

August 18, 1924

Dr. Galen M. Fisher,
Institute of Social and Religious Research,
370 Seventh Avenue,
New York City.

My dear Fisher:

You will be receiving during these next days some correspondence from Professor T. C. Chao of Soochow University in regard to the organization of the Society for the Advancement of Christian Literature in China. I do not think that I need add anything to the information which has been sent you by Dr. Chao. I had not until today seen this statement in its final form, but have on several occasions talked these matters over quite fully with both Professor Chao and Dr. Timothy Lew. I believe that this is one of the most hopeful developments in the entire Christian movement in China. There is in it deep moral earnestness and a strong religious purpose, as well as a keen desire to make the strongest case for Christianity possible in the face of the increasingly intelligent opposition to it in China.

The group of men who formed this society are undoubtedly the ablest group for this purpose which the Christian church in China has thus far produced. They are young, filled with a keen sense that they are called of God at this particular juncture, conscious of their power and at the same time equally conscious of their own limitations and need of earnest study if they are ever to achieve the goal which they have in view. I personally know of no more worthy group to help than this one; nor do I know of any individual enterprise in China in which the investment of a few thousand dollars a year will bring a larger return for the Kingdom of God.

I therefore beg to make their appeal my own and to urge your Institute to make a grant for a period of five years of the amount of money called for in their appeal.

At the same time I would like to say that I have been specially designated by the National Christian Council to represent it in the matter of Christian Literature in China, and I

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and I recognize fully that anything that your Institute does is supplementary to the work which the missionary societies should do, and primarily by way of initiating something which they for one reason or another are hesitant to undertake. Theoretically they are all committed to the idea of helping to develop Christian literature in China; practically, however, either because of denominational differences or methods of operation, or because of theological difficulties, they are not likely to help this most promising organization get on its feet. Given, however, the help of your Institute during a period of from five to ten years, I feel confident that we shall see a new day for the Christian Church in China through the development of this most neglected and most powerful agency.

This little group as you know have done me the honor of making me one of their advisory members, and I shall follow their work very closely and endeavor to give them such help as can be secured through the missionary body in China.

May I in closing state that it will be a very great blow to this group if after these two years of negotiations the Institute should for any reason feel unable to grant their very modest request?

Yours very sincerely,

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September 30, 1924

My dear Mr. Lohentine:

Yours of August 18th reached this country while I was in England and has only recently come into my hands.

My attention is especially arrested by your statement that "Considerable opposition to the continuance of mission education was expressed at the meeting of the Society for the Advancement of Education which brought together in Peking from July 2 to 9 one thousand Chinese teachers, mostly from government institutions."

I should be greatly interested in a more definite statement as to the character and extent of this opposition. Does it rise wholly out of the jealousy which one group of teachers is likely to have for another group with different ideals? Is it similar to that mutual opposition which 40 or 50 years ago existed between the representatives of state universities and those of denominational colleges? Or are its roots and reasons deeper and more substantial? How seriously is it to be taken? How far is it justified?

I note what you say about the appropriateness for the Society for the Advancement of Christian Literature in China. I am sure that the matter will receive very careful attention from Mr. Fisher and the Board of the Institute.

Mr. E. C. Lohentine
National Christian Council of China
23 Yuen Ming Yuen Road
Shanghai, China

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Letter from W. S. Richardson, 26 Broadway, New York, December 18, 1924 with reference to two requests made by Mr. Cressey.

as you know
Mr. Cressey is the full time secretary of the East China Christian Educational Association. From my knowledge of his work, and in the light of the Report of the China Christian Educational Association to the National Christian Council for 1924, to which reference is made herewith, I believe that both of Mr. Cressey's requests call for a wise expenditure of money. The amounts asked for are small, and in the case of the latter request the amount will be spread over a large number of institutions: these small amounts scattered over a wide area, if well watched, will produce real good work in China.

REPORT of the CHINA CHRISTIAN EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION to the NATIONAL CHRISTIAN COUNCIL 1924.

Extracts:- "To the Christian Middle Schools and Colleges the church looks for its leadership in the future. A quarter of a million students are enrolled in these Christian institutions."

"The report of the China Educational Commission continues to dominate the thinking and planning of those who are interested in Christian Education in China, both in this country and abroad."

Re. College education: "It is obvious that it is of the greatest importance to the church that it should make the most of the opportunity for securing for Christian service the 3500 men and women in the Christian colleges, 69% of whom are Christians. If all these young men and women went out from college to serve God with their whole heart and mind and strength, the problems of the church would not remain long unsolved."

Re. Elementary and Secondary Education: "Reference has been made to the organization of Provincial Boards of Education, which exist to co-ordinate and standardize work of the schools within their area. Three of these boards have secured the service of full time secretaries (Chihli-Shansi, East China and West China)."

"The need for the adequate supervision of elementary education is felt and in several places interesting developments in this direction are taking place."

"Relations with Government Education: It is the policy of this Association to work in the closest co-operation with government educators and the government system of education. We have co-operated with the National Association for the Advancement of Education in the national survey of the intelligence and the educational achievements of school children. There are hopeful signs of a better understanding between Christian and Government educators and of more frequent opportunities for conference and co-operation."

"Religious Education: There is a general agreement that the center of our Christian education lies in the department of Religious Education. Our schools and colleges exist in the first place to develop Christian character in their students."

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OBERLIN-IN-SHANSI Printed Report and Calendar, 1924.

A neat little illustrated pamphlet of their school work, which includes lower and higher primary, junior and senior high school, and junior college, issued after their 16th Annual Commencement. Julian Arnold, Commercial Attache of the American Legation, was the speaker on this occasion.

The school exhibit drew a crowd of 9000 visitors.

The school has a wholesome atmosphere of comradeship between the American teachers and the Chinese teachers and students.

Income from America about \$13000; from China about \$1500.

GINLING COLLEGE Folder, 1924.

Brief history from 1913. 100 students in 1924, from 13 provinces, 43 preparatory schools, 11 denominations, all ranks in society.

Faculty 22 American, 4 Chinese.

Campus forty acres.

Seven buildings in use, combining elements of Chinese architectural beauty and western convenience.

Other buildings planned, providing accommodation for 400 students.

Supported by eight co-operating boards, including the London Missionary Society.

Also an interesting printed letter from one of the faculty members, telling about Christmas festivities, and recording the friendliness and purposefulness of the Ginling spirit.

EAST CHINA CHRISTIAN EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION BULLETIN. Nov. 12, 1923

Plan of the proposed Christian Normal School for Boys, with estimates of cost. Annual expenditure estimated at \$8000 G. A more recent Bulletin on this subject would be welcome.

C.S.C.A. (Chinese Students' Christian Association) FELLOWSHIP NOTES
November 1924.

"Teaching Religion Forbidden: Despite belligerent factions raging in China, the National Educational Conference was held in Kaifeng unaffected. Delegates from 18 provinces were present among whom many are leading educators of the country. Four resolutions and eleven recommendations concerning missionary education in China were unanimously adopted. They demanded close government regulation of all institutions of learning operated by foreign missionaries. They also recommended that all teaching of religion by missionaries in China must be stopped."

Editorial in the same paper: "As to the suppression of the teaching of religion, it sounds more of a resolution arrived at by an emotional mob than an educational policy deliberately shaped by a body of educators. Religion, whether beneficial to China or not, has its own value. Only by studying it can we find its true value. If it turns out to be valuable, we need it all the more. If it is

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RELIGIOUS EDUCATION in C.S.C.A. FELLOWSHIP NOTES. (Continued).

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"No culture is perfect. We have as much to learn from, as to teach, other people. Christianity, at its best, represents the flower of the occidental culture. If it is properly reevaluated in China? it is a cultural asset. Suppression is only an index of ignorance and narrowmindedness."

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"Civil War in China has greatly complicated work of Famine Relief Commission. By W.H. Mallory, Secretary, China International Famine Relief Commission."

"The Future of China's Boy Emperor: He says: 'I intend to leave China at the earliest possible moment. My education is limited, but I would like to study in America. I am especially interested in Columbia University and Hamilton College. I have been very happy since I became free, though I objected to the method of forced abdication, which did not give me any opportunity to talk things over.....I believe that the present government is more kindly disposed to me, and understands that I have no desire whatever to return to the throne which made me a prisoner until a few days ago.'"

EDUCATION IN CHINA AND THE BOXER INDEMNITIES, By Roger S. Greene.

From a paper read before the Chinese Social and Political Science Association, October 5, 1924.

Mr. Greene pleads for greater unity, so that the whole student body may secure what is best from all over the world.

"To my mind it can best be brought about through an educational system under Chinese control, in which foreign teachers, as far as needed, will be chosen for their ability in their special fields without regard to nationality.....This suggests the possible advantages of combining into one fund all sums remitted from the Boxer indemnities."

"Two fundamental ideas regarding the use of Boxer indemnities: First, that they be used for the upbuilding of a single Chinese national system of education, and secondly, that both the planning and the conduct of this work shall be dominated by that spirit of open-minded inquiry that we may call the research spirit."

"Probably a part of the funds devoted to education will still be used for a long time to send young men and young women abroad for special study....It is now possible for students to proceed much further in a modern education at home than they could fifteen years ago. The more thorough knowledge which a student thus gets of his own country is an enormous advantage to him, and the more advanced he is, the more experience he has had in practical work in his own country, the more wisely can the selection be made of those who are to have the benefit of foreign study."

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CONFERENCE ON CHRISTIAN EDUCATION IN CHINA.

25 Madison Avenue, New York City.

April 6, 1925.

A Study of the Anti-Christian Movement

by T. L. Shen.

I. Background of the Movement.

1. The Important Position of the Intellectual Class in our National Life.

To deal with the present subject adequately, we must not fail to appreciate the important role which the intellectual class of China have always played throughout past generations. They have created and moulded public opinion in this great and ancient land. Things of intellectual momentum have always loomed large. Great national issues, social and political questions have often been redirected and reunited under the leadership of keen intellectual men. Confucius and Mencius were the most conspicuous figures in our history. Their visitation to the feudal states and through their conversations and writings exerted a very profound influence on their own times and gave an intellectual inheritance to future generations. The subsequent literati all tried to influence and weld national thinking with respective doctrines and principles until Shi Huang Ti found it necessary to kill them in lots and to burn all books and pamphlets with one big sweep. Han and Sung Dynasties were also greatly enriched by intellectual lights who made up the two schools of learning characterized by their advocacy of the inductive and deductive methods of study and who offered great stimulations to individual thinking. Above all it must be said of the important part which men of knowledge and wisdom played in the attempts to overthrow the Mongols and Manchus from control of the government. Without such leadership China would not have conquered these Conquerors.

2. The Influences of Westernization.

Coming into vital and enlarged contact with the Western World, China soon found herself in an entirely different environment. Her's has been the problem of choice between the policy of adoption and that of rejection. But the Chinese mind has already been deeply impressed by the two main currents in the thought and life of the West; namely, industrialism or the power of force with Nietzsche's principle of military supremacy. Up to the present, very few attempts to change have been made without having their emphasis in one or the other of these. In speaking of China's response to the forces of Westernization, we should also note the effect of the following factors.

(a) The Revival of the Asiatic races as seen in the Japanese Reform Movement, the Chinese Boxer Uprising and the Russian Bolshevik Revolution. The first was a success in the policy of adoption; the last is a seeming success in that of rejection; and the second, a failure due to lack of thoroughness in preparation. The Chinese have thus learned much from these experiments and are ever looking for new ways to save their nation.

CONTRIBUTION OF CHRISTIAN EDUCATION IN CHINA.

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(b) The Student Patriotic Movement was one attempt to meet the same situation. This was the first successful effort to unite our people to direct the policy of the Government against foreign aggression. The importance of education and the creation of a strong public opinion was emphasized. The most noticeable result was of course the realization of the latent power of the people to organize nationally and the subsequent bringing into being all kinds of social and political organizations of a voluntary nature.

(c) The Renaissance Movement was a deeper and more permanent pursuit for the general uplift. It first discovered the new way of assimilation and adaptation of the good things in all cultures of the world as over against the practice of blind copy or foolish denial. It was through this movement that strategy of intellectual leadership was again manifest. The importance of learning the value of literature and its numerous multiplication as a means of propagating ideas and ideals was once again emphasized.

(d) The quiet revolution inside of the Christian Church with its high note in the interest of an indigenous movement was also apparent. Far sighted leaders saw the vision of "China for Christ". They wanted Christianity freed from European, American and all other Western influences. They desired freedom to be given the Chinese to meet the actual needs of their own people. They hoped the Church would soon come under complete Chinese leadership and control. Others are trying to correlate Christianity and Buddhism and make own faith. Still others wish to substitute Confucius teaching for their Christian faith. Men like C. C. Nieh of Shanghai, and a number of so-called Christians are working earnestly to bring this about.

(e) The Buddhist Revival is another attempt to evaluate our national inheritance. The long state of turmoil and disorder since the dawn of the Chinese Republic has started educated men thinking about the Buddhist message of peace and comfort. Again good literary works, among which are those written by Liang Chi Chao fire the imagination of the Chinese reading public.

These are some of the factors in the present situation and coupled with the background and favored position of intellectual in the national life of our people, have something to do with the beginning and spread of the so-called Anti-Christian Movement in China.

3. Kindred Movements:

Before telling you something about the Movement itself, I shall now name a number of organizations and literary productions that have directly or indirectly contributed to the same purpose and in some cases have helped inaugurate this Anti-Christian movement.

(a) Kuo ming tang or followers of Sun Yat Sen, having led a successful revolution against the Manchus have their avowed purpose to emancipate the people from military tyranny and foreign exploitation. Diplomatically they have been often prejudiced against the aggressive policy of the Powers from the West.

(b) The Communistic Party, working after the Russian example of public ownership as over against private control of property. A great deal of agitations have been made against capitalism and its government support.

(d) The Student Patriotic Movement was one attempt to meet the same situation. This was the first successful effort to unite our people to direct the policy of the Government against foreign aggression. The importance of education and the creation of a strong public opinion was emphasized. The most noticeable result was of course the realization of the latent power of the people to organize nationally and the subsequent bringing into being all kinds of social and political organizations of a voluntary nature.

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(c) The National Educational Association advocating a centralized educational system has a strong national consciousness. At its recent annual convention, recommendations were made to the government to limit the educational rights of foreigners in China, for example the Mission Schools.

(d) The National Student Union is another expression of the Student Patriotic Movement. Its purpose is much akin to Kuomintang. At its recent annual convention, a manifesto was drawn up to challenge a national-wide movement for the abolition of all foreign rights, over Customs tariff, mixed courts proceeding and the educational work of Mission Boards.

(e) Young China Society is one of the fruitful results of the Renaissance Movement. From the beginning it has stood for a scientific attitude a progressive spirit and sacrificial acts. There were also a number of resolutions announced after its last Convention at Soochow, and the point was made to develop a strong national consciousness.

(f) The Anti-Imperialistic Federation is the product of the recent general feeling of resentment against foreign diplomacy. Its object is two-fold; namely, the abolition of all unequal treaties with foreign powers, and the union of the exploited races against imperialism.

In creating a literature and making a new public opinion we should note the following outstanding papers and magazines which cultivate people's thinking along lines mentioned above.

(a) "La Jeunesse" was a monthly magazine. It was the forerunner and sometime considered as the organ of the New Thought Movement. Editor, Chen Tu Hsiu. In pages of this periodical we can find the first touch on the vital life problems of the Chinese people.

(b) "The Renaissance" is a monthly magazine, an advocate of a literary revolution. The Editor is Dr. Hu Suh. This magazine contains many articles dealing with Chinese philosophy.

(c) "The Guide" is a weekly paper; it is the organ of the Communists. Editor, Chen Tu Hsiu. He uses bitter words against the present social, political and international order.

(d) "The Awakened" is a daily supplement to the Republican Daily News, supported by Kuomintang. The Editor is Mr. Yih Ts'u Ts'ang. Its columns have been directed in the interest of freedom from foreign aggression and it promotes the Anti-Christian Movement.

(e) "Science and View of Life" a compilation of leading articles on the unbalanced controversy between spiritual and material conceptions of life. The latter gained ground. A severe attack was made on Christianity by Wu Sze Hwei who disbelieves any power except that of science.

II. The Movement Proper.

1. History of the Movement.

(c) The National Educational Association advocating a centralized educational system has a strong national consciousness. At its recent annual convention, recommendations were made to the government to limit the educational rights of foreigners in China, for example the Mission Schools.

(d) The National Student Union is another expression of the Student Patriotic Movement. Its purpose is much akin to Kuomintang. At its recent annual convention, a manifesto was drawn up to challenge a national-wide movement for the abolition of all foreign rights, over Customs, tariff, mixed courts proceeding and the educational work of Mission Boards.

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II. The Movement Proper.

1. History of the Movement.

In 1922, the 11th Conference of World's Student Christian Federation met in Peking. Its publicity soon arrested the attention and aroused the jealousy of active antagonists. A Student Anti-Religious Movement was contemporarily started right in the Capital with a few men of intellectual distinction as promoters of the movement. There were a number of branch organizations started in the strategic educational centers throughout the country. The charges were made against all kinds of organized religion for their embodiment of superstition and capitalism. However, the movement only issued occasional publications before it actually died out in about a year's time.

The present Anti-Christian movement was rekindled and revived into life here at Shanghai during the hot months of 1924. The noise of the timely Anti-Imperialistic Movement served as a good stimulus. At that moment a certain student was discharged from Shanghai College for some reason and after having adhered to a private institution, gathered around him a group of anti-Christians for the organization of the Anti-Christian Federation. The charges made against Christianity were its alliance with imperialism and its foreign exploitation. This movement itself through its official organ, a weekly issue of "The Awakened", had a hearing in most parts of China.

2. Basis of the Movement.

As it was stated in the manifests issued, the purpose of the Movement is to actively oppose Christianity and its various expressions with a nationalistic consciousness and a scientific spirit. It should be also noted that above all points raised, the movement endeavors to identify the Christian Religion with the policy of cultural exploitation of the West. Here it might be profitable to make a summary of the points as stated in the manifests.

