Shantung / Cheeloo
Corres.
Butterfield, Kenyon
1931-1935

CHEELOO UNIVERSITY AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION IN CHINA

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The Correlated Program, as adopted by the Council on Higher Education in its printed form, states that "Cheeloo should include a four-year college, which should devote its entire effort, apart from the necessary pre-medical work, to a unified rural life program, including the training of teachers, preachers and other social and religious workers, as well as experimentation in methods for solving rural and town problems".

It is my opinion that it is not necessary to launch immediately on a large and exclusive rural program. But it is necessary to decide whether there shall be a rural goal, and if so that the direction toward it be kept steadily and consistently. The matter is one of emphasis rather than of radical revision.

The Definition of Rural. Rural clearly means the villages of China, but it also includes the larger towns and the smaller cities which are economically chiefly dependent on the surrounding countryside. It also embraces problems, as well as areas, of service; that is to say, it is not absolutely necessary that every person who works on a rural problem is obliged to live in a small village, whatever may be said about the importance of a village experience for the effective student or administrator of rural affairs.

Pre-Professional Work in Medicine and Public Health.

The presence of a strong School of Medicine in the university organization carries with it the need of pre-professional work to be given by various departments of the universities.

Pre-Professional Work in Theology.

While technically the Theological Seminary has been separated from the University, its physical contiguity lays upon the University the obligation to continue its service to the Seminary by such general training as is desired for theological students.

Public Health. The University has a unique opportunity in the field of public health, with special references to the villages. Doubtless for any large service in this field, a public health department is necessary. But even more necessary is the determination to make a special contribution to the problems of personal hygiene, public sanitation, and medical service among the village people. For this, interneships which are really externeships are essential. Students need experience in the villages. There are two values in such experience, one professional, the other spiritual. Such a problem

as is involved in rural health means not only discovering working methods of effective service, but the possession of the passion for solving these problems. In the last analysis, of course, there must be staff members set apart for village work, who possess special knowledge of the villages, and who have a deep interest in the village problem.

Rural Education. I am not able to pass judgment on the question of the extent to which men and women trained at Cheeloo to handle problems of teaching, research, or administration in the general field of rural education, can find a place for service, particularly under Government. My judgment, however, that it will be a long time before Government will be so well off with training institutions that it cannot profitably utilize graduates with the training and the spirit that Cheeloo should give. It must be remembered that this field of rural education is far more than maintaining primary schools in the villages. It has to do also with the literacy of adults, the education of those who remain illiterate in some measure at least of more effective rural knowledge, and what is even more stupendous, continuing education for young and old who remain in the villages. There is a field here of the very first magnitude, and some way should be found by which Government will be not only willing, but eager to use an efficient product from Cheeloo.

Local Self-Government. I was much impressed with the emphasis which Liang Shu Ming and his co-workers are placing upon the problem of local self-government. Their breadth of view in recognizing the possibilities of Christian cooperation and the evident sympathy and interest of the present Governor of Shantung are encouraging. Here again I am not able to predict the extent to which graduates of Cheeloo may actually find service, but even a stranger soon becomes impressed with the sheer magnitude and the deep-seated significance of trained government servants, not only for the hsiens, but also for the smaller local units. It must be remembered that an effective government in China needs for this local service, men who not only understand the political principles upon which China is basing its future developments, but men who are familiar with such problems of the countryside as livelihood, social organization. Narrow-minded local officials may block progress indefinitely, whereas a well trained and broadminded local official who will utilize all forces available for real rural reconstruction in the small political units, will make a contribution of the first order to the development of China.

Colonization. I am impressed with the suggestion already made at the University that looks toward the training of students in the development of the technique of transferring the surplus population of Shantung to the sparsely peopled frontiers, and to act as leaders when the Government undertakes this work. This is a field of great importance as well as of great difficulty. One of its main features should be the organization of methods by which groups can be colonized in real communities in the new territory.

Rural Emphasis. In carrying out the suggestions already made, it is obvious that little can be done unless the various departments of

the University supplement their basic courses and interests with specific courses and interests in the rural field. If the lines of specialization already mentioned are to be more than paper plans, several departments will be obliged to strengthen their work materially. But there is another aspect of this question that needs careful thought. Every student in a country like China, no matter what his occupation is to be, even if he is to live in the heart of a great city, should have some understanding of the rural problems of his country. Moreover, some of the departments not called upon to offer specialized courses may nevertheless make large contributions simply by giving sufficient emphasis to rural problems.

In economics, for example, department offerings cannot be called adequate until they cover in outline at least some of the main features of the economic life of the village people. The cooperative movement alone is an important subject. The development of industries, both of the household and community type, both for local consumption and for sale in the general market, offers another field of study.

The Department of Sociology can scarcely consider the sociological problems of China without involving itself in an understanding of the social organization and development of that four-fifths of the population which lives in the villages of China.

In the department of psychology, especially in the field of research, there is a wealth of opportunity in discovering the mind of the farmer. Liang Shu Ming asserts that China's culture is essentially rural. Why is it rural and what does rural mean in this connection? The farmer's reaction to his environment, the significance of that environment, a host of questions are found in this field which at present lies fallow awaiting the psychological ploughman.

Education has already been referred to, but there is opportunity here not merely for the training of teachers and educational leaders, but also in presenting as a matter of general culture some of the problems involved in making the village people of China more effective participants in the people's government, and in winning for themselves a more adequate livelihood.

Biology can be made more interesting, and can be more effectively taught, especially to students who have already had some rural background, if in its illustrations and applications a close connection can be made with cultivated crops.

