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## PEKING UNIVERSITY

INCORPORATED

PEKING, CHINA

NEW YORK OFFICE

156 FIFTH AVENUE

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over  
 255 West 111<sup>th</sup> St

New York. 5<sup>th</sup> Dec 1920.

My dear Mr. Sample.

Your letter of Oct 1<sup>st</sup> is before me. As I have no map of Indanus here I don't know where Indanus is. I expect to go west for some time in California but may be detained. If I do I shall be in Detroit about 17<sup>th</sup> or 18<sup>th</sup> December & I always stop in Hotel Fort Shelby while there. If this catches you there would be time for an overnight visit before I start west.

I'm seriously thinking of going west blind and taking some of the Famine Refugees to form a colony near or at the Ordos Plains in Mongolia where the Yellow River elbows up into Mongolia. Now if you could go along and take charge of that enterprise you would be helping blind a good deal. I have no salary to offer, nor have I had any salary myself since I resigned for the University of Hankow. This I'm to meet some people in the near future that may provide a salary.

I congratulate on the gratification you had in Europe & England. You certainly had a good time. I envy you your visit to Ken Gardens.

Thank you for keeping my photographic plates in Hankow. I shall call for them when I get Hankow. - Glad you met Wilson or as he is called China Wilson. He surely knows China parts.

Please answer me addressing 255 West 111<sup>th</sup> St. as that will catch me sooner. If you could meet me in Detroit or Chicago I would be glad to see & talk with you. I have a lot to say. I have become a lot sicker I took this tour of the States. My scheme is perfectly workable but I can't get it financed to begin with. It does not appeal to moneyed people in this country as they think it flavor of Bolshevism.

0323

Any way the right will get in & we may just as well  
make up our minds that this will be opposition  
to our getting justice for the poor & folk on earth.

Sincerely yours

Joseph Barber.

Maple

Dish

~~Catalpa~~

Horse chestnut

20530

JOSEPH BAILIE ROBBED AND BEATEN IN MANCHURIA

義 郵 吉  
農 政 林  
會 局 省  
意 額  
荒 穆  
松 縣

ICHISUNG COLONY  
OMUHSIEN POST OFFICE  
KIRIN PROVINCE  
CHINA

SEE TYPEWRITTEN  
COPY OF THIS  
IMMEDIATELY FOLLOW  
ING THIS ORIGINAL

Kirin July 4

My dear Anna

I don't know whether you received a telegram that I sent you. I have been robbed & beaten. It was the regular soldiers. Dr Gray tells me that outside of the narrow shock the worst injury I have received is a broken rib. I don't mind it all so long as I wasn't carried off & held for ransom. They brought rifles with them, but beat me till I would hardly have been able to go with them & in two hours a pack-horse to carry. Perhaps they were satisfied with what they got including my watch & everything in my trunk that they forced. — I never believe we had such brutes. In on my way to Peking to see some members of our Peking Committee. I don't see how it will be possible for me to return to Ichisung. They had me brought not to "have known" a report to the official. This is now

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the second time I have been before the firing squad  
the first time I didn't report. About 20 soldiers with  
a jumping word officer with his six shots levelled  
on me didn't pull a trigger on the first occasion.  
That was just when the first of the colonists came  
last year & I kept the promise I made not to tell &  
by doing so I believe I had rendered myself  
immune. But no! This time they licked me.  
& when one of them made me promise not to "talk"  
or he would shoot me, another softened him by telling him  
that I had kept my first promise. As they left me.

Well! I'm just beginning to feel like taking a  
holiday. I would like to go to Denmark & Denmark & hunt  
up a young farmer who can run a tractor. This I believe  
shall not return to. I have prospects of working  
on a still larger scale & with Ford's tractor I believe  
I can be of service yet. But I want the subordination of our  
Board in New York. If you would recommend this I believe  
they would grant it & perhaps they would put the bid of my  
farm then & back. Maybe my committee will pay some  
of the fare. - I'm much tempted to claim indemnity for  
injury received. This able to so that I'm permanently  
injured in person. What do you advise in this matter. I  
would like to hear from you. Address c/o Rev. G. L. Davis  
Pastor - Lincoln, Miss. - Joseph Davis  
Also inside

0326

In answering a letter from Lt Colonel Shorn  
who to some extent feels he is father to an school of  
foresters. I recommend that that his kind offer  
be accepted. You or Reimer might visit  
accepting the offer & return his letter to me. He  
has many influential friends in Washington &  
did me no end of good when I visited  
M.S.A.

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(COPY)

ICHISUNG COLONY  
OMUHSIEN POST OFFICE  
KIRIN PROVINCE  
CHINA

Kirin July 4

My Dear Bowen

I don't know whether you received a telegram that I sent you. I have been robbed & beaten. It was the regular soldiers. Dr Greig tells me that outside of the nervous shock the worst injury I have received is a broken rib. I don't mind it all so long as I wasn't carried off and held for ransom. They brought ropes with them, but beat me till I would hardly have been able to go with them & I'm too heavy a package to carry. Perhaps they were satisfied with what they got including my watch & everything in my trunk that they fancied. -- I never believed we had such brutes. I'm on my way to Peitaiho to see some members of our Peking Committee. I don't see how it will be possible for me to return to Ichisung. They made me promise not to "pao kuan" or report to the official. This is now the second time I have been before the firing squad. The first time I didn't report. About 20 soldiers with a jumping mad officer with his big six shooter levelled on me didn't pull a trigger on the first occasion. That was just when the first of the colonists came last year & I kept the promise I made not to tell & by doing so I believed I had rendered myself immune. But no! This time they licked me & when one of them made me promise not to "pao kuan" or he would shoot me, another softened him by telling him that I had kept my first promise, so they left me.

0328

Well! I'm just beginning to feel like taking a holiday. I would like to go to Denmark & Ireland & hunt up a young forester who can run a tractor. Tho I believe I shall not return to Ichisung, I have prospects of working on a still large scale & with Ford's tractor. I believe I can be of service yet. But I want the endorsement of our Board in New York. If you would recommend this I believe they would grant it & perhaps they would foot the bill of my fare there and back, May be my committee will pay some of the fare. -- I'm much tempted to claim indemnity for injuries received. Tho' able to go about I'm permanently injured in person. What do you advise in this matter. I would like to hear from you. Address c/o Rev. G.L. Davis, Peitaiho.

Sincerely yours,

Joseph Bailie

In answering a letter from Lt. Colonel Ahern who to some extent feels he is father to our school of forestry, I recommend that his kind offer be accepted. You or Reisner might write accepting the offer & return his letter to me. He has many influential friends in Washington & did me no end of good when I visited U.S.A. J.B.

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PEKING UNIVERSITY  
PEKING, CHINA

509 West 122<sup>nd</sup> St

New York, 22<sup>nd</sup> December 1922.

My dear John

Luckily I have unearthed your letter of Dec 14 1920 which has the letter-head of your father's establishment. I have a thousand things to tell you & won't attempt to unburden by a letter. We just simply must get together for a while. I know you have no end of news & since you wrote this letter I have been through a lifetime's experience. I am going on with what I had made my mind up to between my leaving & the time I saw you face away beyond Kirin City. My heart that a welcome apparition! I have thought on it hundreds of times since I have blessed your soul for thinking on me & coming to me. Well! some people may think that that escapade I made into the middle of the wilderness was a failure. But what is failure? I wouldn't undo what I attempted to do during my year at Ichang if I had the opportunity. It at least gave me time to think. I'm glad to know to be away from the fifth step of those boards that we had to exist in. I'm still on the same track of trying to help the poor but I'm on a different matter now. I'm trying to prevent the exploitation of the children in the factories. I don't know what you have seen visited the factories in Shanghai. Now, little children at one 6 yrs and yet up at 4:30 in the morning, when that big mill's horrid howl sounds & then little barefooted children have to toddle along in the cold when wages are all absent, & be in the mill at 5 a.m. when they work till 6 at night making silk to decorate the bosoms of emissaries & other ladies. Oh! God! when are we going to waken up to our responsibilities & the crime we are committing by simply shutting our eyes to the terrible drama that is being acted around me in China. As long as we don't do our best to bring in the Kingdom of God when each human being will have the right to live a life of his own & when children will be treated as human beings, we are particeps criminis.

Well! How do you? When & where can we meet? Can you run down to New York? Or will you wait till I'm going back to California when I can call in? Anyway let us have a little while together. I expect to be here for over a month yet. I'm very busy. The Board have cast me off as they haven't money to support a renegade like me, but I have a rich Father & I constantly draw on him & he seems to like the work I'm doing & as long as he opposes I don't mind anything it.

Well good bye! for the present

Your sincere friend Joseph Bailie.

0330

C O P Y

Missionary Home,  
Shanghai, China,  
February 6, 1922.

The Secretary,  
World Agriculture,  
Amherst, Mass., U. S. A.

Dear Sir:

While I am in absolute sympathy with your work, I do not feel that I can subscribe to your valuable Journal. I travel about a great deal, and cannot have my magazines forwarded as I go, so that I simply haven't time when at home to read them.

Strictly speaking, the work that I do could hardly come under the head of Agriculture. I am working among the poor continually. Last Spring I was in charge of building a road from Wutingfu in that part of Shantung north of the Yellow River and east of the Pukow R.R. out to the sea. I am trying to get people interested in famine prevention work there. Wherever alfalfa is planted in that region, it gives a good crop of two or three cuttings, even though the shallow-rooted crops all around have been killed by the drouth. We have water from 15 to 30 ft. below the surface, in practically every place. If we could only devise a cheap windmill and pump that could be made by the carpenters of the district, we would go a good way towards reclaiming the district. But the greatest obstacle in the way of famine prevention, is not physical but moral. The well to do people of this as well as of other famine districts, have no desire to alleviate the lot of the very poor. They resent our bringing grain into the famine region as that brings down the price of their grain. They want to exploit the poor in other ways e.g. in the famine year the poor man has to sell his cattle cheap which can be bought up cheap by the wealthy. Then his houses, and last his land, which can be purchased for as little as it would yield in one good crop. Thus things are becoming worse year by year. What ought to be done is to establish Banks that would loan to those that are about to be added to the ranks of the famine sufferers. If these are saved it will make it easier for the others. It is a case of the Gombeen man only in the Nth degree. I have been in famine relief work till I am convinced that there is no use in going on with that form of pauperizing the people. Even if we give work and construct roads, we are still pauperizing the well to do. Last year I heard a man from the south of the Yellow River where was no famine say, 'I wish we had a famine in our district we would have roads constructed as they have in the other famine districts.' This was a wealthy man. He envied his wealthy brethren in the famine districts in having automobile roads made to their land free of cost to them. Here again is a state of affairs which if the American people knew, they would not contribute even if public works were done with their money. I have taken out an official after we had constructed a road through his magistracy in our automobile which came at intervals over the line, and while he was with us in the car as we passed along, he spent his time frightening the farmers off the road with their carts and wheelbarrows as they were thus cutting up the roads which he hoped to use for a car which he was about to purchase for his son. Not only so. The roads were made over new routes and not on the old road beds which are crooked and deep. We took in land of both wealthy and poor, and not a cent of remuneration was given to even the poor man or woman whose all had been his patch of land that the new road ran over. The officials received money to pay these for their land but not a cent reached the poor. So we thus assist in adding to the destitute and in helping the devilish gentry

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) Joseph Ballie

I wish you could let this state of affairs be more known to American Public.

0331

509 West 122nd St  
New York, Jan 6 1922

my dear John:

You hardly know how glad I am to hear from you again. So you are in the sunny south. I just wonder what Virginia is like, but I suppose it would prove to be like the rest of this world. Anyway I want to congratulate you on your engagement to one of the finest girls on earth. Will you also congratulate her for me, for if I were a woman, you are one of the few men that I would want to marry.

As concerns leather tanning-do you know that Peking university has a tannery, with Mr Vincent in charge. Mr Vincent was a tanner in Siam, where he had gone as a missionary. His tannery was such a success that the king of Siam has purchased it and wanted Vincent to run it, but Mrs V's health compelled them to leave the tropics. She seems to be doing all right in Peking, and Vincent has been teaching General Feng Yu hsiang's Christian troops to do tanning.

