for the American scholars to China and the Chinese hosting organization will cover living costs. The CSCPRC will provide financial support for the Chinese scholars while they are in the U.S. The number of participants is contingent upon available funding. The CSCPRC seeks:

- applications from distinguished American senior scholars to visit China
- nominations of distinguished Chinese scholars by U.S. institutions interested in hosting them

~~Postmark/mailling deadline for applications and nominations: October 6, 1980~~

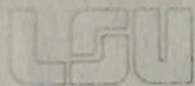
CONFERENCES

Contingent on the availability of funds, the CSCPRC will continue to sponsor a limited number of conferences (including workshops, seminars and symposia) in 1981 and 1982, involving Chinese and American research scholars. These conferences could be held in the United States or in China and could be in any field of science, social science or the humanities. Funds provided by the CSCPRC could include support for such costs as domestic travel for a conference in the U.S. or international travel costs for American participants going to China. The CSCPRC is particularly interested in those activities which are likely to stimulate further substantive collaboration, which are of mutual interest to American and Chinese scholars, and which demonstrate American institutional commitment. Please write for proposal guidelines.

Postmark/mailling deadline for proposals: December 1, 1980.

Address requests to:

CSCPRC
National Academy of Sciences
2101 Constitution Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20418



Department of Botany
LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY AND AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE
BATON ROUGE · LOUISIANA · 70803

504/388-8485

7-XII-1981

Dr. Lou Lung-Hou
Peking Agricultural University
Peking, China

Dear Dr. Lou:

After a stay of two weeks in New York and Boston, I have returned to the university and have your letter at hand, in which you have attached a fragment of Tremella fuciformis Berk. I am very pleased to have the six mushroom stamps that you so kindly sent me, particularly since they are of your original design. I congratulate you on your fine artistry!

I shall add the data that you have sent me to your c.v. I have not yet received the forms from Washington, but I was told that they would be sent some time this month. However, I must report to you that the Administration in Washington has been cutting the budget drastically regarding cultural exchanges throughout the world, consequently I am not so optimistic now about the funding of the China-U.S. Program. As soon as I have further information on this I shall let you know whether or not this Program remains viable. I certainly hope it does, and I have urged the Senate Committee in Washington (a copy of my letter is enclosed) to avoid cutting the funds of such important cultural programs.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

B. Lowy
B. Lowy

Section of Edible Fungi
Beijing Agricultural University
Beijing
China

Nov. 17th 1981

B. Lowy
Department of Botany
Louisiana state University
Baton Rouge
Louisiana 70803

Dear Dr. Lowy:

I thank you for your letter of 26th Oct. enclosing the specimens and sections of Auricularia auricula from Baton Rouge.

I am also enclosing some small specimens of Tremella collected from Shauguan, Kwangtung Province recently. A set of edible fungi stamps designed by me with the signature of the painter is enclosed here also. I hope you will appreciate it, because the Tremella fuciformes is included .

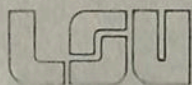
I am sorry the birthdate "7th Nov. 1924" was missed in the curriculum vitae, and please insert that I graduated from Agricultural College of Peking University as a Bachelor of Agronomy in 1946.

With best regards,

Yours sincerely

L. H. Lou
L.H. Lou

Tremella
1981. Nov.
arrived



28-IX-1981

Dr. Lou Lung-Hou
Peking Agricultural University
Peking, China

Dear Dr. Lou:

After receiving your last letter (24 July) I began to think of possible ways in which I might be able to help you with your plans to visit here next year, so I made some inquiries in Washington and think you may be interested in knowing what I have found out.

A "U.S.-CHINA DISTINGUISHED SCHOLAR EXCHANGE PROGRAM" has been in operation since last year, and professors in various fields of research have already been engaged in this exchange. I believe that you would be an excellent candidate for participation in this program, and I shall be glad to act as your sponsor, with your approval and cooperation. Meanwhile, I have the following information from Washington.

- 1) Eligible scholars are expected to have a Ph.D. degree or its equivalent in their field of specialization.
- 2) Grants are made for various combinations of research and teaching for a period of from 1 to 3 months at the host institution.
- 3) Eligibility for the next program begins in September, 1982 and ends in August 1983.
- 4) Successful candidates are awarded a travel grant and are also paid per diem living expenses in the U.S.
- 5) Applications are screened by a Committee in Washington, and their decision is final.
- 6) Last year there were 33 Chinese scholars in the U.S. on this program, and 34 U.S. scholars in China.

These are the major points concerning the program. In anticipation of receiving the necessary forms from Washington (probably some time in December) it would be very useful for me to have at hand your curriculum vitae which with your consent I shall submit to Washington in your behalf.

Please let me know as soon as possible whether you would like to consider the possibilities I have outlined. Of course it is understood that no candidate can be given a guarantee of approval since requests for grants are always competitive.

I shall try to answer any questions you may have, and look forward to hearing from you soon.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

B. Lowy
B. Lowy

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Department of Botany
LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY AND AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE
BATON ROUGE · LOUISIANA · 70803

504/388-8485

August 21, 1981

Dear Ms Bader:

I would like to nominate a Chinese colleague who plans to come here next year. How may I do this? What information is needed about him? Would you kindly let me know about this?

Sincerely,

Bernard Lowy

STUDY AND RESEARCH IN CHINA

The National Program for Advanced Study and Research in China offers opportunities for graduate students and postdoctoral scholars to carry out long-term study or research in affiliation with Chinese universities and research institutes. Fellowships and grants are available for individuals in the sciences and engineering and in the social sciences and humanities. Postmark/Mailing deadline for applications: November 6, 1981.
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Washington, DC 20418



4-V-1981

Dr. Lou Lung-Hou
Peking Agricultural University
Peking, China

Dear Dr. Lou:

Your anticipated visits to Yunan, Shensi, and Hopeh Provinces should yield some interesting collections! Since the Tremellales of those regions are scarcely known, I would like to suggest that we collaborate in making a study of the species to be found there, and in any other parts of China where you may travel.

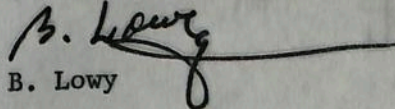
Some years ago I examined (in U.S. herbaria) several species of Auricularia from various parts of China, but to my knowledge no survey of other tremellaceous fungi has been made there. I am familiar with the work of Dr. Y. Kobayasi in Japan, but I do not know of any similar studies on the Tremellales of China.

If you would be willing to collect and send me dried specimens of all the Tremellales that you find, perhaps we could make a modest start toward an inventory of Chinese Tremellales, to be published under joint authorship.

Please let me know whether you favor this idea. Meanwhile, I hope that your travels will be very successful, and I look forward to collaborating with you in the near future.

With best wishes,

cordially yours,


B. Lowy

Peking Agricultural University
Peking,
China

24th July, 1981

Dr. B. Lowy
Department of Botany
Louisiana State University
Baton Rouge,
Louisiana 70803
U. S. A.

Dear Dr. Bernard Lowy:

Thank you very much for your letter and suggestion of 4th May. I hope you will pardon me for the delay in writing you. I have just returned to Peking from Hupeh and Heilungkiang provinces. And I will visit Yünan and Shensi provinces tomorrow.

I am quite ready to accept your offer and hope that we shall collaborate on the research of Tremellales under your direction, but I don't know how to mail a lot of dried specimens to you, I think that only very little of them could be mailed to you as before.

I suppose that if I could visit your University in several months next year, the specimens will be free brought to you, but somebody told me that if I could have financial support which will speed up the permission of my Government.

I should be very grateful, if you could help me in a way.

With best regards,

Sincerely yours,

L. H. Lou

Lou Lung Hou
Professor of Mycology

peking Agricultural university
Peking,
China

April 23, 1981

Dr. B. Lowy
Department of Botany
Louisiana State University
Baton Rouge,
Louisiana 70803

Dear Dr. Lowy,

Many thanks for your letter and reprint which will be too much help me in the research of Tremellales.

I will visit Yunan and Shensi Provinces in May and visit Hupeh in June, consequently I hope to collect the specimens of edible fungi. Please free to write me if I could do anything for you there.

With best regards,

Your Sincerely

L. H. Lou

Lou Lung-Hou

Section of Edible Fungi
Peking Agricultural University
Peking
China

Feb. 22th 1981

Dr. Bernard Lowy
Department of Botany
Louisiana State University
and Agricultural and Mechanical
College
Batton Rouge
Louisiana 70803
USA

Dear Dr. Lowy,

It was glad to learn from you that you kindly promised to look after me after me when I could stay with you in Louisiana, but I can't inform you the exact date of visiting at present, before getting the permission and support from Chinese Government. I suppose the date will have plenty of time to collect the specimens of Tremellales and Auricularales in China for you.

If you wish some slides making from the fresh state, please tell me the simpler exact procedures, because I haven't any experience with Tremellales before.

When I could get the permission of Government, I will mail you immediately.

"Mou eel" and "Mu Erh" are the same word in different spelling just as the "Peking" and "Beijing" are the same one.

I enclose my another paper here which was published recently.

With best regards,

Sincerely yours

L. H. Lou

Lou Lung-Hou

参 考 文 献

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〔2〕 李时珍 1578年《本草纲目》卷二十八 菜部
〔3〕 戴芳澜 1979年《中国真菌总汇》380页 科学出版社
〔4〕 邓叔群 1963年《中国的真菌》366—367页 科学出版社
〔5〕 娄隆后 1979年《我国香菇的老法栽培》微生物学通报 6 : 4 45—46页

ACTA AGRICULTURAE UNIVERSITATIS PEKINENSIS 1981 NO. 1 pp. 72-76

THE OLDER METHOD OF WOODEAR CULTIVATION IN CHINA

Lou Lung-hou

Abstract

The wooddears have been cultivated by Chinese growers more than three hundred years, and now they are cultivated in about twenty provinces in China, among the genus *Auricularia*, *A. auricula* (L. ex. Hook.) Undrew. is the main sort of cultivation. At Present time the wooddears are still provided largely by the older method, though the new cultivated method has been used more than ten years ago. The older methods of cultivation may be roughly divided into 3 types. the shelf type, the large area cutting method and the pile method. The shelf type may be the best and scientific one, which consists: falling the trunks of deciduous trees in winter, cutting logs into 1—1.2 meter length and laying logs on earth surface for several months. When the woody portions are decayed and the little ears grow, the logs are moved and leaned on the racks. While the favorable temperature and humidity occur, the fruit bodies of wooddear grow. The period of wooddear production of each log may be two or three years.

天,也就是五、六个月后就架立起来的。一般是当木质部大都腐朽到一定程度,并且耳木上出现少量木耳时,将这些耳木搬起,移放在横木架上,对面交错斜立成人字形,也有地方架放的很低。这些架一般都设在见阳光较少的山坡上。有些地方截的耳木段常是长短不一的,就常按长短顺序架放,将短耳木放到靠近山坡的架的里侧,长耳木架到较远处,以利管理;也有依山势架放的。每架上的耳木数多少不一,但在湖北一般是按每棚架放50根计算,陕南则有每架30到40根的。当温湿度适合时,木耳生长出来,就开始采摘、晾晒,以后这些耳木就长期架立在那里直到生长期结束。这样栽培的耳木,一般在第二、三年开始长出大量木耳,高产期大约是一或二年。

这些方法在某些经常栽培的地区使用,是很容易成功的,但在新栽培地区模仿时,由于环境条件不适合,常有栽培失败的。

2.片伐栽培法:这方法主要应用在中国西南和东北。这里以了解较多的广西百色地区的方法做例子。这项生产对当地某些农户和生产队说来是一项主要收入。种木耳的场地一般选有野生阔叶树的南坡或东南坡,树种大部分是壳斗科的。场地的位置大都在半山以上,个别场地甚至接近山顶,如果是过去栽培过木耳的地方,就要用上次栽培后经过5—6年的。一般栽培法是在入冬后,12月到2月之间上山砍树,进行片伐,所以有些粗树的直径能60—70厘米。虽说是片伐,但也常留下些较细的树。这些残留的树加上山坡上的野草和灌木,入夏以后就常成为这些砍倒的树杆的稀疏的自然荫蔽。每次片伐的面积常是几十亩左右,树杆倒下的位置没有固定方向,但有些地方则习惯于使树冠略低于树墩,或是树冠向山下,倒下的树不再砍成短段木,大部分也不削去枝梢,所以整棵树杆只有很少部分直接贴地面。这些树砍完后,就听任它自然枯死,自然产耳。一般第二年的二月到十月就是木耳的开始采摘期,当地每棵砍倒的树杆,大约都可采收木耳二、三年左右。黑龙江的老法是让树贴地面。

3.堆积法:这方法主要用于陕西、河北的北部和北京市北郊少数地区。一般在冬季砍伐山林的木材后,深山中常留下不少细枝或树杆,个别的直径也能达到10厘米以上。栽培的人在树林间隙地中,将这些细枝砍成1米左右长,集中堆放成1—2米长、宽,0.5米左右高的堆。这些堆里的段木,在自然条件下就会受到黑木耳孢子或菌丝的侵入,但也会遭受其它木材腐朽菌的侵害,木质部逐渐腐朽,木耳菌丝占优势的朽木开始具备了产耳的条件。这类堆积一般是在有适当遮荫、潮湿、通风而又略见阳光的场地中较好。在采用这类方法的地区的气候条件下,曾看到过少数耳木堆处于阳光长期直晒的干旱地方,是很难产耳的。种木耳的农民在第二、三年的夏初,再到山里搭上小屋或挖土窑洞住两三个夏天,采集木耳并晒干。晒的方法一般都是在阳光好的时候,在屋或窑洞前的地面或席上将鲜木耳铺成一薄层,让太阳晒干。

* * * *

中国黑木耳的栽培,十多年来,已有一部分从老法逐步改进成新法栽培,由老法天然孢子接种发展成有些地方试用的孢子液接种又进一步改进成目前的锯末种或枝条种接种。此外,在菌种选育、管理方法包括适时喷水等方面也都有不同程度的改进。虽然新法栽培的应用已获得了不少成绩,但还有不少栽培技术环节需要不断地完善和充实。过去的老法栽培的经验,如能更好地在生产实践中系统地科学分析总结,将会更有利于各地区新法栽培技术的提高。

上也记载着“……以软湿者佳也”的话。从现在栽培情况来看，任何省或地区栽培的都是以黑木耳一种为主，这种也是过去多少年在中国各省普遍野生的。目前栽培或生产木耳量大的省或自治区将近二十个，其中的主要产区是：湖北、四川、云南、贵州、陕西、广西、河南和黑龙江。

1978年全国木耳的商品收购量是3340吨，绝大部分是黑木耳，这些木耳大致来自三类不同途径：

一、自然野生的木耳：这是各地社员在雨季产耳期，从腐朽的树杆、落枝上采集到的，晒干后出售。这种采集和原始的加工法，与《本草纲目》上记载的古老采晒方法，是几乎完全相同的。采集的地点绝大部分都是山区，但目前由这方法采到的耳在木耳的总产量中占比例很小。