Even in the field of Chinese literature there is opportunity for the consideration of the special problems that arise out of the village type of life that has prevailed through the centuries, and the interrelations between that and the more urbanized and modernized methods of living, and their literacy expression, which are bound to emerge in the new China.

Co-operation with Nanking. The statement of the Council on Higher Education said, "All agricultural work necessary to the carrying on of the proposals for Cheeloo should be affiliated with the College of Agriculture at Nanking". I agree with this statement, but I think it involves the early development of some plan by which the staff for agricultural work is enlarged to include at least one experimenter in crops and one economist fitted to deal particularly with the cooperative movement and the village industries.

Service of Extension. A modern university does not content itself with the service of teaching. It goes to the people. So must Cheeloo. Its natural constituency is the population of perhaps 30,000,000 people in Shantung, largely villagers. This service may be as extensive as funds will permit, for as a matter of fact, there is no problem of village life, whether in the realm of livelihood, citizenship, health, recreation, or moral and spiritual uplift, that is not germane to the interests of modern universities. Practical suggestions such as those already put on paper at Cheeloo itself, might be made the starting point for this service; as for example, editing and publishing a newspaper suited to the needs of village populations; supporting community forests on the barren hills near the University; improving water supply for nearby villages; exhibitions of local farm products; traveling exhibits from the experiment station.

Investigation. Here again the field is as broad as the problem. In this connection, however, investigation, like extension or promotion, should tie up, generally speaking, with those departments and subjects that the policy of the University assigns to its teaching staff. In other words, the particular fields for which men and women are trained to serve, are the fields as a rule both for investigation and for public service.

Local Development Unit as a Guiding Principle. I am convinced that the rural reconstruction of China will go forward much more rapidly if, in all circles that have to do with it, whether governmental or otherwise, the principle of developing local units of reconstruction is clearly recognized and adhered to. I find that Lian Shu Ming seemed to be thoroughly committed to this idea. Groups of villages surrounding some natural center comprise in reality the world in which the villagers live. Programs involving the correlation of governmental and other activities should bear this in mind, but it applies equally well to the work of the University, whether in the fields of investigation, of teaching, or of extension, for the reason that it not only brings all these matters to some focal point, but it helps to establish a sound theory of social organization and development.

The Significance of the Rural Problem in China. Down underneath all policies and methods and administrative arrangements; guiding the choice of personnel of the staff; permeating the student body and filling the atmosphere of the classroom, there must be deep-seated conviction that the future of China depends very largely upon the elevation of the masses of her people who live in her villages, and that the task of the University and of all connected with it is to play a great part in solving that problem. Unless this attitude is gained and maintained, nothing much can come out of specific courses or other

arrangements. Let me repeat that I do not think it is necessary for the institution to announce that it is nothing else than a rural institution, but it is necessary that it shall announce that here is a field of service in which it is particularly interested, to which it believes it has a special contribution to make and one that offers rare opportunities for some of its graduates, not so much for personal advancement as for service to their country.

Lecture Courses. In keeping with the remark just made, it will be helpful if frequent short courses are given, or single lectures, by men in government service or in political leadership, who understand this rural question in one or another of its aspects, and who can help students to a deeper insight into what it all means. I suppose that for an indefinite time to come, the principles of an adequate national development for China, of democratic forms of political and social organization, and of gaining a more adequate livelihood for her masses, are principles that will guide the thinking and the acting of those of her educated youth who seek their country's welfare. It seems to me especially appropriate that a Christian institution shall make its contribution.

Rural-minded Teachers. And finally little progress can be made except as members of the staff have deep understanding and genuine sympathy concerning the issues involved in building a more adequate rural civilization for China.

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Dec. 1931

Kenyon L. Butterfield

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Nov. 1931

INTERNATIONAL MISSIONARY COUNCIL
KENYON L. BUTTERFIELD
COUNSELLOR ON RURAL WORK

ROOM 1809
419 FOURTH AVENUE
NEW YORK CITY

SHANTUNG

December ~~19~~ 22, 1931
ack. 12-29-31.

Mr. B. A. Garside
150 Fifth Avenue
New York

My dear Mr. Garside:

As you know when I left for China a year ago I was asked to give especial attention to the problem of Cheelow University, in relation to the recommendations of the correlated program, with respect to its emphasizing rural work. In my report to the International Missionary Council, I gave some space to my views on this problem but I wanted to transmit through you, to the Board of Governors, a little fuller statement. I am therefore enclosing two copies, one for the British section, and the other for the American section of this Board.

I also want to ask if there is any objection to my sending a copy directly to the University itself.

Very sincerely,

Kenyon L. Butterfield

KLB:S

SHANTUNG

Shantung Christian University

December 29, 1951.

Dr. Kenyon L. Butterfield,
International Missionary Council,
419 Fourth Avenue,
New York City.

My dear Dr. Butterfield:

Let me acknowledge with sincere thanks receipt of your letter of December 22nd, with which you enclose a somewhat fuller statement of the problem of Cheeloo University, in relation to rural reconstruction in China, than appears in the section of your report to the International Missionary Council. I am transmitting one copy of this statement to the British Section of the Cheeloo Board of Governors.

We would certainly appreciate it if you would send a copy of this statement direct to the University itself, accompanied by any additional comments or recommendations you may care to make.

Recent letters from Dr. Carson, who arrived on the Cheeloo campus several months ago, bring encouraging news of the progress they are making at the present time in work on behalf of the rural program of the University.

With all good wishes for the New Year, I am,

Very cordially yours,

B. A. Garside

BAG:PC

SHANTUNG

1108 Third Avenue,
Asbury Park, N.J.
May 19, 1934.

Acke 6/14/34

Mr. B. A. Garside,
150 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N.Y.