Well if you have discouraged by not being able to make forestry boom in China, I wonder who in all China you could name that should not be discouraged, for nobody can make anything boom there except opium smoking and brigandage.

No! Purple Mtn has not come under the control of the Japanese as a mining concession, but it was with great difficulty that another mtn not far from Purple Mtn. was prevented from falling into their hands.

While you are talking about Students, I want to ask you whether you could not make room for one or more Chinese students to go into the tannery and learn to be practical tanners at the same time that you are learning yourself? You know we need tanners, and boys can learn much better in a good tannery like the one that you are in than they could learn in some tannery that would be opened in China.

I don't think I told you that I have had permission to put 100 Chinese Students into Ford's ~~Motor~~ Motor Company in Detroit, and have already 70 or 80 there. I am placing others there, till I fill the quota of 100. At the beginning I was afraid to put the average student in because I was afraid they would not stick to it. So I placed some Chinese born in America who had worked and they have made a name for themselves as good workers. So that I have more courage to put in other students. I am now putting in Graduates of Engineering from some of the best universities in America Yale, M.I.T.; Ithaca; Urbans etc.

Last year I spent investigating water power for Henry Ford all over China, and my trip home this time was to report verbally on what I had seen and what I had written. John! the opportunities for farming in Manchuria are simply incalculable. The necessity for Forestry all over the country is overwhelmingly urgent, but when one comes to the water power- why it simply takes my breath away to tell the opportunities that are awaiting those that go there soon. I have been given the chance of telling Mr Ford direct something of what I have seen and learned, and it may make him do what I am straining every nerve to do, viz to get him to go to China and open a plant and show the Chinese how workmen ought to be treated. I am in hopes that he will go, but I do not want you to tell any one that I said so lest the Ford people may think that I know more about their business than they know themselves.

I am trying to find places for advanced students and I am trying to find places for uneducated Chinese where they can learn as apprentices any industry that you can find. You see I have a lot of Chinese who have been born in America but who want to learn something and go back to their own country and teach their own people something useful. Would you help me? Would the owner of your plant take in some? and would you get other plants there to take in some other boys.- A Planing Mill- a construction Co- A roadbuilding outfit- a paper mill- a typewriter maker in fact anything to get the boys worked up into useful men to go back to China. I understand there are glass factories down there.

0332

I don't know whether I ever told you that no sooner had I got that  
licking than I made up my mind that as I was rendered unfit for that work  
I would devote my life to the amelioration of the lot of the children  
and women in factories. In doing this I wanted to make it a university  
Department as I had been doing with the factory at Nanking, and devised  
the plan of making the Department of Labor in Industry in the Peking  
University. The Bureau is now called the Bureau of Industrial Service,  
but the idea is the same. The authorities were too cowardly to call it  
by its right name, but we shall be able to introduce better methods in  
the treatment of the poor in the factories and that is all that I want.  
One main means to the accomplishment of that end is the training of  
industrial students in factories where the work people are treated as  
human beings, so that the boys when they go back will do likewise. Besides  
I am constantly bringing before the boys the lack of patriotism that is  
contained in the common method of using the blood of children women  
and even of men to make a few dollars so that they may have the repute of  
being rich men when they die, which ought rather be reckoned a stigma,  
inasmuch as a man who has accumulated so much money has something that  
he has not earned. No man can earn a million dollars. He can devise plans  
where a million dollars can be earned, but why should he be hoggish about  
the money that is earned and not let those who have put their lives into  
the earning of the money also have share in his good fortune.

Just this week a rich manufacturer, Mr Henry A Dix has done a  
thing which seems to me just as it seems to him an act of justice. I am  
sending a clipping from Sunday's Times, which is remarkable as having  
two articles on the one clipping, either of which is worth while. Will  
you do me the favor of sending this clipping back when you write.

So now you see I am still the Bolshevick that you knew when  
I was trying to prevent bolshevism in Manchuria. Dix and men like him  
are the real preventers of Bolshevism. Anyway, I want to teach the boys  
that people do much better work and are happier when they are treated as  
human beings. Besides only madmen have such a thirst for money as not to  
pay a man enough to support his wife and family when that man's work is  
producing for the man that is using him twice or ten times what he is  
receiving in wages. Maskee! what the custom is! In God's name can't we  
treat those that work for us as human beings?

Well! old man, I wish you the best that is possible and may  
you and your betrothed be happier every day of your lives!

Your sincere friend

*Joseph Bailie*  
Joseph Bailie.

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New York, January 27th,  
1923.

Joseph Bailie, Esq.,  
509 West 122nd Street,  
New York.

Dear Sir:

Confirming our discussion of even date, particularly as pertains to the plans of the Peacock Motion Picture Corporation for the training of the younger Chinese to a point where they will become efficient in the operation of motion picture projecting machines, electric power units, etc., we would have you know that it will be our endeavor to enlist the interest of the more important Colleges or manual training institutions in China, to the extent of having them create classes wherein motion picture projection, electric power unit operation and installation of these devices will be taught.

As the matter stands at present, we feel that it would behoove us to provide the necessary equipment for these training departments, such as projection machines, screens, electric power units, etc.

It would also be necessary that we provide at Shanghai a training school, in which all of the details of motion picture projection, installation and equipment, handling of power plants, etc., would be taught to those who, in turn, would teach the students in these various institutions.

In instituting a plan such as this, we accomplish a dual purpose,--1st: that of providing for our institution competent, carefully selected and high-character employees, and 2nd: an outlet for the institutions who would train the boys, under which they would be assured of remunerative positions and the possibility of advancement into positions of executive nature in the theatres and other divisions of our organization.

We, of course, are not sufficiently familiar with local conditions throughout China to know how feasible a plan of this kind may be, and naturally after we get on the ground and go into things more thoroughly, it may develop that our plans as above outlined may be somewhat changed. Only the future can decide this.

In the meantime, we are deeply appreciative of your kindly interest and accordingly take this opportunity to express our thanks.

Sincerely yours,  
F. V. Chamberlin,  
Managing director.

0334

January 25, 1923.

Dr. Joseph Bailie,  
c/o Mrs. Hayes,  
253 West 109th Street,  
New York City.

My dear Dr. Bailie,

As we frequently have requests  
for your address, Dr. Williams has asked me to  
enclose an addressed postcard for your conven-  
ience in forwarding to us your proper address.

Thanking you for this infor-  
mation, I am

Yours truly,

Secretary to Dr. Williams

LB

Encl.

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February 21, 1933.

Dr. Joseph Bailie,  
509 West 122d Street,  
New York City.

Dear Bailie,

I am enclosing copies of two letters  
that I have recently written.

I have not seen you for a while, although  
you may be as busy as ever in New York.

I want to caution you that Mr. Swasey's  
dear old friend, Mr. Leland, who built the Lincoln  
car and the Liberty motors and who has one of the  
greatest minds in the automobile business, does  
not think so much of Mr. Ford's Christian spirit  
as you do; and Mr. Swasey has been dubious of some  
of his methods, so it will be just as well for you  
not to make any strong argument of Ford in pre-  
sented your request to Mr. Swasey. A word to the  
wise in that line may be sufficient.

Very cordially yours,

JEW:LB  
Encls.

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509 West 122nd Street,  
New York, February 20th, 1923.

RECEIVED

Dr. J. E. Williams, Vice-President,  
University of Nanking,  
150 Fifth Avenue,  
New York, N.Y.

FEB 24 1923

My Dear Dr. Williams:-

Enclosed please find copy of letter written by Mr. F.V. Chamberlin, Managing Director of the Peacock Motion Picture Corporation. This letter was written at my request after a conference of considerable length, at which the subject referred to in the letter, was a subject of discussion.

Mr. Chamberlin informs me that their company will, during the course of the next three or four years, require the services of approximately four thousand motion picture machine operators, as well as many other employees incidental to the operation of motion picture theatres, and places of entertainment and education. It is naturally of the utmost importance that all of these young men be of the very finest type. Their influence as they come into contact with the youth of China means so much that the Peacock Motion Picture Corporation will need the help of all good interested people in their difficult task.

My object in requesting Mr. Chamberlin to write this letter to me was that I in turn might be enabled to place the facts before you and other of my good friends, as I am now doing. Thus when the time comes, I feel we will all be in a position to assist the Peacock people in selecting the proper boys. Also, I thought it well to determine in advance, if you would feel it desirable to interest yourself in the training of boys in your district for this work. As the matter stands, it looks as if there will be positions open for upwards of four thousand boys. It is a great piece of discipline for the mission schools to set about to adapt themselves to meet such an emergency and if this opportunity is grasped with the right spirit by all of us, it will place the mission schools in the light of quickly providing material to fill a gap where others still are lagging behind. Wherever these training schools are established it naturally follows that permanent work of the same sort will be maintained; thus another great opportunity for Christianizing the nation. One of the greatest drawbacks of our mission schools is that we keep training and training and very often neither teacher nor student has any definite position in view. Even at graduation this state too often still subsists.

Now, in this picture proposition, here are positions coming to our very door. Personally I feel that your school can set about this matter and make as good if not a better job of the selection and training than any other school in the district.

0337

JB to Dr. J.E.Williams

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2/20/23

For this reason I hope that you and Mr. Chamberlin can come to some understanding. Mr. Chamberlin's temporary address in China will be c/o Chinese-American Bank of Commerce, Shanghai. My home address in the United States is 2459 Ashbee Avenue, Berkely, California.

Sincerely yours,

*Joseph Bailie*  
JOSEPH BAILIE

P. S. This being a sort of circular letter, will friends please forgive my not putting in those personal and other references that I would if I had time to write each separately, and oblige

JB

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February 24, 1923.

Dr. Joseph Bailie,  
509 West 122d Street,  
New York City.

Dear Dr. Bailie,

This is to acknowledge your letter  
of February 20 with enclosed copy of letter from  
F. V. Chamberlin, and to say that Dr. Williams is  
out of the City for a couple of weeks.

I am forwarding your letter to him  
by today's mail.

Very truly yours,

Secretary to Dr. Williams

LB

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RECEIVED



Boston March 10 1923.

Dear Dr. Williams

Does the action by Mr Fox referred to in enclosed clipping remove the stigma from his name that seems to be in the mind of Mr Swasey? If the statement in the clipping is true, I think it might be.

Mr Filson of this city has me in their club on his guests during my stay in Boston. I believe the status thus given me will prove of service to the cause I represent. I hope to be here for 10 days longer at least.

0340

with kindest regards to Mrs. Williams  
and the whole family & hoping you are  
all very well.

Sincerely you

Joseph Bailey.

We had a inch of snow this last storm. I  
never was so tired of anything as of the recurrence  
of recurrence of these snow-storms. I think this  
winter I saw as much snow as I did the winter  
I was in Massachusetts, tho' I have been better  
prepared for it & especially better housed.

3-10-23

0341

RECEIVED

MAR 18 1923



Boston, Mass

March 17 1923

My dear William

Mr Daniel Bloomfield Lawyer for the  
Fidene Company, tells me that Mr Reich whose  
card I am enclosing is representing  
himself as in some way connected with  
the University of working. It was a  
fortunate thing that Dr Stewart was here when I  
came here or I would have been tied up with  
this scandal. See Dr Stewart about the man

0342

Mr Bloomfield is acting as Mr. Hsieh's attorney & Hsieh was sued by another party for a debt of \$100 which he had acknowledged as a rightful debt. Hsieh denied having written any such letter & B believed him in the right. But the other party engaged a friend of Mr Bloomfield's as lawyer & he showed Bloomfield the letter & B showed it to me.

By all means see Lighter Stuart & get on to their main tracks. If you have anything to say I shall tell Bloomfield. They are now

0344

finding sooner than I had expected  
that what Dr. Street said is true.

I haven't mentioned the question to anyone  
but Mr. Filene & he is very grateful  
now.

I was alarmed when I heard he was  
using the name of the University of Hopkins.

Thank you for informing me about  
"Cornell is blind". Congratulations!!!

signed

Patrick's Day in the morning!