二、老法栽培的木耳：这类木耳约占总产量的65%左右。

三、新法栽培的木耳：约占总产量的30%左右，但有些年则低的多。

由于老法栽培是多年历史的传统，并且是长期保证中国木耳大量供应的主要栽培方法，它的栽培经验是有不少值得注意的。这里我们根据近十年来在各产区了解的生产实践情况做一概括介绍。

在我国能采集到野生木耳的朽木大约可属于一百多种阔叶树种，但实际上在木耳栽培中适用而又高产的树不过是壳斗科 (Fagales) 的少数种。一般以麻栎 (*Quercus acutissima* Carr.) 和花栎 (栓皮栎 *Quercus variabilis* Bl.) 种木耳最适合。目前在不同地理或生态条件下，各地栽培方法互不相同，我们可以粗略地把它们分成三种不同类型。

1. 棚架式：一般是在产耳期将耳木段架放在支架好的，或高或低的横木上产耳。这是湖北、河南省以及四川、陕西的部分地区常采用的。并且也可能是所有老法中经验较丰富，较符合科学规律并能高产的方式。

农民栽培木耳时，一般事先选好山林，在冬季时砍下直径5—8厘米，大约8—10年生的树，倒放在山坡上，在几天或一两个月后，将树枝削去，同时将树杆砍成1—1.2米长，或有时长到2.5米的木段。然后将这些耳木段，一根根平行排列在山坡上铺成一层，长期排放，听任自然的孢子传播，一般排放场地是选较少见阳光的阴坡或树荫下。有些地区常把耳木段的一端用石头或其它段木略垫起，使大部分耳木和地面略保持一定距离；但有些地方是使耳木紧贴地面，并且经常被草和灌木包围着。有些栽培者还习惯于在这薄层的耳木上复盖几个月的树枝叶来保湿。

过去曾经听到个别人猜测老法栽培木耳，是不是也要像香菇那样砍花^[5]。多年来经过我们在许多省的老产区调查和对有经验农民的访问，还没有看到老法栽培有在耳木上砍花的。当然在近十几年中，在试验人工接种的新法栽培初期，试用过树皮砍口后喷上孢子液的办法，但这不能和老法的经验混为一谈。

所以老法栽培中，木耳菌进入耳木，一般是要等待木耳的孢子或菌丝片段侵入天然孔口或伤疤。河南有些栽培者认为假如在耳木树皮上砍花，只能促使杂菌蔓延，耳木提前报废，是很不利于栽培的。他们一般砍伐耳木时，都选用粗皮的并且皮孔较大的树种，认为比细皮而皮孔小的树种容易栽培成功。

耳木在地面上排放的时间大多数要到十个月以上，放到第二个春天，但也有经过一个夏

中国黑木耳的老式栽培法

娄 隆 后

提 要

木耳栽培在中国已有三百多年历史。目前约有二十个省进行栽培，栽培的种主要是黑木耳。虽然现在已推广新法栽培，但仍然以老法栽培生产的木耳量最大。老法栽培大致可以分成三种类型：一、棚架式；二、片伐栽培法；三、堆积法。其中较符合科学规律的是棚架式。方法是：冬季砍倒阔叶树杆，截成1—1.2米长的段木，排放在山坡上几个月。在耳木木质部腐朽产耳芽后，把耳木斜立在架上，耳木遇适宜温湿度就开始产耳，一般每一段木可产耳二、三年。

木耳是世界性分布的真菌，在不少国家是不很重视这类菌的，任它们自生自灭地进行着木材腐朽活动；但在中国几千年来广大群众已普遍有用黑木耳做菜肴的习惯。最早关于木耳烹调技术的记载是一千四百多年前齐贾思勰的《齐民要术》^[1]中写着：“……木耳煮而细切之，和以姜橘，可为菹，滑美。”目前在中国菜中已发展了黑木耳的许多食用方法，不但全国普遍食用，也是全世界中国菜馆的某些风味菜的必不可少的原料。所以目前除去在中国大范围的栽培外，东南亚一带也较广泛地栽培着，但各国栽培的主要是毛木耳 [*Auricularia polytricha* (Mont.) Sacc.]，和中国习惯用的不是一个种。

关于木耳栽培的历史也以中国为最早，明李时珍的《本草纲目》^[2]木耳一节记载着：“人常食槐耳疗痔，煮浆粥安诸木上，以草复之，即生蕈尔……”。根据当时记载内容看，三百多年前，人们对菇类和木耳的区分是较混淆的。上面所讲的方法，似乎被认为那时对所有想栽培的担子菌类的食用菌都是行之有效的。但总的可看出木耳的栽培要远远早过三百多年。

木耳 (*Auricularia*) 属在中国已有正式文字记载的共六种^[3,4]，假如进行广泛深入的采集以及生态分类学的研究，实际存在的种数应该更多些。从中国人食用习惯来说，普遍喜爱黑木耳 [*Auricularia auricula* (L. ex Hook.) Undrew.] 型的；《本草纲目》

* 应联合国教科文组织 (Unesco) 之约到马尼拉参加80年3月3—8日国际食用菌训练班的补充教材之一，现改写成中文发表。

Section of Edible Fungi
Peking Agricultural University
Peking
China

March 15 1981

Dr. B. Lowy
Department of Botany
Louisiana State University
Baton Rouge,
Louisiana 70803

Dear Dr. B. Lowy:

I am very glad to receive your letter of March 3 1981
in which you kindly suggest me about the visiting and my
research.

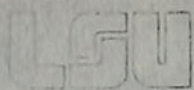
I just knew that my visiting will delay to the next
year and I hope that I will have plenty of time to visit
your laboratory, to study your courses and your experience
of teaching and research in the near future.

"Keys to Neotropical Tremellales" has not included in
the reprints which you sent me last year, so I hope I shall
gain the additional one.

With best regards

Sincerely yours

L. H. Lou
Lou Lung-Hou
Professor of Mycology



25-III-1981

Dear Dr. Lou,

This is just a word of greeting to accompany the reprint. As you can see from the title, I have included keys only to the identification of tropical American species, but some of them are cosmopolitan, and will surely be found in various parts of China.

Cordially yours,

B. Lowy

Department of Botany
LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY AND AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE
BATON ROUGE · LOUISIANA · 70803

504/388-8485

3-III-1981

Dr. Lou Lung-Hou
Section of Edible Fungi
Peking Agricultural University
Peking, China

Dear Dr. Lou:

I have at hand your letter of February 22 in which you kindly suggest that you would be willing to prepare slides for me from fresh material of tremellaceous fungi. However, I believe there is no real need for doing this, since it is generally more desirable to prepare such slides at the moment when they are needed, and properly dried specimens are quite adequate for this purpose. However, should you be interested in making such preparations for your own use, I have outlined a procedure for doing so in a paper that I think I sent you. It is entitled: "Keys to Neotropical Tremellales," published in *NOVA HEDWIGIA*, Band XIX, 1970. On pp. 407-408 you will find suggestions for making crush mounts and free-hand sections of Tremellales. In all cases the material should first be soaked in water to soften it before attempting to crush or section it. If I did not include this paper with the reprints I sent you, and if it is not available in your library, please let me know, and I shall gladly send you a copy.

I sincerely hope that your Government will support your project. I have no doubt that your visit to the U.S. would be of great value to many of your colleagues who would eagerly anticipate the opportunity of meeting you, and of exchanging important scientific data of mutual interest.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

B. Lowy

Bernard Lowy
Professor Emeritus of Botany

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Department of Botany
LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY AND AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE
BATON ROUGE · LOUISIANA · 70803

504/388-8485

23-I-1981

Dr. Lou Lung Hou
Section of Edible Fungi
Peking Agricultural University
Peking, China

Dear Dr. Lou:

I am delighted to know that you plan to visit the United States this year, and that you are considering including LSU in your itinerary. You are very kind to think of bringing with you some Tremellales of China, and I shall gladly examine any tremellaceous fungus that you bring with you or care to send to me. I have from time to time seen some collections of Auricularia from China and Japan, but few other Tremellales from the Orient.

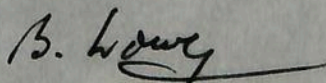
If you can let me know sufficiently in advance when you expect to arrive in Louisiana, I shall if at all possible, meet you at the airport either in Baton Rouge (which is closer to the university) or in New Orleans. I shall also be glad to reserve a room for you on campus, as a university guest. This is only contingent on my being here when you plan to arrive. Generally, from June through mid-August, I leave the university for field work in tropical America, so it would be important for me to know when you plan to make your visit. Normally from September through December, I am again at the university.

You are quite right about the figures in Cheng and Tu's article. Sketches E and F have been reversed. If you consult MYCOLOGIA 44(5); 681, 683, ~~152~~, 1952, you will find my outline sketches (diagramatic) of basidiocarp cross sections of Auricularia species upon which Cheng and Tu based their article.

Thank you for the copy of your good paper on cultivated mushrooms. I wonder whether on page 16 of your paper, "Mou eel" is the same as "Mu Erh" (木耳)?

With kindest regards,

Sincerely yours,


Bernard Lowy

Section of Edible Fungi
Peking Agricultural University
Peking
China

January 16, 1981

Prof. Bernard Lowy
Department of Botany
Louisiana State University
Baton Rouge
Louisiana 70803
USA

Dear Prof. B. Lowy:

It is very pleased to hear from you and receive your recent reprints that help me so much. Here I enclose one of my recent paper. I have read over the article written by C. Cheng and C. C. Tu (1978) which you suggested, and thought the pictures E. and F. of Fig. 1. on p. 612 may be uncorrected error. *

I will have the chance visiting USA for six months in this autumn. If I will have the opportunity visiting your University I will bring you several specimens of Auriculariales and Tremellales of China for your collections, but I don't know which specimens you prefer.

With best regards

Sincerely yours,

L. H. Lou

Lou Lung Hou
Prof. of Microbiology

* yes, E, F are reversed!

CULTIVATION OF EDIBLE MUSHROOMS IN THE
TROPICAL AND SUBTROPICAL REGIONS OF
THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

Lou Lung-hou

Peking Agricultural University
Peking Feedstuff Research Institute

In South China, mainly Kwangsi, Kwangtung, Kiangsi, Fukien and Hunan provinces, there are a lot of wild edible mushroom species, some of them were cultivated several hundred years ago by the empirics, such as Shiitake (*Lentinus edodes*), wood ear (mainly *Auricularia auriculajudae*) and straw mushroom (*Volvariella volvacea*) (Chang, 1977; Lou, 1974). But the white mushroom (*Agaricus bisporus*) which was introduced into China first in 1940, has now an area of cultivation larger than any other cultivated edible mushrooms. Moreover, some strains of *Pleurotus*, mainly, *P. ostreatus* and *P. sapidus*, were recently introduced for culture in South China not longer than ten years ago. Consequently, the scope of production of the wild species which have been known already for many years remains small in terms of area and cultivation.

Among the above commonly cultivated species, the white mushrooms, straw mushrooms and *Pleurotus* spp. are cultured on a more or less scientific basis, that is inoculated with the spawn and grown under more strictly controlled conditions.

The methods of the cultivation of Shiitake and wood ear improved only during recent years, and this is called "modern method" as distinguished from the older or ancient one, which has not been widely used (Kwangsi Gung-cerng County Section of Production, 1974; Kwangtung Province Microbiology Institute, 1976; Lou, 1978). A great number of growers still use the ancient method which rely on "natural" spore dispersion, and the yield harvested under the natural circumstances. The annual

production of wood ear in South China is above 85% of the total production by ancient method, while at the same time, the amount of Shiitake obtained by the ancient method always reaches more than 50%. Certainly, these proportions are quite variable in different provinces and countries.

The spawns are ordinarily prepared from the small spawn producing plants which are established in the countries or communes. These plants are equipped with isolation chambers or little isolation rooms, autoclaves or house-made double-boilers, incubators or incubating rooms (Lii, 1978). The sterilizers or home-made double boilers can autoclave, or steam boil at one time several hundred bottles of 500 cc or 750 cc volume. The sterilizing time often lasts about six to eight hours or even longer. Every plant produces several thousands or ten thousands bottles of spawn annually which are used in the local region or its neighborhood. There is no modern, mechanized spawn producing plant in China.

The substratum of the spawn are made of different materials, such as fermented straw supplemented with some other materials for the white mushrooms. The spawns for straw mushrooms are prepared mainly by dried padi straw. The spawns of Shiitake and wood ears are made of sawdust mixed with rice bran or wheat chaff. In some regions, the spawn of wood ear is made in a special type called "branch section inoculum" that is prepared mainly by sections of slender branch fully grown with mycelia of pure culture.

Section of Edible Fungi
Peking Agricultural University
Peking, China

10 Aug. 1980

Dr. Bernard Lowy
Department of Botany, Bacteriology
& Plant Pathology
Louisiana State University
Louisiana, U.S.A.

Dear Dr. B. Lowy,

I knew your work about Auricularia for a long time,
and gained your address from Dr. T.H. Quimio at Phillipine
University when I participated an international congress
few days ago.

Your paper about Auricularia (Mycologia, 1952) describes
the distribution of A. cornea at the mention of China.
But all Chinese literatures (except Taiwan) have not yet
recorded this species, so I suppose that there may be some
confusions in the classification conception, and hope you
tell me the suitable method to distinguish between A. cornea
and A. auricula.

I has interested on the classification of Auricularia
several years ago, also hope to know your idea and new publica-
tions about this topic expect which published in Mycologia
1951 and 1952. Enclosed please find three little specimens
from South China, though I can't mail too much. No. 101
has medula and No. 102 and 104 have not medula. The last one
is A. auricula, and would you like to examine the other two
and tell me the exact species.

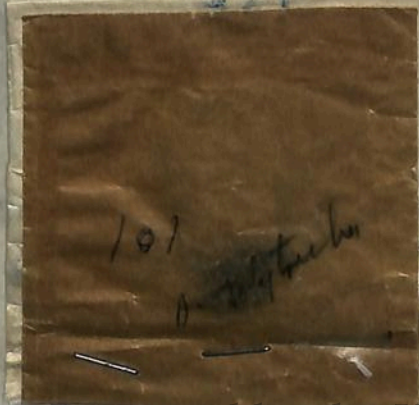
Hope hear favorably from you soon.

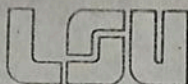
With best regards

Sincerely yours

Lou Lung-Hou

Professor of Microbiology





Department of Botany
LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY AND AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE
BATON ROUGE · LOUISIANA · 70803
504/388-8485

9-XII-1980

Prof. Lou Lung-Hou
Section of Edible Fungi
Peking Agricultural University
Peking, China

Dear Prof. Lou Lung-Hou:

I hope you will pardon me for the long delay in answering your inquiry of August 10, 1980. I have just returned to the university after a 3-month mycological expedition in Brazil, and this is the earliest opportunity that I have had to respond to your request.

I have examined the specimens that you enclosed with your letter, and agree with your determination of No. 104 as Auricularia auricula (Hook.) Underwood. No. 101 is A. polytricha (Mont.) Sacc. and No. 102 is A. fuscosuccinea (Mont.) Farl. Several sections of No. 102 revealed a medullary zone, and the fragment of the basidiocarp also conforms with the gross general characteristics of that species.