My dear Mr. Garside:

I have your letter of May 16th with accompanying documents.

I had already received the charts from Cheeloo as well as their bulletin. I do not know how it strikes you but I am amazed at the progress they have made and that their apparent commitment to the rural policy. Have you heard when there is likely to be a meeting of our Committee? If it is to be held before autumn I should much prefer a date before June 20 because on that date I am going to Amherst for the summer, and while I can fairly easily run in to New York from here, it is rather an effort to get down from Amherst for a single meeting.

Noted

Sincerely yours,

Kenyon L. Butterfield

COPY

Cheeloo School of Theology,
Tsinan, Shantung, China
August 21, 1934

Dr. K.L.Butterfield
Room 1809, 419 Fourth Ave.,
New York City

Dear Dr. Butterfield:

Your letter of last January awaited an answer until the June meeting of the Board of Managers, because the situtation in Cheeloo seemed so complex and the future so unpredictable, that no information of value seemed available. After the meeting I was very hopeful, but the presidency question was still unsettled, so I have waited until the special meeting of the Board last week dashed all my hopes for the immediate future. Meanwhile your letter of May 28 came, and I will first answer that.

You were right to be encouraged by the rural number of the Cheeloo Bulletin, though some of the contents, inserted by Mr. Davies rather under protest from Dr. Carson, had a propaganda flavor. The accomplishments of the Rural Institute, considering its meager resources in both finance and personnel, still more, the lack of moral support from the University as a whole and particularly the Dean of the Arts College, who should be it main backer, seems to me remarkable. Dr. Carson and Miss Russell have vision, courage and persistence, and need them all! The fine record of courses offered and the number of students taking them was not faked, but naturally the students of the Schoool of Theology, who take many of those courses in the Arts College, were included in the number. Still, excluding them, those figures prove that Cheeloo students will take those courses if there is opportunity. I consider that the chief asset of Cheeloo, as compared with Yenching and, as far as I know, the other Christian universities - this attitude of her student body as a whole, when not worked up by anti-rural propagantda, toward service in general and rural reconstruction in particular.

Now for the discouraging side of it. The university authorities will, of course, report the attitude of the Board of Education in Nanking and especially that of our local Commissioner of Education, toward departments, of education in private schools, I doubt its being a permanent policy, but if it is, it means that the Christian training of social and religious workers should be undertaken on a larger scale in unregistered schools, with which the government is not likely to interfere, especially if they are given a rural emphasis, for the government is now really in earnest about rural reconstruction. The very existence of China as a nation depends upon it. The discouraging side of the Cheeloo situation is that none of the teachers who taught those courses in rural education, sociology, etd. last year will be teaching here the coming year. Dr. Chang, head of the Sociology Department, who gave the courses which attracted the greatest number of students, has resigned, also three other teachers in the Arts College, one of whom said to me, "the future looks dark". The most noted teacher in the Chinese department, Mr. Shu, has also resigned. Mr. Linn has told Dr. Carson that he will not be needed to teach in the Arts College, which perhaps is to the good, for the Rural Institute needs his full time, but it means that he cannot work in other teachers in rural education and other subjects. So I fear that no issue of the Cheeloo Bulletin this com-

ing year will make you hopeful for the future of the Arts College. Eliminating the Rural Institute as its extension department, I see no reason for its continued existence, merely to duplicate departments in Yenching and Nanking, where they have much larger faculties. But of course without a third college, Cheeloo ceases to be a University. Could that Rural Institute be preparing to take its place, under a new name?

I am supposing that you will have seen the minutes of the Board meeting held last week, and know that they elected Mr. Linn president. I think the regular meeting expressed exactly the honest opinion of the Board as to his being president, only three voted for it, one of them his brother, and I think it was sixteen against. Yi Hsing-lin, his brother, accused foreigners of working against him, and as they were in a majority at the recent meeting, due, I fear, to the dislike of some of the Chinese to face the situation, which was more difficult for them doubtless they did well to sacrifice all for the sake of peace, though I know of some who think it is better to have the break now, and commence rebuilding. There have been three frame-ups, one of the Provincial Government, where I think only the anti-Christian Commissioner of Education, who is now personally friendly with the two brothers, really, thinks or cares anything about it; of the alumni, as a specially called local meeting, packed mostly with the members who ever since "rural program" was mentioned have been fighting valiantly to preserve their "grand old university from being reduced to a second grade normal school for training village teachers", and some of man students who have been here for vacation, and who were prepared to stage a strike, rumor said, if anyone but Linn was elected. So there has been a lot of telegraphing to Dr. Kung, Chairman of the Board, who has never attended a meeting, but was the means of getting the University registered, and the group working for Linn has some of the Board members well scared. Cheeloo has not forgotten her strike and trouble with the local government a few years ago. Personally I do not think one of the three frame-ups presented serious difficulties, if the Board had had courage to accept the fine program presented with much courage by the nominating committee appointed in June. It is true that Dr. James Yen declined the presidency, for reasons which probably will not all be put into writing, but with Chaing Fu-Liang as president--if he could have been persuaded to accept, and his brother-in-law, Dr. Yen, in some new position directing the activities of both Tinghsien and Cheeloo University, Cheeloo could have become in five years the Christian University rendering the greatest service to China. It would have been something to dream about, and keep one awake nights feeling happy.

But that would mean a man of vision and with time he could devote to it as Chairman of the Board of Managers. Dr. Kung absolutely declines to serve longer. I have it in a private letter from him. Under that ideal plan outlined above, I think he might have been persuaded to take a second term, though possibly a man like King Chu, whom Cheeloo was so unfortunate in losing a year ago, who could really come and preside at the meetings, would have been even better, for Dr. Kung, as long as he is in a government position, can be couted upon to befried the University.