(a) Point with regard to all religion:-

1. It is conservative and traditional and it does not make for intellectual progress.
2. It encourages denominational prejudice and hatred. It does not make for the unity and the harmony of the human race.
3. It develops superstition in super-human beings. It does not make for scientific enlightenment.
4. It cultivates the attitude of dependence as over against the development of self-realization.
5. It suppresses individuality. It does not develop the human instincts.

(b) Regarding Christianity itself:-

1. It is one form of religion.
2. It contains dogmatism and monopolizes good teachings of the past.
3. It is the forerunner of imperialism and foreign exploitation.

(c) Points with regard to the Christian Church:-

1. It always allies itself with the influential classes.
2. It draws people into its membership by material temptations.
3. It is largely composed of eaters on religion as well as hypocrites.
4. It interferes with the civil and military affairs of China and other nations.
5. It sometimes maddles with personal affairs.
6. It substitutes God for gods and develops a servile attitude toward foreigners.

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3. Organization of the Movement.

The organization has its headquarters in Shanghai with four or five branch units among which the strongest are in Human and Kwangtung. There are two main departments of work, the department of investigation of Christianity and its expressions in all forms or service, and the department of publicity, which lectures and publishes the evils of Christianity.

4. Literature of the Movement.

The weekly supplement to "The Awakened" comes out on every Tuesday. Besides being circulated among the regular constituencies of the "Republican News" it is also sent in separate copies to all mission schools and to some of the Christian publications for the purpose of exchange. In reading these over we can find a great many articles written by students and mostly ex-students of Mission Schools. Their statement of facts, though sometimes having a little bit of truth or half truth, shows the result of earnest study and investigation. Among the forty articles that appeared in the first twelve issues of the bulletin is the following summary.

Re - Mission Schools	13
" Christianity in general	12
" Christians	8
" The Church	2
" Christian literature	2
" Preachers	1
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There is another pamphlet recently published and is entitled "The Anti-Christian Movement". It is a compilation of the leading articles thus far written and gives one a bird's eye view of the whole scene and plan.

In closing I want to say that it is interesting and worthy of note that all the articles written and attacks upon Christianity, few of them attack the person and life of Jesus Christ. We can also discover something of the motives that moves some of these anti-Christian leaders to action in these days of acute crisis in China. They are Jealous, because they see that we Christians are carrying forward a very large program of service in Church, School, Hospital, Y.M.C.A., etc. and that we are giving increasing emphasis on work among youths. This anti-Christian movement is a great challenge to Christian leaders like ourselves. It offers an unusual opportunity for the thoughtful, tactful, and sympathetic Christian worker. Jesus and "His way of life" have overcome similar attacks in past centuries in other countries. He will overcome here if we incarnate his spirit and principle in our everyday life. Dr. Ellwood says "It is time that organized Christianity becomes synonymous with the religion of Jesus". To realize this vision of a redeemed social life based upon love and righteousness is our opportunity in China at this hour.

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CONFERENCE ON CHRISTIAN EDUCATION IN CHINA.

25 Madison Avenue, New York City.

Monday - April 6, 1925.

10 a.m. - 1 p.m.
Hours: 3 p.m. - 6 p.m.
7.30 p.m. - 9.30 p.m.

(NOTE. It is not proposed that the Conference should adopt any "findings". The purpose of the Conference is to obtain information regarding the facts of the present situation in China, and to study the meaning of these facts. It will be left to the Boards of Missions, and the Boards of Trustees of the various Colleges and Universities to take such action as they may consider necessary or desirable. A resumé of the discussions will be prepared and distributed as soon as possible.

No speakers have been invited to make addresses. The only exceptions to this general rule are: (1) Brief statements introducing each section of the syllabus below. (2) A statement by Mr. T.Z. Koo, speaking on behalf of the Christian Chinese Leaders, who cannot be present in adequate numbers, but whose interests are most directly and deeply involved in the discussions of the Conference. It is their problem primarily that the Conference is considering.

All the other time of the Conference will be devoted to free discussion along the lines of the following series of questions. Speakers will be limited to a maximum of five minutes.

SYLLABUS.

I. What are the important facts of the present situation in China relating to Christian education?

1. Are we right in thinking that the Anti-Christian Movement has spent its force so far as it expresses itself in violent action? Have the school strikes, the resolutions of educational associations, and the other manifestations been the expression of a persistent underlying opposition to Christian schools and colleges?

a. What are the real aims, the inspiring motives of such opposition? What are the sources of and reasons for such opposition?

b. Towards what points in the life and work of the Church is it directing its attack?

c. Against what grades and types of education is this opposition directed?

d. Is the opposition anti-Christian or anti-religious? Anti-Foreign?

2. What are the present day tendencies in Chinese education?

II. What are the opinions of Christian Chinese leaders regarding Christian educational work?

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1. Both favorable and unfavorable opinions concerning:-

- a. The organization of our schools and colleges?
- b. The development and use of Chinese teachers?
- c. The study of Chinese language and history?
- d. Introducing Western ideas and systems?
- e. Encouraging national loyalty?
- f. Developing leaders in the state and business?

2. What is the purpose of Christian education in China?

- a. Is it to train workers for the Christian Church and leaders in the Christian community?
- b. Is it also to train leaders for the new China?
- c. In what sense and how are Christian schools and colleges intended to be agencies for the propagation of Christianity?

III. What ought to be done?

1. To make Christian Education more Chinese?

- a. How transfer more responsibility and authority to Boards of Managers in China? How secure a larger representation of Chinese on such Boards?
- b. How relate the Christian schools and colleges so that they may be recognized as integral parts of the system of Chinese education? How disprove the charge that these institutions are "foreign" and "imperialistic" and show them to be truly "national"?
- c. How develop larger financial support from Chinese sources?
- d. How increase the number of well-qualified Chinese teachers on the faculties and strengthen Chinese elements in the curricula and text books?
- e. In what parts of the curricula should we expect the government to require a minimum standard? e.g., national language, literature, geography, history, periodical inspection, minimum standard of efficiency.
- f. Is it right for Christian educational institutions to claim treaty rights in order to maintain religious freedom?
- g. How may we aid the Chinese Church in maintaining religious freedom in private schools?
- h. How far should Christian schools and colleges conform with government requirements? Registration?

2. To make Christian education more efficient?

- a. Is it spread out too thin? How may right concentration be effected?
 - (1) By definition of functional, and allocation of departments in different universities?
 - (2) By developing relatively fewer institutions?
- b. How may we act together?

Is it not desirable to realize without further delay the plans for the Permanent Committee for the Coordination and Promotion of Christian Higher Education in China? What is the present status of those plans, and what needs to be done?

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- b. How improve the quality of religious teaching?
(1) Teachers, (2) Chaplain, (3) Worship.
- c. How distinguish between western civilization and Christianity?
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STATEMENTS FROM VARIOUS AUTHORITIES.

See also:-

The International Review of Missions, April 1925, Ph.161-172
The Chinese Recorder, February 1925, Ph.71-76
The Bulletin of the National Christian Council, Feb. 1925, Page 3

From a letter by Dr. Robt.E.Speer, February 18th, 1925:-

I have read with very much interest Dr. Balme's statement enclosed in your letter and am glad that the proposed conference is to be held. I am sorry it will not be possible for me to attend it, but I shall be away in South America during the months of March and April.

There is one matter referred to in Dr. Balme's statement about which I should like to say a word. I have again and again seen it intimated that some years ago the mission schools in Japan were required by the Japanese Government, in order to secure certain privileges, to give up their required religious teaching and chapel. The facts about the matter are these: I know because I have all the correspondence on the subject, and acted as the convener of the mission boards which were carrying on educational work in Japan, and which came together here to determine what their policy in the matter would be.-

It was at the time when there was a disposition in Japan to pursue a very tight educational policy and it was proposed that any schools which desired to enjoy the exemption of its students up to a certain age from military conscription and the privilege of passing its students on into the next higher grade of Government school would be obliged, in order to secure Government recognition, to conform absolutely to Government regulations and to exclude religious teaching from the regular curriculum, and also, of course, chapel service. As a matter of fact the privilege of passing students on into the Government schools was more or less imaginary, inasmuch as the applicants for admission outnumbered the capacity of the schools and, as I remember, all students had to take examinations and not even all who passed them could be admitted. Whether this is correct or not however, the Mission schools declined to conform in this way. So long as they were allowed to continue at all they preferred to continue with religious teaching and without the Government privileges. Only one denomination, I think, of those carrying on higher education yielded. The others all stood together. Whether as a result of this or because of a general liberalizing tendency and other influences, the Mission schools were within a few years given all the privileges without any surrender of their religious teaching or Christian character.

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I have heard the Japanese situation cited a number of times as a justification for our yielding to pressure in India to exclude religious teaching from the regular required curriculum of the Mission Schools. It seems to me the Japanese experience suggests the opposite conclusion.

The principle of equality and reciprocal rights of which so much is made in China today is the principle that supports the right of private schools to exist on their own merits, and to teach religion. Any Confucianist or Buddhist could come over here and establish a school and teach Confucianism or Buddhism in it and require that pupils who came to the school should take those courses.

Statement by Dr. Paul Monroe, Shanghai, January 17, 1925:-

PRIVATE SCHOOLS IN CHINA.- There is a larger aspect of this question of the place to be accorded to private schools, that is, its bearing on the whole Chinese people. Progress comes by variation and selection. Without this there is no growth. Competition between Christian and other private schools and government schools is healthy for the government schools. If the stimulus of individual endeavor is removed, government education will suffer. At the present time the greatest stimulus to government education in China is mission education from abroad. The time will come when it will be recognized that this has been the fundamental factor that has set government education on its feet. It would be disastrous to government education to remove this stimulus.

Japan has come to recognize this value which comes from variant types of education and has reversed its former attitude toward private education. It now gives a very large margin of freedom to it.

Those who, at the present time, are agitating for the eliminating of Christian schools are unknowingly working for the curtailment and limitation of the very thing they desire; that is the development of government education. Any repressive, undemocratic, illiberal action curtailing the legitimate function of these schools is apt to return as a boomerang upon government schools by an illiberal partisan government of the future. The most that should be asked is the adoption of a minimum governmental curriculum, the attainment of a government standard of efficiency in carrying out the program and the right of visitation to see that such standards are obtained. Beyond this there should be freedom. Such freedom will redound to the benefit of government schools as well as to private enterprise.

Statement by Mr. Chi Pao-ching, Secretary of the National Southeastern University at Nanking:-

In an article published in "The China Weekly Review" of December 13th, 1924, Mr. Chi, who was present at the Kaifeng meeting and who is a Christian, wrote:-

"The Kaifeng resolutions are what the delegates represented there considered as the median measure to get at a satisfactory solution. The resolutions may therefore be taken as the culmination of just and sound sentiment toward missionary education in China.

"Our recent investigation shows that excluding the students in the missionary colleges and universities, the number of pupils of primary and high school grades under missionary training has been well nigh half a million. This number is startling in many ways. There is no country in the world which would entrust the training of such a large number of its future citizens to the care of foreigners. Even though we do recognize the well-intended purpose of these missionaries for many of whom we have great admiration, from a national standpoint of view, I do not think any one could justly criticise us as being utterly wrong in adopting some moderate measure to deal with the missionary schools. We can permit only one national system of schools to train our citizens and any agency that tends to decentralize this system is not to be tolerated in our present ideal of national life. If there is any extra agency in existence, it is only right that we take precaution against any evil that may develop therefrom. We have no ill feeling toward the foreign schools in China. In fact, throughout our discussion at Kaifeng, there was a growing recognition for the distinguished contributions made by the missionary educators toward the progress of this country. But our gratitude is one thing and our future welfare is another. If we can find a solution to insure our own welfare, without injuring our gratitude to others, why should we not do it?"

"If the mission schools are for religion, then religion has its own field of propagation. If the mission schools are for the education of the Chinese people, and does not involve other purposes, then the Chinese people should have their education in other ways than in the mission schools. By all means we should adjust this matter, even undergoing the troublesome task of revising our international treaties. Chinese sentiment is clear and is rapidly becoming more persistent. Even though a Christian myself, I, as a Chinese citizen and a man in educational service, would like to see the problem solved in the Chinese way. We plead for the sympathy of well-wishing missionaries of China for this fundamental, though in many ways difficult movement."

Extract from an address at the Washington Convention
by Rev. Harris E. Kirk, D.D., of Baltimore.

One pressing need then if we are to contribute further to the awakening of the East, is such a re-examination of our own conception of Christianity as shall enable us to approach this critical temper; not with certain provisional concessions made to a supposedly darkened intelligence, but as an actual confession on our part that we have not fully understood Christianity, and furthermore that perhaps we have defiled it by allowing it to be too closely associated with something that is not essentially Christian at all - Western civilization. The time has surely come when we should be giving heed to the painful contrasts that appear between our civilization and that of the Far East. The time has happily gone, let us hope forever, when we shall be sending out crowds of inexperienced enthusiasts, impregnated with the idea that our civilization is not only the best, but a normal expression of Christianity itself. It is surely a very limited notion that our duty is confined to a proclamation of the gospel to non-Christian nations. This easy understanding of mission work has led to a deal of condescension and impertinent patronage of peoples, the cultural aspects of whose civilization are as high above ours, as was that of the Roman above the Goth, and whose antiquity as compared with ours is as the cedars of Lebanon to a mushroom of a night. We must be prepared to confess that Oriental dislike

"Our recent investigation shows that excluding the students in the missionary colleges and universities, the number of pupils of primary and high school grades under missionary training has been well nigh a million. This number is startling in many ways. There is no country in the world which would entrust the training of such a large number of its future citizens to the care of foreigners. Even though we do recognize the well-intended purpose of those missionaries for many of whom we have great admiration, from a national standpoint of view, I do not think any one could justly criticize us as being utterly wrong in adopting some moderate measure to deal with the missionary schools. We can permit only one national system of schools to train our citizens and any agency that tends to decentralize this system is not to be tolerated in our present ideal of national life. If there is any extra agency in existence, it is only right that we take precaution against any evil that may develop therefrom. We have no ill feeling toward the foreign schools in China. In fact, throughout our discussion at Kailong, there was a growing recognition for the distinguished contributions made by the missionary educators toward the progress of this country. But our attitude is one thing and our future welfare is another. If we can find a solution to insure our own welfare, without injuring our attitude to others, why should we not do it?"

"If the mission schools are for religion, then religion has its own field of propagation. If the mission schools are for the education of the Chinese people, and does not involve other purposes, then the Chinese people should have their education in other ways than in the mission schools. By all means we should adjust this matter, even regarding the troublesome task of revising our international treaties. Chinese sentiment is clear and is rapidly becoming more persistent. Even though a Christian myself, I, as a Chinese citizen and a man in educational service, would like to see the problem solved in the Chinese way. We plead for the sympathy of well-wishing missionaries of China for this fundamental, though in many ways difficult movement."

Extract from an address at the Washington Convention
by Rev. Harris E. Kirk, D.D., of Baltimore.

One pressing need there is for us to contribute further to the awakening of the East, in such a re-examination of our own conception of Christianity as shall enable us to approach this critical temper; not with certain provisional concessions made to a supposedly demented intelligence, but as an actual confession on our part that we have not fully understood Christianity, and furthermore that perhaps we have deluded it by allowing it to be too closely associated with something that is not essentially Christian at all - Western civilization. The time has surely come when we should be giving heed to the painful contrasts that appear between our civilization and that of the Far East. The time has happily gone, let us hope forever, when we shall be sending out crowds of inexperienced enthusiasts, impregnated with the idea that our civilization is not only the best, but a normal expression of Christianity itself. It is surely a very limited notion that our duty is confined to a proclamation of the Gospel to non-Christian nations. This easy understanding of mission work has led to a deal of condensation and impertinent patronage of peoples, the cultural aspects of whose civilization are as high above ours, as was that of the Roman above the Goth, and whose spirituality as compared with ours is as the cedars of Lebanon to a marshroom of a night. We must be prepared to confess that Oriental dislike

of our civilization is well founded; that superficially it appears ugly, hurried, without philosophic direction or moral control, and altogether too much of this world; that it has often been menacing and greedy in its demands on other peoples, and that frequently the voice of the missionary cannot be heard because of the strident clamor of the business man, or the rough bellowing of the soldier. And to allow the impression to become fixed that Christianity and Western civilization are not only identical, but that one is the legitimate fruit of the other, is forever to block the way for understanding Christ and the gospel. The Western Church has almost forgotten the truth that Christ's Kingdom is not of this world; it is too intimately associated with the dubious and questionable policies of foreign peoples, and we need not wonder that the moral trend of the West is one that is giving the Oriental peoples cause for serious concern. They are fully justified in asking questions, and such questions must be answered not by the patronizing manner of the mission conventicle, but by hard, straightforward arguments among equals. And, above all, until we can dissociate the mission of Christ's church from a dubious civilization too much indented with trade expansion and sphere of influence, we have no right to ask the Orient to take our form of religion.

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Office of the President

Referred to

N. B. Butler

1924

Please

1. Dispose of as you think best.
2. Answer and retain in your files.
3. Answer and return with carbon of reply for our files.
4. Return with answer on President's stationery for him to sign.
5. Return
 - a) With information called for in writing.
 - b) With suggestion of answer in writing.
 - c) Comment in writing.
6. Return and arrange for personal interview.
7. Follow through—and report.
8. Initial and return (sent for information only).
9. Accept _____ Decline.
10. Send to _____ with covering letter.
11. File under _____
12. Make _____ copies.
Send to _____

13. Remarks.

*Referred by N. B. Butler
Dr. Downing 6-19-24*

Mr. Butler. Note that these two letters pertain to the same matter— one from the President, the other from the R.P. of Univ. of Nashville. Please send Williams, Stegely's letter & tell Brown you will have done so & will follow up Downing & Allen. Then follow them' on D. & A.

EOP

June,

1934

Please

1. Dispose of as you think best.
2. Answer and retain in your files.
3. Answer and return with carbon of reply for our files.
4. Return with answer on President's stationery for him to sign.
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 - a) With information called for in writing.
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8. Initial and return (sent for information only).
9. Accept _____ Machine.