For a recent treatment of the species of Auricularia found in the Orient, I would refer you to an article written by C. Cheng and C. C. Tu which appeared in a book entitled "The Biology and Cultivation of Edible Mushrooms" (pp. 605-625), published by Academic Press in 1978. For tropical American species you may wish to consult my Monograph No. 6 in "Flora Neotropica" published by Hafner Publishing Co. in 1971.

I am enclosing a few more recent reprints of mine that may be of some use to you.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

B. Lowy
Bernard Lowy
Prof. Emeritus of Botany

SOURCES OF FINANCIAL AID AVAILABLE TO STUDENTS AND SCHOLARS
FROM THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

U.S.-CHINA EDUCATION CLEARINGHOUSE

A joint project of:

Committee on Scholarly Communication
with the People's Republic of China

and

National Association for
Foreign Student Affairs

FOREWARD

This directory is a compilation of some of the financial aid resources available to students and scholars from the People's Republic of China who wish to pursue study or research in the United States. The major section, Scholarships, Fellowships and Grants, lists organizations that offer financial aid for study or research and gives brief descriptions of the type aid available. The second section, Sources of Further Information, cites publications that contain information about other financial aid resources and includes publication costs and ordering information.

Students and scholars from the People's Republic of China are eligible to apply for any of the grants listed, provided they meet the stated qualifications. In cases where qualifications include terms used by U.S. academic institutions, such as bachelor, M.D., Ph.D. degrees or postdoctoral level, it is understood by the organizations listed that the People's Republic of China has not to date formally awarded advanced academic degrees. Therefore, applications from persons in China will be assessed on the basis of prior study, training and research, not degrees earned. Chinese applicants should be aware that persons of all nationalities are eligible to apply for most of these awards and that selection is therefore highly competitive.

This directory is provided by the U.S.-China Education Clearinghouse, a joint project of the Committee on Scholarly Communication with the People's Republic of China (CSCPRC) and the National Association for Foreign Student Affairs (NAFSA), which is supported by the U.S. International Communication Agency. The inclusion here of organizations and publications is not an endorsement by NAFSA, by CSCPRC or its sponsoring organizations (the American Council of Learned Societies, the National Academy of Sciences and the Social Science Research Council) or by the U.S. International Communication Agency.

NAFSA staff was responsible for compiling this information. Organizations which were included in the National Academy of Sciences' publication, A Selected List of Major Fellowship Opportunities and Aids to Advanced Education for Foreign Nationals (Spring 1976), and in the Institute of International Education's publication, A Guide to Scholarships, Fellowships and Grants, A Selected Bibliography (May 1979), were contacted to ascertain eligibility of Chinese students and scholars for financial aid available from these sources. Only organizations replying in the affirmative are included in this list. This is not meant to be an inclusive list of financial aid resources available, but is offered as an initial reference guide for Chinese students and scholars seeking financial assistance for study and research in the United States.

Pierre M. Perrolle, CSCPRC
Linda A. Reed, NAFSA
U.S.-CHINA EDUCATION CLEARINGHOUSE

Washington, D.C.
August 1980

SCHOLARSHIPS, FELLOWSHIPS AND GRANTS

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF UNIVERSITY WOMEN EDUCATIONAL FOUNDATION INTERNATIONAL FELLOWSHIPS. Available to women of outstanding ability who are citizens of countries other than the U.S. and may be expected to give effective leadership upon return to their home countries. There are no restrictions as to the age of the applicant or the field of study. Approximately 45 fellowships are awarded yearly for one year's graduate study or advanced research at an approved institution in the United States. Awards are for one academic year, beginning in September and are not renewable. Applicants must: be prepared to undertake graduate level work in the United States; have received either a bachelor's degree from a U.S. institution or the equivalent of such in another country; propose a plan of study or research that will advance the applicant's professional competence; intend to return home to pursue her professional career; plan to devote full time to her graduate work during the fellowship year; be able to validate satisfactory English language proficiency for study in the United States; have a letter of admission, evidence of application to or acceptance by the U.S. institution where the applicant will carry out her proposed study or research (unless she is already at the place of study or research). Fellowships provide stipends to help cover costs of living according to the applicant's needs and place of study; awards do not include travel costs, costs for accompanying family members, funds for research equipment, research assistants and similar costs, publication costs, travel expenses for professional meetings or for other special projects. Application deadline: December 1.

Applications may be obtained from the Cultural Affairs Officer at the U.S. Embassy in most countries, from the association of university women in her country or from the Educational Foundation Programs Office, AAUW, 2401 Virginia Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20037 U.S.A.

AMERICAN CANCER SOCIETY, ELEANOR ROOSEVELT INTERNATIONAL CANCER FELLOWSHIPS. Citizenship unrestricted. Level: postdoctoral. Awarded to investigators who have demonstrated their ability for independent research and who wish to broaden their experience by a period of study at a single institution in another country. Granted only to persons on the staff of universities, teaching hospitals, research laboratories or similar institutions who are devoting themselves either to experimental or clinical aspects of cancer research. Stipend will be based on the current salary of the applicant and the salary of persons of comparable qualifications in the place where the applicant expects to study. Allowance will be made for cost of travel of the Fellow and of those dependents who will accompany him/her from the place of residence to the institution where he/she will work, and return.

Write to International Union Against Cancer, 3, rue du Conseil-Général, 1205 Geneva, Switzerland.

ARTHRITIS FOUNDATION. Citizenship unrestricted but non-U.S. citizens must work at a U.S. institution with the recommendation of a supervisor from that institution. Level: postdoctoral except for allied health professionals. Fields: Basic sciences and clinical disciplines related to the rheumatic diseases. Fellowships available: 1) Postdoctoral Research Fellowships - ~~awarded~~

to young research investigators for training leading up to an investigative or clinical teaching career; 2) Senior Research Fellowships - awarded to candidates who have doctoral degrees and at least three years of postdoctoral training and who plan to pursue a program of advanced study in the rheumatic diseases; 3) Research Fellowships and Grants for allied health professionals in clinical disciplines related to arthritis and in a research training program - provides either direct salary (fellowship) or support for specific research projects.

Write to Research Department, Arthritis Foundation, 3400 Peachtree Road, N.E., Atlanta, GA 30026 U.S.A.

DAMON RUNYON-WALTER WINCHELL CANCER FUND. Citizenship unrestricted; however, foreign citizens are restricted to training in the United States only. Fellowships available: 1) Postdoctoral Fellowships in Cancer Research -- These Fellowships are intended to augment the training of a scientist who has demonstrated the motivation and potential to conduct original research. Training under the Fellowship must be directed toward the scientific development of the Fellow. The Fellowship, applied for by the candidate in collaboration with the sponsor, is awarded to an institution for the support of the designated Fellow to work on a specific project within the broad field of cancer-related research under the supervision of the sponsor. (Sponsor is defined as the project leader, actively engaged in the planning, execution and supervision of the work performed in the sponsor's laboratory.) Sponsors working in universities, hospitals and research institutions in any country are eligible to apply for a Fellowship on behalf of a postdoctoral candidate. Fellowships are reserved for persons who will have had no more than 12 months of postdoctoral research experience, except in special circumstances. The tenure of a Fellowship is one year, with the possibility of renewal upon application for a second and final year of support. 2) Human Cancer-Directed Fellowship Grants -- These Fellowships are intended to augment the training of a clinician-scientist who has demonstrated the motivation and potential to conduct original clinical or basic human cancer-related research. Again, training under the Fellowship must be directed toward the scientific development of the Fellow. Prospective Fellows should apply for Fellowship support to undertake either basic or clinical investigation in human cancer. Individuals nearing completion of their clinical training programs, or those who have finished their training not more than two years before applying, are eligible for these Fellowships. The candidate must have additional financial support from a sponsoring or parent institution to insure that the total compensation will be commensurate with the Fellow's experience and training. The tenure of the Fellowship is one year, with mutual option for renewal for an additional one or two years.

Write to Damon Runyon-Walter Winchell Cancer Fund, 33 West 56th Street, New York, NY 10019 U.S.A.

FOOD AND AGRICULTURAL ORGANIZATION (FAO) OF THE UNITED NATIONS. Fellowships available: 1) Technical Assistance Fellowships -- in the fields of animal production and health, land and water development, plant production and protection, human resources and institutions, fisheries, forestry, food policy and nutrition, agricultural economics (commodities, statistics, economic policy analysis), agricultural services. Open to nationals of countries receiving

United Nations Development Programme or Trust Fund assistance. Candidates must have basic and technical education and practical experience in the field of study since these awards are designed to equip qualified personnel to aid technical, economic and social development in their countries of origin. The tenure of the Fellowship is usually from 2 to 24 months. Fellowships are awarded only to candidates officially nominated by governments within the framework of FAO-executed technical assistance projects. Applications should be made through FAO project field personnel or relevant governmental departments.

2) Andre Mayer Research Fellowships -- given for independent research on projects selected by FAO in relation to the Organization's current program of work in the fields of animal production and health, land and water development, plant production and protection, human resources and institutions, fisheries, forestry, food policy and nutrition, agricultural economics (commodities, statistics, economic policy analysis). Open to highly qualified and experienced research workers from FAO member countries. Details of research projects chosen for implementation during a given biennium are contained in an announcement from the Director-General to all member countries inviting them to locate and nominate suitably qualified nationals. Awards are competitive. Six awards are offered every two years; the awards include a monthly stipend plus transportation, fees and report allowance and are tenable at host institutes in any country chosen by FAO after consultation.

Applications are by nomination only. Nomination should be sought from the National FAO Committee, the appropriate government department/representative of FAO, the United Nations Development Programme in the home country or the Senior Fellowship Officer, Fellowship Group, Food and Agriculture Organization, Via delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100 Rome, Italy.

HELEN HAY WHITNEY FOUNDATION POSTDOCTORAL RESEARCH FELLOWSHIPS. Citizenship unrestricted, but fluency in both oral and written English is mandatory. Awards to non-U.S. citizens are tenable only in the United States; applicants must be available for an interview in the United States during the months of October and November; no applications are accepted from abroad. Candidates who hold the M.D., Ph.D. or equivalent degree, who are under the age of 35 and who are seeking beginning postdoctoral training in basic biomedical research are eligible to apply for a fellowship, which is three years in duration. Application forms are available April 1 each year, and the deadline for filing is a postmark date of August 15. Late applications will not be considered.

Write to Administrative Director, The Helen Hay Whitney Foundation, 450 East 63rd Street, New York, NY 10021 U.S.A.

INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY. Citizenship unrestricted. Level: postdoctoral. Provides opportunity for advanced study to scholars of unusual ability and achievement. Tenable in Princeton, New Jersey. Fields at School of Mathematics: pure mathematics. Fields at School of Natural Sciences: theoretical physics in the fields of particle physics, field theory, plasma physics, astrophysics. Fields in the School of Historical Studies: primarily Greek and Roman archaeology, history and philosophy; art history and the early history of science; Renaissance and Modern European history; scholars in other fields are welcomed. Program in social sciences: social change and comparative history.

Write to Office of the Director, Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, NJ 08540 U.S.A.

INTERNATIONAL ROAD FEDERATION FELLOWSHIPS. Citizenship unrestricted. For study in a U.S. university or technological institute for graduate engineers in the fields of highway and/or traffic engineering and related sciences. Fellows must return to home country to continue work in their professional fields.

Write to national road association in applicant's country or to International Road Federation, 1023 Washington Building, Washington, D.C. 20005 U.S.A.

JANE COFFIN CHILDS MEMORIAL FUND FOR MEDICAL RESEARCH -- POSTDOCTORAL FELLOWSHIPS. Citizenship unrestricted; however, awards to foreign nationals are made only for work in the United States. Established to further research into the causes, origins and treatment of cancer. Open to individuals holding the M.D. or Ph.D. degree in proposed field of study (or equivalent in training and experience). Preference is given to applicants under 30 years of age with not more than two years of postdoctoral experience. Applicants must obtain prior sponsorship of laboratory at which they expect to work. The initial appointment may be for one or two years. Extension of the fellowship period for a third year will be considered upon request by both the Fellow and the sponsor. The deadline for the receipt of applications is January 1.

Write to the Office of the Director, The Jane Coffin Childs Memorial Fund for Medical Research, 333 Cedar Street, New Haven, CT 06510 U.S.A.

LALOR FOUNDATION, INC. Citizenship unrestricted. Level: postdoctoral. Type: Grants to institutions for fundamental and applied postdoctoral research in female mammalian reproductive physiology bearing on: a) Cervical and uterine physiology and phenomena of basic or clinical relevance to pregnancy interruption, particularly respecting second trimester terminations or terminations emanating from impaired fetal environment and development and b) areas of pregnancy management which include basic or development work respecting induction of immunological controls, application of recombinant techniques of either genetic or pharmacologic character and comparative physiology within other phylae as may give leads toward gestational controls in the human. Appointments to be made only under the sponsorship of institution where work would be conducted.

Write to the Director, Lalor Foundation, Inc., 3801 Kennett Pike, Building B-108, Wilmington, DE 19807 U.S.A.

NRC RESEARCH ASSOCIATESHIPS AND RESIDENT RESEARCH ASSOCIATESHIPS (POSTDOCTORAL AND SENIOR POSTDOCTORAL). Offered in basic and applied physical, biological and medical sciences and in some aspects of engineering sciences. Regular associateships are available at the immediate postdoctoral level at all the U.S. Government Laboratories and research centers listed below. Except where it is noted in the laboratory's program description, appointments are also available at the senior postdoctoral level to individuals at least five years beyond the doctorate whose research experience has resulted in publication and recognition. All associateship programs are open to foreign nationals who can document their postdoctoral status. They need not have matriculated at a U.S. institution. They must be able to communicate easily in English -- both written and oral. Non-United States awardees must hold either an Immigrant Visa or an

Exchange Visitor Visa. The NRC is the sponsor of the Exchange Visitors. All programs listed have a January 15 deadline for receipt of applications; the NASA laboratory programs have additional deadlines during the year. Please state the laboratory (or laboratories) of interest when requesting information.

Write to Associateship Office, JH 608-D2, National Research Council, 2101 Constitution Avenue, Washington, D.C. 20418 U.S.A.