3-17-23

March 20, 1923.

Dr. Joseph Bailie,  
Boston City Club,  
Boston,  
Mass.

My dear Bailie,

Thank you very much for your letter of the 17th. I certainly am interested in what you write about Mr. Hsieh, and will inquire of Leighton as soon as he comes in regard to him.

I looked up our list of students in America and do not find any man by that name. It might be that our list is incomplete, and it might be that he has some time studied in Nanking. However, I will learn from Leighton Stuart as soon as he comes.

I hope your own plans are prospering.

As ever cordially yours,

JEW:LB

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May 2, 1923.

Dr. Joseph Bailie,  
2459 Ashbee Avenue,  
Berkeley,  
Calif.

My dear Bailie,

Two of the students who have been in at our home in the afternoons have been very much interested in the opportunities you are opening for young men in the States. One is Mr. Y. T. Li, Room 209, Harkley Hall. He is an attractive boy from Nankai School formerly. The other, Mr. C. Y. Chen, 416 West 118th Street, Apartment #6, studied in Tsing Hwa; has taken engineering training in China and was employed in mines in China, and studied engineering in this country at Columbia. He has observed metal mines in America but is anxious to get in touch with coal mines, if there is any chance. Both are fine boys and will be found, I believe, very dependable.

I hope all is going well with you. We miss seeing you for a good while.

I thought of C.Y. Chen in connection with Mr. Ford's coal mines, if there were a chance.

With cordial regards,

Sincerely yours,

JEW:LB

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55 Leicester Court,  
Detroit, Mich.  
May 15 1923.

RECEIVED

MAY 16 1923

My dear Williams:

Thank you for yours of May 2. telling me about Mr. Y.T.Li, and Mr C.Y.Chen. If they wish anything please ask them to send me an application direct giving as much about themselves as possible. You see I have to have the information about each boy registered under his own number, and a general letter like this one you send, eventhough it be as good as one from yourself will not give me the information to enable me intelligently to tell the people who may employ him all that they might want. Please ask them also to put down the 1st preference 2nd preference & even 3rd preference as I am in the initial stages of the working of this Bureau.

Things are moving rapidly. I have now about 150 places besides those in the Ford Company.

I am invited to address the Chemical Manufacturers Association in New York on June 6 so expect to be in your honorable city that date and some days after. I shall be very glad to see you all again. Leighton Stuart writes no salary for me yet, but no matter this work will go on any way. Bocker has resigned as he has not faith in this scheme. I shall make the thing pay for itself & support me as well without any begging.

With best wishes to Mrs Williams and the children  
Sincerely yours,

*Joseph Bailie*  
Joseph Bailie.

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2459 Ash by Ave.  
Berkeley, Calif.  
December 26 1923.

My dear John:-

Thank you for the beautiful Christmas card from you and wife. I am very glad indeed to hear from you and besides extending the Greetings of the season desire to extend also to you my congratulations and to your dear wife my wishes for her happiness.

I am writing to Salem Va. as that is all the evidence I have as to where you live. Had Uncle Sam not marked the letter I would be absolutely in the dark. As it is I have no guarantee that this will find you. Indeed the post office may send the letter back to me as insufficiently addressed. In order to prevent this, I am not putting my name & address on the outside of the letter.

I think you told me in your last that you were working in a tannery. I wish you all success. Do you think you could admit some of our Chinese students into the tannery for practical experience? As I wrote you before, I am now in this country securing positions for our students to gain practical knowledge of the industries that they study in the university.

If you receive this please write as soon as you can addressing me c/o Mr Frederick E. Searle, Superintendent, Ford Schools, Ford Motor Company, Detroit, Mich. telling me all about yourself and your wife. I am as much interested in you as when you met me that day and looked over the hedge to see who was coming. Yes up in Kirin Province. Are you going back there again. I am here only for a sort of holiday and will be back again among the bandits.

Wishing you every success,

Your old friend, *Joseph Bailie*  
Joseph Bailie.

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金陵大學堂算學教習裴義理  
君創辦義農會專為中國貧民  
種植荒地自謀生計辦法甚善  
至公無私贊成諸君均願竭力  
襄助速觀厥成茲特書名於后

The Famine Colonization Association was organized by Mr. Joseph Bailie, Professor of Mathematics in the University of Nanking, with a view to enable the destitute to earn their own living through cultivation of waste lands.

Being practical as well as unselfish, this scheme has secured the hearty endorsement and promised support of the undersigned.

陳文



黃典



陳貽範

張

寒



黎元洪

袁世凱



蔡元培



吳景濂



唐紹儀

程德



溫宗堯



伍廷芳



熊希齡

宋教仁



陳振先



趙秉鈞



Wu Ching-lien

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Sun Wen

Chao Ping-chün

Ch'en Chen-hsien

Sung Chiao-jen

Hsiung Hsi-ling

Wu Ting-fang

Wen Tsung-yao

Cheng Teh-chuan

Tang Shao-yi

劉冠雄



王寵憲



馮元鼎

唐元湛



柏文蔚



韓國鈞



應德閔



施肇基

段祺瑞

徐紹楨



吳介璋

景雲



郁屏翰



朱瑞



華洋義振會

In Peh-hung

Han Kuo-kün

Po Wen-wei

Y. C. Tong

Feng Yuan-ting

Wang Tsung-hwei

Liu Kuan-hsiung

Chu Shui.

Yü Pin-han

Chin Yen

Wu Chieh-chang

Hsü Shao-cheng Tuan Chi-jui

Shih Ch'ao-chi

no 455

5 Middle St., Stoneham, Mass.  
Jan. 14, 1924.

Prof. Joseph Bailie,  
Ford Motor Co.,  
Detroit, Mich.

Dear Sir:

Prior to my return to China, I want to obtain a job as apprentice worker in a tannery with the privilege of working thru all the different departments so that I may be taught how to manufacture leather.

I'm a graduate of Pratt Institute where I took a course in industrial chemical engineering specializing in tanning. I'm particularly interested in the production of box side leather for the upper of shoes. At present, I'm temporarily employed and will be available at the middle part of this year.

Although, I never have the pleasure of studying under you, but I have read about the great work you have done for China and our students in the way of helping them to get practical experience. China has few friends who really understand her immediate needs and to help her overcome her present obstacles. You are doing something which we all need to uplift our country from deterioration. True friends of China are few and far between and your efforts are truly the manifestations of a genuine comrade.

Knowing you will do your best to help <sup>me</sup> to gain my objective, I'm waiting for a successful reply in the near future. I appreciate your kind efforts and a helping hand.

Yours very truly,

J. W. Lum.

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PEKING, CHINA



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NEW YORK

245<sup>9</sup> Ashby Ave.  
Berkeley, California.  
February 8 1924.

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Bankers Trust Company

Mr John Samphe,  
Salem, Va.

My dear John:-

I was very glad indeed to receive your letter of Jany 6, and to know what you are doing. I am very glad to know that you are so happy. John! you deserve to be happy. I can never forget what encouragement you gave me when you came up to Ichisung. Yes! and the second time you came, you found me needing your companionship as much as ever. That place where I was is described by the couplet.

Where every prospect pleases,  
But only man is vile.

could I only have gone to bed without the dread that every time that the dogs barked, some bandits or soldiers were coming to carry me off for ransom, I could have stood it. That waking up at night waiting to know the worst of it, was worse on me than the hard work or the lack of good food.. Anyway thank God! it is over. It seems only as a nightmare to me still.

I thank you for considering the reference that I made in my previous letter regarding the possibility of getting some of our Chinese students admitted to the Tannery with which you\* are now connected. I am in great need just of such openings, as for so far I havent a Tannery where I can send boys who apply to me for practice in tanning. Will you please bring this matter before the gentlemen mentioned in your letter. Please let them know that I am now representing Peking University & the Chinese Government in the matter of placing the Industrial students in this country into the various industrial plants where they can get the practical training that will make their theoretic training of some value after their return to China. Many of the boys have returned to their country and have proved valueless to their country as far as being of service in the industries in which they had been trained at such an expense both to their own people and to the Indemnity Fund. John! you saw too much of this waste when you were in China to need me to tell you the situation.

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untold resources of China, much also as I value such a development. The reason that I am spending the remainder of my life on this work, is that I was driven off the work that I know could be the most easily relieve the distress of the starving multitudes in China, when the bandits drove me off at the time you came to my succour, and made it impossible for me to continue at this rather strenuous work. As I think I once told you, on receiving my beating, I made up my mind that I was now free to go on with what work I could do to relieve the children in the factories and the women who go in at six in the morning with their babies and come out at six in the evening to make place for another shift of human beings who have to spend their sleepless nights with their babies around the looms. My object in what I am doing is to prepare the boys that come to this country to take back with them not only the technique but that spirit of fair play that the manufacturers of America have which can not be had in any other country. I want the boys to get into their bones that a human being is a human being and when they return to China they will both be able to conduct an industry and have the heart to treat their workers as human beings. Just think of those children of six in Shanghai and a hundred other places in China, having to get up out of their beds at half past four in the morning in time to be in the silk filatures at 5 o'clock, and remaining in the factory till 6 at night! While at the same time there are thousands of able-bodied men lying idle and willing to work, but because the children can be had for one third or fourth of what the men can be had for, they have to come to the factory.

The sights to be seen about midnight in some of the cotton mills where there is the two shift plan followed, have to be seen to be really appreciated. I have not seen that but I have seen other sights when the women are leaving the mills and others coming to take their places.

John! you know that the literati are the most powerful set in China for creating public opinion. Once we have them with us the half of the battle is won. My plan is to get these boys who of course are a part of the literati of modern China, trained in technique and trained in heart, so that when they return they will be in a place where they can apply themselves to ameliorating the scandalous state of affairs that is producing ignorant & brutalized men and women by keeping them while young away from school and working from 12 to 17 hours daily, at a wage that is too low even to feed a workman, not to speak of feeding clothing housing & educating his children.

Peking University is behind me in this work, and we have also the Peking Government with us, as the Bureau of Industrial Service which I am organizing, is the joint work of the Chiao Tung Ta Hsueh (University of the Ministry of Communications) and the Yen Chin Ta Hsueh (Peking University), and the constitution of this Bureau has been signed by the Presidents of these two Universities. The Minister of Communications is ex officio President of the Chiao Tung Ta Hsueh.

If you can also interest the people in charge of "The Viscose" so that they also would admit some of our boys, I would be much obliged.

Good bye! I wish you & Mrs Sample every success and happiness

Sincerely yours,

*Joseph Bailie*  
Joseph Bailie.

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DEPOSITARY  
Bankers Trust Company

2459 Ashby Ave.  
Berkeley, California.  
February, 16 1924.

My dear John:-

Enclosed please find the application of Mr J.W.Lum. If you can interest your people in him enough to have them allow him to go as an apprentice, you will oblige yours truly.

I hope to start east again in a few days making my first lengthened stop in Milwaukee. If you address me c/o Mr L.K.Chang Y.M.C.A. Milwaukee, Wis. inside the next 20 or 25 days you will catch me.

Wishing you every success

Sincerely yours,

*Joseph Bailie*  
Joseph Bailie,

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Mar. 19, 1924 ✓

Dear Mr. Baillie :-

I don't know where this letter will reach you ,but am taking the chance ,addressing you in care of Mr. Seales ,Ford Co, Detroit. Since writing you last we have moved into one of the company houses, and by keeping an eye open here at the plant while the manager is absent ,get my rent free. This is in the nature of an advance in salary ,and surely welcome.

Mr. Luns letter was referred to Mr. Starkey , Manager of Salem Tannery. We do not make "box side leather " as specified by Lun as being the kind of leather he was particularly interested in. The firm of Leas & Mc Vitty specialize in oak tanned sole & belting leather . However ,if this will suit, the manager will work him as much as practicable thru the different departments. He will be expected to work along with the other men. The job will be no snap as all tannery work involves working in water and oils, sometimes stench. In case he is interested, further correspondence with Mr. Lun would be desirable

With best wishes for your good health and success.

Yours sincerely,

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Organizing Director

Joseph Bailie

Adviser to Ministry of Commerce  
Industry and Labor, National Govern-  
ment of China.