Personally I think that almost more important than the matter of the presidency is that of Chairman of the Board, a position which it almost might be said, Mr. Yi is usurping, for he was elected to the Board by the Alumni Association, of which he is chairman many years ago, and no regular meeting has been called by him since he and Mr. Chang, of the Y.M.C.A. here, another worker for Linn, were elected. King Chu, now Commissioner of Education in Hunan, or Dr. James Yen would either of them as Chairman, make

reconstruction of the University possible, though difficult under the present administration.

I wish that the Board of Governors would give all possible support now to building up the Rural Institute. If it cannot be done in connection with the university under present conditions, it might be organized independently, as the School of Theology is locally, though still under the same Board of Governors, or it might be simpler to combine it with the School of Theology, which could then put on a two years course for Social and Religious Workers, which later might be expanded to full university grade work. The first need of the Insitute, to my thinking, is a strong Chinese staff, for which now no funds are available. The School of Theology will be much crippled by the weak state this year of the departments in education and sociology in the Arts College, where the students who specialized in Religious Education have taken many of their electives.

The new resources of the School of Medicine, the hope for its Public Health Department, and the interest which has been too slowly awakened in the rural work at Lungshan, gives new hope for the Rural Institute. There, too, it can keep its connection with the University, which seems to be weakening in the other Colleges, but not in the School of Theology. If only funds could be available to the Insitute in September!

I have mentioned the two foreign members of the Insitute staff, and want to add the name of Dr. Winfield, head of the department of Biology, a young man of splended ability and vision, who has already given his department the rural trend described, both by you and by Dr. Monroe, without disrupting the College of Science! His students are simply enthusiastic about rural work.

Another need is a man of vision to take the place of Mr. Davies who will retire next summer.

I am so out of things now on the campus that you must not attach much value to my views, but I want to express them, and have no objection to your showing this letter to Mr. Garside.

I am wondering whether Mr. Linn could not be persuaded to give up the deanship of Arts now that he has the presidency. He is more fitted to act as Dean of the Science College, his speciality having been engineering. That might give a little more chance for cooperating with the Rural Insitute. If one of the present staff should take that position I think it probable that it would be the head of the Department of Education, Mr. T'an.

Probably we shall have about forty students in the School of Theology this year, at least twelve of them women, quite an increase on that side. There is no unemployment problem for our women graduates. As no woman teacher is yet here to take my place, I shall continue to do half time teaching at least the first semester. I wish that we might have Mrs. Frame or Miss Highbaugh here, or better yet, as good a Chinese woman teacher, if one could be found. No salary is available.

I was very sorry to learn of your serious illness a year ago, and hope that you have fully recovered. I hope that your book is progressing and that when it is finished there may be some way of getting your services again in China. No country needs you more. I have just heard from Dr. Mott that if the International Missionary Council should meet in China.

AUG 21 1934

it would probably not be before 1938. I do hope that you and Mrs. Butterfield can come before that time.

Please give Mrs. Butterfield my very warm regards,

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) LUELLA MINER

SHANTUNG

October 15, 1934

Dr. Kenyon L. Butterfield
1108 Third Avenue
Asbury Park, New Jersey

My dear Dr. Butterfield:

I am sorry to be so slow in replying to your letter of September 10th.

In the minutes of the September 7th meeting of the North American Section was included a report given to us by Mr. Maclennan. There is not much more we can add to what is contained in those minutes. Mr. Maclennan feels that Cheeloo is in very urgent need of increased financial support, and believes that the institution is truly deserving of such support. He seemed reasonably well satisfied with the work in medicine and theology, though he pointed out the need for strengthining each of these colleges at certain points. In arts and science, he was frankly disappointed at the small progress made in the direction of the rural program.

I am enclosing herewith a copy of a notice of a meeting of our North American Section, Committee on Rural Program which is to be held on Monday of next week. We hope that it will be possible for you to attend. Dr. Fairfield and Mr. Cartwright may both be going out to China this year and should be able to render a distinct service at Cheeloo.

I have read with keen interest the letter from Miss Miner. She points out clearly the essential factors of the most important problems now confronting the University. A letter just received from Mr. Davies indicates that Theodore Linn had still reached no definite decision with regard to the presidency. Personally, I feel strongly that he is not the man for the job and that it would be an extremely serious blow to the University if he were to take the lead. I am returning Miss Miner's letter herewith. I have taken the liberty of making a copy for our reference here though of course we will be very careful as to its use.

Hoping that we may see you at the meeting next week, I am

Very cordially yours,

B. A. Garside

BAG:MP

Over

SHANTUNG

March 7, 1935

ack-3/19/35

Dr. K. L. Butterfield
Amherst
Massachusetts

My dear Dr. Butterfield;

The following cablegram recently received from Tsinan gives striking evidence of the gravity of the financial situation at Cheeloo:-

"ALL CURRENT FINANCIAL RESOURCES EXHAUSTED BEFORE MAY.
CLOSURE IMPENDING. US$20,000 NEEDED TO LIQUIDATE DEFICITS.
STRONG HOPE MEI ACCEPT PRESIDENCY IF DEFICITS CLEARED."

This adds a new note of urgency to the grave financial crisis at Cheeloo. For several years the trend in income has been sharply downward. The total decrease since 1932-33 has amounted to more than 30%. While the University has been cutting down its budget each year, it has not succeeded in reducing expenditures as rapidly as its income has fallen. This year, due in part to disturbed conditions, serious deficits have been piling up.