1. Air Force Systems Command. At ten laboratories in the United States. Fields: Air breathing propulsion, avionics, aeronomy, lasers, materials science, nuclear effects research, physical sciences, power technology, rocket research, terrestrial sciences, aerospace medicine, epidemiology, man-machine interface, neurology, physical anthropology, radiobiology, physiology, toxicology, air crew life support equipment, biodynamics, metabolism.
2. Ames Research Center, Moffett Field, California (NASA). Fields: Aeronautics and flight systems research, biomedical research, chemical research, computer sciences, earth science applications, space sciences, thermodynamics and gas-dynamics, aeronautical human factors, bioinstrumentation, extraterrestrial research, life support techniques.
3. Armed Forces Radiobiology Research Institute, Bethesda, Maryland. Fields: Behavioral sciences, biochemistry, experimental hematology, neurobiology, radiobiology.
4. Dryden Flight Research Center, Edwards, California (NASA). Fields: Aerodynamics, aero-structures and propulsion, vehicle dynamics and control.
5. Environmental Protection Agency National Ecological Research Laboratory, Corvallis, Oregon and Athens, Georgia. Fields: Marine ecology, plant physiology, terrestrial microcosms, aquatic microbiology, nitrification, photochemistry, pollutant degradation, chemistry, gas chromatography, mass spectrometry, mathematical modeling, environmental processes.
6. Goddard Institute for Space Studies, New York, New York (NASA). Fields: Astrophysics, planetary atmospheres, meteorology, earth resources.
7. Goddard Space Flight Center, Greenbelt, Maryland (NASA). Fields: Advanced data systems, earth resources engineering, extraterrestrial physics, flight mechanics, geodynamics, high energy astrophysics, meteorology and earth sciences, optical astronomy, planetary atmospheres, solar physics, theoretical studies.
8. Jet Propulsion Laboratory, Pasadena, California (NASA). Fields: Earth and ocean physics, earth observations, physics and astronomy, planetary atmospheres, planetology and lunar science, polymer research, propulsion research, biomedical image processing, clinical applications of ultrasound, solar energy utilization through bioconversion.
9. Johnson Space Center, Houston, Texas (NASA). Fields: Aerospace medicine, biomedical research, biosciences, earth observations, planetary and earth sciences, space environment, neurophysiology, hematology and immunology.

10. Langley Research Center, Hampton, Virginia (NASA). Fields: Acoustics and noise reduction, environmental and space sciences, flight dynamics and control, flight instrumentation, high-speed aerodynamics, instrument research, space systems and applications technology, structures and dynamics, subsonic and transsonic aerodynamics.
11. Lewis Research Center, Cleveland, Ohio (NASA). Fields: Aircraft propulsion systems noise, communications, computational fluid mechanics, computer sciences, earth resources, electric propulsion, electrochemistry and electrochemical engineering, engine structures, tribology, materials science, photovoltaics, unsteady flow in turbomachinery.
12. Marshall Space Flight Center, Huntsville, Alabama (NASA). Fields: Data systems, electronics and control, materials and processes, plasma physics, space sciences, structures and propulsion, solar physics, systems dynamics.
13. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA). At numerous locations. Fields: Atmospheric sciences, aeronomy, climatology, geodesy, geomagnetism, hydrology, oceanography, plasma physics, radio physics, marine and space science, physiology and behavior of marine organisms.
14. Naval Medical Research and Development Command. At five locations in the United States. Fields: Aerospace medicine, biochemistry, biomechanics, biophysics, human engineering, immunology, metabolism, microbiology, parasitology, physiology, radiation biology, vision, behavioral sciences, experimental dentistry and medicine. Immediate postdoctoral appointments only.
15. Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, California. Fields: Aeronautical and electrical engineering, meteorology.
16. U.S. Army Atmospheric Sciences Laboratory, White Sands Missile Range, New Mexico. Fields: Aeronomy, atmospheric sciences, meteorological techniques and equipment, meteorology.
17. U.S. Army Medical Bioengineering Research and Development Laboratory, Fort Detrick, Maryland. Fields: Environmental chemistry and microbiology.
18. U.S. Army Natick Development Center at Natick, Massachusetts. Fields: Biochemistry, bioengineering, biophysics, biomass conversion, food and nutrition, microbiology, pollution abatement, psychology, food science and technology.
19. Wallops Flight Center, Wallops Island, Virginia (NASA). Fields: Atmospheric optics, earth and ocean physics, laser physics, remote sensing applications.
20. Walter Reed Army Institute of Research, Washington, D.C. and Fort Detrick, Maryland (U.S. Army Medical Research Institute of Infectious Diseases). Fields: Biochemistry, communicable diseases, endocrine and cellular physiology, immunobiology, immunology, molecular virology, neuropsychiatry, nutritional immunology, toxicology, viral immunology.

P.E.O. INTERNATIONAL PEACE SCHOLARSHIPS. Citizenship restricted to citizens from countries other than those located in North America. Established to promote world peace and understanding through scholarship aid to selected women to further their education in North America. Applications will be accepted from qualified PRC students who are already in the United States or Canada who are seeking admission to a U.S. or Canadian university for graduate degree programs or who are already enrolled in such programs. Applicants must secure a non-academic sponsor who is a citizen of the United States or Canada. Promise to return to home country to pursue professional career is required.

Write to P.E.O. International Peace Fund, P.E.O. Executive Office, 3700 Grand Avenue, Des Moines, IA 50312 U.S.A.

POPULATION COUNCIL BIOMEDICAL FELLOWSHIPS. Citizenship unrestricted. Level: postdoctoral or equivalent (special consideration will be given to the academic status of applicants from the People's Republic of China). To further research and training in the physiology and biochemistry of reproduction and to do this training in the laboratories of its Center for Biomedical Research located on the campus of Rockefeller University in New York City. Although training in any aspect of reproductive biology will be considered, priority will be given in the areas of: the physiology of hypothalamic-pituitary gonadal axis; physiological and biochemical basis of testicular and epididymal function; cellular biology of fertilization; hormonal and immunological mechanism of implantation; genetic determinants of hormone action; ultrastructure of male reproductive tract; biosynthesis, secretion and mechanism of action of reproductive hormones. Applicants need not have institutional sponsor prior to applying although it would be helpful.

Write to Fellowship Secretary, The Population Council, The Rockefeller University, York Avenue and 66th Street, New York, NY 10021 U.S.A.

POSTDOCTORAL FELLOWSHIPS FOR BEHAVIORAL SCIENTISTS. Citizenship unrestricted. Fields: the behavioral sciences. The Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences provides scholars free time to devote to their own study and to associate with colleagues in the same or related disciplines. For this purpose, the fellowship year must be spent at the Center. No financial support is available for foreign scholars, but fellowships provide working space and secretarial support. Candidates must be nominated by a scholar who is familiar with their work.

Write to Director, Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences, 202 Junipero Serra Boulevard, Stanford, CA 94305 U.S.A.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION. Citizenship unrestricted. Fellowships are available to support research and study at the Smithsonian Institution in fields which are actively pursued by the various bureaus of the Institution. Fellowships are usually awarded for twelve months, although in some cases two year fellowships can be awarded, particularly in field and experimental sciences. Awards are not offered for less than six months. Fields include: history of science and technology; American history; American material and folk culture; history of music and musical instruments; history of African art and culture; history of American and Oriental art; anthropology and linguistics; archaeology; geological

sciences; radiation biology; evolutionary and systematic biology including paleobiology; ecological and behavioral studies in temperate and tropical zones. The primary objective of the fellowships is to further the research training of scholars and scientists in the early stages of their professional careers. Pre-doctoral fellowships are generally offered to investigators who have completed preliminary course work and examinations and are researching the dissertation. Postdoctoral fellowships are offered to investigators who have recently completed the doctoral degree. Generally awards are not made to candidates more than five years beyond the degree at the time the fellowship commences, although the five-year limitation may be waived upon demonstration that a fellowship appointment would clearly be research training. Although the fellowships are described as "postdoctoral", candidates with the equivalent in experience, accomplishment and training may be considered. A working knowledge of English is required. Application deadline is January 15 each year.

Write to Office of Fellowships and Grants, Room 3300, L'Enfant Plaza, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C. 20560 U.S.A.

WOODROW WILSON INTERNATIONAL CENTER FOR SCHOLARS. Created by the U.S. Congress as the nation's official memorial to its twenty-eighth President, the Wilson Center commemorates both the scholarly depth and the public concerns of Woodrow Wilson through a residential fellowship program in the social sciences and humanities and through the communication it fosters between the world of learning and the world of public affairs.

Each year the Center offers approximately forty fellowships to men and women of intellectual distinction from all countries. Fellowships include a stipend and often travel expenses for the fellow, accompanying spouse and younger children. Appointments normally extend from four months to a year in duration; the period requested should be long enough to make a significant contribution to a major work and to justify the costs of bringing fellows and their dependents to Washington. Fellows have come not only from the academic community, but also from journalism, government, labor, business and other professions. Academic participants are normally established scholars who have earned a Ph.D. degree or its equivalent and who have produced some major work beyond the dissertation. For participants from other fields, an equivalent degree of maturity and professional achievement is expected. A small number of shorter term guest scholarships are also available.

Each fellow is expected to define and work on a single major scholarly project on a full-time basis while at the Center, and to take part in the intellectual life of the Center as a whole. The Center encourages variety in subjects and approaches, but seldom considers proposals to rewrite doctoral dissertations, edit papers or documents, prepare memoirs or produce miscellaneous articles and reviews. Nor does the Center normally favor proposals which essentially represent the advocacy of a particular policy or the analysis of a problem of interest only to a small group of academic specialists.

The Center's fellowships are awarded in one broadly defined division and five more focused categories of study. The broadly defined division -- history, culture and society -- accommodates superior projects from the entire range of scholarship in the humanities and social sciences. The more focused categories are American society and politics, Russian studies, Latin American studies,

East Asian studies and international security studies. Scholars from all countries are welcome to apply to each of these programs.

The Center holds one competitive selection of fellows each year. The deadline for receipt of applications and supporting materials is October 1. Applicants are reviewed by advisory panels of distinguished scholars in each of the Center's categories of study. The final selection of all prospective fellows is made in mid-February of the following year by the Fellowship Committee of the Board of Trustees, upon recommendation of the Director of the Center. Normally, fellows cannot start their appointments until the early summer of their fellowship year. The competition for Center fellowships is very keen, and normally less than ten percent of those who apply can be supported. Fellows are selected on the basis of their scholarly achievements and promise, the importance and originality of the project, the likelihood that the project will be completed on schedule, and the utility of the resources in the Washington area. Fellows should be reasonably proficient in English.

Write to Fellowship Office, Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars, Smithsonian Institution Building, Washington, D.C. 20560 U.S.A. or cable WILCEN.

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION (WHO). Citizenship: available to nationals of member countries. Level: postgraduate. Fields: public health and preventative medicine (public health administration, nursing, environmental sanitation, control of communicable diseases, maternal and child health, etc.), medical education, and basic and clinical health sciences. For training and study not available in candidate's own country. Condition: must return to home country for at least three years' service with national health administration.

Write to health department of applicant's own country.

SOURCES OF FURTHER INFORMATION

EDUCATIONAL AWARDS HANDBOOK: GRADUATE SCHOLARSHIPS, UNDERGRADUATE SCHOLARSHIPS, VOCATIONAL SCHOLARSHIPS, TEACHERS OF THE HANDICAPPED, JOURNALISM SCHOLARSHIPS FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR 1982-1983. Evanston, IL: The Rotary Foundation of Rotary International, 1979. Annual. 42 pages. Free. Lists and describes scholarships available to U.S. and foreign students, technicians, professionals, journalists and teachers for one academic year of study in another country. Available from: The Rotary Foundation of Rotary International, 1600 Ridge Avenue, Evanston, IL 60201 U.S.A.

EDUCATIONAL FINANCIAL AIDS: A GUIDE TO SELECTING FELLOWSHIPS, SCHOLARSHIPS AND INTERNSHIPS IN HIGHER EDUCATION. Washington, D.C.: American Association of University Women, 1977. 33 pages. \$1.00. A listing of financial assistance available to women on the undergraduate, graduate and postgraduate levels in the United States and around the world. Available from: American Association of University Women, 2401 Virginia Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20037 U.S.A.

FINANCIAL PLANNING FOR STUDY IN THE UNITED STATES: A GUIDE FOR STUDENTS FROM OTHER COUNTRIES. Princeton, NJ: The College Board, 1980. 44 pages. \$2.00. Detailed information on the costs of postsecondary education in the United States including sections on: types of financial aid available to foreign students; how to apply for financial aid from United States institutions; financial resources after arrival in the United States; seeking help in case of financial emergency; final agreements regarding finances; advice from foreign students now in the United States; and a sample budget form for the first year. Available from: College Board Publication Orders, Box 2815, Princeton, NJ 08541 U.S.A.

GRADUATE ASSISTANTSHIP DIRECTORY IN THE COMPUTER SCIENCES, 1980-1981. New York: Association for Computing Machinery, 1980. Annual. 157 pages. \$5.00. Free to student members. Contains information about assistantships and fellowships which are available in university computing science departments and university computing centers for graduate study. Available from: ACM Order Department, P.O. Box 64145, Baltimore, MD 21264 U.S.A.

GRANTS AND FELLOWSHIPS OF INTEREST TO HISTORIANS, 1980-1981. Washington, D.C.: American Historical Association, 1980. Annual. 96 pages. \$4.00 non-members. \$3.00 members. Lists sources of funding, including fellowships, internships and travel grants, available to graduate students, postdoctoral researchers and scholars in the historical profession for study and research in the United States and abroad. Available from: American Historical Association, 400 A Street, S.E., Washington, D.C. 20003 U.S.A.

LIST OF ORGANIZATIONS THAT ACCEPT APPLICATIONS FOR FINANCIAL SUPPORT FROM FOREIGN STUDENTS ALREADY IN THE UNITED STATES. Beverly Walker, compiler. Boston, MA: Northeastern University International Student Office, 1979. 19 pages. \$.75. A description of selected organizations in the United States and overseas that offer awards for study and research to foreign citizens who are already studying in the United States. Available from: National Association for Foreign Student Affairs, 1860 19th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20009 U.S.A.

NOTICES OF THE AMERICAN MATHEMATICAL SOCIETY. Providence, RI: American Mathematical Society. Eight issues per year. \$1.00 for December issue. Each December issue of this journal contains a detailed listing of assistantships and fellowships in mathematics offered by U.S. and Canadian universities. Includes a section on stipends for study and travel which contains information about graduate support, postdoctoral support, travel and study abroad, study in the U.S. for foreign nationals and sources of fellowship information. Available from: American Mathematical Society, P.O.Box 1571, Annex Station, Providence, RI 02901 U.S.A.

STUDENT AID ANNUAL. Moravia, NY: Chronicle Guidance Publications, Inc., 1980. 430 pages. \$12.00 plus \$1.20 shipping and handling. ISBN 0-912578-04-1. Information on financial aid programs in the United States offered by non-collegiate organizations, independent and AFL-CIO affiliated labor unions and federal and state governments for undergraduate, graduate and postdoctoral students. Available from: Chronicle Guidance Publications, Inc., P.O. Box 271, Moravia, NY 13118 U.S.A.

THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION: THE PRESIDENT'S REVIEW AND ANNUAL REPORT 1979. New York: The Rockefeller Foundation, 1979. Annual. 126 pages. Free. A detailed survey of grants and programs in various fields of study, sponsored by the Foundation and available to institutions and individuals. Available from: The Rockefeller Foundation, 1133 Avenue of the Americas, New York, NY 10036 U.S.A.

To insure legibility, please type all application materials.

Application Instructions

Program for Research in China

Before completing the enclosed application forms, read the Program announcement and the following instructions carefully.