Formerly Dean of College of Agricul-  
ture and Forestry, University of Nan-  
king, Nanking.

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CHINESE  
INSTITUTE OF TECHNICAL TRAINING  
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前 金 陵 大 學 農 林 科 科 長

2459 Ashby Ave.,  
Berkeley,  
California,  
August 14 1929.

Mr John L. Sample,  
Madison,  
Indiana.

My dear John,

Your red Christmas card has lain among my unanswered letters since it reached me in Shanghai being forwarded to me by my wife in her letters. I appreciate your remembering me and the work I am attempting.

Since you heard from me I have been to England and have got a young woman, Miss Ivy E. Isherwood from the Lancashire district to work among the women and children in the Shanghai Mills. She has a terrible job. We are attempting to organize a Women's Division to our Institute and she is the first worker in that Division.

We have got a hold of the Shanghai Benevolent Industrial Institution, a place with about a million Mex Dollars of endowment. Their idea was to train the orphans of the Swatow Guild's constituency to trades. They failed and asked me to reorganize their school. We are busy on that now. The plan is to take a unit of three apprentices and give them a month each in the school in turn keeping 2 in the shop and one in the school. The difficulty is to find the money to pay for the expenses connected with the one that is in the school. There are a good many poor owners of machine shops that are doing good work but they can not afford to pay a boy his wages and allow him to go to school even one month out of 3. So we are hunting scholarships. \$100 U.S. Currency will support for a year a unit of 3 of these boys and pay both for their keep while in school and for the wages which their parents must have or they can not afford to let the boy go to school. If you know any people who have so much money that they have to hunt for bootleggers to find a place to bury it, tell them that every \$100 invested with us will give 3 boys an opportunity to become men.

I am enclosing some of my vaporings. If you have time to read them they will give you an idea of what I have been doing.

The China Foundation at its last meeting in June voted me \$45,000 Mex; \$10,000 being for the work in Shanghai and \$35,000 Mex being for the starting of the American Branch of our Institute. I am going to Cincinnati to see Dean Schneider, of the College of Engineering & Commerce of the University of Cincinnati, to organize our American Branch as soon as I hear from him. Perhaps you can come over

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to Cincinnati and have a while chatting over old times.

Yes I can never forget when your head peeped over the bushes on the way out to Ishisung. Your presence that day brought a good deal of joy to my heart. Those were bad days and millions of the poor Chinese have had worse days since. I was incapacitated then to go on with that work and besides even if I hadnt been incapacitated, it would have been madness for me to try the impossible. I then switched off to this line and even if I havent the results I would like to see, I have work in Shanghai where the foreign guns can protect it from bandits. I had occasion to visit Peiping(Peking) before I returned to the U.S.A. The whole country through which I had to go from Nanking to Peking is poorer than I have ever seen it. Many of the little towns are deserted. Some places all you see is the mud gables of what had been villages. We are still a long way from getting peace in China, but I believe we have the nearest approach to that state that any government in China could get at present. Improvements will come I think, but I fear there will yet be another turn over before things are what will finally be the regime that will fit into the conditions in China. The most of those in the Government in Nanking are either returned students or overseas Chinese. The body of China is still the old China and they are just tolerating this turn over as they have tolerated so many.

Wishing you every success in your undertaking and sending our best regards to yourself and family.

Sincerely yours,

*Joseph Bailie*  
Joseph Bailie.

0361

AMERICAN BRANCH  
CHINESE INSTITUTE OF TECHNICAL TRAINING

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EXECUTIVE SECRETARY (PRO TEM.)  
ADVISED TO MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY,  
COMMERCE AND LABOUR THE NATION-  
ALIST GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC  
OF CHINA

November 26, 1929.

Dear Mr. Sample:

You have probably thought that I am dead or that the whole scheme for the practical training of Chinese engineering students in this country has fallen through. This letterhead is proof that both these surmises are wrong. Also, in a few days, you will receive a marked Cincinnati newspaper containing an account of the meeting of the Board of Directors of the American Branch of the Chinese Institute of Technical Training. If you have time to read the account of our meeting, you will realize that we are a going concern. As soon as we are recognized by the Department of Labor in Washington, we shall again request you to admit our Chinese students to your shops as formerly. The recognition I mention will adjust matters so you will have no trouble with the Immigration authorities.

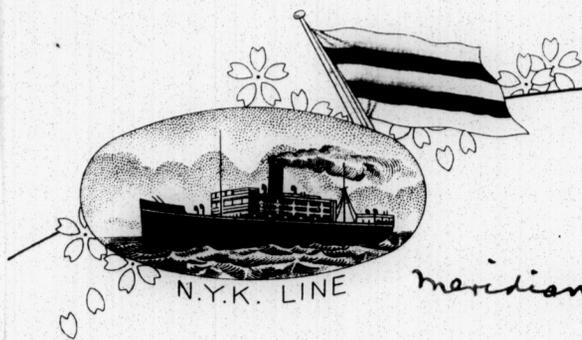
The work of our Institute in China has grown to such an extent that I fear I shall have to return to China before I visit you again. However, the work in this country will be under the care of President Schneider and his Board. Professor S.R.Sheldon has been appointed Executive Secretary and Student Coordinator. He was formerly Dean of the Engineering College in the Nanyang University in Shanghai, China. When he writes you or calls on you, please forget all the many mistakes that I have made. He, being a real engineer, will be able to give you more satisfaction both in the selection of the students he sends you and advising with you about their work. You will find him intensely interesting as he has come through a great many experiences in China, but the beauty of it is that he carries no bitterness but on the contrary still wishes to do all he can to help these brave young men who come to this country to prepare themselves for doing their part in the difficult task of building up a New China.

Sincerely yours,

*Joseph Bailie*  
Joseph Bailie

Mr. John L. Sample,  
Madison, Indiana.

0362



ON BOARD

Shingyo

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Meridian Day Nov. 20<sup>th</sup>

1930

My dear John,

Here I am again coming back to America a disappointed, pessimistic old man. This trip to China has been one of dissolution and disillusion. I think I wrote you how I failed last year in Washington to have the American branch of the Chinese Institute of Technical Training recognized by the Department of Labor. I think I also wrote you that what meant that the support from the China Foundation would be cut off. Well all that has come just as I anticipated. You see those people who financed the summer were interested only in the students with one the training of the students was merely a means towards the training of teachers for adults for the apprentices in China. My main object didn't appeal one bit to these old school aristocrats & as a soon as they saw I could do no more for their darling students off went my head.

But bad as this sounds it is not the worst phase of the situation in Shanghai. The present government in working got into trouble riding on a wave of Communism. You know how it was the propaganda of Hooshin this associate that opened the way for the Communists to take Hankow & Shanghai. Lately Chiang Kai Shek & those of the right wing of the Kuomintang associated with him, kicked out of their organization all of the left wing party & ran the show on an anti-Communist plan. Now they have succeeded in overrunning Feng & Yen & announced their program to be the "extermination" of the Communists. Now what does this "extermination" come to. Every day in the N.C. Daily News, on reads of a certain number of "Communists" being shot. & Who are these "Communists"? Boys & girls of 18 up to 26. - most of them middle school pupils or College boys & girls. Well you know that only the very cream of the student at High School or in College are found with the determination to help the downtrodden. These generous brave young folk don't fear to give their lives for their cause. The result is that the cause of

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rising generation are being sacrificed to the ambition of those now in power. China's most valuable young blood is being spilled leaving the heartless to be in power. Not only are the entire resources of the country being drained by the wars that are raging & thousands of lives of coolies called soldiers being sacrificed, but also the hope of the rising generation is being "sterilized". Now, John, I simply got sick looking at these things going on & had to leave China as not to go insane.

I should have added that not only have our resources been cut off but the schools that we had opened were poisoned so that the very success of our work was made to be the source of its own destruction.

The Communists got in among the boys in our schools (the apprentice) & made the best boys we had very-leaders in strike movements & in other destructive ways - so that the schools had to be closed. Other schools that we were on the point of opening were so much opposed by the Union & the "Dong Lu" (the local branch of the Kuomintang) that we could not make any progress in opening our schools. The old established schools were ruined & those about to be opened were killed in the land, and this too by the very people we were to help. Of course they were used

as cat's paws by the Communist party well, John, this is enough to make one weep, but maybe, I shall have another chance before I die to help these poor creatures. They will overdo it - They have discovered their mistake, but it is too late & the Union leaders bear them by the throat & are making them pay heavy assessments, not for the help of the workers, but for the support of these damnable organizations. - Breakfast

Nov. 8. We have been having a pretty smooth passage. In 3 days more we hope to be in San Francisco. I have seen over the radio and must confess that all I say in it is moderate - not overdone. Thank God, we got the Colony of Agri in Hankow on a solid basis before the anti-foreign mania came.

With best regards to all  
Sincerely yours Joseph Kaili

copy.

April 28 1930

Dear Professor Baillie.-

Your letter of February 9 came a month ago. I did not reply to your question written in your own handwriting on the bottom of the letter about who was paying Miss Li's salary as I had told you that in my letter of Feb'y 4. Perhaps I should repeat that I am paying her \$40 a month while she is in Showchow. I am doing this privately. I do not know from month to month how I can manage it because of other equally important obligations, but so far I have been able to do it and it is a great privilege. The year and one month she was absent from Showchow, I gave her \$50 a month. She must have this again when she goes off to pursue her knowledge of the silk business. She could skimp along on a little less than this, but it is not fair to ask her to do so, - she should be free to give her whole strength and time to her subject, and have the best possible living conditions. One does not have to fear spoiling her. Her character is well formed and she is a lesson to me in many, many ways. I have not used a cent of mission money for her salary since she left the girls' school here, in February 1929. The Mission therefore can raise no questions about the way her time has been spent the past year.

I wish you could see Miss Li's little industrial work. She has four stocking knitting machines bought with your gift to her and has made locally some kind of reeling machine and boards (forms), for stretching stockings. She has a nice little group of needy women around her who are learning to use the machines and one of her former students, the sister of a local merchant (a Christian), is also learning to knit and many other details necessary to be mastered before the work can be left in her hands in the autumn when Miss Li leaves us again. The whole city has given Miss Li a warm reception. All are interested in her project. If the weather ever clears up, she is going to take a country woman friend and start for the country to talk up the culture of mulberry trees among the farmers in the district where we have church members.

The local merchants are all wanting her stockings. Mr Fan (the local merchant whose sister is learning the knitting business) is trying to persuade Miss Li to buy several more machines. The stockings are very popular but she does not want to start more than this young woman can take over when she leaves. The idea is that Mr Fan will assume financial responsibility for the work in Miss Li's absence, detailed accounts of which shall be kept and given to her on her return.

I cannot tell you what a lift Miss Li has been to the whole work since her return. She tells me that the school at Hu Shu Gwan will not be able to open in the autumn. No funds! She has, however, made an arrangement with Miss Fei to work with her in connection with her many interests and imbibe all the knowledge and information that experience may bring her. She is planning to leave us September 1st, and from that day she shall have \$50 a month until she returns, no matter what happens. In the meantime I am not failing her with a \$40 salary. She has been very successful in the silk industry in this section. Needless to say she has captivated them. When you return to China, it is Miss Li's idea that you should make a visit to Showchow to see how our city is situated and make a trip through this country district.

You have helped to open up a new life for Miss Li and it may be the beginning of great things in this poverty stricken section.

We are facing a flood here.

I hope that things have opened up for you in Washington and that you will soon be back in China.

Sincerely yours,  
Signed Mabel S. Jones.

0365

copy

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AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN MISSION  
Showchow Anhwei,  
China June 4th 1930

Dear Prof. Bailie,-

Welcome to China. Your good letter announcing your arrival came last evening and great was the rejoicing of Miss Li. I think my letter of April 28th did not reach you in U.S.A. And I am sure that my letter of last week is not in your hands, as it was addressed to California. I enclose a copy of the April 28th letter. My last letter I think I shall repeat as fully as possible.