10. Send to _____ with covering letter.

11. File under _____

12. Make _____ copies.

Send to _____

13. Remarks.

*Approved by Mr. P. J. [illegible]
 Secretary 1-11-34*

Mr. Butler, let the center

*Letter reference to the same matter
 was from the [illegible] the [illegible]
 from the R.D. of [illegible] of [illegible]
 Please send [illegible] [illegible]
 letter to the [illegible] [illegible]
 was [illegible] [illegible]
 up [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
 [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]*

UNIVERSITY OF NANKING
NANKING, CHINA

NEW YORK OFFICE
150 FIFTH AVENUE

PRESIDENT & TREASURER
156 FIFTH AVENUE

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OFFICERS OF THE UNIVERSITY
A. J. BOWEN, PRESIDENT
J. E. WILLIAMS, VICE-PRESIDENT

President's Office

June 20
to Mr. Downing

June 9, 1924 Upon return send to Mr. Jones

Received files

Dr. E. D. Burton, Pres.,
University of Chicago,
Chicago, Ill.

My dear Dr. Burton:

As you know the China Medical Board has made certain grants to the University among them the support of a specialist in the teaching of sciences to be with them for one year. I think Dr. Williams has written you concerning the matter.

I was talking to Mr. Greene on Saturday and he gave me the names of two men in the University of Chicago and I am sending them on to you in the hopes that you might check up on them and if you think either of them would be suitable, possibly could find out whether they might wish to go. The first and I think the most promising might be Dr. E. R. Downing, Associate Professor of Natural History, School of Education. The other man is Dr. W. C. Allee, Associate Professor of Zoology.

I am enclosing also a statement from our Science men, especially Dr. Jones of Nanking, outlining the kind of work that we would expect this man to do. What we want is a man very much like Dr. Twiss and, of course, we would like to have him go out late this summer so that he could be there for the opening of the semester, about the 5th of September. We shall appreciate very much any help you can give us in securing the right kind of man.

I shall be passing through Chicago about the 18th or 20th of June, I hope, and if you are in the city, will try to call on you for a few minutes.

With very kindest remembrances,

Cordially yours,

A. J. Bowen

AJB
EMB
ENC 1

UNIVERSITY OF NANKING

NANKING, CHINA

NEW YORK OFFICE
150 FIFTH AVENUE

TREASURER & SECRETARY
150 FIFTH AVENUE

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J. B. MOORE, FIRST, SECOND AND THIRD

OFFICERS OF THE UNIVERSITY

A. J. BOWEN, PRESIDENT
J. E. WILLIAMS, VICE-PRESIDENT

RECORDS OFFICE

June 20
to Mr. Bowen

June 9, 1934

Received from

Dr. E. D. Burton, Pres.
University of Chicago,
Chicago, Ill.

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With very kindest remembrances,

Cordially yours,

A. J. Bowen

ALB
EMB
ENC 1

The University of Chicago

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Office of the President

May 22, 1924

Miss 5

My dear Dr. Stieglitz:

The University of Nanking at Nanking, China, has recently received a grant of money for the erection of the second Science Hall for the University. Their present building is a very good one and I anticipate that the second will be a mate to it. They have also received a grant of \$15,000 Mexican which will probably yield, according to the rate of exchange, between \$7,000 and \$7,500 gold, to secure the services of a visiting professor for one year, this amount being expected to cover travel and salary. The specifications are as follows:

"It shall be the duty of this visiting professor, first - to do a certain amount of demonstration teaching,- second, to visit the classes of the other science teachers and work in a constructive manner with these teachers in the improvement of their methods of teaching,- third, he shall also cooperate with the Department of Education in giving courses on methods of teaching science, to which courses the University of Nanking teachers of science and the teachers of science in Ginling and Southeastern might be admitted. This work would be of an experimental nature with a view of determining just how helpful it could be made."

It is to be added that the professor will, I assume, be expected to give ten months' service in China, and that the time of travel would have to be added. The school year runs from about September 10 to June 19. This time might possibly be shaved a little in the

May 22, 1954

My Dear Dr. Hillebrand:

The University of Chicago is pleased to hear

that you have received a grant of money for the
creation of the second Science Hall for the University.

Your present building is a very good one and I

am sure that the new building will be a great one.

They have also received a grant of \$15,000 which
will probably help, according to the rate of

exchange, between \$1,500 and \$1,600 gold, to secure

the services of a visiting professor for one year,

the salary being expected to cover travel and

salary. The appointments are as follows:

He shall be the holder of this visiting
professorship, first - for a period of one
of two years, second - for a period of one
year, and third - for a period of one
year. He shall be a constructive worker with broad
knowledge in the improvement of their methods
of teaching. - Third, he shall also cooperate
with the Department of Physics in their
courses on subjects of teaching science, so
that the University of Chicago teachers
of science and the teachers of science in
China and Southeastern Asia be benefited.
This work would be of an experimental nature
with a view of determining how best to help
it could be made.

It is to be noted that the professor will, I assume,

be expected to give one month's service in China, and

that the time of travel would have to be added. The

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This time might possibly be shaved a little in the

The University of Chicago

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Office of the President

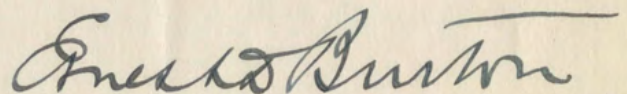
2

interest of limiting the period of absence.

Have you anyone to suggest for this? He should, of course, be thoroughly equipped scientifically for his work, but it would much facilitate it if he were sympathetic with what the University of Nanking is undertaking to do. Dr. Coulter, as you know, just visited Nanking and can give information to anyone who might be willing to consider the proposition.

My correspondence is with the Vice President of the University, Dr. J. E. Williams, whom I have known intimately for years, and any suggestion you may make will go back to him. I shall be glad of any help you can offer.

Very truly yours,



Dr. Julius Stieglitz
University of Chicago

EDB:HP

The University of Chicago

Office of the President

2

interest of limiting the period of absence.
Have you anyone to suggest for this? He should,
of course, be thoroughly acquainted with the
his work, and it would seem feasible to let him
sympathize with what the University of Chicago is
venturing to do. He should be a person of
vision, meaning and not give information to anyone
who might be willing to consider the proposition.
His correspondence is with the Vice President of
the University, Dr. J. E. Williams, whom I have known
for many years, and my suggestion is that you may wish
to go back to him. I shall be glad of any help
you can offer.

Very truly yours,

Franklin D. Mearns

Dr. J. E. Williams
University of Chicago

C O P Y

Misc. 5

UNIVERSITY OF NANKING
Department of Chemistry
Nanking, China

March 29, 1924.

Dear Dr. Bowen:

In response to your note of a few days ago I will say that I have talked with the other science men excepting Mr. Steward, whom I have not been able to find when I had time to look him up, and we are agreed upon the following tentative schedule for the C.M.B. man for the fall term. This is, of course, only tentative and may be changed as seems desirable after he reaches the field.

1. An elementary Science Course in which he did at least a part of the class instruction together with the supervision of the laboratory work. We suggest the Jr. College I physics course in the fall and a course in biology in the spring.

The ideal for this course would be to demonstrate how such a course should be taught. Some students taking the following course would assist in the laboratory work of this course as a required part of the work for their credit on teaching methods.

2. A Course in Methods of Teaching High School Science.

This is to be a 4-credit elective course for seniors who expect to teach science and for the 15 to 20 assistants needed for the above and other elementary courses as laboratory assistants.

Regular instructors and graduate assistants would probably want to visit this class or possibly attend regularly as auditors. But the course would be given primarily for prospective teachers and our student assistants.

3. A Normal Course or Series of Conferences (2 or 3 per week) for teachers and instructors of science.

Courses 2 and 3 would be open to Ginling College and to Southeastern University.

4. Cooperation with the teachers of other courses, particularly those in which the members of Class 2 were assisting.

This is quite in line with the plans you had discussed with Mr. Gee. But it is suggested that it would be better to divide the work on teaching methods in two parts, - a definite credit course specifically for students who have had very little if any experience in teaching and a course for those who are regular teachers. It was felt that to attempt to combine these two groups would too largely eliminate the students and prospective teachers. And we want them to come into direct and intimate contact with this man. This will be one of his largest opportunities. At the same time we who are teaching also very definitely want an opportunity to discuss our problems with this man.

This program would mean from six to eight or nine class hours per week and as much time as he was willing to give (or as the situation seemed to demand) in the various laboratories.

UNIVERSITY OF NANKING
Department of Chemistry
Nanking, China

March 29, 1934.

Dear Dr. Bowen:

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This program would mean from six to eight or nine class hours per week and as much time as he was willing to give (or as the situation seemed to demand) in the various laboratories.

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) E. V. JONES.

very willing to have this man give a course in elementary chemistry but I am also willing to give Physics and Biology first chance.

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) E. V. JONES.

I am very willing to have this man give a course in elementary chemistry. But I am also willing to give Physics and Biology first chance.

The University of Chicago

The School of Education

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL SCIENCE

President Bowen

June 25, 1924.

Dear Dr. Butler:

As I informed you over the telephone, I decided not to consider for next year the appointment at the University of Nanking. It seems to me that I can serve the University best by remaining here to meet the requirements of my department, which is growing very nicely, and to push the publication of the books concerning which I spoke to you. This series of books is such a big proposition that I feel as if I should devote the rest of my life uninterruptedly to it, and even then will be fortunate if I accomplish it.

I want to express my appreciation and through you to the President for considering me for this undertaking.

Yours very truly,

ED/W

Elliot R. Downing

Elliot R. Downing

Dr. Nathaniel Butler,
President's Office,
Faculty Exchange.

The University of Chicago

The School of Education

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL SCIENCES

June 15, 1922

Charles D. Johnson

Dear Mr. Johnson:

As I informed you over the telephone, I decided not to consider for next year the appointment at the University of Nashville. It seems to me that I can serve the University best by remaining here to meet the requirements of my department, which is growing very nicely, and to push the publication of the books concerning which I spoke to you. This series of books is such a big proposition that I feel as if I should devote the rest of my life uninterruptedly to it, and even then will be fortunate if I accomplish it.

I want to express my appreciation and thank you to the President for considering me for this undertaking.

Yours very truly,

Elliot R. Downing

Elliot R. Downing

Dr. Nathaniel Butler,
President's Office,
Faculty Exchange.

June 20, 1924

My dear Dr. Downing:

Will you read the enclosed correspondence with President A. J. Bowen of the University of Maryland, and let me know what your reaction to the suggestion about this would be? The matter is wholly new to me, so that I have no doubt that I am making rather a poor attempt to refer the matter to you in any intelligible fashion. If you could find it convenient to call at this office sometime very soon, perhaps we could arrive at something definite in the way of conversation.

Very truly yours,

Secretary to the President.

Dr. Elliot R. Downing
The University of Chicago

NB/R

June 30, 1934

My dear Dr. Downing:

Will you read the enclosed correspondence with President A. J. Bowen of the University of Kentucky, and let me know what your reaction to the suggestion about this would be? The matter is wholly new to me, so that I have no doubt that I am making rather a poor attempt to refer the matter to you in any intelligible fashion. If you could find it convenient to call at this office sometime very soon, perhaps we could arrive at something definite in the way of conversation.

Very truly yours,

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The University of Chicago

MB/R

UNIVERSITY OF NANKING
NANKING, CHINA

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150 FIFTH AVENUE

PRESIDENT & TREASURER
156 FIFTH AVENUE

OFFICERS OF THE UNIVERSITY

A. J. BOWEN, PRESIDENT
J. E. WILLIAMS, VICE-PRESIDENT

June 18, 1924

Wines

President Ernest D. Burton,
Chicago University,
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Doctor Burton:

Thank you for your word of appreciation and encouragement for our plans for the second science building. You will probably see Dr. Bowen very soon, for he plans to call on you in Chicago if you should be there.

It was decided at the Trustees meeting last week that we should have to remain in America until the middle of November. The factors leading to this decision were in general that Campaigns for the Women's Colleges, Peking, and the large deficit of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions were cleared and out of the way. A more important factor, however, was the complete change of the leading personnel of the Methodist Board of Foreign Missions. As you doubtless know, Dr. Ralph E. Diffendorfer and Dr. John R. Edwards were elected Corresponding Secretaries, and Mr. Ehnes was elected Treasurer. Dr. Bowen and the Trustees felt that it was most important for the University to be in touch with the new men from the beginning of their responsibility.

I am enclosing two of the last bulletins from Mr. Reisner, which I am sure will be of interest to you. Dr. Gibbs' fight against the rinderpest through the serums which he has developed himself for immunizing, is a very interesting story. No less interesting is the story of Mr. Lowdermilk's visit of exploration into the source of the Yellow River and the causes of the frequent floods. The theory which he states for the cause of floods is not only interesting but I believe is founded on facts to sustain the theory.

Cordially yours,

J. E. Williams

JEW
JL

UNIVERSITY OF NANKING

NANKING, CHINA

NEW YORK OFFICE
120 FIFTH AVENUE

PRESIDENT & TREASURER
120 FIFTH AVENUE

OFFICERS OF THE UNIVERSITY

A. J. BOWEN, PRESIDENT
J. E. WILLIAMS, VICE-PRESIDENT

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L. B. MOSE, ASST. SECY AND TREAS.

June 18, 1934

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Chicago, Illinois

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Cordially yours,

J. E. Williams

East Asia **Agriculture and Forestry Notes**

UNIVERSITY OF NANKING

COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY

NANKING, CHINA

Edited by JOHN H. REISNER, Dean

May, 1924.

Number 7

WE SERVE 10,000,000 MEALS A DAY

If you do not believe it, just look in on the Department of Sericulture, with their 1,200,000 silk worms which are being fed eight times a day for the first two weeks and will be fed seven times a day the third week and six times a day the last week. To rear this crop of silk worms which will produce about thirty piculs of cocoons (two tons) about 50 tons of mulberry leaves are required. Three thousand large trays are needed to feed and care for the worms. Every tray must be cleaned at least once a day. Fifty laborers are at work each day and some of them at night, for meals must be served day and night regularly.

These silkworms are from disease free, improved seed and are to be used in disease-free egg production. After the silkworms produce their cocoons, careful selection of the best cocoons are made. Then the moths are allowed to come out, and after mating, each female moth is placed on a small piece of brown paper, under a small round lead ring, to deposit her eggs. After the eggs are laid the moth dies. Each moth and her laying of eggs are kept together until the moth is examined under the microscope for pebrine disease. Only the eggs from disease free moths are kept, and these are distributed to the farmer for his next season's silk crop. The present crop of silk worms should produce over 400,000 layings of eggs. It is a long tedious process, but the only one known by which this common disease, pebrine, can be eliminated from the silk crop.

MR. PORTER INVESTIGATES PLANT DISEASES IN NORTH ANHWEI

Mr. R. H. Porter, head of the Department of Plant Pathology, spent several days during the latter part of April at Nanhsuchow looking into the huge losses which have been sustained by the farmers of that area due to the depredations of plant lice. The winter wheat, weakened by a long winter drought, became infected with lice. Soon a large area, several hundred miles square, became infested. In many parts the farmers have already plowed the wheat under, indicating of course a total loss of their wheat crop for this spring.

An experiment being carried on by the College in co-operation with the Agricultural Department of the Presbyterian Station at Nanhsuchow on winter irrigation of wheat indicates that the stronger growth made by the irrigated plots have been more resistant to the attacks of the lice and would give a good crop of wheat. This suggests a method of preventing such losses in the future as well as guaranteeing against failure from drought.

SUMMER SCHOOL COURSES IN AGRICULTURE

The College of Agriculture is offering the following courses in the University Summer School which starts early in July and lasts for six weeks: General Agriculture, Rural Education, Rural Improve-

ment, Cotton Improvement, Principles of Silk Worm Rearing, Principles of Silk Worm Egg Production, Principles of Mulberry Culture. All these courses will have laboratory and field practice. Detailed information regarding the Summer School or the special work in Agriculture can be secured by writing directly to the Dean of the Summer School, University of Nanking.

In the course in Rural Improvement, training will be given in Rural Surveys, Extension Methods, Rural Health and Sanitation, Community Games and Recreation, Conducting of People's Schools, and other forms of Community Service. The idea will be to inspire the teacher or preacher to take a larger place in rural leadership and guide him into the ways of bettering his local community. We know of one mission who is planning to send one-half of its country teachers to the summer school this year in order to take advantage of these special courses, and sending the second half for training the following summer.

25,000 PEOPLE SEE EXTENSION EXHIBIT DURING THE HSUANG YANG CELEBRATION.

The Department of Extension of the College recently took part in the 134th Celebration of the "Hsuang Yang Hwei" in the Wukiang district, Kiangsu. This celebration is in honor of Prince Li Ming of the Tang dynasty, who by using money for the relief of floods and famines instead of forwarding it to the Emperor, won the admiration of the people of his District, though he lost his life because of the anger of the ruler. The celebration comes once every 10 years and thus has been handed down for the last 1,340 years.

Seventy-two villages took part and there was an estimated attendance of 200,000 people. Inasmuch as this is a rich silk district, the extension exhibit centered about the improvement of sericulture. More than 25,000 people visited the exhibits. About four-fifths of the visitors were farmers and many of them returned with friends and their families to see the exhibit and have it explained to them.

The exhibit was held in three villages during a period of 14 days. Many cards of improved disease free silk worm eggs were sold and distributed to the farmers. One old farmer was heard to exclaim after the exhibit had been explained to him, "Ah, now I know that pebrine disease of silk worms is not caused by the evil spirits, but is caused by the diseased particles inside of the silk worm body."

AMERICAN FAMINE FUND COMMITTEE MEETS.

The annual meeting of the American Famine Fund Committee, supervising the expenditures of funds allocated to the University of Nanking and Peking University for famine prevention purposes was held in Nanking, April 28th. Reports of the work accomplished by the two universities were presented. Financial statements for the past year were also presented, and budgets for 1924-1925 approved. The members of the Committee present were Messrs. J. H. Dollar, J. B. Powell, F. Rawlinson and C. E. Patton.