APPLICATION MATERIALS ENCLOSED

- Application Form
- Financial Form
- Abstract Form
- Two Reference Report Forms and Return Address Envelopes
- Statistical Information Card
- Acknowledgement Card

INSTRUCTIONS FOR APPLYING

All applicants are required to submit the following:

- **Application:** Application form, financial form, abstract form, a three to five page research proposal, and curriculum vitae. Please submit these sections of the application in original plus fifteen copies, placing the original and copies in sets, stapled together in the order listed.
- **Abstract Form:** The Abstract is a 200-300 word summary of the proposed research. It should be a comprehensive idea of the research proposed and should name, if possible, specific sites, research institutions, and potential Chinese colleagues. Should your proposal be selected, the abstract will be submitted to the Chinese to aid in your placement and, therefore, should be worded appropriately. Please limit the abstract to the space provided on the form.

The Committee requests that a Chinese translation of all information provided on the Abstract Form, most importantly the Description, be submitted along with the form. It is important that the translation be accurate, since the Chinese Ministry of Education and proposed institution of affiliation will rely heavily on the Chinese version of the Abstract in reviewing materials of applicants selected by the Committee.
- **Research Proposal:** The research proposal should be a statement of no more than five pages, outlining the research you wish to conduct in China. The proposal should include a statement of research objectives, methods, materials, and the nature of results expected. It should detail why it is necessary to carry out this research in China rather than in the U.S. or another country, as well as the feasibility of the project within the present Chinese academic or research context. Plans to overcome the language barrier, i.e., self-sufficiency in Chinese, working with English-speaking colleagues, hiring interpreters, should be indicated. It is especially important to discuss proposed institutional affiliation and to detail

knowledge of Chinese colleagues or resources directly relevant to your project, such as archives, libraries, and laboratories. If specialized instrumentation is required, indicate any knowledge of Chinese equipment available or ability to provide your own equipment. (Included with this application packet are lists of Chinese research institutes and a description of research conditions designed to provide applicants with information which will assist in preparing proposals.) It should be noted that applicants are encouraged to establish contact with appropriate individuals or institutions in China.

- **Curriculum Vitae:** The final attachment to each application (original and fifteen copies) should be a current curriculum vitae which indicates your institutional affiliation, academic degrees received or expected, and list of publications. Please do not send publications.

REFERENCE REPORTS

The review committee requires an *evaluation of your proposal* by two referees of your choice, both of whom should be in your own field and one outside your own institution. Please submit a copy of your proposal to each referee along with a Reference Report form and return address envelope. These materials are included in the application packet. Fill in the information on the top of the form and read carefully the information on confidentiality. The referee should complete the form, sign it and return it to the CSCPRC. Referees should not return the copy of the proposal to us. Reference reports must be postmarked by November 6, 1981, in order to be included in the applicant file for review.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR REAPPLYING

Individuals who wish to reapply for the Program are required to submit a new application with all the supplementary materials requested. Please note on the first page of the application that you are a reapplicant and indicate the dates you previously applied to the program. It is especially important to indicate both contact initiated with Chinese researchers and recent progress made in your particular area of research since the previous application.

APPLICATION FORM

- **Reapplicant (Page One)**

Please check the appropriate box, indicating the date(s) you previously applied to the Research Program and the general field (sciences, social sciences, or humanities).

- **Department or Field of Study and Rank (Line 3)**

For rank, please indicate academic equivalent, i.e., full, associate, or assistant professor, postdoctoral or predoctoral.

- **Statement Regarding Dependent Children Accompanying Researcher to China (Item 10)**

The Chinese Ministry of Education has stated, as a matter of policy, that all research scholars should be strongly discouraged from taking dependent children to China. The Chinese have cited difficulties in securing adequate housing for families and the absence of nursery or educational facilities for non-Chinese speaking children. Experience to date has indicated that this issue is a very real problem. Therefore, research scholars are urged to consider seriously the difficulties of living in China before deciding to take children with them. If personal circumstances provide little alternative and your family is prepared to live in a hotel without kitchen facilities, you are requested to provide a short statement which details reasons for including your children and specific plans for managing of daily care and education. If you are selected, the CASC will submit this information to the Ministry of Education. The applicant must recognize that the final decision on children depends on approval from both the Ministry of Education and the host institution in China.

- **Description of Previous or Ongoing Research Related to Proposed Research (Item 14)**

Please give a brief summary of any previous or ongoing research which relates to your proposed project in China. If the research is ongoing, summarize the results to date. If the project has been completed, please give the date of completion and the goals or results realized. If you have received support, in the form of grants or fellowships, which contributed to the research, please list the sources and amounts of support. Indicate how this research relates to the work you propose to do in China.

- **Professional Contacts in the PRC (Item 16)**

Professional contacts which an individual might have in China, knowledge of the current state of research in a particular field in China, information on archives open or data available in China are all important factors to be considered in reviewing your proposal. Please indicate any contacts you have in China related to your proposed project or discipline. The Committee would like to stress the importance of establishing contacts with potential collaborating institutions and researchers in China. Even applicants envisioning individual research projects which are not seen as collaborative will find contacts with individuals or institutions vital for the progress of their projects. The CSCPRC requests copies of all relevant correspondence between the research applicant and Chinese colleagues relating to the proposed research.

- **Chinese Language Study (Item 17)**

A knowledge of the Chinese language is not an eligibility requirement for the Research Program, but a careful explanation of how you propose to deal with language problems as they relate to your research is required. *All* candidates should discuss this issue within the context of their research proposal. All scholars with any knowledge of Chinese are required to complete the questions in this section. In filling out this section, use the following rough approximations for years of Chinese studied.

One year: Summer intensive—four hours a day, five days a week

Academic year—approximately three to five hours a week.

Two years: Academic year—approximately ten hours a week.

- **Signature (Item 22)**

Remember to sign application form. It is incomplete without your signature.

MAIL ALL REQUESTED MATERIALS TO:

Committee on Scholarly Communication
with the People's Republic of China
National Academy of Sciences
2101 Constitution Avenue
Washington, D.C. 24018

COMMITTEE ON SCHOLARLY COMMUNICATION WITH
THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

Program for Research in China

National Academy of Sciences
American Council of Learned Societies
Social Science Research Council

Summary

The Committee on Scholarly Communication with the People's Republic of China (CSCPRC) announces a program of research in China for the 1982-83 academic year. Open to candidates in the natural sciences, engineering, social sciences and humanities, the Research Program is federally funded and administered by a CSCPRC subcommittee, the Committee on Advanced Study in China (CASC), on behalf of the United States Government. The Program is open to scholars who have received the doctoral degree or its equivalent or who will receive it not later than July 1, 1982. Doctoral candidates pursuing dissertation research should apply to the Graduate category of the National Program for Advanced Study and Research in China. Applicants must submit carefully formulated research proposals which can be expected to bring successful results within the present Chinese academic and research context. The proposal should include a persuasive statement of why it is necessary to conduct the research in China. Those submitting joint proposals must apply individually. Grants are offered to specialists in all fields of concentration and are not limited to China scholars. Subject to the availability of funds, the CASC expects to select twenty-five to thirty Research Scholars for the 1982-83 academic year Program.

Grant tenure may extend from three months to one year. The Committee's strong preference is that grant tenure be six months to one year in the social sciences and humanities. Requests for shorter periods of research will be considered in exceptional circumstances. Requests for longer periods of research will require reapplication the following year. The grant period must fall between July 15, 1982, and September 30, 1983.

Basic Eligibility Requirements:

These requirements must be fulfilled by the applicant:

- U.S. Citizenship
- Receipt of doctoral degree or equivalent by July 1, 1982.

Deadline for Application:

Applications must be postmarked no later than November 6, 1981.

Evaluation and Selection:

All applications will be judged on qualifications of the applicant and excellence and feasibility of the research proposal, adequacy of academic training of the candidate to carry out the proposed research, and the potential contribution of the research to the applicant's field of research. Applications will be evaluated by peer reviewers and by the Committee on Advanced Study in China (CASC). The final selection of grantees

will be made by the Committee and must be approved by both the Board of Foreign Scholarships of the International Communication Agency and the Chinese Government.

Funding for Program:

The Program is funded by the International Communication Agency, the National Science Foundation, and the National Endowment for the Humanities. Grants for Research Scholars include travel to and from China, monthly stipend and living allowance, research and educational materials and in-China travel allowances, and limited health insurance. No financial support is provided for dependents.

Sponsorship:

The Committee on Scholarly Communication with the People's Republic of China (CSCPRC), jointly sponsored by the National Academy of Sciences, the American Council of Learned Societies, and the Social Science Research Council, was established in 1966 to promote contacts between individual American scholars and private scholarly groups and their counterparts in China. After the 1972 signing of the Shanghai Communique, which in part called for the establishment of contacts and exchanges in science, technology, culture, sports, and journalism, the CSCPRC became the primary national organization sponsoring academic exchanges between the two countries.

The CSCPRC, as a private national organization which represents scholarly interests in exchanges with China, was in 1978 asked by the United States Government to administer a program of student and scholar exchanges with China. Responsibilities have included announcing the program, selecting the applicants, and reviewing the development of study and research opportunities in China. To assist in this task, the CSCPRC established a subcommittee, the Committee on Advanced Study in China. Since 1979 the CSCPRC has supported the study or research in China of 56 graduate students and 89 research scholars from nearly 100 American institutions. They have affiliated with about 75 different Chinese research institutes, universities, or other academic institutions.

Schedule of Evaluation and Notification:

- November 6, 1981—deadline for mailing in applications and reference reports
- November-March—application processing and committee review
- April 1—Provisional letters of acceptance sent to Research candidates, notification of alternates and rejections. Announcement of Fellows, subject to Chinese approval, expected by mid-May.

Application

Grant for Research Program in China

PLEASE TYPE—Applications must be postmarked by: NOVEMBER 6, 1981

Please read carefully the accompanying instructions before completing this form.

Research Program

Reapplicant:

Yes No

Date and field:

Name in full _____

Institution _____

Department or field of study and rank _____

Highest degree received _____

If PhD (or equivalent) expected, give date _____

Title of proposed research _____

Dates of proposed research _____

1. Preferred mailing address: (Applicant is responsible for notifying CSCPRC of any address change during application process.)

2. Social Security #

3. Telephone number: Office: _____
Area Code/Number

Home: _____
Area Code/Number

4. Permanent address _____

5. Date of birth _____ 6. Citizenship _____ 7. Sex _____

8. Marital status _____ 9. Number of children _____

10. If you plan to have dependent children accompany you to China during your proposed period of research, please provide a short statement detailing reasons for including your children and specific plans for managing their daily care and education. (See application instructions.)

12. Title of proposed research _____

13. Duration and starting date of proposed research _____

14. Description of previous or ongoing research which relates to research proposed in item 12. Provide a brief summary of progress, if research is ongoing, or date project was completed. If any support was received for this work, please list sources and amounts of support.

15. Please state how this research relates to the research you wish to pursue in China; be concise.

16. Professional contacts in the PRC. Indicate names, positions, institutional affiliations, and extent of contact. (See instructions for further details.)

17. Indicate year equivalents of Chinese language study. (Read instructions carefully.)

Year equivalents of modern Chinese studied _____

Year equivalents of classical Chinese studied _____

18. If there are other aspects of your Chinese language background which you would like the Committee to consider, please indicate.

19. List countries outside of the United States and Canada where you have traveled or studied, including year, duration, and purpose of each visit.

Previous travel in the People's Republic of China

Previous travel/residence in Taiwan

Other travel/residence

20. List names, positions, addresses, and telephone numbers of two persons who will evaluate your application for this program. One of these referees should be outside your own institution.

Name	Position	Institution and Location	Telephone

21. The Committee reserves the right to recommend that applicants to the Research Program be considered in the CSCPRC-administered Graduate Program.

22. Signature _____ Date _____
This application is not complete without your signature.

Please mail application materials to:
Committee on Scholarly Communication
with the People's Republic of China
National Academy of Sciences
2101 Constitution Avenue
Washington, D.C. 20418

Committee on Scholarly Communication with
the People's Republic of China

Abstract

Research title:

Researcher:

American institution:

Accompanying family members:

Proposed starting date and duration:

Proposed institutional affiliation:

Description:

Committee on Scholarly Communication with
the People's Republic of China

APPLICATION FINANCIAL FORM

Name of applicant: _____ Date: _____

Institution: _____

Academic rank (or equivalent): _____

Title of proposed research: _____

1. (A) Will you receive salary during any or all of the grant period? _____

(B) If so, in what amount? \$ _____

(C) If so, for what period would the salary be paid? _____

2. (A) Will you receive sabbatical pay during any or all of the grant period? _____

(B) If so, in what amount? \$ _____

(C) If so, what period would the sabbatical pay cover? _____

3. List *sources* and *amounts* of all other grants, fellowships, etc. for which you have applied.

<i>Source</i>	<i>Date of announcement</i>	<i>Amount</i>
_____	_____	\$ _____
_____	_____	\$ _____
_____	_____	\$ _____

4. The CASC has limited funds available to compensate research assistants for grantees in China. This is not for research assistants outside of China nor is it meant to support research assistants a grantee would propose taking to China. If the applicant requests a research assistant in China, please give specific reasons why and for what length of time the assistant would be necessary.

RESEARCH PROGRAM SUPPORT LEVELS:

Grant levels for researchers under the auspices of the CASC are based on the guidelines listed below. These guidelines are established in accordance with appropriate U.S. Government funding source regulations. Additional sources of financial support, such as salary, sabbatical leave pay, and other sources of income are considered in making a final judgement on the grant level.

Research Grant:

(Figures listed below are based on 1981-1982 support levels)

1. Round trip economy air fare from place of residence to place of research in China

2. Monthly Stipend

Full Professor	\$1,900.00
Associate Professor	\$1,600.00
Assistant Professor	\$1,300.00
Post-doctoral Grantee	\$1,000.00
Pre-doctoral Grantee	\$ 800.00

3. Monthly Living Allowance

University accommodations	\$ 300.00
Hotel accommodations	\$ 600.00

4. Research and Educational Materials Allowance per grant period \$ 500.00

5. Research Project Allowance (natural sciences only) \$ 500.00

6. Research Assistant Allowance (social sciences and humanities only, if approved) Allowance per month of grant period \$ 100.00

7. Miscellaneous Travel Allowance \$ 500.00

This form must be returned in the enclosed envelope, *postmarked no later than November 6, 1981.*

Please type or print all information requested in this form. Do not use the back of this form.

Reference Report

Committee on Scholarly Communication with the People's Republic of China Research Program

Name of respondent _____	To be completed by applicant
Title _____	Name of applicant: _____
Department _____	Field _____
Institution _____	Important—Confidentiality: If you waive your right of access to information in this reference (see application instructions), please sign below:

All rights of access conferred by the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act of 1974 (P.L. 93-380) as amended, or otherwise, to all information and materials of any kind received by the Committee on Scholarly Communication with the People's Republic of China from any source in connection with this application, are hereby voluntarily waived.

Signature of applicant _____ Date _____

Signature of referee _____ Date _____

Return to: Committee on Scholarly Communication
with the People's Republic of China
National Academy of Sciences
2101 Constitution Avenue
Washington, D.C. 20418

SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIALS ON RESEARCH IN CHINA TO
AID IN THE WRITING OF PROJECT PROPOSALS

and

Lists of

RESEARCH INSTITUTES OF THE CHINESE ACADEMY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES

RESEARCH INSTITUTES OF THE CHINESE ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION IN THE
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

September 1981

Research in the People's Republic of China

Conditions for research by Americans have changed greatly in recent years (and months), and there is every reason to expect there may be further changes in the period ahead. With this caveat in mind, it is still useful to summarize current prospects for research, since new opportunities continue to develop.