It was about Miss Li's salary. As the enclosed letter explains in detail. This year's salary and last year's were carried by me privately. This past February I had word that an Aunt who has been very, very close to me all my life had lost everything she has in the world. I am her nearest relative and feel toward her as I should toward a Mother, so, of course I must think and plan for her support until the end of her days. For a while, I faced giving up China. It is perfectly clear to me that I must be free from Miss Li's support, so I turn to you as the one most interested in her. If you find it inconvenient, then I shall turn to some other source. No matter what happens, Miss Li must not be handicapped in this holy experiment.

She wants to leave for Shanghai sometime in August and there talk with you about many matters. If you will not be in Shanghai the latter part of August, kindly let me know. She plans to go to the school near Soochow in September.

Everything has taken on new life and color for me since Miss Li's return. It is hard to hold her back. She spends eight hours daily in her little "gung chang" and outside of that talks with all kinds of people who come to discuss industrial and other questions with her, -fathers, mothers and young people. Then she has a sort of night school at her home for women who are busy in the day-time, -teaching them to read and winding up with a little worship service for all those living in that section who care to come. Sundays she is busy from morning till night helping me with women and children. One of the most worth-while things she is doing is a Bible Class for her old School Girls on Sundays.

I have not had an opportunity to see Mrs Twinn, but I know that she would wish to send you greetings. Miss Li sends you her very warm regards and bids me say that her heart is at peace about this project which she has so much on her heart, now that you have returned to China. I join Miss Li in warm regards.

Sincerely yours,

Signed Mabel S. Jones.

0366

Organizing Director

Joseph Bailie

Adviser to Ministry of Commerce  
Industry and Labor, National Govern-  
ment of China.

Formerly Dean of College of Agricul-  
ture and Forestry, University of Nan-  
king, Nanking.

社 習 實 業 工 華 中

CHINESE

INSTITUTE OF TECHNICAL TRAINING

4 QUINSAN GARDENS

SHANGHAI

June 15 1930.

表 義 理  
組織中華工業實習社主任  
國民政府工商部顧問  
前金陵大學農林科科長

Mr John L. Sample,  
Madison, Ind.  
U. S. A.

My dear John,

You neednt thank me for writing to you now as I am, as usual,  
needing help.

Your gift of \$50 brought \$120 Mex at the time you gave it. I  
sent that to Mr Kwauk of the Shanghai Benevolent Industrial Institution  
to have a poor boy educated for a year. Mr Kwauk hasnt used it and I  
would like to have your permission to apply it to something else.  
I am enclosing the copies of two letters from Miss Jones of the Pres.  
Mission at Showchow regarding Miss Li and her work at that place. I  
have been helping Miss Li a little, but shall have to give that up  
as my wife has lost two little mortgages she had placed on two farms.  
The farmers went broke and she couldnt take a farm. I have to make  
good her loss. That prevents my doing anything like what Miss Jones  
here asks. If you would allow me to switch your \$120 that way and if  
you could help a little more without hurting you, you would be doing  
a good thing by preparing Miss Li for really helpful work among the  
women and children in the silk filatures. Gold now sells for more  
than \$3. Mex. It is \$3.70 today. The bottom has dropped out of  
silver.

I shall not try to tell you of the disappointments I had in the  
U. S. A. and of the vicissitudes that I have gone through with since  
I had the great pleasure Mrs Sample, Alice and yourself. Please give  
my warmest greetings to them all and say that I often think of the  
fine day we had together. Instead of trying to tell you I am enclosing  
a copy of my notes. If you can wade through them, you will see somethi  
ing of the different schemes I am trying to get under way. Besides  
trying to open creches for the babies and schools for the little  
girls, I am trying hard to get together a small unit for spinning  
cotton for use in the out-of-the-world villages. You will find  
some reference to that in my notes, and that Prof Russell Brown of  
Lowell Textile School is cooperating with me. I am having help also  
from Bolton Museum Bolton England where hand machines that supplanted  
the spinning wheel are still kept in model.

Although I have asked you for help to finance Miss Li as I have  
done, I am advising her to stick to the job she is on until she has  
made a success of it. But the women and children in the filatures  
need help. One is paralysed by the number of things that one should  
do, any one of which would benefit a good many. Miss Li is an except-  
ionally sensible young woman and will if given the chance be of great  
value to her people.

Sending you all my best love.

Sincerely yours,  
*Joseph Bailie*  
Joseph Bailie.

0367

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Decr. 19 1929- After conference with Mr Huber, started for Cincinnati. Reached there Friday Dec 20th. Went to Grand Hotel then to Sheldon's office. We went to Pres Schneider's office and it was decided that he should be relieved of all the worry about our American Branch, by making Mr Gamble acting Chairman for the present while Pres Schneider was ill and also making Mr Gamble Treasurer. Prof Sheldon sent out letters to the members to this effect and later received votes corroborating this arrangement.

I received a bill of exchange for \$657. U.S. Currency from Mr Lem, being the value of \$1,666.66 for the quarterly payment from the Foundation.

Sat Dec 21. 1929. Read over a pile of letters in Sheldon's office. Made notes. Staggered into 136 W. McMillan St. & moved into it.

Tu. Dec 24 1929- Wrote Ralph C. Wells, advocating using the schools of the mission in the silk districts for giving courses in silk under the direction of the silk schools and their demonstration stations, urging the moral need of this in the silk industry and showing how girls and boys trained and having at least an elementary education were badly needed from whom to recruit foremen, forewomen, managers of filatures and welfare workers among the women and children. Staged the case of the babies of the reelers and that of the little girl boilers. Sent a copy to Miss Winifred Chappell and one to Robert Fitch.

Wed Decr. 25th 1929. Wrote Rev. E.C. Lobenstine, in answer to his that I received before I left China. Urged as I had done with Dr Wells the cause of the silk workers. Urged the campaign he spoke about being waged against ignorance in the silk industry and gave a practical issue for sound ethical teaching.

Monday Dec 30 1929. Continued writing since previous date and sending copies of these two letters to various people. Transferred a good part of my file's letters to Sheldon's files.

## 1930

For the first days of this year, we prepared instructions for the student applicants for admission to the American Branch and in arranging my old letters and notes in the files.

Friday Jan 3 1930- Incidentally found from Sheldon that B.S.S. had asked him while in Nanyang to supply them with Radio Operators. That he tried to do so and found out that the boys all thought it beneath them. Wrote to Mr Shaw and Kwauk recommending that some of the boys in our schools be given this training.

Made some calls on church people for help for financing our Day Nurseries. From some got sympathy, from others the cold shoulder or something worse. From none did I receive the slightest encouragement. The churches are over-run with begging proposals & I didn't wonder at the cold reception I had.

Wed Jan 8 1930. Received negative answer from Harry Hull to our petition for recognition. As we must be two years old before recognition is granted, he couldn't grant it "AT THIS TIME". Pres Schneider at once ordered the office closed and Sheldon's return home. As soon as this was done, I left on Sat 18th Jan for N.Y. stopping over Sunday with cousin Robert and spending Monday travelling; Tuesday & Wed as stated next page.

Philadelphia

New York

1206.

Monday Jan. 20 1930- Left Pittsburgh and reached Philadelphia, stopping at the Rittenhouse.

Tuesday Jan 21, 1930. Called at the Philadelphia Textile School, Pine & Broad Sts. As Mr. France hadnt arrived when I went, Miss Krecher his Secy. told me that he had been thinking a good deal over the letter I had sent him asking for information regarding those machines that were used immediately preceding the invention of power machinery for textile work. I had asked for information as to either books giving designs of these most advanced of hand machinery or models of them. Miss Krecher took me into the weaving laboratory where the chief gave me some common sense information. After some time Mr France came and spent almost two hours with me. He advised me that Mather & Platt Manchester, were establishing a Museum in which all the machines used in textile manufacture from the most primitive to the present machinery would be on exhibit, and advised me to write to them. I told him that I had already written to Fred Platt, Esq. Oldham, who sat on my left at the Banquet in London. He said Mr Platt was the best man I could have written to.

Mr. France, however, advised me to try to find discarded carding machines to which could be attached appliances for taking the cotton off the cards in a continuous aliver. Doubling, he insisted, is the most important part of the drawing out, when one of the slivers is inverted so as to catch the shorter fibres first.

Originally the cotton was taken off the carding machine in 36inch rolls. Little girls, pieced these together on what was called the "BILLY". The Jenny had already been invented, and when a machine had been invented performing the operations of both Billy & Jenny, they called it the "MULE". I never knew the origin of the word for this machine before Mr France says I am up against a very difficult proposition, inasmuch as none of the machine makers will assist me. He spoke of the work Sam Dean had been doing. I said I believed Sam was working on inventing a set of machinery in keeping with the progress of the times. My attempt is something less ambitious. Although I do not propose to go back to the Ghandi primitive machines, I do propose to go back to the very best hand machines, for the villages away far in the interior of China, where they have nothing to do during the winter months and where, if they had machines that would enable them to produce 20 or 30 times what the primitive machines produce, could well use their time to advantage, and perhaps develop still better machines from the ones introduced. I explained how this would prevent the congestion in the cities as well as give work to the villagers. He thought the thing quite feasible, but said it was difficult. I also asked him whether it would be possible to use say two or three of the modern machines doing these operations where most labor saving is done, and to fill in the gaps between the machines with hand labor. He thought it could be done, but asked where the power could be derived from. I said with a big fly wheel and a system of cog wheels, a cow could do the work, or perhaps running water.

Evidently, from the way he spoke, he attached great importance to getting models of the pre-power hand machines as these could most easily be reproduced and worked by the villagers. He said Mather & Platt would be glad to give all the information they could. I shall certainly try then lest Mr Platt to whom I have written may overlook my letter.

Miss Krecher introduced me to Mr. Lau Ewan Kwong (K.K.Liu) 922 Spruce S who had come a short time ago from Canton to learn the textile indust. Poor fellow, his English is poor and we had to converse in Mandarin in which dialect he wasnt much my superior in proficiency. He can not possibly obtain the most from the course with such ignorance of English.

0369

From the Textile School I went to AMERICAN FRIENDS' SERVICE COMMISSION 20 S. 12th St. Mr Thomas has gone and Mr Clarence Pickett is now in his place. Prof Jones was out of town as was also Mr Pickett. Saw Mrs Wu who when she had heard what we were doing advised me to call on her sister, Mrs Li, who with her husband had been to the knitting mills in Reading Pa. where they had learned all about hosiery. She wants her sister to cooperate in the work we are doing. The project in Shanghai, FOOT BASE HOSEIERY has fallen through financially, because of the inefficiency of the workers. This is where I met Mr Chen who guided me to Ferguson for the knitting machinery. She said Mr Pickett would be back tomorrow.

Wed Jan 22 1930- Waited over and called to see Mr Pickett. After he had got through with a long call from some one else, he saw me. I told him rapidly what we were doing and of how I had met both Mr Thomas and Prof Jones. I then spoke of the Day nurseries and rest rooms as the special place where we needed help now. He was due at a place where he had to address an audience but stayed long enough to tell me what they had accomplished down South. He said they had been instrumental in compelling the mill owners to put in lavatories etc for the workers and introduce other conveniences. They had made it uncomfortable for the owners by exposing in the press the conditions previously existing. He said the one trouble now in the cotton industry was OVER PRODUCTION. No one will cut down the time of working factories fearing some one else will get the better of him. Just the same as in the armaments. Mr France had dwelt on how God had given the night for sleep, and how a man has pep after a night's rest and can do better work. But now night work is insisted on, with the result of over production. Mr Pickett advised me to see Miss Nellie Wang, International House, N.Y. She is preparing herself for work among the mills in China, and has had practical work in several mills already. Mrs Wu's sister is Mrs K.Y. Li, Foot Base Hosiery, Shanghai.