The morning was spent in inspecting the work of the College. Mr. W. E. Chamberlain, head of the Department of Agriculture of Peking University, represented Peking University at the meeting. Mr. J. H. Reisner represented the University of Nanking.

AN EXCELLENT IDEA FROM MR. ARMSTRONG.

Mr. O. V. Armstrong of the Southern Presbyterian Mission and principal of the middle school at Hsuehchowfu, Ku. in sending sixty-two subscriptions to the Agriculture and Forestry Newspaper said that fifty-two of these were for boys in his middle school. These boys come from the country. The newspaper is written in simple language such as the boys can understand. By reading it they will

receive new ideas of rural life and problems and should get information that will be suggestive and helpful to their parents and fellow villagers. It is easy to see what Mr. Armstrong had in mind when he got the boys interested in the paper for which they had only to pay twenty-four cents a year and which most of them could easily afford to do.

We hope the idea of getting middle school boys interested in the paper and through the paper, interested in rural conditions appeals to you also. We should be glad to send as many sample copies of the paper as you will write for. The paper comes out every two weeks and is a constant reminder of our rural problems, our responsibility to them, as well as being a practical guide to rural improvement.

AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY NEWSPAPER PROSPERING

The paid subscription list to the Agriculture and Forestry Newspaper now numbers about seven hundred names. The paper started on January 1st, 1924. Two special issues recently were on Arbor Day and Silk Improvement.

DR. GIBBS INVESTIGATES CHICKEN CHOLERA IN SOUTHERN SHANTUNG

On learning from Mr. H. C. Romig of the Presbyterian Mission, of a serious epidemic of chicken cholera in and about Tengkhsien, Shantung, Dr. Gibbs made a trip to investigate. He found the disease widely scattered throughout the district and the situation such as to make impractical the instituting of control measures. In view of the fact that most of the chicks in this region are incubated, by immediately killing off and burying the diseased chickens and quarantining the balance for a period, the spring hatch of chickens could be easily protected. This measure, while practicable in itself, would require more educational effort than could be undertaken.

Dr. Gibbs spent a good part of April in Nanshuchow, again working on rinderpest. Quite a large number of animals were treated along the same lines as carried out at Kaifeng, Honan. Plans are being made for a much more extensive work on rinderpest another year.

100,000 MULBERRY TREES GRAFTED THIS SPRING

The work of mulberry grafting for the present season has been finished. Ninety-one thousand plants were crown grafted according to the Chinese and a modified Chinese method. Three thousand plants were budded, and another six thousand plants were used in about thirty experiments on various methods of grafting and treatment of grafts. Foreign, Japanese and Chinese methods and combinations were used in the experiments. Experiments in propagating mulberry by summer cuttings will be started shortly.

SILT, NOT WATER, THE PRIMARY REASON FOR NORTH CHINA FLOODS. INTERESTING OBSERVATIONS BY MR. W. C. LOWDERMILK, OF THE FORESTRY DEPARTMENT MADE ON A SEVEN WEEKS' TRIP THROUGH YELLOW RIVER BASIN

"On the recent extended trip into Honan, Shensi, and Shansi, I had an opportunity to study at first hand one of north China's primary problems in conservation and famine prevention. It is startling to realize that the flood damage in China is greatest where the rainfall is least. It is in north China where the precipitation averages less than 20 inches per annum rather than in southern China with three to five times as much rainfall that flood waters sweep beyond

the confines of natural and artificial stream channels and bring destruction to property and life. On the other hand, north China is the region of the extensive loess or wind blown deposits. Although the downpour type of summer rainfall creates flash floods, the volume of water is not the primary difficulty. *It is the silt contained in the flood waters that is fundamentally the cause of the extensive flooding.* The loess material being wind blown is very finely divided. Water flowing through it is quickly charged to its capacity of transport. Flood waters rushing out of the gullies bear great burdens of this silt; but on reaching the plain the speed of the waters are checked and their transporting power is many times reduced. A corresponding amount of silt must be dropped. The result is that the stream channels are choked and elevated until the flood waters wander beyond the natural and artificial channels to cause general destruction. The flood problem of north China is essentially a silt problem and cannot be divorced from the problem of erosion.

"I joined Mr. O. J. Todd, Directing Engineer, and Mr. W. H. Mallory of the International Famine Relief Commission's Executive Committee at Kaifeng. We then proceeded to Sianfu in Shensi where we looked over the Wei Peh irrigation project as a possible famine prevention measure. From Sianfu Mr. Todd and I proceeded northward with mules to make a study of a cross section of the Yellow River watershed. Aside from studying general rural conditions I made a study of the runoff, vegetative cover and erosion conditions of the country. The journey took us northward over three hundred miles, most of which distance was done on foot. Then we crossed the Yellow River near Liulin and travelled over the Red Cross famine motor road to Fenchowfu, Shansi. Thence we travelled through Taiku and Taiyuanfu and returned to Nanking via Peking. Mr. Todd studied particularly the engineering projects of irrigation, road construction and flood control. We covered about two thousand miles in the seven weeks.

"The itinerary lay chiefly in the famous loess deposits of north China. The wind blown yellow earth lies like an enormous blanket up to a thousand and more feet thick over hundreds of thousands of square miles of area. The watershed of the Yellow River (300,000 square miles) for the most part lies within the loess deposits. This fine material is subject to rapid erosion. The outstanding impression on the traveler is the evidence of erosion on a tremendous scale. Time after time we estimated the percentage of the landscape occupied by erosion gullies. Fully fifty percent of the landscape of north Shensi is in gullies. These gullies are enormous gashes, with steep sides of unprotected or poorly protected soil. Many are over 500 feet deep. They have dug back in the loess deposits and have forced the trails up on to the highest peaks and ridges. This fact gave us excellent views of the country. This erosion has carved the land into grotesque and fantastic forms and has rendered enormous areas unsuited to agricultural crops.

"The prevention or material checking of erosion is not such a formidable task when analyzed. Nature, in fact, has already pointed out the way as a study of portions of the watershed made evident, where a reduced population has given the vegetative cover a chance to return. The key to the prevention of erosion is in the talus slopes of the gully walls. If these are fixed the situation is saved. These talus slopes must be fixed and reinforced by trees and vegetation. The remedy calls for a consistent planting of the gullies densely with a mixture of trees. The remedy lies rather in the filling the gullies with trees than the covering of the hills with trees. Along with irrigation and river training, the prevention of erosion in this way is one of the urgent problems of the vast loess region of north China and must be met if conservancy work in the plains region where destruction by floods is greatest is to become permanently effective."

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UNIVERSITY OF NANKING

COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY
NANKING, CHINA

Edited by JOHN H. REISNER, Dean

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Number 6

THE CHURCH AND RURAL CIVILIZATION

Does not the following statement made with reference to the United States also apply in a large degree to China? "All the great leaders in the Rural Life movement to-day are practically agreed that the country church is the most important factor in the adequate solution of the problem of the betterment of rural civilization. Theodore Roosevelt, Liberty H. Bailey, Kenyon L. Butterfield, Sir Horace Plunkett, Gifford Pinchot, and Albert E. Roberts, as well as many other writers and lecturers upon the subject, are all in accord on this point of emphasis in the modern rural situation." (Introductory paragraph, Chapter II. The Rural-mindedness of the Prophets and of Jesus, in "The Rural Church Movement," by Edwin L. Earp.

FORESTRY FUND COMMITTEE OF SHANGHAI CONTINUES GRANT TO THE WORK OF OUR FORESTRY DEPARTMENT

At a recent meeting of the Forestry Fund Committee Administering the left over funds from the Hwai River Famine of 1912 and 1913 it was voted to continue the grant of \$5,000 per annum for another three years toward the work of the Department of Forestry. The development of our forestry work since the organization of the College of Agriculture and Forestry has been largely made possible by the generous grants of this Committee.

AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY NEWSPAPER PROSPERING

Over 500 paid subscriptions have been received for the Agriculture and Forestry Newspaper which is being published by the College. The first issue came out January 1. Recently 5 sample copies were sent to each of about 300 missionaries in various parts of China. The purpose of the paper is to make available information concerning agriculture and forestry that will be of interest and benefit to the people close to the soil and rural problems. If any who did not receive sample copies would like them and will write to us, we shall be very happy to send copies to them.

MR. LOWDERMILK IN SHENSI AND KANSU

Mr. Lowdermilk left early in March for a study of forestry conditions and the influences of lack of forests in Shensi and Kansu. He is making the trip in company with Mr. Todd, Engineer in Charge, International Famine Relief Commission, who is making a study of certain engineering problems. Part of their return will be made by raft down the Yellow River.

DR. GIBBS RETURNS FROM IMPORTANT RINDERPEST INVESTIGATIONS IN HONAN. NEW DISCOVERIES MADE.

After two months of active field work, Dr. Gibbs has returned from Honan where he treated about 350 native, foreign and half breed cattle for rinderpest. A series of experiments were gotten under way and careful records were made of treatments on 128 different heads of cattle. A full report has been written which will be printed in due time.

The Honan farmers in the villages in which work was done, when asked which they feared most, flood, drought or rinderpest, invariably answered rinderpest. Including all the provinces affected, undoubtedly several hundred thousand cattle have died, with an estimated value running into millions of dollars. The farmer stands this loss alone. Reports coming in indicate that in some places they are faced with the very serious problem of not being able to plow their fields. What cattle are left have an unusually high value, so that the winter's epidemic is causing keen distress to a large number of farmers. A report from Hunan stated that most of the animals remaining after the recent famine had died of rinderpest this winter.

There are two common methods of treating rinderpest known as the simultaneous inoculation of serum and virus, and a combined method which uses a preliminary inoculation of serum which is followed at the end of five days or a week with a second injection of immune serum plus rinderpest blood. The simultaneous inoculation has been used successfully in various countries and it was this method that was first used by Dr. Gibbs in Honan. The results were satisfactory and next year the animals will receive a second injection of serum and rinderpest blood. It will be of great consequence to the animal industry to follow up these tests for several years to determine as accurately as possible how long the immunity produced by the simultaneous inoculation lasts. Some scientists claim that simultaneous inoculation against rinderpest produces permanent immunity.

One serious objection to the simultaneous method is that 10% to 15% of the cattle develop severe cases of rinderpest and die. It was with the idea of eliminating this mortality that Dr. Gibbs tried the combined method explained above. All of the animals so treated developed clinical rinderpest, but none of the symptoms were so severe as to cause death. This combined method is a little harder on the veterinarian and the calves than the simultaneous method because two inoculations take more time, use more serum and hurt a little more than a single treatment but it is less expensive to the cattle owner in the end. If the experiments now in progress demonstrate that this method produces an immunity equal to that of the simultaneous method, then the combined method is the treatment that should be adopted for producing active immunity against rinderpest in China.

The chief difficulty encountered in keeping either of these methods under control has been due to the fact that the virus in rinderpest blood will not last more than 24 hours and the best results are secured when the blood is used in less than 12 hours. This difficulty was experienced in Honan. At first Dr. Gibbs thought his work was limited to within a radius of 12 hours' time from the laboratory in Kaifeng, consequently he was obliged to turn down many opportunities to immunize cattle in villages beyond this area. The practice of securing a fresh supply of rinderpest blood every day consumed much valuable time. It seems the virus is present in the blood in most cases only during the inset of the disease and again just before death when all resistance has broken down. This meant that the animals from which the virus blood was taken had to be under observation for some-time; besides a careful examination had to be made for the presence

of other diseases. Many times a whole day's work was lost by the carelessness of an assistant during the process of collecting the blood.

The above method had so many limitations that Dr. Gibbs finally discarded it entirely and gave his time to experiments in an attempt to find some way to prolong the life of the virus from the antibacterial action of the blood serum. As the result of these experiments, it was found that the blood could be kept active from five to seven days. This result has greatly increased the usefulness of the combined method. It is now possible to keep both the preparation of serum and virus under laboratory control and to work five days journey away from the base. This discovery is of great scientific importance.

One big factor in the problem of rinderpest control is cost of the materials and treatment. To secure commercially prepared serum from the port cities and use on the native cattle is out of the question as the cost of the serum would in most cases be more than the value of the animal treated. Dr. Gibbs worked on this problem also, and was able to produce the immunizing agents so that treatments could be made for from one to three dollars. In every case treatments were paid for by the farmer. The interesting part of this is that he paid gladly, and that the demand for treatments was many times greater than could be met. The farmer may be conservative about adopting new ideas, but this winter's experience would indicate that he is keenly alive to the possibilities of the protection of his cattle and is willing to pay reasonably for it.

Plans are being made to follow up the preliminary work which Dr. Gibbs has so auspiciously started this spring. The full report of his work will be gladly sent to anyone on request. We have taken this considerable space in *Agriculture and Forestry Notes* for this preliminary report because of the importance of the problem and the significance of this new information which Dr. Gibbs has secured.

AGRICULTURAL WORK AT YIHSIEN

Early in March the writer visited the Agricultural and Industrial School at Yih sien in Southern Shantung, a station of the Northern Presbyterian Mission. About 80 boys are enrolled. Three hours of manual labor are required each day, the balance of the time being given over to classes and to study.

Everybody works and the result has been immensely satisfactory. The fine spirit of the school was evident in many ways, and this in spite of the fact that the work at present is being carried on under very cramped conditions and with lack of adequate equipment.

Agricultural work is just being gotten under way. The Mission owns 320 mow of excellent agricultural land and 390 mow of hill land. It is hoped that a number of co-operative enterprises, particularly those relating to the improvement of the fruit industry, control of fruit insects and diseases, improvement of wheat, fruit preservation, and reforestation demonstration may be gotten under way between the College and the School.

Yih sien is in both a bandit and famine area. The Mission has distributed famine funds four times within 15 years. There probably is a closer relationship between banditry and the economic conditions of the region than is generally recognized.

ORGANIZATION OF THE COLLEGE

The College of Agriculture and Forestry is organized into the following departments: Bacteriology, Plant Pathology, Forestry, Botany, Agronomy, Agricultural Economics, Farm Management, Cotton Improvement, Sericulture, Extension, and Agricultural Gardens.

The general problems of the College are handled by five committees, as follows: Executive, Instruction, Extension, Research, and Co-operation. There are nine foreigners and two returned students, and twelve of our own graduates, as well as a large number of assistants devoting full time to the work of the College, besides a number of people devoting part time.

FORESTRY INVESTIGATIONS

The Department of Forestry is carrying on investigations in storage of tree seeds, source of tree seeds, seed testing, tree studies, temple forests, timber and fuel prices, and wood distillation.

A FARM SURVEY IS BEING MADE IN EIGHT AREAS

The Department of Agricultural Economics and Farm Management has collected a total of 1,315 individual farm records from nine local areas in Anhwei, Chihli, Fukien and Chekiang Provinces. After very carefully checking the original information on each farm record, thirty-three factors are calculated for each record, including the distribution and amount of labor for each crop, the average yield per mow of the various crops, classification of the farms into groups for each set of records, according to size, amount of capital, character of operator, education of the operator, ownership, productive work units per farm and value of land per mow. The various factors are then correlated in table form under about 36 topics. This involves a tremendous amount of detail and careful work. However, it is the only way by which accurate information concerning the various factors and conditions which govern the farmer can be secured. The complete analysis of one report of 102 farms near Wuhu, Anhwei, has already been made and the report put in printed form both in Chinese and English. Both famine and non-famine areas are being surveyed in this way.

RECENT VISITORS

The following have been recent visitors to the College: Mr. Julean Arnold, U. S. Commercial Attaché, Peking; Mr. G. E. Sokolsky, Shanghai; Mr. E. T. Hildreth, American Baptist Mission, Swatow; Mr. R. A. Torrey, Jr., Presbyterian Mission, Tsinan; Mr. F. R. Wulsin, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C.; Mr. C. Kearsley, Superintendent Laou Kung Mow Cotton Mill, Shanghai; Mr. N. Gist Gee, China Medical Board, Peking; Mr. B. W. Whitlock, Federal Grain Supervisor, U. S. Department of Agriculture; Mr. Arthur Sugden, Commissioner of Customs (retired) and Chairman of the International Committee for the Improvement of Sericulture in China, Chefoo.

Agriculture and Forestry Notes

UNIVERSITY OF NANKING

COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY

NANKING, CHINA

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Number 5.

SUMMER CONFERENCES

Requests are coming in to the College to provide teachers to take part in mission or regional conferences of Christian workers to be held during the spring and summer. Naturally we are being asked to provide something along definitely rural lines. We desire to serve the missions in the largest possible way and are glad to accept as many invitations as we have teachers to attend such conferences. It will help us greatly if missions wanting to emphasize the rural aspects and needs of their work in their conferences and desiring our co-operation will write us as early as possible so we can plan our summer's work.

THE RINDERPEST EPIDEMIC

Dr. Charles S. Gibbs, our bacteriologist, is still in Kaifeng, Honan, working on rinderpest. This winter's epidemic seems to be particularly virulent and wide spread. It has been reported from Shansi, from Shantung (unless the disease there is other than rinderpest) and Nanhsochow in Northern Anhwei. The incidence of disease is high; in many cases 100% of all the cattle of a village die. Mr. W. E. Sallee of Kaifeng estimated about a month ago a mortality of 50,000 head of cattle, with a value of \$1,000,000, which would seem conservative in view of the wide area affected and the virulence of the epidemic. By now the loss is undoubtedly very much greater. Our last letter from Dr. Gibbs says he has arranged for an experiment in several of the villages near Kaifeng, using products which he has made in Kaifeng, and which he has already used with success on the mission herd.

We are watching Dr. Gibbs' experiments with the keenest interest and hope, as the control of rinderpest is absolutely essential to the development of a safe and profitable animal industry in China.