Americans have access to research opportunities in a wide range of fields, including science and engineering, social sciences, and humanities. Some recently approved topics include schools of storytelling in 19th century China, an analysis of Han and minority group percussion instruments, genetic characterization of cancer drugs, the development of prosocial behavior in Chinese children, multisystems analysis of fluorine equilibria, evolution of close binary star systems, the Sino-Japanese war, and actor training in traditional Chinese theater. Many projects, particularly in the natural sciences, are warmly embraced by Chinese scholars eager to collaborate in joint research. Research institutes under the Chinese science academies have warmly welcomed American scholars, as have Chinese universities. Travel in China for research purposes is expected and has been facilitated by Chinese hosts. The first three years of exchanges in research have been truly exciting for all who have participated.

In drafting their proposals, however, prospective researchers should be aware of the unusual arrangements often encountered in China. The acceptance of proposals has often depended on the availability of appropriate counterparts in Chinese academic or research institutions and on the ability of those institutions to facilitate the project. Preference has been shown for researchers who have made prior contact with or whose work is known and admired by Chinese colleagues. Projects which propose to collect Chinese data (whether scientific, documentary, or survey) without close collaboration with Chinese scholars may have difficulty, particularly if the data have not previously been examined by Chinese researchers. Topics which are so narrowly defined as to make identification of a Chinese counterpart difficult may not be acceptable. Conversely, very broad and theoretical subjects may be too vague to associate with any current research in China.

Applicants should be aware that in January 1981 Chinese officials announced a moratorium on field research by social scientists beginning with the 1981-82 academic year. Field research is conceived rather broadly to include long-term stays in rural communes, urban neighborhoods, factories, and extensive travel to survey, sample, or interview large populations.

The CSCPRC continues to affirm that the study of contemporary China and the field work necessary to accomplish this is an integral part of the overall exchange relationship between the two countries. Extensive efforts are in progress both to understand and loosen or lift the restrictions against social scientists. The results of these efforts are not yet known. *The CSCPRC will continue to accept proposals for social science field work in China, although applicants should be aware of the uncertainties involved at this time, including the questionable feasibility of such proposals.* Further guidance on this issue may be sought from the CSCPRC after October 1.

Although there have as yet been no indications that any restrictions on field research in the sciences or humanities will be implemented, applicants in those areas should be aware that Chinese host institutions have always been concerned about the

possible financial and manpower burdens that extensive fieldwork or travel involves. All applicants contemplating fieldwork as part of their research should draft proposals with these considerations in mind.

Once a proposal is accepted, work conditions in China may be very different from those in other countries. Researchers tend to be treated as "foreign guests" and given extra attention and help. American researchers may find their projects plugged into existing annual research plans of host institutes, an approach sometimes necessary to justify the Chinese manpower and space devoted to the project. Publication procedures may be handled differently in China than in the U.S. Issues of primary authorship, prepublication in China, and insistence on a Chinese publishing timetable may well be encountered by American scholars.

Most researchers should expect to live in the tourist style, in hotels designed for foreigners' needs. The Chinese will require that scholars pay for lodging and transportation, as well as for the help of interpreters and other assistants, at the going rate for foreign visitors. The great pressure on housing, especially high quality housing, has led the Chinese to request that researchers not bring dependents, especially children. Other Chinese concerns are the inadequacy of day care facilities, schools, and medical care for foreign children and the possible need for research institute or university personnel to plan activities for non-Chinese-speaking spouses and children of visiting researchers. There is also understandable concern that scholars themselves be able to speak and read Chinese, though special arrangements may be made when the Chinese counterpart speaks English.

Many of these issues may be resolved by informal arrangement after arrival in China, but researchers should be prepared for long and complex discussions should problems arise. Chinese society is highly bureaucratic and "unit" conscious compared to ours. Proper introductions are essential if unit boundaries are to be crossed, for example, if a university-based scholar wishes to use a municipal library, or a physicist wishes to work with astronomers or chemists on a secondary project. Though political interpretations of scholarship have been greatly relaxed, China remains a country very concerned with matters of national pride and domestic propriety, and scholars would be wise to respect their hosts' sensitivities in these matters.

The Committee on Scholarly Communication has frequently made the points with Chinese officials that individual research may be as valuable as collaborative, that precise counterparts are not essential for productive research, and that differences in scholarly priorities may in fact stimulate creative scholarly exchange. While prior contacts with Chinese scholars can often indicate greater feasibility of a proposal, the Committee actively encourages excellent scholars without special connections to apply. It may be necessary for any applicant to rewrite a proposal or alter the timing and duration of a visit to meet Chinese needs.

Issues discussed above arise naturally during the current period of mutual learning between China and the U.S. Research in China will present certain hardships, but it will also offer the possibility of new breakthroughs in science and scholarship after thirty years of broken contacts.

CHINESE ACADEMY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES

Research Institutes

Institute of Agricultural Economics
Institute of American Studies
Institute of Archeology
Institute of Asian and Pacific Studies
Institute of Chinese Literature
Institute of Chinese History
Institute of Economics
Institute of Finance and Trade Economics
Institute of Foreign Literature
Institute of Industrial Economics
Institute of Japanese Studies
Institute of Journalism
Institute of Latin American Studies
Institute of Law
Institute of Linguistics
Institute of Literature of Minority Nationalities
Institute of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought
Institute of Modern Chinese History
Institute of National Minority Studies
Institute of Philosophy
Institute of Political Science
Institute of Social Science Information
Institute of Sociology
Institute of South Asian Studies
Institute of Soviet and East European Studies
Institute of Technology-Related Economics
Institute of West Asian and African Studies
Institute of West European Studies
Institute of World Economy and Politics
Institute of World History
Institute of World Religions
Institute of Youth and Juvenile Affairs

Research Institutes of the Chinese Academy of Sciences*

INSTITUTE

Acoustics
Anhui Optics and Precision Instruments
Applied Mathematics
Atmospheric Physics
Atomic Energy
Automation
Beijing Astronomical Observatory
Biophysics.
Botany
Changchun Applied Chemistry
Changchun Geography
Changchun Optics and Precision Instruments
Changchun Physics
Changsha Agricultural Modernization
Changsha Geotectonic
Chemical Engineering and Metallurgy
Chemistry
Chengdu Biology
Chengdu Geography
Chengdu Organic Chemistry
Committee for the Comprehensive Survey of Natural Resources
Computer Technology
Computing Center
Dalian Chemical Physics
Developmental Biology
Electrical Engineering
Electronics
Engineering Mechanics
Engineering Thermophysics
Environmental Chemistry
Forestry and Pedology
Fujian Institute for Research on the Structure of Materials
Genetics
Geodesy and Geophysics

*Unless otherwise noted, Institutes are located in Beijing.

INSTITUTE

Geography

Geology

Geophysics

Guangzhou Chemistry

Guangzhou Electronics

Guangzhou Energy Resources

Guiyang Geochemistry

Haerbin Precision Instruments

Hefei Intelligent Machinery

Hefei Plasma Physics

Heilongjiang Agricultural Modernization

High Energy Physics

History of Natural Sciences

Hydrobiology

Kunming Botany

Kunming Zoology

Lanzhou Chemical Physics

Lanzhou Deserts

Lanzhou Geology

Lanzhou Glaciology and Permafrost

Lanzhou Plateau Atmospheric Physics

Mathematics

Mechanics

Metals

Microbiology

INSTITUTE

Modern Physics

Nanjing Geography

Nanjing Geology and Paleontology

Nanjing Pedology

Northwest Plateau Biology

Northwest Institute of Water and Soil Conservation

Oceanology

Oceanology of the South China Sea

Photochemistry

Photoelectricity

Physics

Psychology

Purple Mountain Observatory

Qinghai Salt Lakes

Remote Sensing Applications

Semiconductor

Shaanxi Observatory

Shanghai Atomic Nucleus

Shanghai Biochemistry

Shanghai Cell Biology

Shanghai Entomology

Shanghai Metallurgy

Shanghai Observatory

Shanghai Optics and Precision Instruments

Shanghai Organic Chemistry

Shanghai Pharmacology

Shanghai Physiology

Shanghai Plant Physiology

Shanghai Silicate Chemistry Technology

Shanghai Technical Physics

Shanxi Coal Chemistry

Shenyang Automation

INSTITUTE

Shenyang Computer Technology
Shijiazhuang Agricultural Modernization
South China Botany
Space Physics
Space Sciences Technical Center
Systems Science
Theoretical Physics
Vertebrate Paleontology and Paleoanthropology
Water Conservancy and Hydroelectric Power Academy
Wuhan Botany
Wuhan Mathematical Physics
Wuhan Petrology and Soil Mechanics
Wuhan Physics
Wuhan Virology
Xi'an Optics and Precision Instruments
Xinjiang Biology, Pedology, and Deserts
Xinjiang Chemistry
Xinjiang Geography
Xinjiang Physics
Yunnan Observatory
Yunnan Tropical Botany
Zoology

INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION IN THE
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

1. Anhui College of Chinese Medicine [Anhui (Anhui) College of Traditional Chinese Medicine]
2. Anhui College of Mechanical and Electrical Engineering [Anhui (Anhui) Institute of Mechanical and Electrical Engineering]
3. Anhui Institute of Agriculture [Anhui (Anhui) College of Agriculture]
4. Anhui Institute of Technology [Anhui Institute of Technology]
5. Anhui Labor University [Anhui Labor University]
6. Anhui Medical College [Anhui (Anhui) College of Medicine]
7. Anhui Normal University
8. Anhui University [Anhui University]
9. Anshan College of Iron and Steel Technology [Anshan Institute of Iron and Steel Technology, Anshan College of Iron and Steel Research]
10. Baoji Teacher's College [Baoji Normal College]
11. Baotou College of Iron and Steel Technology [Baotou Institute of Iron and Steel Technology, Baotou College of Iron and Steel]
12. Baotou Medical College [Baotou College of Medicine]
13. Beijing Academy of Industrial Arts [Peking Academy of Industrial Arts]
14. Beijing Agricultural Institute [Beijing (Peking) College of Agriculture]
15. Beijing Agricultural University [Peking Agricultural University]
16. Beijing Broadcasting Institute [Beijing College of Broadcasting, Peking College of Broadcasting]
17. Beijing Cinema Academy [Beijing (Peking) Film Institute]
18. Beijing College of Aeronautics [Beijing Institute of Aeronautics, Peking College of Aeronautical Engineering]
19. Beijing College of Architectural Engineering [Beijing (Peking) Institute of Architectural Engineering]
20. Beijing College of Chemical Engineering [Beijing (Peking) Institute of Chemical Technology]

21. Beijing College of Chemical Fiber Engineering [Beijing Chemical Fiber Engineering Institute, Peking College of Chemical Fiber Engineering]
22. Beijing College of Chinese Medicine [Peking College of Chinese Medicine, Beijing (Peking) College of Traditional Chinese Medicine]
23. Beijing College of Iron and Steel Technology [Beijing (Peking) Institute of Iron and Steel Technology, Beijing (Peking) College of Iron and Steel Research]
24. Beijing College of Light Industry [Beijing Light Industrial Institute, Peking College of Light Industry]
25. Beijing College of Metallurgy and Electrical Machinery [Beijing (Peking) Metallurgical and Electrical Machinery Institute]
26. Beijing Dance Academy [Peking Dance Academy]
27. Beijing Foreign Languages Institute [Beijing (Peking) Institute of Foreign Languages]
28. Beijing Institute of Agricultural Mechanization [Beijing (Peking) College of Agricultural Mechanization]
29. Beijing Institute of Commerce [Peking Institute of Commerce, Beijing Commercial Institute and Cadre School]
30. Beijing Institute of Forestry [Beijing (Peking) College of Forestry]
31. Beijing Institute of Post and Telecommunications [Beijing (Peking) College of Post and Telecommunications]
32. Beijing Institute of Technology [Beijing (Peking) College of Engineering, Beijing (Peking) Industrial College]
33. Beijing Language Institute [Peking Language Institute]
34. Beijing Medical College [Beijing College of Medicine, Peking Medical College]
35. Beijing Normal University [Peking Normal University, Peking Teachers College]
36. Beijing Polytechnical University [Peking Polytechnical University]
37. Beijing School of Meteorology [Peking School of Meteorology]
38. Beijing Second Foreign Languages Institute [Peking Second Foreign Languages Institute]
39. Beijing Second Medical College [Beijing (Peking) Number Two Medical College]
40. Beijing Teacher's College [Beijing (Peking) Normal College]

41. Beijing Teacher's College of Physical Education [Beijing (Peking) Teacher's College of Physical Culture]
42. Beijing University [Peking University, National Peking University]
43. Bengbu Medical College [Bengbu College of Medicine]
44. Capital Medical University
45. Central Academy of Fine Arts
46. Central China Agricultural Institute [Central China College of Agriculture]
47. Central China Institute of Technology
48. Central China Teacher's College [Central China Normal]
49. Central Drama Institute
50. Central Institute for Nationalities [Central Nationalities Institute]
51. Central Music Conservatory
52. Central-South College of Mining and Metallurgy [Central-South China Institute of Mining and Metallurgy]
53. Central-South Institute of Forestry [Central-South China Institute of Forestry, Central-South College of Forestry]
54. Changchun College of Chinese Medicine [Changchun College of Traditional Chinese Medicine]
55. Changchun College of Geology [Changchun Institute of Geology]
56. Changchun College of Optics and Precision Instruments [Changchun Institute of Precision Optical Instruments]
57. Changchun Institute of Post and Telecommunications
58. Changsha College of Communications [Changsha Jiaotong Institute]
59. Changsha Railway Institute [Changsha Railway College]
60. Changwei Medical College [Changwei College of Medicine]
61. Chengdu College of Agricultural Machinery [Chengdu (Chentu) Agricultural Machinery Institute]
62. Chengdu College of Chinese Medicine [Chengdu (Chengtu) College of Traditional Chinese Medicine]

63. Chengdu College of Meteorology [Chengdu (Chengtu) Institute of Meteorology]
64. Chengdu Institute of Geology [Chengdu (Chengtu) College of Geology]
65. Chengdu Institute of Telecommunication Engineering [Chengdu (Chengtu) College of Telecommunication Engineering]
66. Chengdu University of Science and Technology
67. China Civil Aeronautics School
68. China College of Mining [China Mining Institute]
69. China Medical University [Zhongguo Medical University]
70. China Mining Institute [China College of Mining]
71. China University of Science and Technology [University of Science and Technology of China]
72. Chinese Opera Academy
73. Chinese People's Liberation Army Second University of Military Medicine
74. Chinese People's Liberation Army Third University of Military Medicine
75. Chongqing Architectural Engineering University [Chungking College of Architectural Engineering]
76. Chongqing College of Communications [Chongqing (Chungking) Jiaotong College, Chongqing (Chungking) Jiaotong University]
77. Chongqing Medical College [Chongqing (Chungking) College of Medicine]
78. Chongqing Teacher's College [Chongqing (Chungking) Normal College]
79. Chongqing University [Chungking University]
80. College of Naval Engineering [Institute of Military Naval Engineering]
81. Communication Engineering Institute of the People's Liberation Army [PLA College of Communication Engineering]
82. Dalian College of Light Industry [Dalian (Dairen) Institute of Light Industry]
83. Dalian Foreign Languages Institute [Dairen Foreign Languages Institute]
84. Dalian Institute of Aquatic Products [Dalian (Dairen) College of Aquatic Products]
85. Dalian Institute of Technology [Dalian (Dairen) College of Medicine]