## NEW YORK.

After visiting Friends' Service Institute, I took train for New York. After settling in Riverside Towers and having baggage attended to, I called on Mr Gamble. He expressed his sorrow at our failure to be recognized and his sympathy with me after having been on the job so long and getting the American Branch organized with money to run it for a year. We then talked over the possibility of getting it put through some other way and gave that up in favor of our going down to Washington and placing the whole before Mr Husband again. He agreed -indeed proposed- to accompany me next week to Washington, when we would resume our fight to have it recognized in its present form, but advocating that we were the agent for the China Foundation in performing this service for them. They are more than 2 years old. We also agreed that it would be wisest to get the China Foundation to place the balance of the grant to the credit of the American Branch in some bank in Shanghai or Peking and not forward it to the U.S.A at the present ruinous rate of Exchange, but by all means to put the money to the Branch's credit now although we are not yet able to go on with the work, so as to be in readiness to go ahead when we were recognized. Mr. Gamble & I both thought that I ought to be around until we got the thing well a going. I may therefore postpone my visit to China for some time.

New York

1208

Thursday Jan. 23, 1930: Typed the 3 preceding pages of notes. Called at office of Dr Nagle to thank him for putting on his docket the raising of funds for our three creches and restrooms. He had his publicity agents in a meeting but Miss Hulme informed him of my call. He will leave town this evening and not return for nearly a week. As Miss Hulme said I could see him soon after 1.30p.m. I called twice but he hadnt returned.

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Called at Cheney Brothers, Madison Ave at 34th St and saw Mr. E.R. Rich Head of the yarn division. He phoned to S. Manchester, but didnt receive an answer in time to tell me. He said he would write as soon as he received an answer.

Friday Jan 24 1930. Received Mr Rich's letter informing me that Mr William C. Cheney would not be in the city this week, but would be here next week & wished me to write what I wished to confer with him about. At once I wrote him telling him of my meeting with Mr Huber & of the letters that passed between us. Then wrote asking him to help with scholarships for the country schools entitling the winners to take a course in silk in the schools already established by the government or in the school at Hsu Shih Kuan. Also told him of the preference both Mr Reiser and I had to having the sericultural school in the University of Nanking extended so as to give a course in reeling as well as in cocoon production.--advocating this since we are trying to get the missions to take silk as a course in all their schools, even in the elementary schools. I also sent a copy of my letter to Dr. Ralph C. Wells on this subject.

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Called at International House and saw Miss Nellie Wang, a native of Honolulu, who had gone out to Peking with the Church Mission, as a pharmacist, but left them for some reason and dealt in curios or some other commodities until the Russians that came along with Chang Tsé lin's army made it impossible for women to be safe in a store. She complains that a good many of the Chinese women now in International House are fonder of dancing and parties than of preparing themselves for useful service when they return to China. She also complains that the boys are fonder of politics and red propaganda than of their studies. I wonder whether the Bureau of Labor has spies among the students informing them of the type of men that Chinese students are and for this reason are keeping recognition from our institute. She is heart and soul with us in the work we are doing in Shanghai and indeed before I had told her of what we were trying to do, had told me of her intention to open day nurseries there with schools for the small children.

While we were talking W.Y. Wong, formerly of the N.Y. Highway Commission walked in. He is sent here by Sun Foh to learn bridge building under his old chief where I placed him at Poughkeepsie. He will be either in charge of the Bureau of Highways on his return to China or close to the top. He says they are going to make Todd Adviser on Highways & Wong is strong for Todd. He receives his allowance from C.C. Wang, 1421 12th St. Boulder Colo. who is in charge of students. Sun Foh had tried to get the railways to take 14 more students, but they would not. The boys are now assigned to schools in the U.S.A. but can not get practical work. Wong wants us to strain every nerve to get recognized as the men we trained are the most valuable now in the government employ. Perhaps we ought to ask the Nanking Govt. to plead our case with Washington

Received a letter from Cecil Lestrangle Malone, M.P. inviting me to go to China via England & discuss British indemnity for our work.

0371

From  
Cecil Malone M.P.

Seal of  
the House of  
Commons

8th January 1930

Professor Joseph Bailie,  
etc.

Dear Professor Bailie:

I was very glad indeed to get your letter of December 2nd and to hear from you again. I have not forgotten you but the General Election and other political activities here have prevented me from giving the matter the attention I desired.

If you are going back to China, why not come via England?

Your suggestion about using some of the British Boxer indemnity money for helping to establish a Branch of your institution is a sound and practical one. Will you send me some ideas in detail? Perhaps you can tell me what your American Branch is actually doing, so that I could model a British Branch.

The question of the Boxer Indemnity money is still in the melting pot, so there is time to act.

Yours sincerely

Signed Cecil L'estrange Malone.

I should have mentioned that Miss Nellie Wang advised me to get in touch with Miss Zoe Gray, c/o Mrs Mary Gannett, 15 Sibley Place Rochester, N.Y. as she has been through all the processes of silk stocking knitting and has done efficient social work among the workers in the silk mills there.

She is also going to write to a wealthy lady who is very much interested in Child Welfare Work in the U.S.A. and will try to arrange a meeting for me with her. She says Dr Nagle is discredited and fears that he will not be able to do much for us. This lady whose name I failed to take down is either a former Chairman of the assocn. of its present Chairman and took Miss Wang to one of their meetings.

Mr William LaPorte, 86 Passaic Ave., N.J. a Quaker, has promised her \$50 a year for her work in China.

Miss Wang's chief work here is to learn all she can on home economics- such as dyeing of used materials so as to enable the women to remodel old garments. how to use food materials to the best advantage, etc. I wonder how much help such information can be to women so poor as those with whom we shall have to deal. I fear she doesn't realize how poor they are. Anyway she is very anxious to join our institute if only her support could be secured. From all she says I believe she would be invaluable to us.

New York

1210

Received a letter from Miss E.W. Hughan, Ginn & Co. 70 Fifth Ave. stating that she had written to Dr. Dooley, Principal, Girls' Textile School 60 W. 13th St. N.Y. telling him of my quest for hand machines for carding roving and spinning cotton. I called on Monday 27th Jan'y. He informed me that Mather & Platt, Oldham, of which Mr Fred Platt was a director, makes the very type of machines that I was seeking, and that they would be glad to quote prices on them. He also said that Tewkesbury, State Poor Farm, Tewkesbury near Lowell, Mass. was actually using just these machines and that it would be well worth my while to visit both this farm and Lowell Textile School. I have written both to Mather & Platt since he told me this and to Tewkesbury. Dr Dooley, would like us to send him designs of Chinese origin, such as embroidery and he would do likewise to us. I explained how I was working at these basic industries that provided a living for the people.

Monday Jan'y. 29. Miss Hulme phoned me to go to Dr Nagle's office after 5 p.m. Went and Dr Nagle gave me a letter informing me that his Exec. Committee had voted in favor of making the grant of \$10,000 for three creches and rest rooms for the filatures in Shanghai. He told me of his methods of raising the money and said he was going to China in two months to get matters there straightened out. He would then make arrangements for our proper relationship to the Child Welfare Assn. in China.

Tu. Jan'y. 30. Received a letter from Mr. C.J. Huber, Cheney Brothers, S. Manchester Conn. in which he says in part:

"I believe the method of procedure that you have worked out for improving the silk industry and to better the conditions of the workers in that industry upon your return to China, is very good as outlined. Of course, as this work develops, you will have to make such changes as the conditions require to make the work most effective and to cause the least disturbance in the industry which you propose to serve.

The Method of procedure that I wrote Mr Huber that I intended to follow was to make use of the silk schools, private and public, already in existence; to try to get the mission schools to have all their grade and high schools in the silk regions, have silk as a subject taught. To select from the grade schools promising girls and boys and provide scholarships to put them through the smaller schools, and then other scholarships to put them through the Hsushihkuan school. Later, we hope to have the Department of Sericulture in the Univ. of Nanking extended so as to include the training in reeling. I also included in the plan I proposed to Mr Huber, the securing of scholarships to put these girls through the Wai Tsun or such first class filature.

I have written to Dr Ralph C. Wells recommending the missions and Chinese Christians taking up this work in their elementary and secondary schools inasmuch as those in charge at the Missionary House had asked my advice on providing Home Industries for the people.

Mr Gamble was good enough to give me time to talk of our going to Washington re recognition; and about a possible visit to England to find out all about Mather & Platt's machines; also about possibility of securing some of the British Indemnity through Cecil Malone, and other matters.

0373

New York.

1211

Wed Jan 29 1930: Called at Cheney Bros. Mr. Rich informed me that Mr. Cheney would be there at or about 2 p.m., when I called again. After waiting a short time, Mr William C. Cheney, came out to me. He asked me was I Mr Baillie and on my answering in the affirmative, said he had talked over my proposition with Mr Huber, and then got into a sort of brown study. He said the Chinese didnt want any help. That they had taken over the Testing House and that the affair was now up to them. I said it was true that there was a section of rather anti-foreign young Chinese, but that the Minister of Industry Commerce and Labor was friendly to foreign help as indicated by his appointing me as adviser. I also spoke of what Mr W.Y. Wong who had been working with Sun Foh on the the plans of Greater Nanking told me about Captain Todd's being about to be appointed adviser to the Bureau of Highways. But Mr Cheney seemed not to be attending to me and added, that it was all their own fault as the manner in which they had treated foreigners was outlandish (or words to this effect) instancing St. John's University and other things. He added that the Government was very foolish as they had only a small strip of Chinese territory really in their hands. He then added that "we shall have now to look to the Chinese for improvements as they have taken the whole into their own hands."

He said however, that he could do nothing without consulting his Board of Directors which he would do. I thanked him for taking the matter under consideration. He seemed quite agitated over the peremptory manner in which the Silk Testing House had been demanded and said he would talk the situation over with Mr Douty. I made very little attempt to influence him in his line of thought, since he had told me that he had discussed my proposition with Mr. Huber and had also said that he would bring it before his Board. He seemed to me to feel that the action taken by the Chinese meant a direct financial loss to him, and I thought to myself that if he was losing by it, how much more the Chinese people were losing by it. He seemed to have absolutely no confidence in the Testing House's being run efficiently. The only hope I have of obtaining anything from them in the way of helping us, will be that this is the only possible chance of their being able to influence, for the better, the production of raw silk in China. All will depend on whether they have real confidence in our organization. But he repeated that the Chinese will not let us help them. In his ruminative mood, he seemed to be thinking- under the old regime this would have been a good opportunity, but as things are now, there's no use in trying.

I urged that if I could return to China with some scholarships to offer to the children in the Mission Schools, the missions would be more likely to attend to what I proposed in the line of their schools entering into partnership with the silk schools of that region for improving the silk industry, than they would if I went empty handed. He seemed very reluctant to have to leave me without having given me some encouragement, but he was on his way to another meeting whence a messenger had been sent to call him while in conversation with me. This seems to me another case of where the Chinese are reaping what they have sown in alienating their best friends from them. Mr Wong, however, told me that the pendulum was swinging backward. I hope it will not be too late when it has swung.

-----  
Called on Mr Gamble but he was out.

0374

New York Washington 1212  
Jan'y 30 1930. Called on Mr. Gamble. He gave me the balance of the \$1,400 voted by the American Branch at its meeting.

We discussed at length the possibilities of making some working arrangement with the Department of Labor for our Branch. Among these was one suggested by Mr Gamble that we approach the Chinese Legation, asking them to make arrangements with the Department for their bringing in "WORK STUDENTS" as other Legations have done, but to stipulate that all the students they bring in shall be graduate students, and that the Legation after having the matter in shape turn over the securing of places for them and the placing of them in these places in the hands of our Branch. Then after we had been acting in this capacity for two years, to apply again for recognition. This seemed good to me as it would keep us functioning in the work for which we had been organized. Mr Gamble, remarked that to be compelled to handle only 100 students for which an office was being supported, would make the overhead for each one very high.

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Friday Jan'y 31 1930; During the night, it occurred to me, that if we could use the office of Mr. Y.C. Mei, Chinese Educational Mission, 2645 Connecticut Ave., Washington, D.C. (who is in charge of the Tsinghua students) and have him elected to a seat on our Board of Directors & possibly made Honorary Secretary during the time that our Branch was growing up to maturity, the difficulty of high expense might be overcome, besides making possible an all round concentration of the work for the Chinese students into one office. Early in the morning I wrote to President Schneider asking him whether he would like such an arrangement, sending a copy to Mr Gamble.