THE COLLEGE HERBARIUM

The herbarium of the College of Agriculture and Forestry, of which Mr. A. N. Steward is curator, contains 1,500 named species, 3,500 specimen sheets and 10,000 unmounted duplicates. There is probably sufficient unnamed material collected recently to bring up the number of named species to 3,000. The herbarium contains collections from: Kiangsu, Anhwei, Kiangsi, Chekiang, Hupeh, Kwangtung, Hainan, Honan and Yunnan. An index of Chinese names is being prepared and more than 1,000 names have already been recorded in this index. The herbarium is now the largest in North China and one of the most representative herbariums to be found in all of China.

RURAL IMPROVEMENT AND THE HOLY SCRIPTURES

There is a story told of a certain minister who in a rich dairying section endeavored to get his parishioners who were dairy farmers to organize a cow-testing association in order to breed up their herds and weed out the unprofitable members of each herd. But the people would not listen, and insisted he preach what they termed "the pure gospel." One Sabbath morning he preached from the text taken from Pharaoh's dream, "The lean kine ate up the fat kine," and after making a modern appeal based upon this scriptural background which had an economic significance, for it saved Egypt and Israel, they said to the minister—"Go ahead and organize the cow-testing association, we see it has the backing of the Holy Scriptures."

Quoted from the Introduction to "Biblical Backgrounds for the Rural Message." by Edwin L. Earp.

THE AGRICULTURAL CONFERENCE

The Conference of the Committee on Agricultural Education of the China Christian Educational Association was held according to schedule, February 7, 8 and 9, at the University of Nanking. Sixty people, both men and women, Chinese and foreign, representing varied missionary activities were registered. Every session was full of interest and helpfulness. Quite a number who had attended the College Conference stayed on, and members of the National Christian Council Committee on the Rural Church and Country Life also attended the Conference. The first day was given over to the subcommittees for the preparation of their reports and recommendations to the Conference. On the second and third days reports were received from the following subcommittees: An all China Program of Christian Agricultural Education; A Village Improvement Program; Agricultural Extension Work; Curriculum for Rural Primary Schools; Rural Training Centers; and Financing an All China Program. Prof. J. B. Tayler of the Department of Economics, Yenching University, gave a paper on the Christian Church and Rural Standard of Living. The Extension Department of the College staged for the delegates one of its cotton plays that has been used effectively in cotton improvement work.

CONFERENCE OF RURAL WORKERS AT NANHSUCHOW

The Extension Department of the College co-operated with the Presbyterian Mission (North) at Nansuchow, N. Anhwei, in a four days' conference of rural workers, February 18 to 21. About sixty attended the meetings, including the pastors, evangelists, teachers and local school patrons. Messrs. Chow Ming-i, Chang Chi-wen and J. H. Reisner were present from the College. Dr. E. I. Osgood, the veteran missionary of the Christian Mission at Chuchow, Anhwei, was also present. A large exhibit of agricultural charts and products was shown. On one of the evenings a play written and coached by Mr. Chow was given, showing a successful rural teacher, a second and unprepossessing son, at work making valuable and much appreciated contributions to the community. The play was greatly appreciated and the moral went straight home to the audience. The conference was decidedly rural in its emphasis and outlook without in any way being less evangelistic. A definite attempt was made to show both teachers and preachers their larger opportunities and responsibilities for service to the community. Nansuchow is in a typically rural section where the predominant interests are those of the farmer folk. The Conference indicated a purpose on the part

of the mission and workers to co-ordinate more definitely their mission activities with the needs of the villages.

EXTENSION WORK IN WUKIANG VILLAGE, ANHWEI

On February 16 a one extension program was put on by the College in Wukiang Village near Hochow, Anhwei in connection with the rural school and cotton improvement station which we are developing there. The day before representatives of the College travelled about in the villages telling the farmers about the exhibit and the play to be given the next day. The exhibit was open and explained from 8.00 a.m. to 1.00 p.m. About 500 farmers and their wives attended. Two lectures were given to the visitors. The amount of discussion on the part of the farmers themselves was quite unusual and indicated great interest, especially in the improved cotton. The play was given in the afternoon to 600 spectators, the school yard being crowded to capacity. The school and experiment station is in charge of one of our short course graduates. Only farmers' sons are admitted to the school. The school is run for one-half day only and a share of each morning's work is done on the land by the students, in which every student is required to take part.

NATIONAL CHRISTIAN COUNCIL COMMITTEE ON THE RURAL CHURCH MEETS AT THE COLLEGE

The China Christian Council Committee on the Rural Church and Country Problems held a retreat on Sunday, February 10, and business meetings the following day at the University. Practically all of the members of the Committee had previously attended the Agricultural Conference. The points of view expressed, the discussions held and plans projected at both conferences were striking evidence of the fact that all missionary work, if done in the right spirit, is evangelistic.

OUR AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY NEWSPAPER IN CHINESE IS BEING SENT TO YOU

Sample copies of our Agriculture and Forestry Newspaper will be sent to all our China friends soon. We hope you will be interested in it, can read it, and will hand the extra copies around to your teachers and friends who should have it. A number of Missionaries have already subscribed for their teachers and preachers. Its purpose is to create interest in rural improvement and to furnish helpful information along many lines that will be of use to rural workers, both lay and religious.

We are hoping to make it self-supporting as soon as possible. A subscription price of 30 cents, less 20 percent. discount to teachers and preachers, or in clubs of ten subscriptions, is charged. We shall be very glad to have suggestions from you as to changes or improvements that might be made.

TRAINING COURSE FOR RURAL LEADERS BEGINS

The special training course for rural teachers began February 15th. Seventeen teachers were enrolled from the following provinces: Szechuan, 2; Honan, 2; Chihli, 1; Hupeh, 1; Anhwei, 2; Chekiang, 2; Fukien, 2; and Kiangsu, 5.

Thirty-six students are also enrolled for the one year short course in agriculture making a total of fifty-three students under

special instruction this spring. The training course for rural leaders will include instruction in the following subjects: General Agriculture, Nursery Practice, Cotton, Sericulture, Rural Survey, Methods of Extension, and above all Modern Methods of Teaching, both of general subjects and agriculture.

With two exceptions, all the students in this special course are experienced mission school teachers and are entering into their new work enthusiastically.

THE EDITOR'S HONAN TRIP.—continued

At Kaifeng there are three Agriculturists, Messrs. G. K. Middleton, and J. Lee of the Southern Baptist Convention and Mr. R. M. Lewis of the Canadian Church Mission.

The Baptist Mission has a large herd of cattle, a number of them being very well bred animals. A fair amount of land is available. Yield tests on 91 varieties or selections of wheat and 54 varieties or selections of barley are being made. Varietal tests of summer crops were carried on last summer and will be expanded this season. With the present good buildings, with the needed increase in land, and a specialist on rural education, the mission will be able to develop an exceptionally strong piece of rural training work, very greatly needed for the area they serve.

The Canadian Church Mission has no facilities for agricultural work at Kaifeng so Mr. Lewis is to be transferred to Kweiteh to the mission middle school there where two excellent tracts of land are available as well as a good middle school from which the mission rural teachers are recruited.

It is to be hoped that these two institutions with such excellent beginnings will have the backing and help of other Honan Missions in developing this very essential, even if recent, line of mission work.

THAT SCHOOL NURSERY

Schools are beginning to order seeds for their School Nursery. Bulletins giving detailed directions in both English and Chinese are now available and will be sent free on request. Nursery plans for Central and North China, one half and one mow in size, have been carefully worked out. Enough seed of the different kinds of trees for the half mow nursery is offered for \$1.50, and for the one mow nursery \$3.00, postage paid, which is only a small part of their value.

Are you going to have a school nursery this year? Mission schools should lead in this movement to get the children interested in Arbor day and more trees without which higher standards of living will be most difficult if not impossible. More trees in China is a very real concern of the Church

OUR BUSY SEASON IS BEGINNING

Our busy season has begun in the nursery. Thousands of plants are being dug up for shipment or transplanting. Twenty to thirty orders for seeds are going out daily and during March these will average at least forty. Cuttings of many kinds of plants are being made. Seeds beds are being gotten into shape for planting tree seeds. Two large propagating houses are being constructed. Some five thousand mulberry trees are being bench-grafted and a number of other methods of grafting mulberry trees are being tried out. Our seed and nursery stock is having exceptionally heavy demands made on them this spring.

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NANKING, CHINA

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OFFICERS OF THE UNIVERSITY

A. J. BOWEN, PRESIDENT
J. E. WILLIAMS, VICE-PRESIDENT

July 2, 1924.

The President
Dr. Nathaniel Butler,
Assistant to the President,
University of Chicago,
Chicago, ILL.

My dear Dr. Butler,

I received two letters from you for Dr. Burton of April the 11th and of June the 28th.

You have since met Dr. A. J. Bowen of Nanking, and gone over the list of men suggested in the data prepared by Mr. Julius Stieglitz. We appreciate deeply your help in all this work. Dr. Bowen has written in very enthusiastic terms of the co-operation you gave him in setting aside your own responsibilities for the time and giving the problems of the University and the right man the right-of-way over other pressing work.

Dr. Burton has been from the beginning of our enterprise, at times Trustee, but always a staunch, true, wise friend and counsellor. So he will be as he has always been deeply and gratefully appreciated by Dr. Bowen personally and for the University.

It has been my privilege also to share in his friendship in the same deep sense of appreciation and gratitude.

Dr. Bowen is spending a little time with his mother who is very advanced in years, accompanied by Mr. Bowen and his daughter Sarah, before he returns to Nanking in August.

With kind regards,

Very sincerely yours,

JEW:HS

J. E. Williams

UNIVERSITY OF NANKING

NANKING, CHINA

NEW YORK OFFICE

150 FIFTH AVENUE

PRESIDENT & TREASURER

150 FIFTH AVENUE

OFFICERS OF BOARD OF TRUSTEES

ROBERT E. BROWN, PRESIDENT

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L. B. MOSE, ASST. SECY AND TREAS.

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With kind regards,

Very sincerely yours,

J. E. Williams

JEW:HS

July 7, 1924

My dear Dr. Williams:

Thank you very much for your letter of the 2nd. I greatly enjoyed the time which I spent with President Bowen. I am sorry that ^{we} you were not able to bring him in contact with a man whom he might secure for his purposes.

Very truly yours,

Secretary to the President.

Dr. J. E. Williams
University of Nanking
150 Fifth Avenue
New York City

NB/R

July 22, 1924

My dear Dr. Padelford:

I received some weeks ago an invitation to become a member of the China Medical Board. I have not yet replied to it. There were several aspects of the matter which I felt I must consider carefully. As the result of such study as I have given to the matter I feel now that I ought probably to accept the invitation. To do so, however, will necessitate my resignation from membership on the Board of Managers of the Board of Education of the Northern Baptist Convention. To carry in the next two years the work which my position in the University lays upon me, and to take such responsibility as membership in the Institute of Social and Religious Research involves, positively excludes my carrying more than one outside responsibility. Despite the fact that I give comparatively little attention to the affairs of the Board of Education, I have felt this year doubtful whether I ought to continue on the Board of Managers. I certainly cannot do so if I must also give such attention as a place on the China Medical Board would call for.

I cannot forget that years ago you responded to my request to accept office on the Board of Education, nor can I for a moment be forgetful of the heroic way in which you have stood by the Board through thick and thin, and the joy which I have had in working with you. If to leave the Board now would be to embarrass you seriously I should feel that I owed it to you to remain, and whether you felt that this would be the case or not, it would be a real hardship for me to sever my relations to the Board and especially to lose the opportunity of working with you which my membership on the Board gives me. Aside, however, from these personal considerations, I am pretty well convinced that I can be of more service to the things in which both you and I are interested through membership on the China Medical Board than on the Board of Managers of the Board of Education. You will, I am sure, appreciate the situation without my going into details.

Mrs. Burton and Margaret and I are sailing for Europe from Quebec on the Montroyal, July 25. I can not, of course, expect an answer to this letter before I leave. My address in England will be in care of Swift & Company, Ltd., 58 East Smithfield, London, E.C. 1.

July 22, 1924

My dear Dr. Pabelford:

I received some weeks ago an invitation to become a member of the China Medical Board. I have not yet replied to it. There were several aspects of the matter which I felt I must consider carefully. As the result of such study as I have given to the matter I feel now that I ought probably to accept the invitation. To do so, however, will necessitate my resignation from membership on the Board of Managers of the Board of Education of the Northern Baptist Convention. To carry in the next two years the work which my position in the University lays upon me, and to take such responsibility as membership in the Institute of Social and Religious Research involves, positively excludes my carrying more than one outside responsibility. Despite the fact that I give comparatively little attention to the affairs of the Board of Education, I have felt this year doubtful whether I ought to continue on the Board of Managers. I certainly cannot do so if I must also give such attention as a place on the China Medical Board would call for.

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2.

I expect to sail returning, September 5. I shall be glad to hear from you while I am away. I ought to send my reply to the China Medical Board very soon now - probably from England rather than after my return.

Please give my kindest regards to your whole household, Mrs. Padelford and Norman, and Miss Cobb, if she is with you. And believe me always,

Most sincerely your friend,

Dr. Frank W. Padelford
Newton Centre
Massachusetts

EDB:HP

I expect to sail returning, September 5. I shall be glad to hear from you while I am away. I ought to send my reply to the China Medical Board very soon now - probably from England rather than after my return.

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Most sincerely your friend,

Dr. Frank W. Padelord
Newton Centre
Massachusetts

EDB:HP

Miss 5a

September 24, 1924

My dear Mr. Franklin:

I have had upon my table for six months a request from the China Medical Board to accept membership in that Board. I have hesitated to say either yes or no because of conflicting considerations. I have about made up my mind that if I am to say yes I must secure the service of a special secretary on Chinese affairs. My thought would be to obtain a man who is thoroughly acquainted with the situation in China and who, desiring to come to the University for study, would be willing to give a fraction of his time for reasonable compensation to the reading and digesting of all the material that comes to my table bearing on any aspect of the situation in China. I should hope that as a result of this I can grasp in a few minutes the salient points of the situation as against spending hours of time in going over all the documents of the case. Have you in mind any man competent for such a task to whom it would be attractive?

If ^{Wulmer}~~Rollins~~ had chosen to come to Chicago instead of going to Columbia he would have been almost an ideal man for the work but I presume he is now established at Columbia. Cressey, of course, would be an ideal man but I do not suppose that he wants to come to the University of Chicago. Can you give me any light on this problem?

Very sincerely yours,

EDB:NG
Dr. James H. Franklin
276 Fifth Avenue
New York City

New York City
278 Fifth Avenue
Dr. James H. Franklin
EDB:NG

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My dear Mr. Franklin:

September 24, 1924

James H. Franklin

China Misc. 5

September 30, 1924

My dear Mr. Butler:

I hand you herewith Franklin's letter. Would you have the kindness to get in touch with Huizinga and talk with him frankly on the question whether he would undertake the work which I have in mind and whether he feels himself sufficiently in touch with the situation to be able to handle it? Also form your own judgment on this point. I have known Huizinga for years.

He was first in India long ago and only recently transferred to China. Here of course he knows the situation doubtless tolerably well.

You will, of course, not commit me to anything. Let me know what Huizinga's attitude is and what your feeling is. My impression is that he would be able to do all that I want in one day a week and that he could apply the time usually at his own convenience. You might consider what would be a reasonable consideration for this amount of work and on what the basis of payment should be made. My inclination is to fix his salary per month with the understanding that if the work exceeds a reasonable allowance for that salary it will be increased. I doubt if a man should want, or that I should want him, to feel himself working by the hour.

Yours sincerely,

EDB:NG

Mr. Nathaniel Butler
University of Chicago

Mr. Nathaniel Butler
University of Chicago

Dear Sir:

Yours sincerely,

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My dear Mr. Butler:

September 30, 1934

China
Mars.

September 30, 1924

My dear Mr. Franklin:

I thank you very much for your letter of September 27th. Oddly enough I knew Huizinga was here but I did not think of him in regard to this proposed position.

Yours sincerely,

EDB:NC

Mr. James H. Franklin
276 Fifth Avenue
Chicago, New York

Original of this letter sent to Mr. Butler

September 30, 1934

My dear Mr. Franklin:

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letter of September 27th. Oddly enough
I knew Hastings was here but I did not
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Yours sincerely,

EDB:NC

Mr. James H. Franklin
278 Fifth Avenue
Chicago, New York

Original of this letter sent to Mr. Butler

The University of Chicago

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Office of the President

File under
Mis-5

November 1, 1924

Memorandum for Mr. Butler:

I have decided to accept membership on the China Medical Board and to secure Mr. Huizinga's services as "Secretary for Chinese affairs." I am wondering whether in view of the fact that I cannot tell yet how much time this would occupy I could make a somewhat elastic arrangement with him perhaps paying him a minimum salary per month and an excess above this per hour if the time required exceeds a certain fixed amount. I had in mind at first a fixed salary to cover the whole service but I find it very difficult to form any impression as to how much time I am going to require. Do you suppose he would accept twenty-five dollars per month with the understanding that he should receive a dollar an hour for whatever time above twenty-five hours a month or should this rate be higher, say \$1.25 an hour for all time above twenty hours a month?

A

B

I should be glad if you would talk with him and make a bargain with him on either of these terms and if neither is satisfactory see what he would suggest.

ESTB

Memorandum for the President:

Mr. Huizinga is quite willing to take up the work at \$25.00 per month as proposed by the President in the above memorandum under "A". Mr. Huizinga will be glad to confer with the President in regard to the details of the work whenever the President's convenience will permit.

N. B.

May 20, 1935

My dear Mr. Huizinga:

I am sure you are quite familiar with the President's condition, and probably with the fact that today he is expecting to undergo a second operation at the hospital. This makes it altogether uncertain whether he will be able to resume activities at the University and in other directions for a good while to come. He has therefore requested me to tell you that for the present, at any rate, he would like the arrangement made with you last Fall, whereby you were to assist him as "Secretary for Chinese Affairs", terminated at the end of this month. I hope that this short notice will not give you any inconvenience or embarrassment. I shall be greatly obliged if I may have a memorandum from you at your convenience.

Very truly yours,

Assistant to the President.