Dr. Y. P. Mei, who is recognized as an extremely capable leader with special interest in the field of training for rural leadership, has been invited to the presidency, and is seriously considering accepting the invitation. But he is naturally reluctant to come to the institution if there is no hope for adequate financial support, nor could we ask him to assume responsibility for clearing heavy deficits incurred before his arrival.

When the Associated Boards, in the spring of 1934, studied the urgent financial needs of the whole program of Christian higher education in China, it set down the following items as the minimum additional needs which Cheeloo should secure to carry on its work during the fiscal year 1934-35:-

Strengthening College of Arts and Science	US $ 15,000
Ruralization Program	12,500
School of Medicine	27,000
University Hospital	7,500
Total	62,000

Toward these objectives we have thus far received about $12,000, most of which has been designated for the School of Medicine. This leaves around $50,000 which must still be secured to complete these objectives. We

hope that friends in Great Britain and in China will be able to assist. The Associated Boards is trying to enlist support that would match, dollar for dollar, what we ourselves raise. But at best, we of the North American Section must in some way secure around $20,000 during the next four months.

It is our sober judgment that we have now reached a point where we must either secure substantial new funds for Cheeloo or else witness the disintegration of this splendid institution which has been built up through seventy years of prayer and labor and sacrifice.

We can succeed in this task only as each member of the Section, despite all the other heavy demands being made on us at this time, undertakes in a spirit of determination and self-sacrifice to see that this need is met. The members of your Committee on Promotion are holding frequent meetings and are pledging themselves to do everything in their power. At a meeting on March 2nd, every member present pledged personal contributions payable before June 30th, 1935. One member pledged a gift of between $500 and $1,000, two members pledged $250 each, and two members $100 each. In addition, each member of the Committee is actively trying to enlist the support and interest of others.

But the Committee on Promotion alone can do little without the cooperation and assistance of every member of the Section. And so the Committee has instructed me to write a personal letter to each member of the North American Section, asking frankly the following challenging questions:-

1. What can you personally contribute before June 30, 1935?

2. What present or potential friends of Cheeloo will you seek to approach before June 30th with a definite request for assistance?

3. What names can you suggest of individuals (or organizations) whom you yourself cannot see, but whom others might persuade to give toward the needs of Cheeloo?

4. If you are connected with one of our supporting missionary organizations, what efforts can you make to secure special assistance from your organization at this time?

5. What other suggestions can you make as to means of attaining these financial objectives?

We enclose a blank form and an envelope for your reply.

The Committee went through the entire personnel of the Section and made note of the special types of assistance we might ask each member to give. We believe that you yourself can be of special assistance in the enlistment of interest in the ruralization program at Cheeloo. Can you not see or write to a number of individuals who have a special interest in this field and who might be willing to assist Cheeloo at this very critical stage in the development of its program of training for rural leadership? Perhaps you can also suggest individuals or other organizations whom other representatives of Cheeloo or the Associated Boards might contact.

We are not forgetful of the many other responsibilities you are carrying, but we know how deeply concerned you are over these Cheeloo problems, and are confident that you will render us every assistance in your power.

Very sincerely yours,

SMM.A

Chairman, Committee on Promotion

SHANTUNG
Cheeloo

August 29, 1935

Dr. Kenyon L. Butterfield
Amherst
Massachusetts

My dear Dr. Butterfield:

I am glad to know that you are planning to return to Asbury Park the latter part of September.

We should by all means have you at the annual meeting of the Cheeloo Governors on September 26th, and I certainly hope that you will plan to come.

We hope to complete the meeting of the Cheeloo Board in one day, although it is quite possible that the meeting will continut until late in the afternoon, or even into the evening.

The major topic which will come before the meeting at this time will be the consideration of the whole policy and program of Cheeloo for the future. Shall we continue the program of the University very much as at present, with increased emphasis on the rural program; shall we give up the College of Arts and Science but carry on some kind of rural institute; or shall we confine the work at Cheeloo entirely to medicine and theology? We hope that the meeting on September 26th will go a long way toward reaching definite decisions on these fundamental questions. Within a few days I will be sending you a copy of a memorandum I have prepared setting forth some of the major factors we must consider in arriving at a decision.

We hope that we may have you with us on September 26.

Very cordially yours,

B. A. Garside

BAG:BB

SHANTUNG

Asbury Park. N. J. 9/11/35.

Dear Dr. Garside: Ack 9/12/35

Your statement about Cheloo is admirable. One consideration however I do not see and think it is important, namely, what are the occupational outlets for graduates of Cheloo under the suggested scheme? It is useless to train students for work that doesn't exist or is not likely to develop.

Sincerely

K. L. Butterfield

SHANTUNG

September 12, 1935

Dr. Kenyon L. Butterfield
Asbury Park
New Jersey

My dear Dr. Butterfield:

Thank you for your letter of yesterday, commenting on the statement with regard to the various courses among which Cheeloo must make a choice.

I have been glad to receive from a number of our Board of Governors suggestions as to specific questions which have occured to them as they have gone over this brief outline. This shows that the members of the Board are giving very serious thought to the problems involved.