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Got off to Washington on the 3.10 train which was late, arriving in Washington about 2.p.m. Phoned to Mr Mei, found him in. Went up and put the proposition as stated above before him, stipulating before doing so that he would consider the matter as from me alone until I had heard from our committee. Mr Mei thought the idea excellent and is willing to do everything possible to make the thing a success, but before making final arrangements, he would have to consult his home office. He then proposed that he phone to the Legation making an appointment for him and me to call on Minister Wu to explore the possibilities of having our American Branch recognized, and possibly of bringing before him also the matter of the Legation's bringing in its quota of "Work Students" in case no loophole seemed in view to have our Branch recognized now. I held him back until we had still further discussed the situation, when we both finally agreed to phone Dr Wu. He was out and Mr Chen the Asst. said he would let Mr Mei know tomorrow morning.

Mr Mei mentioned Dr Kuo Ping-wen's Institute, but I discouraged this as our Institute had been in this work already and had done something along this line, while his had not. Mr Mei agreed. However, as I see it, it wouldn't matter which is called in or even both, so long as the work is actually done.

Mr Mei said Dr Wu had already discussed with him the possibility of uniting the present three Chinese Commissions for looking after Chinese students now in the U.S., viz. Tsinghua, Ministry of Education and Dr C.C. Wong's Commission, and seemed to believe that this amalgamation could be effected along the lines we were now discussing. Efficiency and economy could thus be effected in one stroke. We were in entire agreement during all the conference.

0375

Washington.

1213

Saturday Feby. 1. 1930. Called at office of Department of Labor, making enquiries from Mr Husband's Secy. He went in to see Mr Husband who called me in. When I had spoken about the refusal of the Department to grant our Branch recognition, he said they were just now writing a letter to the Department of Commerce in answer to a complaint sent in by Julian Arnold over this refusal. This made me feel good, that Mr Arnold was on the job when we were all waiting. Mr. Husband said the Indemnity students had always been privileged to remain in this country as long as they wished after graduation. I could have told him of having placed some of them and of their being ordered either to go home or return to school. I kept quiet. But told him that even if the indemnity students were permitted to remain indefinitely, we had a great many more and sometimes many of these others were superior to many of the indemnity students. Still they had to go home without the practical training that was needed even more than the scientific for, qualifying them for the work in China.

He referred to the "work students" and spoke at length about their admission. I replied that we didnt ask to bring in one single student as he could see from our letter of explanation accompanying our petition. We merely wished to take the graduates from the American Universities and train them. This had its effect. Still he gave an example of a student from Cornell who was given permission to run a line for a Power Plant in California and how immediately after 20 European Students applied for similar positions. He also spoke of students wishing to get positions and remain as long as possible & permanently if they could. I then pointed to the membership of our Board of Directors as being responsible. He granted that the Board was beyond suspicion. Not only so, but we were appointed to do this work by the China Foundation and I said we would keep him informed about every student placed by us. He then asked me whether if for the sake of argument, we were recognized, could we assure him that every plant wishing to place a student would notify him. I said assuredly we could as that was exactly the sort of agreement we had entered into with the Immigration Bureau in London, England. He then said he would like us to talk over this matter with Mr. I. W. Wickson who had written the answer to the Department of Commerce. But Mr Wickson was out and he asked me to return at 2.p.m.

During our conversation, I said Mr Arnold had a right to complain as I believed their policy was a hindrance to Commerce between the two nations. Told how Mr Chung Chief Engineer of the Nanking Arsenal had switched an order for machinery from Germany to America because I had placed him in places where this machinery was made in America.

During all this debate, not a word was said on either side about our institute's being newly organized and under age, although I put the letter from Mr. Hull into his hand. He both took it for granted that the real reason for the refusal lay deeper down. He kept pounding on the indemnity students, evidently intending to divert my attention from the main issue- the recognition of our Branch. He kept fighting shy of this issue but was constantly bringing in some side issue. I was as insistent on keeping to the point, and referred several times to the trustworthiness of our Board. I also spoke of my own record and of his permission given me to place students and of the value these had proved in China on their return.

I called again at 2.p.m. but as Mr Wickson hadnt appeared at 3. and as Dr C.S. Woo, Chinese Minister had appointed to see Mr Mei and me at 4. I suggested to Mr Holbrook the Secy, that as Mr Husband was so busy I didnt mind calling on Monday when he would have more time. This he O.K'd

0376

Sat Feb. 1 1930, continued..

Walked from Mr Husband's office through deep slush, to Mr. Mei's office. He was waiting to accompany me to the Chinese Legation. We walked and conversed as we went. Dr Wu soon came down when we got into the Legation and he asked me to tell him something about the Chinese Institute of Technical Training, upon which I gave a hasty outline of our organization with a question thrown in here and there by him, which greatly assisted me in giving the material he wished and gave me confidence that what I said was being followed and understood. No one that I have explained it to was quicker in getting a hold of the main points. I didn't give him credit for having read the letters I had sent to him but told all. One question he asked with special incision viz where our institute was located in this country and was perfectly satisfied when I called his attention to the letter-head which stated the University of Cincinnati was its home.

After he had satisfied himself that we were in proper shape, he allowed me to go on telling of our applying for recognition and of the denial. Also of my seeing Mr Husband today and giving in detail our conversation.

When I spoke of the "WORK STUDENTS" he didn't seem to know much about them. When I recommended that if the Legation applied for permission to bring in these students, that they ought to specify clearly that they intended to bring in only graduate students, he said he would go farther and would recommend that none but graduate students be sent either to America or any other foreign country as China now had the means of training undergraduates, but not for training graduates. We each spoke quite strongly on this point and he said sending youngsters abroad denationalized them.

I introduced the subject of unifying the whole matter of looking after Chinese students in America. He asked me what I meant. I clearly told him that I meant Mr Mei's office, the office of the Education Commissioner representing the Ministry of Education in China, Dr C. C. Wong's Mission etc. He agreed. I added that it was immaterial to me which of these organizations was to be selected as the one to be developed or around which all the others could be gathered. But as it is now no one is able to do anything for the students. He conceded that all I said was true, but didn't go much into the subject. When I was speaking of how Mr Husband had said the Indemnity students were permitted to remain here indefinitely, Mr Mei said some of the boys had been quite a good while here after graduation. Mr Mei had told me coming along the road that he hadn't much information about them as they hadn't kept him informed of their work as they should. Dr Wu also mentioned his address before a meeting of educators in N. York on the first Monday in Jan'y in which he had shown how the U.S. Congress had abolished treaty agreements with China without first having had the treaty rescinded by mutual consent. This seemed all right from the local standpoint when the admission of aliens was a nation's inalienable right to decide on. Still from an international standpoint the thing was wrong.

When we talked of Ford, The General Electric etc being able to admit non-quota students, he hadn't known that these plants had been recognized by the Department of Labor and asked me to send him literature giving list of recognized schools, and the information about the "Work Students".

Mr Mei and I are 3 non-smokers. When I remarked that Dr See had followed the good example left by his father, he said he had been able to follow him in this one particular.

We had a very cordial conversation and he asked me to keep informed as to developments.

Monday February #3 1930.

## FIGHT BEGUN

As Mr Husband had informed me that a letter had been received by his Department from the Department of Commerce, I wished to make sure of what the Dept. of Commerce had actually asked. I therefore called on Mr. William L. Cooper, Director of Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. After his "Information" at the door had kept me for  $\frac{1}{2}$  of an hour while she had a jelly chat with a young man, I broke through & insisted that Mr Cooper be notified of my presence. He was very glad that I called before I went to see Mr Husband.

Mr Cooper had taken the letter I sent him from Cincinnati together with all the literature that I had sent and made a very concise and argumentative statement in our favor and sent it to his Chief, Mr Lamont the Secretary for Commerce. I found later that Mr Lamont had written to Secretary Davis, sending Mr Cooper's statement along and urging that our Institute be recognized. Mr Cooper had me read over the statement that he had forwarded to his chief. It gave all the important points in our organization, - by whom supported; what it proposed to do; the type of student we proposed to handle, and wound up by showing that these features were embodied in the educational programme of students sent to England. By refusing these finishing touches to the education given Chinese in this country, U.S. was giving the British the better of them. (these are not the words, but the meaning)

## INTERVIEW IN DEPT OF LABOR.

When I called at Mr Husband's office, instead of seeing me himself, he sent me into the office of Mr. I. W. Wickson, who had been appointed to write the answer to the Secretary's letter of Commerce's letter. Mr Eby whom I had met before was there. Mr Wickson is a white haired man who is legally inclined. Eby is a sort of mammified lawyer, who knows nothing but the law and its application. He insisted that Chinese students could now apply to their Department and obtain all that our Institute professed to obtain for them if granted recognition. I insisted as strongly that the students were not getting the practical training. He ignored my reply and asked where our Institute came in. Mr Wickson kept talking of (4.e.) students and no sooner did I speak about any student, practically shut me up by asking whether the boy was a 4.e. or a 3.l. student. (It seems that the Boxer Indemnity students have a (3.l.) visa and come in as Government officials and may remain indefinitely in this country independently of whether they are in school or not, and can return when they wish. (This was all news to me, and I said so & I said moreover that neither the Minister nor Mr Mei who is in charge of the Tsinghua students knew that this was so. They said they were not responsible for what people knew. Thereupon, I requested that these gentlemen would write me stating just what was permitted to be done under the present law as nobody but themselves seemed to know. (I said this because Mr Husband on Saturday had used the expression "as far as I know".) Then when both of these gentlemen kept pinning me down to the letter of their law, I said that Mr Husband had given me to understand that these rulings of the Department would be waived in our favor. They shrugged their shoulders and said "then the only thing is to take the affair to Mr Husband." We all three got up and went into Mr Husband's office.

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What Mr. Eby insisted on during the whole bout in Mr. Wickson's office was that nothing could be granted to our Institute that hadn't already been granted to the students and that nothing could be granted to us but what any other private person or concern might do. I had asked what answer I would give to those that sent me and who wished that the students get the practical training I asked for.

IN MR. HUSBAND'S OFFICE

Both these gentlemen were less fierce in Mr. Husband's office than when they had me by myself.

When I led off by saying that Mr. Husband had himself said that our Institute was a good deal like the Rockefeller Foundation, he soon interjected that the Rockefeller Foundation was for putting students into schools only and for completing their education. I insisted that our putting our graduate engineers into plants for practical training was as much a part of finishing their education as the Rockefeller Foundation's placing their students in Johns Hopkins and other Hospitals for practice, as our engineering students who returned without this training were valueless to us.

He then referred to the Work Students and gave me to look at

Page 148 of the Immigration Rules subsection c of Rule 9.

He said that these came with 3.2. visas, which was actually a waiver of the laws on contract labor. I told him that the Minister had asked me to show him this rule.

Mr. Husband thought that this might apply to me or the Institute but Mr. Eby interposed that in each case the specific purpose for which the student is admitted must be specified.

When I said we didn't want to bring boys in but to take the boys already here and keep him here to really finish his course by getting the practical along with the theoretical.

At this point, Mr. Husband who began arguing my cause with these two lawyers, interposed that our Institute could be of valuable service to the Department by keeping them informed about the students placed. Mr. Eby argued that they had not had any trouble keeping track of the boys themselves. They all asserted that 4.e. students came to attend college and not to work. I objected as I knew that these boys were attending cooperative schools where they worked half time and studied only half time. They questioned this until I mentioned Cincinnati, Detroit, and then Mr. Husband referred to Antioch. I said what I wanted was to give to all those who had not had the chance of this finishing touch to their education, the opportunity to get it after their graduation and mentioned that in England no boy was supposed to have graduated until he had fulfilled 2 or 3 years as student apprentice in some shop. Of course I knew I would get over the knuckles for bringing in England, which I did and accepted.