Mr. Henry Huizinga
5829 Maryland Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

NB/R

May 20, 1935

My dear Mr. Hulsinga:

I am sure you are quite familiar with the President's condition, and probably with the fact that today he is expecting to undergo a second operation at the hospital. This makes it all together uncertain whether he will be able to resume activities at the University and in other directions for a good while to come. He has therefore requested me to tell you that for the present, at any rate, he would like the arrangement made with you last Fall, whereby you were to assist him as "Secretary for Chinese Affairs", terminated at the end of this month. I hope that this short notice will not give you any inconvenience or embarrassment. I shall be greatly obliged if I may have a memorandum from you at your convenience.

Very truly yours,

Assistant to the President.

Mr. Henry Hulsinga
5839 Maryland Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

KB/R

The University of Chicago
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
Office of the President

November 5, 1924

Memorandum for the President:

I have placed in Mr. Huizinga's hands the material on China which you gave me. Mr. Huizinga understands that he is to take up the work on the terms which you suggested, namely \$25.00 per month with the understanding that he is to receive a dollar per hour for whatever time he works above twenty hours a month.

Mr. Huizinga will await your call for a conference about the work.

N. B.

~~Wilhelmina~~

5829 Maryland ave.

HP 8356

Mr. East
Please see that
Mr. Huizinga has his
check for 1. & each
month thereafter

Musis

~~Don't ask~~

5829 Maryland ave., Chicago, December 8, 1924

Hiizinga folder
Dear Dr. Burton:

Herewith notes of correspondence that has just come from China. Regarding Dr. Rawlinson's request for a testimonial will you please write such a testimonial, using if you please any part of what I have written about the RECORDER in the third paragraph of Sheet 5?

If you wish to see me personally about this or anything else I am at your call today or tomorrow forenoon. I leave the city tomorrow noon for a short visit to Michigan.

Yours very sincerely

Henry Hiizinga

5829 Maryland ave., Chicago, December 8, 1924

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Henry Hering

Henry Hering

Letter from Dr. Frank Rawlinson, Editor of the CHINESE RECORDER and now on furlough, at 600 West 122nd street, New York.

He requests a letter from President Burton recommending to Libraries in the United States and Canada the wisdom of adding the CHINESE RECORDER to the list of magazines put into their libraries.

THE CHINESE RECORDER, a Journal of the Christian Movement in China, published at Shanghai, now in its 56th year, has won a unique place in missionary journalism, being ~~perhaps the~~ ^{among the} most outstanding magazine that is published anywhere on the mission field. To the many people of the United States and Canada whose eyes are turned westward across the Pacific Ocean to the great land of China with its increasing industrial development, THE CHINESE RECORDER will form a helpful means of interpretation, whether our interests lie chiefly in the commercial growth or the educational and missionary enterprises. The RECORDER is ably edited by Dr. Frank Rawlinson who is an experienced journalist and who has as his editorial associates both Chinese and western men and women. The contributors to its columns include missionaries and Y.M.C.A. workers and also Chinese preachers, educators, doctors, etc.

Professor C.H. Robertson, writes October 30, 1924, that there is good reason to hope that floods and famines in China will be done away with. Also education of the masses is proceeding rapidly. Notwithstanding political dissensions the people of China are strongly united, and the Christian message is helping to unite them.

Memorandum from Professor D.H. Kulp, formerly of Shanghai College, to Mr. Galen M. Fisher, dated November 14, 1924. Mr. Kulp pleads for continuity in the work of social research, and for detailed case records of all contacts and relationships established by the missionary with persons and families. He thinks the Institute for Social Research should be located in Shanghai. His memorandum has presumably been forwarded to Dr. Tayler, chairman of the Commission on Social Research.

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Letter from Dr. E.C.Lobenstine, November 3, 1924, addressed to President Burton. He writes in answer to Dr. Burton's letter of September 30, that the attitude of Chinese educators is very favorable towards Christian educational institutions, particularly so in the case of higher education.

Dr. W. T. Tao, the Director of the National Association for the Advancement of Education, himself attended the meeting of the Christian Council on Higher Education, which was held at Nanking, October 9 - 11, and acted as an extremely valuable member of that Council. Copy of Minutes enclosed.

Gist of important resolutions:- (page 8) The Council shares with the National Society for the Advancement of Education and the Union of Provincial Educational Associations the conviction that the administration of these (Boxer Indemnity) Funds should be entrusted to Foundations specially appointed for this purpose and upon each of which there should be a majority of Chinese members.

The Council would further recommend to the Executive Committee of the China Christian Educational Association that steps be taken with a view to gathering together Chinese and foreign educators for a frank discussion as to the bearing of the Boxer Indemnity Fund upon Christian education.

Voted that the Council puts its chief emphasis during the present year upon the further correlation of the colleges and universities in each region by adjustment of departments, colleges, or schools, primarily with a view to the financial issues involved in maintaining proper efficiency and the fullest service to the Christian movement.

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5829 Maryland ave., Chicago, November 14, 1924

President E. D. Burton,
University of Chicago

My dear Dr. Burton:

Herewith a brief summary of things that Mr. Cressey reported to me about China last Friday. I have asked him to write you after he gets to China. If there is any point on which you desire fuller information I may be able to supply it from my notes.

I am not sure if this is the form in which you want me to put things before you regarding Chinese affairs, and shall be glad if you will give me suggestions about it.

Yours very sincerely

Herry Huizinga

CHINA

Resumé of Interview with Mr. E. H. Cressey, Secretary, East China Christian Educational Association, Shanghai.

MAIN THING: Mr. Rose, secretary of the International Education Board expects to visit China soon. (When?)

Mr. Cressey thinks it important that Dr. Burton have a conference with Mr. Rose, insuring that Mr. Rose get the background of the Educational Commission, and also that he get somewhat the missionary viewpoint.

Rose is particularly interested in Chinese education through Chinese rather than through missionary agencies. Rose should confer with missionaries on the ground, and for that purpose some provision should be made for mission schools to get into his schedule when he visits China.

FEDERATION OF CHRISTIAN COLLEGES IN CHINA.

Overhead expenses during the period of organization might be obtained from Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., provided a suitable agreement had first been reached on the field.

UNITED FINANCIAL CAMPAIGN FOR MISSIONARY EDUCATION IN CHINA

Robert E. Speer, Chairman. Plan to organize a Joint Commission representing all Christian colleges in China to campaign for funds. The example of the women of many denominations both in England and America cooperating to get money for Union colleges in China and India is cited.

UNION MEDICAL COLLEGE FOR SHANGHAI

Four American Missionary Boards, Baptist, Methodist North, Methodist South, and Episcopalian; also the London Missionary Society; have approved in general of the project. Bishop Lloyd has been nominated convener of the organizing committee. (in America).

November 14, 1924.

Henry H. H. H. H.

CHINA

Resume of Interview with Mr. R. H. Gressy, Secretary, East China Christian Educational Association, Shanghai.

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November 14, 1924.

Henry H. H. H.

The University of Chicago

Office of the President

Henry Winzinger

5829 Maryland ave

The University of Chicago

Office of the President

Dear Mr. [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

The University of Chicago

Office of the President

Dear Dr Burton:

Herewith digest of some
material from your office.
If this is not just what
you want I should like
to consult you personally.
Henry Huizinga

Letter from F.S. Brockman to Dr. Burton from Shanhaikwan, Aug. 31, 1924

War in China: the playing to a finish the game between the hired Myrmidons of two super barons.

The Association for Mass Education: One evidence of the new China which is emerging is seen in a new movement, known as "The Association for Mass Education", the work of James Yen, a secretary of the Y.M.C.A. graduate of Yale, scion of one of the old conservative families of the literati. Within two years he has enrolled over 500,000 students and 20,000 teachers. He has organized the largest and most effective volunteer educational movement in history, and has the colossal ambition of teaching a hundred million people to read within the next ten years.

Letter from Edward H. Hume enclosing Report of

April 16, 1924

A Plan for a Union American University in China:

1. History of American Education in China, 1838 - 1923. now Five Christian Universities and colleges. Several American Universities have outposts in China named after themselves: "Yale in China" etc. American College graduates and undergraduates have found a strong appeal in the call for educational endeavor in China.
2. Chinese Educational Development. Modern program begun 1905. Students increased from 1,500,000 in 1909 to 6,600,000 in 1923. Today only 1/27 of China's entire student enrollment is outside of Chinese institutions.
Aspects in which Western, especially Christian, education is welcomed:
 - (1) variations over against government inelasticity
 - (2) discipline and moral character development.
3. Need for a New Type of University Movement in China
Colleges under Western Missionary Boards under evident limitations due to denominational control. Even Yale in China and Canton Christian College appeal to limited clientele.
Need for an institution that will relate the isolated college groups and supplement existing educational plans. Such a comprehensive university movement would be a unique experiment in international education. An impetus to internationalism. Building for world peace.
4. Some Essentials in such a University Movement.
 - (1) Must be co-operative and not supported by one institution. Appeal for large financial backing could be made to possible donors, irrespective of college affiliations.
 - (2) Must preserve identity of co-operative units. Yale would continue to lay stress on Arts; Johns Hopkins, Pennsylvania, Western Reserve Harvard, might support a Medical College; Columbia or Harvard might emphasize Law. Cornell or Iowa, Agriculture, etc.

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literati. Within two years he has enrolled over 500,000 students and
20,000 teachers. He has organized the largest and most effective
volunteer educational movement in history, and has the colossal
ambition of teaching a hundred million people to read within the next
ten years.

Letter from Edward H. Hume enclosing Report of

A Plan for a Union American University in China:

1. History of American Education in China, 1838 - 1933. Now five Christian
Universities and colleges. Several American Universities have outposts
in China named after themselves: "Yale in China" etc. American
College graduates and undergraduates have found a strong appeal in the
call for educational endeavor in China.
2. Chinese Educational Development. Modern program begun 1905.
Students increased from 1,500,000 in 1905 to 6,600,000 in 1933.
Today only 1/27 of China's entire student enrollment is outside of
Chinese institutions.
Aspects in which Western, especially Christian, education is welcomed:
(1) variations over against government inequality
(2) discipline and moral character development.
3. Need for a New Type of University Movement in China
Colleges under Western Missionary Boards under evident limitations due
to denominational control. Even Yale in China and Canton Christian
College appeal to limited clientele.
Need for an institution that will relate the isolated college groups
and supplement existing educational plans. Such a comprehensive
university movement would be a unique experiment in international
education. An impetus to internationalism. Building for world peace.
4. Some Essentials in such a University Movement.
(1) Must be co-operative and not supported by one institution. Appeal for
large financial backing could be made to possible donors, irrespective
of college affiliations.
(2) Must preserve identity of co-operative units. Yale would continue
to lay stress on Arts; Johns Hopkins, Pennsylvania, Western Reserve
Harvard, might support a Medical College; Columbia or Harvard might
emphasize Law. Cornell or Iowa, Agriculture, etc.

(3) Geographical location in China: Might not be all together
(4) Administered by Chinese and Americans jointly
(5) Adequate financial support the sine qua non.
Should be able to get support from all sources, irrespective of church or university affiliations. There should be a combination of Endowment and Annual Subscriptions. The appeal would be strong enough to lay before one of the major Foundations.

5. Relationship to Existing Institutions.

Co-operation with existing Chinese, American, and British institutions its first concern. Central China is now conspicuous by its absence of any university movement, though there are several small colleges.

6. Initial Steps.

Desirable that some educational leader or Board should call a meeting of representatives of a number of American colleges and universities. At such a conference discuss the proposition in general and commit specific inquiries to designated groups for budget, relationship with existing institutions, method of control, etc.

Letter from Dr. J.C. McCracken, Shanghai to Dr. Burton, April 24, 1924

Note: Letterhead: Union Medical School for China.

UNION MEDICAL WORK

Practical proposal by St. John's University. St. John's will carry the burden of the school until the new union is strong enough to shoulder its own responsibilities. Meanwhile, each Mission coming into the Union will have equal control of the school regardless of the amount of participation.

Idea of an East China Union University is growing. No opposition in any quarter.

If some fund to carry central expenses could be given on the condition that this East China University be organized it would crystallize the scheme. Union Medical school first child of this organization.

(Note. Cressey told H.H. in interview Nov. 7 that J.D. Rockefeller's secretary Shephardson had made him believe that J.D. would be willing to contribute the fund necessary to carry the central expenses, after the Union University had been established, but not to stimulate the formation of the Union University.)

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CHINA SHEET 4

The Commission of Social Research in China.

Letter of Instructions from Dr. Burton and Galen Fisher, October 31, 1924

1. Auspices: Commission appointed at the request of the China Educational Commission and the Conference of Christian Colleges and Universities held at Nanking, February, 1924.
2. Function: To report on the need, practicability, and scope of a permanent agency for social research in China.
3. Scope: Problems connected with industry, agriculture, and social institutions. Not detailed survey, but rather to ascertain general social conditions and tendencies so as to determine the major problems calling for solution and the need and nature of a possible permanent research agency.
4. Method: Examination of documentary data, interviews, correspondence, and small group conferences. A Findings Conference after the completion of the field work.
5. Time: December 1, 1924 to April 30, 1925.
6. Personnel: Dr. J.B. Tayler, Peking, Chairman; Mr. Royal Meeker, of Harrisburg, Pa.; (Miss Zung, Mr. Gamble, Dr. Kuo, Dr. Fong Sec, Mr. Tchou, Mr. Sarvis).
7. Duties of chairman: Complete the personnel of the Commission. lay out the program, administer the budget, confer with the members on all important matters.
8. Report: This should represent the mature judgment of the entire Commission, which will generally be unanimous, but may have minority statements on points of difference.
Report will cover: (1) Summary analysis of social background and changes brought about by machinery, newspapers, popular education, etc. (2) Major social problems requiring solution. (3) resources available in China for social research; educators, Government officials, etc. (5) Organization, scope, relationships, and financial requirements of the proposed Institute of Social Research in China.

Letter of Galen Fisher to Dr. J. B. Tayler, November 3, 1924.

Cable to Dr. Hodgkin to omit last sentence of para 1 of Tayler's Circular. Mr. Royal Meeker sailing November 15 for Shanghai.
Budget: Dr. Tayler's salary to be paid by Controller. Also Mr. Meeker's salary and travel. In addition \$5000 to \$6000 gold.
Particularly watchful lest foreign members of the Commission and foreign counsellors be allowed to over balance Chinese opinion.
Reports to be sent to Dr. Burton, Fisher, Mott. Cable address: Insorel, N.Y.

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AMERICAN BAPTIST FOREIGN MISSION SOCIETY

P. H. J. LERRIGO
HOME SECRETARY
WILLIAM B. LIPPHARD
ASSOCIATE SECRETARY
GEORGE B. HUNTINGTON
TREASURER

276 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK

CABLE ADDRESS: "TAVOYAM, NEW YORK"

JAMES H. FRANKLIN
FOREIGN SECRETARY
JOSEPH C. ROBBINS
FOREIGN SECRETARY

November 10, 1924.

Dear Co-operators:

Dr. Rider, who is making a tour of the foreign fields where Northern Baptists are working, is sending us a special letter from each Mission.

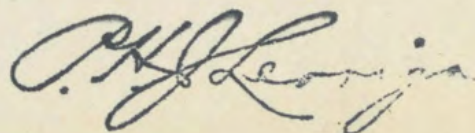
Because of your special interest in the East China Mission, we feel sure you will want to read the enclosed report--"Days of Conflict in China"--which deals graphically with the present troublous times and tells of the service which our schools in Shanghai, Ningpo, Hangchow, and Shaohsing can give through furnishing Christian leaders for the New China.

If you would like to have copies of the sketches Dr. Rider will send from the other mission fields, will you please let us know? We shall be glad to forward them, also, if you wish, when he makes his reports from time to time.

News has just come to us that Wayland Academy in Hangchow has opened with the largest enrolment it ever had; yet it was the only school--either private, mission, or government--to open in this city of 800,000. As we have at present no educational missionary in Hangchow, Mr. Hsu, who has been for several years a valued, efficient, enthusiastic assistant in Wayland Academy, is now its acting principal. It is significant that he, aided only by his Chinese faculty, opened the only school in this city which usually has 10,000 students.

When Shanghai Baptist College opened in September, the rival armies were fighting so near the city that the guns could be heard. Yet the college had a record enrolment--660, including those in the middle school.

Very cordially yours,



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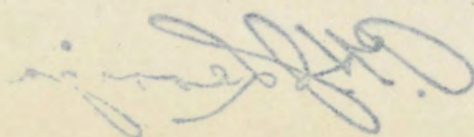
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DAYS OF CONFLICT IN CHINA

Arthur W. Rider.

All the days I was in Shanghai and vicinity, the sound of cannon on the battle-front some ten miles away could be plainly heard. On our way to Shanghai Baptist College we were stopped and inspected by guards who had thrown obstructions across the main roads.

The war lords of Chekiang and Kiangsu provinces were fighting each other for possession of arsenals and forts near Shanghai. Twenty war ships of foreign powers were lying at anchor near by and marines had landed to protect the Foreign Settlement while refugees and wounded from the area where the battle waged, were pouring into Shanghai. Conscription of men for the army caused terror and many left home hoping thus to escape.

Food supplies thus came in diminishing quantity, yet the larger population due to the war refugees must be fed and prices for all meats were advanced forty per cent in one day.

But this conflict around Shanghai with its wide-spread terror and economic disaster to many is but one of China's many present conflicts. Her nominal government at Peking is menaced by war-like forces from the North, while Sun-yat-sen in the South defies Peking's authority and would set up by force another government.

In addition to the larger armies there are countless independent bands of brigands and thus the peace of China - both politically and economically - is seriously disturbed. In spite of all this the Chinese are characteristically a peace-loving people.

In the past they have been accustomed to compromise and to buy off the invader until grown bold by success, brigandage has become popular. No wonder some good friends of China have come to feel that her people must stop yielding, whatever may be demanded, in order to gain a cheap and temporary peace, and grow a sturdy sentiment that "nothing is settled until it is settled right."

Though these conflicts may be serious in the political and economical realms, there are other conflicts through which China is passing, no less disconcerting.