86. Dalian Medical College [Dalian (Dairen) College of Medicine]
87. Dalian Merchant Marine Academy [Dalian (Dairen) Merchant Marine Institute,
Dalian (Dairen) Marine College]
88. Dalian Railway Institute [Dalian (Dairen) Railway Engineering College]
89. Daqing Petroleum Institute [Daqing College of Petroleum]
90. East China College of Chemical Engineering [East China Institute of Chemical
Engineering, East China Institute of Chemical Technology]
91. East China Institute of Engineering [East China College of Engineering]
92. East China Institute of Water Conservancy [East China College of Water
Conservancy]
93. East China Jiaotong University [East China Communications University]
94. East China Normal University [Huadong Normal University, Shanghai Normal
University]
95. East China Petroleum Institute [East China College of Petroleum, East China
College of Petroleum Engineering]
96. Fudan University [Futan University]
97. Fujian Agricultural Institute [Fujian (Fukien) College of Agriculture]
98. Fujian College of Chinese Medicine [Fujian (Fukien) College of Traditional
Chinese Medicine]
99. Fujian Forestry Institute [Fujian (Fukien) College of Forestry]
100. Fujian Medical University [Fukien Medical University]
101. Fujian Normal University [Fukien Normal University]
102. Fuxin College of Mining [Fuxin Mining Institute]
103. Fuyang Teacher's College [Fuyan Normal College]
104. Fuzhou Institute of Geology [Fuzhou College of Geology]
105. Fuzhou University [Foochow University]
106. Gansu Agricultural University (Huangyang Zhen) [Kansu Agricultural University
(Huangyang Zhen)]
107. Gansu Agricultural University (Wuwei County) [Kansu Agricultural University]

108. Gansu College of Chinese Medicine [Gansu (Kansu) College of Traditional Chinese Medicine]
109. Gansu Normal University [Gansu (Kansu) Teacher's University]
110. Gansu Polytechnical University [Kansu Polytechnical University]
111. Gezhouba College of Hydroelectric Engineering [Gezhouba Institute of Hydroelectric Engineering]
112. Graduate School of the Chinese University of Science and Technology
113. Guangdong College of Machinery [Guangdong (Kwangtung) Machinery Institute]
114. Guangdong College of Mining and Metallurgy [Guangdong (Kwangtung) Institute of Mining and Metallurgy]
115. Guangdong College of Pharmacology [Kwangtung College of Pharmacology]
116. Guangxi Academy of Arts [Kwangsi Academy of Arts]
117. Guangxi Agricultural Institute [Guangxi (Kwangsi) College of Agriculture]
118. Guangxi College of Chinese Medicine [Guangxi (Kwangsi) College of Traditional Chinese Medicine]
119. Guangxi College of Light Industry [Kwangsi College of Light Industry, Guangxi (Kwangsi) Institute of Light Industry]
120. Guangxi College of Machinery [Guangxi (Kwangsi) Institute of Machinery]
121. Guangxi College of Petroleum and Chemical Engineering [Guangxi (Kwangsi) Institute of Petroleum and Chemical Technology]
122. Guangxi Medical College [Guangxi (Kwangsi) College of Medicine]
123. Guangxi Teacher's College [Guangxi (Kwangsi) Normal College]
124. Guangxi University [Kwangsi University]
125. Guangxi Youjiang Medical College for Nationalities
126. Guangzhou Academy of Fine Arts [Canton Academy of Fine Arts]
127. Guangzhou College of Chinese Medicine [Guangzhou (Canton) College of Traditional Chinese Medicine]
128. Guangzhou Foreign Languages Institute [Canton Foreign Languages Institute]
129. Guangzhou Medical College [Guangzhou (Canton) College of Medicine]

130. Guangzhou Teacher's College [Guangzhou (Canton) Normal College]
131. Guilin Institute of Metallurgy and Geology [Guilin (Kuilin) College of Metallurgy and Geology]
132. Guiyang Medical College [Guiyang (Kweiyang) College of Medicine]
133. Guiyang Teacher's College [Guiyang Normal College]
134. Guizhou Agricultural Institute [Guizhou (Kweichow) College of Agriculture]
135. Guizhou College of Chinese Medicine [Guizhou (Kweichow) College of Traditional Chinese Medicine]
136. Guizhou Institute of Technology
137. Guizhou University [Kweichow University]
138. Haerbin College of Architectural Engineering [Haerbin (Harbin) Institute of Architectural Engineering]
139. Haerbin College of Shipbuilding [Haerbin (Harbin) Institute of Naval Engineering]
140. Haerbin Institute of Electrical Engineering [Haerbin (Harbin) College of Electrical Engineering]
141. Haerbin Institute of Technology [Harbin Institute of Technology, Harbin Polytechnical University, HIT]
142. Haerbin Medical University [Harbin Medical University]
143. Haerbin Normal University [Harbin Normal University, Haerbin Teacher's College]
144. Haerbin University of Science and Technology [Harbin University of Science and Technology]
145. Hangzhou Silk Institute [Hangzhou (Hangchow) College of Silk Engineering]
146. Hangzhou Teacher's College [Hangzhou (Hangchow) Normal College]
147. Hangzhou University [Hangchow University]
148. Hanzhong Teacher's College [Hanzhong Normal College]
149. Hebei Agricultural University [Hopeh Agricultural University]
150. Hebei College of Architectural Engineering [Hebei (Hopeh) Institute of Architectural Engineering]
151. Hebei College of Chemical Engineering [Hebei (Hopeh) Institute of Chemical Engineering]

152. Hebei College of Coal Mining [Hebei (Hopeh) Coal Mining Institute]
153. Hebei College of Geology [Hebei (Hopeh) Institute of Geology]
154. Hebei Collegē of Mechanical and Electrical Engineering [Hebei (Hopeh) Institute of Mechanical and Electrical Engineering]
155. Hebei College of Mining and Metallurgy [Hebei (Hopeh) Institute of Mining and Metallurgy]
156. Hebei Forestry Institute [Hebei (Hopeh) School of Forestry]
157. Hebei Institute of Technology [Hopeh Institute of Technology]
158. Hebei Medical College [Hebei (Hopeh) College of Medicine]
159. Hebei Normal University [Hopeh Normal University]
160. Hebei Teacher's College [Hebei (Hopeh) Normal College]
161. Hebei University [Hopeh University]
162. Hefei Polytechnical University [Hofei Polytechnical University]
163. Heilongjiang August First University of Agriculture and Reclamation [Heilungkiang August First University of Agriculture and Reclamation]
164. Heilongjiang College of Chinese Medicine [Heilongjiang (Heilungkiang) College of Traditional Chinese Medicine]
165. Heilongjiang University [Heilunkiang University]
166. Henan Agricultural Institute [Henan (Honan) College of Agriculture]
167. Henan College of Chinese Medicine [Henan (Honan) College of Traditional Chinese Medicine]
168. Henan Medical College [Henan (Honan) College of Medicine]
169. Henan Normal University [Honan Normal University]
170. Henyang Medical College [Henyang College of Medicine]
171. Huainan Coal Institute [Huainan Coal College]
172. Huabei Teacher's College of Coal
173. Huashan Metallurgical Medical School [Huashan School of Metallurgical Medicine]
174. Hubei Academy of Arts [Hupeh Academy of Arts]
175. Hubei College of Chinese Medicine [Hubei (Hupeh) College of Traditional Chinese Medicine]

176. Hubei Institute of Chemical Engineering and Petroleum [Hubei (Hopeh) Chemical Technology and Petroleum Institute]
177. Hubei Institute of Light Industry [Hubei (Hopeh) College of Light Industry]
178. Hubei Medical College [Hubei (Hopeh) College of Medicine]
179. Hunan Agricultural Institute [Hunan College of Agriculture]
180. Hunan College of Chinese Medicine [Hunan College of Traditional Chinese Medicine]
181. Hunan Medical College [Hunan College of Medicine]
182. Hunan Teacher's College [Hunan Normal College]
183. Hunan University
184. Ili Teacher's College [Ili Normal College]
185. Inner Mongolia Agricultural Institute [Inner Mongolia (Nei Mongol) College of Agriculture]
186. Inner Mongolia Forestry Institute [Inner Mongolia (Nei Mongol) College of Forestry]
187. Inner Mongolia Institute of Technology [Nei Menggu Institute of Technology]
188. Inner Mongolia Medical College [Inner Mongolia (Nei Mongol) College of Medicine, Nei Menggu Medical College]
189. Inner Mongolia Teacher's College [Nei Mongol Teacher's College, Nei Mongol Normal College]
190. Inner Mongolia University [University of Inner Mongolia, Nei Mongol University]
191. Jiamusi College of Agricultural Machinery [Jiamusi Institute of Agricultural Machinery]
192. Jiamusi Medical College
193. Jiangnan Petroleum Institute [Jiangnan College of Petroleum]
194. Jiangsu Agricultural Institute [Jiangsu (Kiangsu) College of Agriculture]
195. Jiangsu Teacher's College [Jiangsu (Kiangsu) Normal College]
196. Jiangxi Agricultural University [Kiangsi Agricultural University]
197. Jiangxi College of Chinese Medicine [Jiangxi (Kiangsi) College of Traditional Chinese Medicine]

198. Jiangxi College of Metallurgy [Jiangxi (Kiangsi) Institute of Metallurgy]
199. Jiangxi Institute of Technology [Kiangsi Institute of Technology]
200. Jiangxi Medical College [Jiangsi (Kiangsi) College of Medicine]
201. Jiangxi Teacher's College [Jiangxi (Kiangsi) Normal College]
202. Jiangxi University [Kiangsi University]
203. Jiaozuo Mining Institute [Jiaozuo College of Mining]
204. Jilin Agricultural University [Kirin Agricultural University]
205. Jilin College of Architectural Engineering [Jilin (Kirin) Institute of Architectural Engineering]
206. Jilin Forestry Institute [Jilin (Kirin) College of Forestry]
207. Jilin Institute of Agricultural Mechanization [Jilin (Kirin) College of Agricultural Mechanization]
208. Jilin Institute of Chemical Technology [Jilin (Kirin) College of Chemical Engineering]
209. Jilin Institute of Technology [Kirin Institute of Technology]
210. Jilin Medical College [Jilin (Kirin) College of Medicine]
211. Jilin Normal University [Kirin Normal University]
212. Jilin Polytechnical University [Kirin Polytechnical University]
213. Jilin Teacher's College of Technology [Kirin Teacher's College of Technology]
214. Jilin University [Kirin University]
215. Jimei Navigation School [Jimei Institute of Navigation]
216. Jinan University
217. Jingdezheng Porcelain Institute
218. Jinzhou Institute of Technology
219. Jinzhou Medical College [Jinzhou College of Medicine]
220. Jishou University
221. Jixi College of Mining [Jixi Mining Institute]

222. Kashi Teacher's College [Kashi Normal College]
223. Kunming Institute of Technology
224. Kunming Medical College [Kunming College of Medicine]
225. Kunming Teacher's College [Kunming Normal College]
226. Lanzhou Medical College [Lanzhou (Lanchow) College of Medicine]
227. Lanzhou Railway Institute [Lanzhou Railway College]
228. Lanzhou University
229. Liaoning College of Architectural Engineering [Liaoning Institute of Architectural Engineering]
230. Liaoning College of Chinese Medicine [Liaoning College of Traditional Chinese Medicine]
231. Liaoning Teacher's College [Liaoning Normal College]
232. Liaoning University
233. Luoyang College of Agricultural Machinery [Luoyang Agricultural Machinery Institute]
234. Luoyang Foreign Languages Institute of the Chinese People's Liberation Army
235. Luzhou Medical College [Luzhou College of Medicine]
236. Maanshan Institute of Iron and Steel Technology [Maanshan College of Iron and Steel]
237. Mudanjiang Teacher's College [Mudanjiang Normal College]
238. Nanchang College of Aeronautical Engineering [Nanching Aeronautical Engineering Institute]
239. Nanchong Teacher's College [Nanchong Normal College]
240. Nanjing Academy of Arts [Nanking Academy of Arts]
241. Nanjing Agricultural College [Nanking Agricultural College, Nanjing Agricultural Institute]
242. Nanjing College of Aeronautics [Nanjing (Nanking) Institute of Aeronautics]
243. Nanjing Institute of Chemical Technology [Nanjing (Nanking) College of Chemical Engineering]

244. Nanjing College of Chinese Medicine [Nanjing (Nanking) College of Traditional Chinese Medicine]
245. Nanjing College of Pharmacology [Nanjing (Nanking) Institute of Pharmacology]
246. Nanjing Foreign Languages Institute of the Chinese People's Liberation Army [Nanking Foreign Languages Institute of the Chinese People's Liberation Army]
247. Nanjing Forestry Products Engineering Institute [Nanjing (Nanking) College of Forestry Products Engineering]
248. Nanjing Institute of Meteorology [Nanjing (Nanking) College of Meteorology]
249. Nanjing Institute of Post and Telecommunications [Nanking Institute of Post and Telecommunications]
250. Nanjing Institute of Technology [Nanking Institute of Technology]
251. Nanjing Medical College [Nanjing (Nanking) College of Medicine]
252. Nanjing Railway Medical College [Nanking Railway Medical College]
253. Nanjing School of Power Engineering [Nanjing (Nanking) Institute of Power Engineering]
254. Nanjing Teacher's College [Nanjing Normal College, Nanking Teacher's College]
255. Nanjing University [Nanking University]
256. Nankai University
257. Nanning Teacher's College [Nanning Normal College]
258. Nantong Medical College [Nantong College of Medicine]
259. Ningxia Agricultural Institute [Ningxia (Ningsia) College of Agriculture]
260. Ningxia Medical College [Ningxia (Ningsia) College of Medicine]
261. Ningxia University [Ningsia University]
262. Norman Bethune Medical University
263. North China Institute of Agricultural Machinery [North China College of Agricultural Machinery]
264. North China Institute of Electrical Power [North China College of Electrical Power]
265. North China Institute of Water Conservancy and Hydroelectric Power [North China College of Water Conservancy and Hydropower]