Of course, many of the questions which have been raised look to the future, and cannot be answered in any other way than an attempt at prophecy. In such cases the judgment of many of the individual members of the Board is vastly superior to my own. I believe this is true to a large extent of the very important question you raise as to the occupational outlets for Cheeloo graduates under each of the three courses proposed. No one can answer this accurately, since conditions are changing so rapidly in China that even if we could make an exact survey of conditions at present this would be of little value unless at the same time we appreciated current trends. I believe that you yourself are the best qualified member on our Cheeloo Board of Governors to answer this question. You have made much more careful studies of rural conditions, rural needs, and the possible means of meeting these needs, than have any of us. I hope therefore that you will come to the Cheeloo meeting ready to discuss this important question with the Board. We have tried to keep you supplied with all the information we have received from Cheeloo along such lines as the present occupation of graduates of the University, the positions being accepted by the graduating class from year to year, and material of that sort. If we have any information along this line which you do not already possess, I would be glad to send it to you for your study in preparation for the meeting.

Very cordially yours,

B. A. Garside

BAG:MP

Asbury Park, 8/13/35
ack 9/18/35

Dear Dr. Garside: No, I have no special knowledge of the opportunities of Cheeloo graduates in the rural field. So much depends upon governmental policies, political & educational, and conditions shift. One of course can never be sure of an answer to the question, even in our own country. But it is important to try to sense trends.

I brought very little material down here with me. Could you send me a copy of the Cheeloo Bulletin which had a resumé of places

or positions found by the recent graduating class.

Also, do you have a statement of the sources of new students, as to provinces from which they come?

Sincerely

Kenyon L. Butterfield

AUG 13 1935

SHANTUNG

September 18, 1935

Dr. Kenyon L. Butterfield
Asbury Park
New Jersey

My dear Dr. Butterfield:

Thank you for your letter of September 13th.

We are enclosing herewith the following:-

Statistics of the Christian Colleges in China, 1932-33
Statistics of the Christian Colleges in China, 1934-35
Distribution of Cheeloo Medical Graduates, January 1935
June 25th number of the Cheeloo monthly bulletin
June 30th number of Cheeloo School of Theology bulletin

On page 26 of the pamphlet of 1932-33 statistics you will find the distribution of our Cheeloo graduates at that time. The pamphlet showing the distribution of medical graduates in January of this year brings us more nearly up-to-date in that score. We do not have any more recent figures for the Colleges of Arts, Science and Theology except that the two bulletins show the plans of this year's graduating class at the commencement season. Of course, there are numerous changes during the first few months following commencement. Also, the fact that a student has not reached a definite decision as to his plans by the time of graduation does not necessarily mean that he does not have any satisfactory opportunity of employment. Frequently these students are still considering more than one opening, trying to decide which is the more attractive.

The source from which our students come is shown on page eleven of the pamphlet of statistice for 1932-33 and page eight of the statistics for 1934-35. You will, of course keep in mind that sometimes students still give their ancestral home, even though their parents and their grandparents may have lived elsewhere for a good many decades. This usually means that the geographical distribution of students is not quite so wide as the figures would indicate.

We hope this material will assist you in providing an answer to the very important questions you have raised.

Very cordially yours,

B. A. Garside

BAG:MP
Encls.

extra copy

SHANTUNG

October 4, 1935

Dr. Kenyon L. Butterfield,
Amherst, Mass.

Dear Dr. Butterfield,

Since our Cheeloo meeting last week I have been trying to find an opportunity to write urging that you give very careful and prayerful consideration to the proposal of our Cheeloo Governors that you spend a substantial period of time in Tsinan leading the University in the development of its rural program.

The Call. There is not much I can add to the urgency of this challenge, as it was presented in the meeting of the Governors. After seven years of inaction, and sometimes reaction, Cheeloo seems at last to have caught a vision of what a program of service to rural China might really mean. President Liu is eager to go forward, the Board of Directors and the Governors are thoroughly committed to the undertaking, and at least some of the influential members of the staff realize the challenge and the opportunity and are anxious to meet it. This is a task which all the Christian colleges and universities of China have asked Cheeloo to undertake. While some of the others are now beginning to take an interest in this needy field, no other institution is attempting - and perhaps none would be able - to perform the tremendously valuable service Cheeloo could render if it went ahead with this work in a spirit of enthusiasm and intelligent persistence. But if Cheeloo is to succeed in this task it must have a wise and experienced leader, in whom those on the field and at the home base would have complete confidence. We are all convinced both that you have the ability to lead, and would command everyone's respect and confidence, much more than anyone who could possibly be proposed.

What Arrangements Would be Necessary. As you know, it is not yet possible to speak with authority on the exact nature of the arrangements which would be worked out if you should find it possible to adjust your other obligations so you might consider this call favorably. We would first have to get from the field a more formal expression of the desire so earnestly expressed by President Liu, and then final arrangements for your appointment would have to be made by the North American Section of the Governors. One may, however, be confident that both on the field and in the West all our Cheeloo leaders would be eager to fit in, so far as they possibly could, with whatever arrangements would prove most equitable and sat-

OCT 4
1935

isfactory both to you and to the University.

As I listened to the discussion in the meeting, and as I have talked with various members of the Board since, it seems to me that our thinking has been along the following general lines:- It would be desirable that you and Mrs. Butterfield start out to Tsinan as promptly as arrangements could be made - preferably within the next three or four months if that were possible, though later if you could not get away so soon. At all events you should reach the field in time to take advantage of the present revival of interest in and enthusiasm for the rural program, so as to prevent a recurrence of a feeling of hopelessness resulting from lack of qualified leadership. Once on the field, a minimum of one or two years would be required to get the rural program actually into the first stages of successful operation, and the probability would be that three or more years should be counted on. Presumably your position in the University would be that of a specialist and advisor, rather than as a regular member of the staff, though this is a point on which we would need to consult further.