It has been said, "You can never speak to an individual Chinese." You are rather speaking to his whole family, all his relatives, his clan, his guild, and he cannot decide any matter or act without them. He is not allowed to be a free moral agent. Into such a highly complex social organism Christianity comes with its appeal to the individual to choose and act for himself. How difficult this is may be seen from an item in a Shanghai daily stating that because of the war-scare over 800 war brides were married within a few days in Hanking.

Behind this item one does not see, as with us in war time, young men who were called to arms, marrying the girls of their choice because they could not bear to be longer separated, but rather hundreds rushed to marriage by their relatives though they were not ready and did not want to be married now or to those to whom they had been betrothed by their parents. The family of a girl having accepted betrothal presents faces heavy obligation if anything meanwhile happens to the girl.

So when war threatens all the relatives rush the girl to marry the man they have chosen for her, in order that the family may not suffer loss. What tragedies of unhappiness, of broken plans for an education, of blighted hopes for a Christian home some day, are represented in such a custom!

The wonder is that Christianity has been able to make the progress it has against such terrible odds.

I visited a few days ago Shaohsing, a very old inland walled city of some 200,000 people, seventy-five per cent of whom are said to gain their living through making "Devil Money" to be used in spirit worship and offerings for the dead. This economically profitless and superstition-fostering business holds the minds of these people today even as those at Ephesus, who seeing the hope of their living imperiled by the incoming of Christianity roused that city to tumult crying "Great is Diana of the Ephesians." Yet here also the conflict is on between this age-old superstition represented by their business and the ideals of Christianity represented by our schools for boys, also one for girls, and another for women, a finely equipped hospital with Christian doctors and nurses, where cures are effected which all their spirit worship could never perform, and most significant of all, a Christian industrial plant has been started where apart from native guilds and the manufacture of "Devil Money", the timid believer can earn an honest livelihood. All honor to those warriors who fight against old systems of fear and superstition by the weapons of schools, hospitals, Christianized industry and a Gospel of Love!

Ningpo is another walled city of half a million people and here I saw the Chinese people themselves subscribing fifty thousand dollars to help build a new hospital to take the place of the old one where our own Dr. Grant had laboured for thirty-five years. These old buildings erected without cost to the mission, built as the Chinese phrase it "out of Dr. Grant's life blood" are soon to give way to new and more adequate buildings. Do you not hear the guns of victory which mark this advance where the Chinese now help to build a new hospital for a doctor of whom, a generation ago, the people said "he made his remedies out of the eyes of children whom he had caught?"

At Shanghai Baptist College some seven hundred students with faces turned toward the future and its problems, both for themselves and their loved China, show a marked contrast to the old ideals of education where with faces toward the past they studied their classic Chinese literature and memorized the wise sayings of their sages.

Passing through the Department of Biology the head professor, Dr. Chen, a distinguished Chinese scholar, came to thank me for helping him out of an immigration detention camp, when he was landing in America, having good papers showing his purpose to study in Brown and Yale Universities. Now that Chinese lad whom American immigration officials viewed with suspicion, is head of a department in Shanghai College, and his wife is a member of the National Council of Y.W.C.A. Do you not hear the booming of some guns of victory?

I "listened in" on a council of religious work carried on by the student body. The raising of the budget of expense for next year was carefully considered, but an incidental remark attracted my attention. The students had been conducting a mission in a village near the college and four had asked for baptism but upon examination had not been accepted. One Chinese worker said "What could you expect? They had only been taught First Corinthians and now we must provide them with classes in the Gospels."

I had thus a side-light on the fact that Shanghai Baptist College is really a Christian School. But in order that the College may have the rightly selected and adequately prepared material to work on, we are compelled to put more emphasis on the "Middle Schools" which despite serious limitations are doing such splendid work at Hangchow, Ningpo and Shaohsing. These schools together with the College are furnishing the pastors, teachers and leaders in every walk of life who are to be the captains in the battles of tomorrow between Chinese superstition and ignorance and the new Truth and liberty found in Christ.

Some years ago a Russian battleship returning through the Bosphorus, following a bloodless triumph in diplomacy led by some young Balkan patriots, who had been students years before at Roberts College, Constantinople, is said to have dipped its colors thrice to that college on the hill in honor of the institution which had really won this victory.

As I sailed down the river leaving Shanghai and saw the fine buildings of the Shanghai Baptist College and remembered the noble student body, do you wonder that I raised my hat in recognition of this and other institutions of similar character, whose sons are to be the leaders in the bloodless victories, where old systems of error fall back and are over-thrown and the kingdom where superstition held sway for thousands of years becomes the Kingdom of our Lord and His Christ!

Can you not hear the cannonading which precedes that great victory?

Regarding the letter from Dr. Duggan, of the Institute of International Education, about getting Dr. Chen Chin Tao here for lecturing, I have no special recommendation to make. Correspondence returned herewith.

I have received an interesting circular from the Peking University regarding the Agricultural Department of the University.

Breeded cattle for Dairy, Poultry, Bee-keeping, and Canning are some of the departments.

"The average Chinese farmer spends only 30 to 40 days a year in the actual cultivation and preparation of his crops." "It is with this thought in mind that the Agricultural Department of Peking University is making a study of the possibilities of providing small industries." There must be some mistake about this.

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Change attached matter to foreign file

Study of Union Institutions on the Foreign Field.

Committee Meeting on the above subject, New York, May 13, 1925

Present:- Frank Mason North James H. Franklin L. B. Moss
 George T. Scott W. E. Strong A. L. Warnshuis

Also the following consultants:-

Miss Elizabeth Bender, C.H. Fahs, Galen Fisher, Eric M. North
and Miss Florence G. Tyler.

The Minutes are the form of a skeleton, the main points of which are:-

- I. Charters and Constitutions (Relations to other mission organizations.)
- II. How Union Institutions are run. (Finances, Personnel, Faculty Control, Native Staff, Vacations and Travel, Pensions).
- III. How to maintain and develop the Christian Purposes. (Doctrinal Statements, Relations to Alumni, Church and Community).
- IV. Higher Education of Women. (Coeducation).
- V. A List of Institutions to be studied includes:-
Peking Nanking West China Yenching Ginling
Others in Japan, India, the Near East, and Latin America.

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may come up again.

China

MINUTES OF THE COMMITTEE ON A STUDY OF UNION INSTITUTIONS
ON THE FOREIGN FIELD

The Committee met at 25 Madison Avenue, New York City at 2:30 P.M.,
May 13, 1925.

The meeting was opened with prayer led by Dr. Eric North.

Members of the Committee:

* Frank Mason North, Chairman	Miss Mabel K. Howell
A. E. Armstrong	* L. B. Moss
Miss Helen B. Calder	W. W. Pinson
W. I. Chamberlain	* George T. Scott
James Endicott	Egbert W. Smith
* James H. Franklin	* W. E. Strong
William Bancroft Hill	* A. L. Warnshuis
Miss Margaret E. Hodge	

Consultants:

* Miss Elizabeth Bender	K. S. Latourette
E. D. Burton	Paul Monroe
* C. H. Fahs	* Eric M. North
* Galen Fisher	William F. Russell
D. J. Fleming	Albert W. Staub
Roger S. Greene	* Miss Florence G. Tyler

The persons whose names are marked with a star were present.

Excuses for absence were received from Miss Hodge, Dr. Chamberlain, Dr. Hill and Professor Russell. Dr. Smith and Dr. Fleming are in South America and Mr. Greene is on his way to China.

The Minutes of the meeting held on April 24th having been circulated were approved.

REPORT OF THE SUB-COMMITTEE.

The Secretary presented the report of the Sub-Committee appointed at the previous meeting for the purpose of selecting the questions that might be included in the proposed study, selecting those of the greatest immediate importance, the study of which could be satisfactorily completed within the period of one year. After careful consideration the Committee VOTED to adopt the recommendation of the Sub-Committee that the following outline be adopted as a basis for the study to be undertaken this year, with the understanding it may be amended during the course of the year, if that should appear desirable to the Committee as the study advances.

I. The "Structure" of Union Institutions.

1. Charters and Constitutions
2. By-laws
3. Organization of Trustees (or Governors) and Field Boards (or Managers), and relations to each other of these two bodies.

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| Robert V. Smith | * A. L. Karsch |
| * I. B. Moss | |
| V. W. Pison | |
| Miss Mabel K. Howell | |

Consultants:

- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|
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| E. D. Burton | Albert W. Stamp |
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4. Relations of Governors to Boards of Missions, and of Managers to the Missions, Mission Councils, or other missionary and church organizations on the field.

5. Organic union, federal union, hostels, denominationalism in Union Institutions.

6. Size of Union. Two Boards or more. Bearing upon successful development.

7. Efficiency of international (Europe and America) boards, and essentials of success.

II. Functional Operations. How the Institutions are run. Finance and Personnel.

1. Property. How obtained? How is title held?

2. Staff

(a) How selected?

(b) Allocated and supported by the cooperating Boards, or appointed and supported by the Institutions?

(c) How managed? Faculty control. Relation to each other.

(d) Native staff. How appointed?

(e) Pensions, insurance, furloughs, sabbatical year, travel, of both native and foreign staff?

3. Maintenance. Where secured? How developed?

(a) Invested funds. Endowments, desirable? How controlled?

(b) Fees

(c) Grants from cooperating Boards

(d) Direct gifts to institutions

(e) What proportion, relative to property, and to funds designated for staff?

(f) Proportion of funds for administration

(g) Results and possibilities of combined appeals?

III. Policies, Aims and Purposes.

1. How maintain and develop the Christian purposes of the institution, its Christian character, effort and results?

(a) How far have doctrinal statements formed a basis of union?

(b) How control the choice of faculty members?

2. Native support and authority? In Managers? In faculty?

(a) Relative chronological development. Which precedes, or are they coincident?

(b) Relation to alumni

(c) Relation to Church

(d) Relation to community

3. Devolution. Who will take over union institutions?

4. Measure of effectiveness. How testing its own success? What tests? By value of product?

IV. Higher Education for Women.

1. Denominational

2. Union

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 - (e) What proportion, relative to property, and to funds designated for staff?
 - (f) Proportion of funds for administration
 - (g) Results and possibilities of combined appeals?

III. Policies, Aims and Purposes.

1. How maintain and develop the Christian purposes of the institution, its Christian character, effort and results?
 - (a) How far have doctrinal statements formed a basis of union?
 - (b) How control the choice of faculty members?
2. Native support and authority? In Faculty? In Managers? In Presides?
 - (a) Relative chronological development. Which precedes, or are they coincident?
 - (b) Relation to alumni
 - (c) Relation to Church
 - (d) Relation to community
3. Devolution. Who will take over union institutions?
4. Measure of effectiveness. How rating its own success? What fosters? By value of products?

IV. Higher Education for Women.

1. Denominational
2. Union

3. Coordinate and Affiliated
4. Co-education

(History. This will be studied only to illuminate specific questions).

INSTITUTIONS TO BE STUDIED.

The Sub-Committee had been instructed also to prepare a list of the institutions to be included in this study and the Committee adopted the recommendations of the Sub-Committee as follows:

1. That a list be prepared as nearly complete as possible, of all union educational institutions in the mission fields that are supported by the Boards and Societies represented in the International Missionary Council, showing also the Boards and Societies cooperating in each institution. The list should include institutions of all grades, colleges, middle schools, kindergartens, etc.
2. That the institutions to be studied in detail should be selected with reference to their typical or distinctive contributions to the enquiry and that it may not be necessary to study every institution in all the items of the enquiry. Each phase of the study should be developed in those institutions where its study will be fruitful.

Further the Committee considered a list of institutions suggested by the Sub-Committee as those which should be included among the institutions to be considered in the study of any question. Several additions were made to the list and it was then agreed to refer this list to the Secretary as representing the thought of the Committee at this time. It was understood that the field of the enquiry and the particular institutions to be studied be more carefully defined after some experience in the beginning of the study.

PROCEDURE.

The Sub-Committee having been instructed to consider the procedure to be adopted in the enquiry made the following recommendations which were adopted by the Committee:

1. That the enquiry be begun with a study of the "structure" of union institutions
2. That enquiries on the mission field should be subject to the approval of the Committee
3. That the cooperation of the Office of the Union Universities in China and of the Cooperating Committee of the Women's Union Christian Colleges in Foreign Lands be invited.

ADDITIONAL MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE.

The Secretary reported that the Chairman of the Committee of Reference and Counsel, by whom the original Committee had been appointed, had approved the request of the Committee and had appointed the following additional consultants, namely:

3. Coordinate and Affiliated
4. Co-education

(History. This will be studied only to eliminate specific questions).

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ADDITIONAL MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE.

The Secretary reported that the Chairman of the Committee of Reference and Council, by whom the original Committee had been appointed, had approved the request of the Committee and had appointed the following additional consultants, namely:

Miss Elizabeth Bondor
E. D. Burton
Paul Monroe
Albert W. Staub
Miss Florence G. Tyler

NEXT MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE

The Committee agreed to meet again at the call of the Secretary.

After prayer led by Dr. Strong the meeting adjourned.

A. L. WARSHUIS.

Miss Elizabeth Bondar
E. D. Burton
Paul Monroe
Albert W. Staud
Miss Florence G. Taylor

NEXT MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE

The Committee agreed to meet again at the call of the Secretary.
After prayer led by Dr. Strong the meeting adjourned.

W. L. WARRICK

The Committee on a Study of Union Institutions on the Foreign Field.

Report of the Sub-Committee; Dr. George T. Scott, Prof. William F. Russell, Dr. Eric M. North, Dr. A.L. Wernshuis.

A. The sub-committee was instructed "to give further consideration to the questions that might be included in the proposed study, to select those of the greatest immediate importance, the study of which could be satisfactorily completed within a period of approximately one year."

The sub-committee recommends that the following outline be adopted as a basis for the study to be undertaken this year, with the understanding it may be amended during the course of the year, if that should appear desirable to the Committee as the study advances.

I. The "Structure" of Union Institutions.

1. Charters and Constitutions.
2. By-laws.
3. Organization of Trustees (or Governors) and Field Boards (or Managers), and relations to each other of these two bodies.
4. Relations of Governors to Boards of Missions, and of Managers to the Missions, Mission Councils, or other missionary and church organizations on the field.
5. Organic union, federal union, hostels, denomination-
alism in Union Institutions.
6. Size of Union. Two Boards or more. Bearing upon successful development.
7. Efficiency of international (Europe and America) Boards, and essentials of success.

II. Functional Operations.- How the Institutions are Run.

1. Finance. How obtained? How held? How expended?

- a. Property. How obtained? How is title held?
- b. Staff.
 - (1) How selected?
 - (2) Supported and allocated by Boards or by the Institutions?
 - (3) How managed? Faculty control. Relation to each other.
 - (4) Native staff. How appointed?
 - (5) Pensions, insurance, furloughs, sabbatical year, travel, of both native and foreign staff?
- c. Maintenance. Where secured? How developed?
 - (1) Invested funds. Endowments, desirable? how controlled?
 - (2) Fees.
 - (3) Grants from cooperating Boards.
 - (4) Direct gifts to institutions.
 - (5) What proportion, relative to property, and to funds designated for staff?
 - (6) Proportion of funds for administration.

- d. Results and possibilities of combined appeals?

III. Policies, Aims and Purposes.

1. How maintain and develop the Christian purposes of the institution, its Christian character, effort and results?
 - a. How far have doctined statements formed a basis of union?
 - b. How control the choice of faculty members?
2. Native responsibility and support? In Managers? In faculty?
 - a. Relative chronological development. Which pre-cedes, or are they coincident?
 - b. Relation to alumni.
 - c. Relation to Church.
 - d. Relation to community.
3. Devolution. Who will take over union institutions?
4. Measures of effectiveness. How testing its own success? What tests? By value of product?

IV. Higher Education for Women.

1. Denominational.
2. Union.
3. Affiliated.
4. Co-education.

V. History. This will be studied only to illuminate specific questions.

B. The sub-committee was instructed also "to prepare a list of the institutions to be included in this study."

The sub-committee recommends:-

1. That a list be prepared as nearly complete as possible, of all union educational institutions in the mission fields that are supported by the Boards and Societies represented in the International Missionary Council, showing also the Boards and Societies cooperating in each institution. The list should include institutions of all grades, colleges, middle schools, kindergartens, etc.

2. That the institutions to be studied in detail should be selected with reference to each question, and that it may not be necessary to study a certain number of institutions in all the details of their organization and working. Each phase of the study should be developed in those institutions when its study will be fruitful.

3. That in selecting the institutions with reference to any question, the following list of typical institutions should be considered, namely:-

4. Results and possibilities of combined appeals?

III. Policies, Aims and Purposes.

1. How maintain and develop the Christian purposes of the institution, its Christian character, effort and results?
 - a. How far have doctrinal statements formed a basis of union?
 - b. How control the choice of faculty members?
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3. That in selecting the institutions with reference to any question, the following list of typical institutions should be considered, namely:-

<u>Union</u>	<u>Denominational</u>	<u>Independent</u>
<u>China</u>		College
Peking	St. John's	Canton Christian
Nanking	Soochow	Yale
West China	Hwanan	
Yenching		
Ginling		
<u>India</u>		
Madras	Lucknow	
Madras Women	Trinity (Kandy)	
Isabelle Thoburn		
Forman		
<u>Japan</u>		
Meiji	Kobe	Doshisha
Kwansei	Aoyama	
Tokio Women		
Chosen		
<u>Near East</u>		
		Cairo
		Robert
		Beirut - Beirut
		Constantinople-Women
<u>Latin America</u>		
Mackenzie (Brazil)		

C. The sub-committee was instructed also "to consider the procedure to be adopted in the enquiry.

The sub-committee recommends:-

1. That the enquiry be begun with a study of the "structure" of union institutions.
2. That enquiries on the mission field should be subject to the approval of the committee.
3. That the cooperation of the Office of the Union Universities in China be invited.