266. North China Jiaotong University [North China Communications University]
267. Northeast Agricultural Institute [Northeast College of Agriculture]
268. Northeast College of Heavy Machinery [Northeast China Institute of Heavy Machinery]
269. Northeast Forestry Institute [Northeast College of Forestry]
270. Northeast Normal University
271. Northeastern Institute of Technology
272. Northwest Agricultural College [Northwest Agricultural Institute, Northwestern Agricultural College]
273. Northwest China College of Light Industry [Northwestern Institute of Light Industry]
274. Northwest China Institute of Telecommunication Engineering [Northwestern Institute of Telecommunication Engineering]
275. Northwest China Polytechnical University [Northwestern Polytechnical University]
276. Northwest College of Architectural Engineering [Northwest Architectural Engineering Institute]
277. Northwest College of Electric Power [Northwest Institute of Electric Power Engineering]
278. Northwest College of Textile Engineering [Northwest Institute of Textile Engineering]
279. Northwest Forestry Institute [Northwest College of Forestry]
280. Northwestern University [Northwest China University]
281. Overseas Chinese University [Huaqiao University]
282. People's University of China [Renmin University, People's University]
283. Qingdao Medical College [Qingdao (Tsingtao) College of Medicine]
284. Qinghai Industrial and Agricultural Institute [Qinghai (Tsinghai) College of Industry and Agriculture]
285. Qinghai Medical College [Qinghai (Tsinghai) College of Medicine]
286. Qinghai Teacher's College [Qinghai (Tsinghai) Normal College]
287. Qinghai Veterinary College [Qinghai (Tsinghai) College of Veterinary Medicine]

288. Qinghua University [Tsinghua University]
289. Qiqihar College of Light Industry [Qiqihar Institute of Light Industry]
290. Qiqihar Teacher's College [Qiqihar Normal College]
291. Qufu Teacher's College [Qufu Normal College]
292. Shaanxi College of Chinese Medicine [Shaanxi (Shensi) College of Traditional Chinese Medicine]
293. Shaanxi College of Education [Shensi College of Education]
294. Shaanxi College of Machinery [Shaanxi (Shensi) Machinery Institute]
295. Shaanxi Institute of Technology [Shensi Institute of Technology]
296. Shaanxi Normal University [Shensi Teacher's University]
297. Shandong Academy of Arts [Shantung Academy of Arts]
298. Shandong Agricultural Institute [Shandong (Shantung) College of Agriculture]
299. Shandong College of Architectural Engineering [Shandong (Shantung) Architectural Engineering Institute]
300. Shandong College of Agricultural Mechanization [Shandong (Shantung) Institute of Agricultural Mechanization]
301. Shandong College of Chemical Engineering [Shandong (Shantung) Chemical Engineering Institute]
302. Shandong College of Chinese Medicine [Shandong (Shantung) College of Traditional Chinese Medicine]
303. Shandong College of Construction Engineering [Shandong (Shantung) Construction Engineering Institute]
304. Shandong College of Light Industry [Shandong (Shantung) Institute of Light Industry]
305. Shandong College of Metallurgical Engineering [Shandong (Shantung) Institute of Metallurgical Engineering]
306. Shandong College of Mining [Shandong (Shantung) Mining Institute]
307. Shandong College of Oceanology [Shandong (Shantung) College of Oceanography, Shandong (Shantung) Institute of Oceanology]
308. Shandong College of Textile Engineering [Shandong (Shantung) Textile Engineering Institute]

309. Shandong Institute of Technology [Shantung Institute of Technology]
310. Shandong Medical College [Shandong (Shantung) College of Medicine]
311. Shandong Teacher's College [Shandong (Shantung) Normal College]
312. Shandong University [Shantung University]
313. Shanghai College of Chemical Engineering/Shanghai Institute of Chemical
Technology [Shanghai Institute of Chemical Engineering, Shanghai College
of Chemical Engineering]
314. Shanghai College of Chinese Medicine [Shanghai College of Traditional Chinese
Medicine]
315. Shanghai College of Education
316. Shanghai College of Machinery [Shanghai Machinery Institute]
317. Shanghai Dance Academy
318. Shanghai Drama Institute
319. Shanghai First Medical College
320. Shanghai Institute of Foreign Languages [Shanghai Foreign Languages Institute]
321. Shanghai Jiaotong University [Shanghai Communications University]
322. Shanghai Merchant Marine Academy [Shanghai Merchant Marine College, Shanghai
Marine College]
323. Shanghai Music Conservatory
324. Shanghai Polytechnical University
325. Shanghai Railway College [Shanghai Railway Institute]
326. Shanghai School of Construction Engineering
327. Shanghai Second Medical College
328. Shanghai Teacher's College [Shanghai Normal College]
329. Shanghai Textile College [Shanghai Textile Institute]
330. Shanghai University of Science and Technology
331. Shanxi Agricultural University [Shansi Agricultural University]

332. Shanxi College of Mining [Shanxi (Shansi) Mining Institute, Shanxi (Shansi) School of Mines]
333. Shanxi Institute of Coal Chemistry [Shanxi (Shansi) Institute of Coal-Chemical Technology]
334. Shanxi Medical College [Shanxi (Shansi) College of Medicine]
335. Shanxi Teacher's College [Shanxi (Shansi) Normal College]
336. Shanxi University [Shansi University]
337. Shenyang Agricultural Institute [Shenyang College of Agriculture]
338. Shenyang College of Aeronautical Engineering [Shenyang Aeronautical Engineering Institute]
339. Shenyang College of Mechanical and Electrical Engineering [Shenyang Institute of Mechanical and Electrical Engineering]
340. Shenyang College of Pharmacology [Shenyang Institute of Pharmacology]
341. Shenyang Institute of Chemical Technology [Shenyang College of Chemical Engineering]
342. Shenyang Institute of Gold [Shenyang School of Gold, Shenyang Gold Institute]
343. Shenyang Institute of Technology
344. Shenyang Music Conservatory
345. Shenyang School of Metallurgy and Machinery
346. Shenyang Teacher's College [Shenyang Normal College]
347. Shihezi Medical College [Shihezi College of Medicine]
348. Sichuan Academy of Fine Arts [Szechuan Academy of Fine Arts]
349. Sichuan Agricultural Institute [Sichuan (Szechuan) College of Agriculture]
350. Sichuan College of Construction Engineering [Sichuan (Szechuan) Institute of Construction Engineering]
351. Sichuan Foreign Languages Institute [Szechuan Foreign Languages Institute]
352. Sichuan Medical College [Szechuan Medical College]
353. Sichuan Music Conservatory [Szechuan Music Conservatory]
354. Sichuan Teacher's College [Sichuan (Szechuan) Normal College]

355. Sichuan University [Szechuan University]
356. Sichuan Veterinary Institute [Sichuan (Szechuan) Veterinary College]
357. Siping Teacher's College [Siping Normal College]
358. South China Agricultural College [South China Agricultural Institute, Huanan Agricultural College]
359. South China College of Engineering [South China Institute of Technology]
360. South China Institute of Tropical Plants [South China Institute of Tropical Crops, South China College of Tropical Crops]
361. South China Teacher's College [Huanan Teachers College, South China Normal College]
362. Southwestern Agricultural Institute [Southwest College of Agriculture]
363. Southwest China University of Communications [Southwest China Jiaotong University, Southwestern Communications University]
364. Southwest Petroleum Institute [Southwest College of Petroleum]
365. Southwest Teacher's College [Southwest Normal College]
366. Southwestern Agricultural College [Southwest Agricultural Institute]
367. Suzhou Medical College [Suzhou (Soochow) College of Medicine]
368. Suzhou School of Sericulture [Suzhou (Soochow) School of Technical Sericulture]
369. Suzhou Silk Institute [Soochow Silk Institute]
370. Taiyuan Institute of Heavy Machinery
371. Taiyuan Institute of Technology
372. Taiyuan Machinery Institute [Taiyuan College of Machinery]
373. Tangshan Coal Mining Medical College
374. Tianjin Academy of Fine Arts [Tientsin Academy of Fine Arts]
375. Tianjin College of Chinese Medicine [Tianjin (Tientsin) College of Traditional Chinese Medicine]
376. Tianjin College of Commerce [Tianjin (Tientsin) Commercial Science Institute]
377. Tianjin College of Light Industry [Tianjin (Tientsin) Light Industrial Institute]
378. Tianjin College of Textile Engineering [Tianjin (Tientsin) Textile Engineering Institute]

379. Tianjin Foreign Languages Institute [Tientsin Foreign Languages Institute]
380. Tianjin Medical College [Tianjin (Tientsin) College of Medicine]
381. Tianjin Music Conservatory [Tientsin Music Conservatory]
382. Tianjin Teacher's College [Tianjin (Tientsin) Normal College]
383. Tianjin University [Tientsin University]
384. Tibet Institute of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry [Tibet (Xizang) College of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry]
385. Tibet Medical College [Tibet (Xizang) College of Medicine]
386. Tibet Teacher's College [Tibet (Xizang) Normal College]
387. Tonghua Teacher's College [Tonghua Normal College]
388. Tongji University [Tungchi University]
389. Tongliao Teacher's College [Tongliao Normal College]
390. University of Science and Technology for National Defense
391. Wannan Medical College [Wannan College of Medicine]
392. Wenzhou Medical College [Wenzhou College of Medicine]
393. Wuhan College of Iron and Steel [Wuhan Iron and Steel Technology Institute]
394. Wuhan Institute of Building Materials [Wuhan Institute of Building Materials Industry, Wuhan Institute of Construction Engineering]
395. Wuhan Institute of Geology [Wuhan College of Geology, Wuhan Geological Institute]
396. Wuhan Institute of Geodesy, Photogrammetry and Cartography [Wuhan Cartography Institute]
397. Wuhan Institute of Technology
398. Wuhan Institute of Water Conservancy and Electric Power
399. Wuhan Medical College [Wuhan College of Medicine]
400. Wuhan Merchant Marine Academy [Wuhan Merchant Marine Institute]
401. Wuhan Metallurgical Medical School [School of Metallurgical Medicine, Wuhan]

402. Wuhan Teacher's College [Wuhan Normal College]
403. Wuhan University
404. Wuxi College of Light Industry [Wuxi Institute of Light Industry]
405. Xiamen College of Aquatic Products [Xiamen (Amoy) Institute of Aquatic Products]
406. Xiamen University [Amoy University]
407. Xi'an Academy of Fine Arts [Sian Academy of Fine Arts]
408. Xi'an College of Mechanical and Electrical Engineering [Xi'an (Sian) Institute of Mechanical and Electrical Engineering]
409. Xi'an Foreign Languages Institute [Sian Foreign Languages Institute]
410. Xi'an Institute of Geology [Xi'an (Sian) College of Geology]
411. Xi'an Institute of Highways [Sian Institute of Highways]
412. Xi'an Institute of Metallurgy and Architecture [Xi'an (Sian) College of Metallurgy and Architecture]
413. Xi'an Institute of Technology [Sian Institute of Technology]
414. Xi'an Jiaotong University [Sian Jiaotong University, Xi'an (Sian) Communications University]
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419. Xiangtan University
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425. Xinjiang University [Sinkiang University]
426. Xinxiang Teacher's College [Xinxiang Normal College]
427. Xinyang Teacher's College [Xinyang Normal College]
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429. Yanan University [Yenan University]
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431. Yanbian Medical College [Yanbian College of Medicine]
432. Yangzhou Teacher's College [Yangzhou Normal College]
433. Yunnan Agricultural Institute [Yunnan College of Agriculture]
434. Yunnan College of Chinese Medicine [Yunnan College of Traditional Chinese Medicine]
435. Yunnan Forestry Institute [Yunnan College of Forestry]
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437. Yunnan University
438. Zhanjiang Aquatic Products Institute [Zhanjiang College of Aquatic Products]
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445. Zhejiang Forestry Institute [Zhejiang (Chekiang) College of Forestry]
446. Zhejiang Medical University [Chekiang Medical University]
447. Zhejiang Teacher's College [Zhejiang (Chekiang) Normal College]
448. Zhejiang University [Chekiang University]

449. Zhelimu Medical College [Zhelimu College of Medicine]
450. Zhenjiang College of Shipbuliding [Zhenjiang Shipbuilding Institute]
451. Zhenjiang Institute of Agricultural Machinery [Zhenjiang College of Agricultural Machinery]
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454. Zhengzhou Institute of Technology [Chengchou Institute of Technology]
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456. Zhengzhou University
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-
1. Discuss the nature of activities and potential objectives of a visit to China. Describe lecture or discussion topics or areas of exploratory research. If possible identify host institution.

continuation of item #1

2. Discuss the significance of this visit within the current context of developing U.S.-China scholarly exchanges in this field. Describe future activities which may result from this visit.

3. Please make every effort to attach a current curriculum vitae. If not available, append information on professional background, including academic degrees received, professional experience, major publications, and international experience.

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AURICULARIA SPECIES USED FOR CULTIVATION IN CHINA

LOU LUNG-HON
Peking Agricultural University, China

INTRODUCTION

Wood-ear is the famous edible fungi in Chinese dishes, which was cultivated in Asia generally. The cultivated species of wood-ear in many countries and districts were reported to be Auricularia polytricha (Mont.) Sacc. (Quimio, 1976; Cheng and Tu, 1978), but depending on the appreciation of Chinese people, some other Auricularia spp. of soft consistency are preferred by the growers in China.

In this experiment, the spawn and products of modern wood-ear cultivation were collected for examination when we attempted to breed and select some excellent strains for cultivation.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Origin of the collections

121 samples of cultivated wood-ear and spawn were collected from 15 provinces and Peking (Table 1) between 1973 and 1980.

Methods of examination

The cultivated wood-ear collected from different provinces or districts were directly examined. The fruit bodies were cut by free hand sections with a safety razor, then the thin cross-sections were mounted with cotton-blue lactophenol on the slides for microscopic examination (Quimio, 1979). The collected wood-ear spawn were propagated in bottles with sawdust-wheat chaff medium and examined when the wood-ear were formed under controlled conditions.

The method of calcsification is mostly referred to B. Lowy (1951, 1952).

RESULTS

1. Auricularia auricula (Hook.) Undrew. and A. fuscossuccinea (Mont.) Farlow are the cultivated species in China. Among the 121 collections examined, 94 specimens belong to A. auricula and 27 samples belong to A. fuscossuccinea. The latter species have not been reported in China before (Deng, 1963; Tai, 1979). The distribution of A. auricula and A. fuscossuccinea is shown in Table 1.

Table 1. The distribution of A. auricula and A. fuscossuccinea under cultivation in provinces and districts

Locality	Sum of collection	Sum of <u>A. auricula</u>	Sum of <u>A. fuscossuccinea</u>
Chekiang	6	2	4
Heilungkiang	10	10	0
Honan	9	9	0
Hopeh	2	2	0
Hunan	6	5	1
Kirin	4	4	0
Kwangsi	13	4	9
Kwangtung	4	4	0
Kweichow	8	6	2
Liaoning	8	7	1
Peking	2	2	0
Shansi	7	7	0
Shensi	13	11	2*
Szechuan	7	6	1
Yunan	10	3	7
Total	121	94	27

*A few specimens partly without distinct medullary layer in a collection of A. fuscossuccinea which may be intermediate type of these two species.

2. The distributions between A. auricula and A. fuscossuccinea fruit bodies of both cultivated species are tough gelatinous, single, gregarious, ear, petalooid or shell shape; yellow-brown