The financial arrangements in connection with such an appointment might be handled in either of two ways. One possibility would be that some of the cooperating Mission Boards would make the appointment, and provide the support, as one of the places on their quota of staff at the University - perhaps with some special supplementary agreement with the Governors that they would provide a part of the funds required. The other possibility would be that the Governors themselves would make the appointment and provide the support. In either case the support provided would include travel to and from China, residential quarters at the University, medical attention, and salary sufficient to cover all necessary living expenses. Whether any other special provisions should be made would be a matter of further consultation.

If this outline leaves too many gaps which you would like to have at least partially filled before you can give us any indication as to whether you can consider this call seriously, please point them out and I will try to cover them more adequately.

Should you find that you can at least give this call further study, I will get off word to President Liu and ask him to write us more in detail as to what invitation the field wishes to extend. And at the same time we will pursue the matter further with our North American Section, in order that we may come to grips as quickly as possible with the all-important question of support.

We are very grateful indeed for your presence at the meeting. I attach a check covering that exceedingly modest statement of expenses you submitted.

Cordially,

B. A. Garside

BAG/G

Enc.

PERSONAL

SHANTUNG

Amherst, Massachusetts
October 14, 1935

ack 21/11/35

Dr. B.A. Garside
150 Fifth Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Garside:

Your letter of October 4 found me in the midst of unpacking and settling. Moreover, I have found myself a good deal puzzled over this Cheeloo matter and thought I would supplement what might be called an official or formal latter with a more personal statement. The former you may use as you wish; the latter only confidentially.

In the first place, I still seem a little troubled by two incidental remarks that were made at the Board meeting; one to the effect that President Liu had said he was willing to "try the job for a year anyway". Of course it is all important that he should stay on for a period of years. The other remark was Dr. Stanley's perhaps over-eager statement that he doubted if the plan would succeed unless someone like myself were to go out there. You see that implies both a precarious situation and a rather heavy load of responsibility on the chap who goes from here.

And then, as I said at the meeting, I have become very much interested in the possibilities and importance of this New England Town and Country Church Commission. I must confess, too, that I would enjoy working in New England, and especially as we have at last come back to Amherst, our old home, with the plan to settle here for the rest of our days. The Commission is trying to raise some money and if they succeed I am afraid I am pretty well committed to work with them - at least for a year in which they want me to make a regional study much like the ones I have made in the mission fields. If they do not get adequate funds by the first of January I should feel differently about my obligation.

Nevertheless, your suggestion has a very strong appeal; perhaps it is more appealing the more I think it over. I realize the opportunity and appreciate your confidence. So I am not at all averse to your following up the matter if you wish to do so.

If we get to talking more definitely about going out I should like to bring up some details. For example, I want

to finish my book on "Rural Missions" - now about half written. I should like to have a chance to lecture occasionally at other universities in China and to study village life in the field. It is very important that I try to understand Chinese rural problems, Governmental policies regarding them, the best thinking of missions and churches, and that I maintain personal and friendly touch with responsible leaders. This would involve perhaps quite a little travel expense for myself, and in some cases for Mrs. Butterfield. I assume that ordinary facilities for work would be placed at my disposal such as the use of a stenographer, provision in the library of at least a minimum number of books on China's rural problems, and so on.

There is one further item that I feel obliged to mention. I would be satisfied with the financial arrangements you suggest except at one point. My experience on these long trips away from home is that there is a constant succession of expenditures coming up that one cannot fairly charge to expense and yet which draw on one's pocket. Furthermore, if we were to leave here in the spring we should have to make some provision for taking care of the house rent to which we are obligated for a full year. We would have to undergo the expense of storing our furniture. There would be expenses in the field in the way of some extra books for my own library, extra cost of periodicals, and a good many things of that kind that are always coming up. I am aware that we would be relieved of living expenses here, but I have been among the "unemployed" for some while, and have had some serious extra financial burdens thrust upon me. I speak of this frankly because I must ask if you would think it unreasonable to make me an allowance of possibly $1000. a year - or say $75. a month "salary" in addition to the other items. I wish I could afford not to mention this phase of the personal situation, but I really cannot ignore it.

Sincerely,

Kenyon L. Butterfield

SHANTUNG

Amherst, Massachusetts
October 14, 1935

Ack 21/10/35

Dr. B. A. Garside,
150 Fifth Avenue
New York, N. Y.

My dear Dr. Garside:

I have given a great deal of thought to the contents of your letter of October 4 in which you confirmed the suggestion made at the meeting of the Cheeloo Boards a few days earlier, that I go out to Cheeloo to help with its rural program. I am intensely interested in the possibilities at Cheeloo and would like to help if it is thought that I can be of some real service. On the other hand, I have some commitments here that make it difficult for me to agree at this time to go if the offer should come. However, if understanding my dilemma you would still like to explore the possibilities, I am willing to have you do so.

Of course it is highly important that there should come a clear and strong call from Cheeloo itself. I should want to be certain of President Liu's interest in the sort of program under discussion, his personal desire for my presence and counsel, and a reasonable expectation that he would remain as president for several years to come.

It is possible that President Liu on his part would like to know in advance what my views are concerning the task assigned to the University. I am still inclined in general to the opinion expressed in my memorandum of four years ago, a copy of which was sent to Vice-President Davies as well as to the North American and British Boards. If it seems desirable I would be glad to make a further statement which might cover the remarks I made at your meeting, in which I suggested that Cheeloo had been assigned a task that no "arts" college anywhere has yet worked out, and yet one that tremendously needs doing, and that offers a unique opportunity and a solemn duty to a Christian college - leading the way toward the material and spiritual betterment of the masses. Difficult as this great task is, there are hopeful aspects to it, such as similar plans maturing among the Christian colleges in India; the fact that institutions in China like Yenching and Foochow do not seem to be able to keep away from the rural question; and the increasing recognition in China of the importance of rural reconstruction. But we must remember that

this will require time, patience, and a thoroughly sympathetic and competent faculty.