Union	Denominational	Independent
<u>China</u>	St. John's Seochow Hwanan	Ganton Christian Yale College
Peking Nanking West China Yenching Ginling	Trinity (Kandy) Jacknow	
<u>India</u>	Madras Women Isabelle Thoburn Tormen	
<u>Japan</u>	Kobe Aoyama	Doshisha
Meiji Kwansei Tokio Women Chosen		Constantinople-Women Beirut - Beirut Robert Cairo
<u>Near East</u>		
<u>Latin America</u> Mackenzie (Brazil)		
C. The sub-committee was instructed also "to consider the procedure to be adopted in the enquiry.		
The sub-committee recommends:-		
1. That the enquiry be begun with a study of the "structure" of union institutions. 2. That enquiries on the mission field should be subject to the approval of the committee. 3. That the cooperation of the Office of the Union Universities in China be invited.		

Professor J. B. Tayler

November 3, 1924.

Mr. Royal Meeker is sailing on the "President Pierce" from San Francisco on November 15th directly to Shanghai. He will be due there on December 3rd and you may see fit to await his arrival so as to confer with him and others jointly about various matters including the most profitable use of his time until the formal beginning of the entire Commission's work. We assume that he can use that time profitably in getting acquainted with leaders and with the general industrial and social situation, by reading, by conferences, and by visitation. In this connection I would add that Mrs. Meeker may be able to be of some service to the Commission and it would be desirable to use her so that the woman's point of view will not be overlooked. I say this without knowing anything of her capacity except what Mr. Meeker has told me. She does not pretend to be an expert but has had considerable connection with certain phases of social service.

We earnestly hope that you will find it possible to pry loose the other members of the Commission so that they can begin active work not later than January 1st. If one or two cannot begin until after Chinese New Years it would appear unwise to postpone active Commission operations until then but they might give some time to the work and should be kept in close touch by reports and conferences.

Allocation of responsibility.

You will doubtless wish to appoint one or two recording secretaries and one business secretary-treasurer. Also in regard to various aspects of your inquiry you will be able to assign specific tasks and spheres of particular responsibility.

Budget.

You will notice that the responsibility for administering the budget is lodged with you as Chairman. The situation is as follows:

Your salary will be paid directly by our Controller, Mr. Trevor Bowen, to your university treasurer unless you request otherwise. You should let us know the exact amount. In the memorandum of August 19th the estimate for the period December 1st, 1924 to June 30th, 1925 was "about \$1500. gold".

Mr. Meeker's salary and his travel to Shanghai and return is being paid directly by the Controller.

In addition to the foregoing items we estimate that the Commission's work will require between \$5000 and \$6000 gold, roughly divided as follows:

November 3, 1934.

Professor J. B. Taylor

Mr. Royal Necker is sailing on the "President Pierce" from San Francisco on November 15th directly to Shanghai. He will be due there on December 3rd and you may see fit to await his arrival so as to confer with him and others jointly about various matters including the most profitable use of his time until the formal beginning of the entire Commission's work. We assume that he can use that time profitably in getting acquainted with leaders and with the general industrial and social situation, by reading, by conferences, and by visitation. In this connection I would add that Mr. Necker may be able to do of some service to the Commission and it would be desirable to use him so that the Commission's point of view will not be overlooked. I say this without knowing anything of her capacity except what Mr. Necker has told me. She does not pretend to be an expert but has had considerable connection with certain phases of social service.

We earnestly hope that you will find it possible to give leave the other members of the Commission so that they can begin active work not later than January 1st. If one or two cannot begin until after Chinese New Year it would appear unwise to postpone active Commission operations until then but they might give some time to the work and should be kept in close touch by reports and conferences.

Allocation of responsibility.
You will doubtless wish to appoint one or two research investigators and one business secretary-treasurer. Also in regard to various aspects of your inquiry you will be able to assign specific tasks and spheres of particular responsibility.

Budget.
You will notice that the responsibility for administering the budget is lodged with you as Chairman. The situation is as follows:

Your salary will be paid directly by our Controller, Mr. Trevor Bowen, to your university treasurer unless you request otherwise. You should let us know the exact amount. In the memorandum of August 15th the estimate for the period December 1st, 1934 to June 30th, 1935 was "about \$2800. Gold".

Mr. Necker's salary and his travel to Shanghai and return is being paid directly by the Controller.

In addition to the foregoing items we estimate that the Commission's work will require between \$2000 and \$3000 Gold, roughly divided as follows:

Professor J. B. Tayler

November 3, 1924.

Traveling expenses of the Commission and special assistants	\$2000.
Conferences, especially the Findings Conference near the end	500.
Salaries of other members of the Commission	2000.
Clerical assistance	500.
Reserve and miscellaneous	1000.

It is fully expected that several members of the Commission will be able to donate their time without salary, being released for the purpose by their Boards on account both of the value of the experience to their future usefulness and also of the value of the whole enterprise to the Christian movement. You will know how far to urge such free service. In the case of Miss Zung and Mr. Tchou the commercial depression may make it difficult for their Committees to release them without some compensation but, presumably, men like Dr. Fong Sec and Dr. Kuo would not expect any salary. We have allowed \$1000 for reserve and miscellaneous with the hope that you will not need to draw upon it but nevertheless leaving you that leeway so that you can draw upon it for any item which we have underestimated. Our experience in other similar inquiries shows that expenses will easily mount up and there will be some unforeseen contingencies which ought to be provided against. Conference with the best counsellors both Chinese and foreign will be specially important but for the most part you will be able to pick the brains of the counsellors in the various localities you visit so that the Findings Conference will not need to be large. One point on which you would naturally be particularly watchful is lest the foreign members of the Commission and the foreign counsellors be allowed to overbalance Chinese opinion. The well known tendency of Chinese courtesy to avoid giving offense by too firm insistence upon one's own point of view and the active aggressiveness of Westerners are so familiar to you that we need only mention the point. It is this point, indeed, which leads us to magnify the importance of securing on the Commission such independent minded Chinese as Dr. Kuo and Dr. Fong Sec.

Our Controller will send you in the near future an advance on account of the expenses of the Commission and hereafter all your financial dealings and reports should be with him. It will be important that accounts be carefully kept with vouchers wherever practicable.

Reports. In making reports to the Institute on the progress of the Commission please send one copy always to President Burton at the University of Chicago and one to me. If you are making other copies Dr. Mott will also appreciate receiv-

November 3, 1924.

Professor J. B. Taylor

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Our Counsellors will send you in the near future an advance on account of the expenses of the Commission and hereafter all your financial dealings and reports should be with this. It will be important that accounts be carefully kept with vouchers wherever practicable.

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Professor J. B. Tayler

November 3, 1924.

ing a copy direct from you. Otherwise I will see that he is kept informed.

Please note that our cable address is "Insorel" New York City. We use the Missions Code.

Sincerely yours,

GMF:DET

Galen M. Fisher

Professor J. H. Taylor November 3, 1934.

ing a copy direct from you. Otherwise I will see that he
is kept informed.

Please note that our cable address is "Inman" New York City. We use the Western Code.

Sincerely yours,

John H. Fisher

GHP:DET

INSTRUCTIONS

To Commission on Social Research in China.

October 31, 1924.

1. Auspices.

The Commission is appointed by the Institute of Social and Religious Research in fulfillment of the desires of various Christian organizations and individuals in China and in accordance with the strong recommendations of the China Educational Commission and the Conference of Christian Colleges and Universities held at Nanking in February, 1924.

2. Function.

The primary function of the Commission is to ascertain and report on the need, the practicability, the nature and the scope of a permanent agency for social research in China.

3. Scope.

In discharging the foregoing function the Commission will take into account the problems connected with all phases of Chinese Social organization and life but particularly those connected with industry, agriculture and social institutions. The reason for not stressing the problems of religion and education, despite their intrinsic importance, is that they will probably be comparatively well covered for some years to come by existing agencies, thus leaving the proposed agency of social research free to concentrate upon other aspects of life.

It need hardly be pointed out that the Commission is not expected to make a detailed survey of any locality or of any subject. It is rather to ascertain the general social conditions and tendencies so as to determine the major problems calling for solution, the need and nature of a possible permanent research agency and the men and information available for such an agency if established. The Commission will need to exercise constant watchfulness lest it be sidetracked to inquiries valuable in themselves but irrelevant to its main purpose.

4. Method.

Without intending to hamper the freedom of the Commission it is assumed that the chief methods of inquiry will be in the examination of documentary data, the conduct of field work, including systematic interviews and correspondence, and the holding of conferences. Numerous conferences with small groups will naturally be held in the various localities visited but it will be desirable to hold a larger Findings Conference after the completion of the field work, when data and findings can be presented for correction and appraisal.

INSTRUCTIONS

To Commission on Social Research in China.

October 31, 1934.

1. Purpose.

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The primary function of the Commission is to ascertain and report on the need, the practicability, the nature and the scope of a permanent agency for social research in China.

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5. Time.

The exact limits of time will have to be determined by the Chairman of the Commission in conference with his colleagues but it is expected that while the Chairman and one or two other members will begin work from December 1st, 1924, the Commission as a whole will work from about January 1st to April 30th, 1925.

6. Personnel.

The Commission, so far as formally appointed, consists of Dr. J. B. Tayler of Peking, Chairman, and Mr. Royal Meeker of Harrisburg, Pa. Several Chinese and foreigners resident in China are being invited to serve on the Commission.

7. Duties of the Chairman of the Commission.

Within the limits of these instructions and such supplementary letters as may be sent, the Institute is giving Dr. Tayler, the Chairman of the Commission, authority to complete the personnel of the Commission, to lay out its program, to administer the budget, and to insure the execution of its work. As soon, however, as the Commission shall have been completed, the Chairman will of course confer with the members on all important matters. The limited sum available for expenses will make it evident to all members of the Commission that they will need to cooperate loyally with the chairman in practicing economy within limits not prejudicial to effective work.

8. Report.

The final report of the Commission will be submitted to the Institute of Social and Religious Research.

The report should represent the mature judgment of the entire Commission after a thorough review of the data and the findings with the best available counsellors in China. Although the data will doubtless lead the Commission to unanimous recommendations on all major points yet if there are differences of opinion on matters vital enough to warrant it, the Institute will desire to have minority statements on such points of difference presented to it simultaneously with the general report.

The report will presumably cover such points as these;

1. A summary analysis of the social background and conditions, including the social institutions underlying Chinese life, and the changes brought about in ideals and life on account of the introduction of machine industry, transportation, newspapers and popular education.

5. Time.

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The report will presumably cover such points as these:

1. A summary analysis of the social background and conditions including the social institutions underlying Chinese life, and the changes brought about in these and life on account of the introduction of machine industry, transportation, newspapers and popular education.

2. The major social problems calling for such light as research and experimentation can supply.
3. The resources available in China for social research and experimentation, including educators, Government officials, organizations and documentary data.
4. The degree to which the need for social research and experimentation is already being met or is likely to be met.
5. The organization, scope, relationships and financial requirements of the proposed institute of social research in China.

The Institute of Social
and Religious Research

Ernest D. Burton
Secretary

Galen M. Fisher
Exec. Secretary.

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The Institute of Social
and Religious Research

Ernest D. Burton
Secretary

Galen W. Fisher
Exec. Secretary

Copy for Dr. Burton

F
Miss-5

December 8, 1924.

Rev. Earl H. Cressy
Shanghai Baptist College
Shanghai, China.

Dear Mr. Cressy:

It is a pleasure to be able to inform you that it has been decided by the Institute to

"Make a grant of \$1000 to the East China Christian Educational Association to cover the salary of an educational specialist for a preliminary investigation regarding the coordination of colleges and high schools in that area, provided that after further inquiry Dr. Burton should approve, and that payment shall be made dollar for dollar with funds received by the Association, for the same purpose, from other sources."

Will you, in collaboration with the Treasurer of your Association send to the Controller, Mr. Trevor Bowen, a monthly statement of the amounts received for this purpose from other sources and like amounts, up to a total of \$1,000, will be remitted to your Treasurer.

Sincerely yours,

GMF:DET

Galen M. Fisher

Copy for Dr. Burton

December 8, 1924.

Rev. Earl H. Greasy
Shanghai Baptist College
Shanghai, China.

Dear Mr. Greasy:

It is a pleasure to be able to inform you that it has
been decided by the Institute to

"Make a grant of \$1000 to the East China Christian
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remitted to your Treasurer.

Sincerely yours,

Galen M. Fisher

GME:DET

PEKING UNIVERSITY

PEKING, CHINA

AMERICAN OFFICE
150 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK

TRUSTEES

LUTHER B. WILSON, PRESIDENT
FRANKLIN H. WARNER, VICE-PRESIDENT
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PRESIDENT
HENRY W. LUCE
VICE-PRESIDENT
JAMES H. LEWIS
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

December 18, 1924

Mus 5

William E. Scott
The University of Chicago (office of the President)
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Mr. Scott:

It is certainly gracious of President Burton to subscribe this \$100 to Peking University at the same time he is launching the great campaign for the larger Chicago. If Peking University can do some measure in China what Chicago has done in America, in influencing educational thought in addition to training thousands of young people to think clearer and to be cleaner, we shall consider the University worthy of the sacrifices of those who have given to maintain it.

Very sincerely yours

James H. Lewis

P. S. We shall look forward to receiving President Burton's check some time after the first of the year as you suggest.

PEKING UNIVERSITY

PEKING, CHINA

AMERICAN OFFICE
150 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
JAMES H. LEWIS
VICE-PRESIDENT
HENRY W. LUCE
PRESIDENT
J. LEIGHTON STUART
OFFICERS

December 15, 1934

TRUSTEES
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Very sincerely yours

P. S. We shall look forward to receiving President Burton's check some time after the first of the year as you suggest.

December 18, 1924.

Miss
5a

My dear Dr. Vincent:

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of yours of December 12th with its formal notification of my election on the China Medical Board of the Rockefeller Foundation.

In accepting this appointment I beg leave to express my great appreciation of the work which the Board has done and is doing, and of the opportunities which membership on it opens to me.

I shall be glad to examine with care the pamphlets sent to me and will avail myself of the opportunity for further questions if they should prove to be necessary.

Very sincerely yours,

E. D. B.

Dr. George E. Vincent, President,
The Rockefeller Foundation,
61 Broadway, New York City.

EDB:CB

December 18, 1934.

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Very sincerely yours,

Dr. George H. Vincent, President,
The Rockefeller Foundation,
61 Broadway, New York City.

EDB:CB

GEORGE E. VINCENT, PRESIDENT
EDWIN R. EMBREE, SECRETARY

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, JR.
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THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION
61 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

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JULIUS ROSENWALD
MARTIN A. RYERSON

FREDERICK STRAUSS
GEORGE E. VINCENT
WILLIAM ALLEN WHITE
RAY LYMAN WILBUR

Miss
5a

December 12, 1924

My dear President Burton:

I have the honor to enclose herewith formal notification of your election to membership in the China Medical Board of the Rockefeller Foundation.

With this formal notification, may I express on behalf of the members of the Foundation and its China Medical Board, as well as on behalf of the officers, a hearty welcome to membership in this department of the Foundation.

The regular meetings of the China Medical Board occur twice a year respectively, on the Thursday following the second Wednesday of April and on the first Wednesday of November in each year. Shortly after the first of the year, we shall send you notice of the dates for 1925 meetings. The meetings are held in the offices of the Rockefeller Foundation and commence at 10:30 in the morning.

Although you may already have a copy, we are sending, under separate cover, the report of the China Medical Board for 1923 and, also, a pamphlet containing the charter, constitution and by-laws, and the regulations which govern that Board. If there is any further published material that you wish or if there are questions which you care to ask, I hope you will feel free to let us know of them.

Very sincerely,

President Ernest D. Burton
University of Chicago
Chicago, Illinois

George E. Vincent
President

GEV:K:K

THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION
61 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

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MARTIN A. SYMONSON

FREDERICK STRAUSS
GEORGE E. VINCENT
WILLIAM ALLEN WHITE
RAY LYMAN WHITNEY

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Very sincerely,

Ernest D. Burton
President

President Ernest D. Burton
University of Chicago
Chicago, Illinois

GRV:K:K

The Rockefeller Foundation
61 Broadway, New York

Miss
5a

Sir:

I have the honor to inform
you that you were this day elected
a member of the China Medical Board
of the Rockefeller Foundation
to serve until the Autumn meeting in
Nineteen Hundred and Twenty Seven

Your obedient servant

Thomas S. Earle
Secretary

November 7, 1924

Ms
50

The Rockefeller Foundation
67 Broadway, New York

Sir,

I have the honor to inform
you that you were this day elected
a member of the Executive Board
of the Rockefeller Foundation
to serve until the future meeting in
thirteen hundred and twenty seven
Yours obedient servant

Samuel J. May
Secretary

December 7, 1924



17-0

5829 Maryland ave., Chicago, June 15, 1925

Dr. Nathaniel Butler
University of Chicago

My dear Dr. Butler:

You may remember that you wrote me some time ago saying that the President had requested that my work as Secretary for Chinese Affairs should terminate at the end of May. We did not then think that he would actually leave us so soon. I continued working on these affairs until almost the end of May.

I hesitate to say anything about the three months for which I did not receive any remuneration, March to May. I do not know out of what funds President Burton paid me. If you can assist me to get this \$75 without too much trouble for yourself I should be much obliged to you.

Yours very sincerely

Henry Huizinga

5839 Maryland ave., Chicago, June 15, 1925

Dr. Nathaniel Butler
University of Chicago

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the President had requested that my work as Secretary for Chinese Affairs

should terminate at the end of May. We did not then think that he would

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President Burton paid me. If you can assist me to get this \$75 without too

much trouble for yourself I should be much obliged to you.

Yours very sincerely

Henry H. H. H.

June 17, 1925.

My dear Mr. Huizinga:

Dr. Butler has turned over
to me your letter of June 15th.

Unfortunately the business of
settling President Burton's estate has
necessitated the non-payment of certain
bills for a short time. I shall use my
best efforts to have the \$75 due you sent
at the earliest possible moment.

Very truly yours,

Secretary to the President.

Mr. Henry Huizinga.
5829 Maryland Ave.,
Chicago, Ill.

June 17, 1935.

My dear Mr. Hulings:

Dr. Butler has turned over

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Chicago, Ill.