It is needless to add that the spirit, atmosphere, teaching of the University should be thoroughly Christian. We seek, as the Jerusalem Conference stated, a rural civilization for China as for all other countries that shall be "Christian to the core".

I will not take up at this time questions relating to financial arrangements or a number of details that should be considered, except to say that I would think it desirable that the matter should be decided by the first of the coming year, so that if I were to go out I might be in Cheeloo by April. I doubt if I could be very helpful in a period short of two years and it might be better, as you suggest, that we should think of the work in terms of a possible three or four year period.

I might add that I agree with you that I should not have executive responsibility but be rather a counselor and adviser. I do think it would be well if I should give a course or two so that I could have teaching contacts with students.

Sincerely

Kenyon L. Butterfield

Over

SHANTUNG

October 21, 1935

Dr. Kenyon L. Butterfield
30 Fearing Street
Amherst, Massachusetts

My dear Dr. Butterfield:

Thank you for your two very excellent letters of October 14th. See letter to Carson 10/21/35

I am passing along to President Liu Shu-ming and also to Dr. Arthur L. Carson, the gist of what you say in the more formal of your letters. I am asking them to see that these matters are given immediate and careful consideration on the field, and that definite and clear-cut decisions are reached as promptly as possible. You are absolutely right in stressing the importance of "a clear and strong call from Cheeloo itself." Unless the University is whole-hearted in its desire to go forward with the rural program, and to have you as advisor and counsellor, neither you nor the Cheeloo Board of Governors can afford to make the sacrifices involved in going forward with the proposal.

See letter Oct. 21 10/21

We can appreciate the conflicting personal problems which this proposal creates for you. If the University does not extend an urgent and warmhearted invitation (as I am fairly sure they will) then we must immediately have our North American Section consult further with you as to the working out of the practical details to be involved in your acceptance of such an invitation.

I have checked with Dr. Stanley and others the two incidental remarks at the Board meeting to which you refer. We are all quite sure that there is no thought in the mind of President Liu that in accepting the Cheeloo presidency it is with any purpose of really "trying the job for a year." There are abundant evidences that Mr. Liu comes to Cheeloo with every intention of making his service there a long-time piece of constructive work, and that he has largely burned his bridges behind him in making this move. The remark made by Dr. Stanley to the effect that the presence of some qualified leader like yourself is essential to the success of the rural program, was intended to emphasize the extreme difficulty of making any real progress on such a program without qualified leadership. While on the one hand we must not place on one pair of shoulders the responsibility for the success or failure of such an undertaking, I believe we are all agreed that the leadership you could provide would be of tremendous importance in the success of such a program at Cheeloo and that in the absence

of such leadership the possibilities of success are greatly lessened.

Our letters to President Liu should reach Tsinan in about four weeks time. This will probably mean that we should be having some reply in anywhere from five to nine weeks depending on the amount of time they need to reach decisions and also upon whether they decide to cable or to communicate by letter. Meantime, we will try to keep this proposal before our North American Section so that they may be giving consideration to the financial implications involved in case the field issues this invitation and you and Mrs. Butterfield are willing and able to accept.

Very sincerely yours,

B. A. Garside

BAG:MP

SHANTUNG

11/27/35

("NY Times")

K. L. BUTTERFIELD, EDUCATOR, IS DEAD

Ex-Head of Three Agricultural Colleges, 67, Had Improved Rural Living Conditions.

SERVED ON COMMISSIONS

Was President of Massachusetts, Michigan and Rhode Island State Institutions.

1935

AMHERST, Mass., Nov. 26 (AP).—Dr. Kenyon L. Butterfield, identified with agricultural education for forty-five years and president of Massachusetts State College from 1906 to 1924, died at his home here last night after a brief illness at the age of 67.

He was president of Michigan State College from 1924 to 1928 and since then had traveled extensively as councilor on rural work for the International Missionary Council.

His home had been at Asbury Park, N. J., until several months ago. During his administration of the State college it grew until the enrolled student body was nearly three times the size of that when he first came to Amherst.

Honored by Colleges.

Dr. Kenyon Leech Butterfield, distinguished educator who served as president of three agricultural colleges, did much to promote the improvement of country life. His researches into rural life were world-wide.

Born in Lapeer, Mich., he received his B. S. degree from Michigan State College in 1891, an M. A. from the University of Michigan in 1902, and LL. D. degrees from Amherst College and Rhode Island State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts in 1921.

From 1903 to 1906 Dr. Butterfield served as president of the Rhode Island State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts. His surveys for the International Missionary Council were studies of rural missions in India and other points in the Far East. Presidents Theodore Roosevelt and Woodrow Wilson appointed him to commissions to investigate rural affairs.

Dr. Butterfield served in 1918-19 in France as a member of the Army Educational Commission, which was in charge of vocational training.

In 1922 he served as chairman of groups interested in the formation of a New England research council to study New England's food supply and marketing problems.

Associated Press Photo.

KENYON L. BUTTERFIELD.

Headed Conference of Experts.

Dr. Butterfield served as president of the American Country Life Association and later as honorary president. In 1926 he and a committee informed President Coolidge of the work done by the organization, which grew out of the Country Life Commission appointed in 1908 by Theodore Roosevelt to strengthen American rural activities.

In 1927 Dr. Butterfield was chairman of a conference committee of agricultural experts called together by President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University.

In 1895 Dr. Butterfield married Miss Harriet E. Millard. To them were born two children, Howard Millard and Victor Lloyd Butterfield.