Then a strict reading of the law relative to 4.e. students was read and I was told that the Tsinghua students had (3.1) visas and didn't come through the Department of Labor but through the Department of State. It then struck me that as our Institute is an agent for carrying out the wishes of the Boxer Indemnity Commission, why not have all the students we handle come here under that Department? ~~\*\*\*\*\*~~ I didn't say this. Mr. Husband said there were now in the U.S.A. 5,911 Govt officials from China now in the U.S.A. which included Boxer students. None of them knew how many (4.e) Chinese students were in the U.S.A. (A fine muddle I thought)

Mr Husband was called out by Secretary Davis at this point, and asked me to be seated meaning as I thought to wait until he returned as it was already nearly 1.p.m. all were thinking about lunch. I remarked to the other two gentlemen that Mr Husband had asked me to wait, so we went on or rather I went on giving the reasons for getting these boys trained. But law has no soul. Neither had these two representatives of the law. Mr Wickson went to the phone and asked some one supposed to know how many (4.c.) and (3.l.) Chinese students there were in the U.S.A. and the answer he received was to the effect that he knew what he was talking about and the person to whom he phoned should have known as he needed the information. So these two lawyers got up and were about to leave me to wait in hunger alone for Mr. Husband, but when they got to the door, there was poor Mr Husband in conference with some other person that had caught him on the fly. They all came back, and I asked what I was to do. Mr Husband began by telling me that I should write to the Secy of Labor to the following effect.

Explain the purpose of the Branch was to make the graduate students of real use in China, but saying that in order to make them fit what they get in school had to be supplemented by practical experience in shops and counting houses or along the lines that they had studied. And ask him what course I should follow to have this end accomplished and whether or not he could give favorable consideration to applicants whom we recommended for such a course if the firms to which we recommended the boys sent in a request to have them go to their plant at the same time that we sent in our request.

At this point, Mr Wickson interposed saying that he could not allow the use of the word 'favorable'. Then he and Mr Husband had a legal tiff, Mr Husband asserting that they could modify the answer as they saw fit. As soon as their tiff was over, I got up as I saw their empty stomachs weren't a favorable background for going any farther in the discussion.

But in writing, I am to confine my questions to those already in this country, as there is no possible legal method of admitting students(4.c.) to the U.S.A. for work. They can come in under visa(3.2.) or ~~(3.1)~~ (3.1) and if coming in under the latter the Department of Labor had nothing to do with them.

Unless some different course can be pursued than is now being followed, this whole question is a question for lawyers. The merits of the case do not come under consideration.

AGAIN TODAY NO MENTION WAS MADE OF THE AGE OF OUR AMERICAN BRANCH.

These gentlemen granted that at present some students had been permitted to remain over after graduation, but that that was ~~the~~ waiving the laws on the subject. I questioned that these rulings of the Department were laws. They maintained that they had to have certain rules to carry out the laws.

With the uncertainty that exists among the men I met today and with the strong opinions expressed by Mr Cooper in favor of our being recognized, and with the fact that Secy Lamont has written on our behalf, I feel like having the matter referred to the Attorney General for final decision unless we are given some sort of recognition.

Washington.

1218.

Tuesday, Feb 4 1930; Rainy day, washing away the snow. Called for copies of Immigration Laws. Called on Mr Cooper, Bureau of For. & Dom. Com. He called me in and heard something of our yesterday's interview with the Labor Dept. During conversation, he suggested that if we are beaten now on account of the Branch's lack of age, we ought to incorporate at once and try to get some University to add to their present course, one for post graduate students in which laboratory work would be designated as qualifying them for a special degree. Let this University handle these students until such time as we came of age. We talked over various phases of work. He said he was very much interested in our project and would always be glad if I called in to keep him posted.

INTERVIEW WITH STANLEY K HORNBECK AT STATE DEPARTMENT.

He was out of his office when I called and while his Secy was making arrangements for Mr Gamble and me to meet him on Thursday, he returned. He called me in at once, and I explained Mr Gamble's reason for coming. We got into the midst of discussion of possibilities and I told him of how I had been informed that the Indemnity students were admitted on (3.2) visas. He said this was a special arrangement made with Tsinghua in consideration of the peculiar relation of that institution to U.S.A. and could not be extended. But, I interposed, Tsinghua has just sent her last batch of undergraduates to the U.S.A. and hereafter will send only graduate students. Our Institute has just the same relation to the Second Remission of the Boxer indemnity that Tsinghua has to the First Remission. Why not allow us to take up the same number of (3.2) visas that Tsinghua has just given up? He listened intently and answered "It sounds good". Before we had come to this statement, I had told him of how Mr Husband and his men had informed me that the Indemnity students were not put down in the records of the Department of Labor as students but as Government officials and were permitted to go where they liked and do what they wished as American citizens would and that they could remain as long as they wished in this country. That I had answered Mr Wickson that nobody that I had met outside had heard of these privileges, not even the Chinese Minister nor Mr Mei who is in charge of the Tsinghua students in this country. After some more conversation, Mr Hornbeck said he would see Mr. Husband on this matter. I thanked him, and repeated that I didn't wish to push him to do what might be embarrassing. I am inclined to think that the action of Julian Arnold from the side of the Department of Commerce and the whole-hearted way in which Mr Cooper and the Secy of Commerce Mr Lament, took the matter up had a good deal to do with his decision to do his bit in adding weight to our appeal. When Husband is approached by both these other Departments, he will be more likely to do his best to help us out.

Mr Hornbeck will take lunch with Mr Gamble and me on Thursday 10 minutes past one, at the Cosmos Club.

It is fortunate that Mr Hornbeck looks with favor on the issuing of (3.1.) visas for students that our Institute would select for coming to this country. I am convinced that this will be the final solution of our problem. Maybe it was to prevent the throwing of the onus of admitting the students on to the Department of the Interior that made Mr Hornbeck wish if possible to have the matter settled through the Department of Labor. Anyway light seems to be breaking over the cloud we were under.

0381

Thursday February 6 1930.

Mr. Gamble came as I was having breakfast. We talked matters over. Then came to my room where we, or rather he, amended the letter to the Secy. of Labor. During our conversation we overhauled every possibility referred to in the previous pages of these notes, but especially that of having students coming under our Institute from China receiving (3.1) visa passports and Andy Cooper's proposition of having some University establish a post-graduate correspondence course for students working in shops whole-time.

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We got to the Cosmos Club about 5 minutes ahead of time. Messrs Hornbeck and Peck came in on the stroke. Mr Peck gave me sad news about Mr Tenney, who is paralysed in body and mind. Among the suggestions that came up during lunch was one by Mr Peck for having special legislation in the cause of advancement of commerce meeting our needs. This was met by the objection of making the matter too public and of likely bringing opposition.

Mr Hornbeck looked over the letter we had prepared for the Secy of Labor and remarked that it hadn't the proper introduction connecting it up with the previous letters and conversations. Mr Gamble had made the same remark to me, but I had wanted to have it as short as possible. Mr Hornbeck brought up most of the possibilities we had been discussing all morning.

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After lunch, Mr Gamble and I called on Mr Husband. The judicial manner in which he asked me whether I hadn't received a letter from the Department almost brought the shivers on. Neither Mr Gamble nor I was surprised when in answer to Mr Gamble's question whether there wasn't something our group might accomplish, in the matter of helping in the scheme for giving the Chinese students practice in shops etc., he answered in the negative. Mr Husband gave illustrations of the abuse of privileges- the Harvard student making blue prints; the young Frenchwoman wishing to take a position for \$900 & the offer of \$1900 to her from California. He said there was going to be a new regulation in the state department, that unless applicants were coming on Government business, they would have to secure a merchant's or student's visa. He said the Department was liberal to Chinese students, and granted a good many of them permission to work, but that each individual applicant must stand on his own merit. It was at this point that Mr Gamble asked the question that Mr Husband gave the negative answer to. He added that in every case it would be an individual matter with each student. He said however he would have no objection to considering our recommendations.

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Mr Cooper was tied up when we called. He will see us tomorrow at 9.30 a.m.

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Mr Gamble then took us to see Mr Hummel who is in charge of the Chinese and Japanese Department in the Congressional Library. A most supremely happy man. He showed us shelf after shelf of books many of which are the only copies in existence of its edition. Mr Swinghe is the man who has kept at the Government to make the collection. He has the most complete set of books on agriculture and forestry in existence in the Chinese language. He showed me some copies of the same set of which I had about a dozen volumes taken from the San lin Yuan during the siege. The calligraphy in these is second to none. Met Mr Wang who used to be librarian in Nankai.

Washington

1220

Friday Feb. 7. 1930. Mr. Gamble & I called on Mr Cooper as appointed at 9.30. Mr Gamble informed him how he came to be there through the illness of Pres Schneider. When Gamble was through, Mr Cooper read extracts from the letter from the Labor Dept to The Secy of Commerce. It contended that what we professed our American Branch was organized to do, was already being done. When Mr C. came to the quoting of the law on which the (4.e.) visa passports were given, he was of opinion that it ought to be altered. Later he expressed in one sentence what summarizes the drift of his conversation, viz. "Laws can be overcome, prejudices can not".

He again came back to his former proposition of getting some University to add to their curriculum a post-graduate course for alien students (or any students), but to have a monthly thesis written by each student after the same fashion that the present cooperative universities have their students write on their return from their shop period. Mr Gamble contrasted him with the other men in the labor Department. While there Mr Gamble made a remark to the effect that ours was not strictly an educational institution, which drew upon him of a jump, both Cooper and me each stating in about the same terms that ours was a par excellence educational institution. Gamble wanted to see the effect of his remark on Cooper and got it.

When we came out from Cooper, it did seem to us that unless something worth while presented itself with the Tsinghua students in this country, that I hadnt much reason for remaining any longer away from my work in Shanghai. I suggested that we go to Mr Mei's and find out exactly all about the number etc of his boys. After Gamble phoned, we went.

CONFERENCE WITH MR MEI

The China Foundation, now, administers both the first and 2nd Remission of the Boxer Indemnity. There are now in the U.S.A. 282 full scholarship students; of \$80 per month each and 26 part scholarship students at \$40 per month each. 30 students whose scholarships have expired are at work in U.S.A. but Mr Mei doesnt know where they all are. He reckons that there are about 100 in Engineering and commerce, so that if I remained over to work among available students this is the maximum number I could count upon to draw from. There are also a few Fellowship scholarships each of which costs the China Foundation around \$5,000. for the 3 years. - The Engineering boys are mostly at M.I.T. with 30 odd; At Pennsylvania 15 in Commerce; at Columbia 45. Mr Mei would have liked us to cooperate, but we decided the overhead per student too high.

When Mr Gamble and I came out he talked over the wisest thing for me to do and it was decided that after trying to secure the promise of some university to carry out the Cooper plan outlined above, I should go back to China, and besides pushing the work in Shanghai, try to interest the China Foundation in financing permanently the Department specially maintained in the university that agreed to carry it on on behalf of the Chinese students. We then parted as Mr C was going to Mr Hummel's and wouldnt return until train time.

Sat Feb 8 1930

I called on Mr Hornbeck to report the result of our conference. I reported 1. Husband's refusal. 2. his statement re a movement being on foot for curtailing the issuance of (3.1) visa passports to any but actual officials. 3. The decision we had come to to try to find a University to carry out the Cooper plan. As he was very busy, I am to go back on Monday.

I wrote Pres Schneider asking could his Univy take on this Course if in some way I could finance it, Am waiting here for his answer.

0383

Washington

1221

Sunday Feb 9. Wrote to Mr. William L. Cooper, Bur. For & Dom Com. asking him to approach some of the leading universities of the country to develop a post-graduate course for advanced students from large un-developed countries and to cooperate with these universities in providing lectures etc. so that degrees could be granted on the completion of the prescribed courses.

Monday Feb 10 1930. As agreed on, called on Mr Stanley K. Hornbeck. He had called to his office Mr. Ransford S. Miller, who is the person through whom arrangements were originally made for admitting the Tsinghua students on State Department visas (3.1.) Mr Miller is now Consul General at Seoul.

Mr. Hornbeck after introducing me to Mr Miller asked me to go on. I reported what had happened in Mr Husband's office during Mr Gamble and my late visit. I also told something of what Mr Cooper said when we later called on him. Both Mr Hornbeck and Mr Miller asked me whether or not Mr Cooper gave me a copy of the letter sent by the Secy of Labor to the Secy. of Commerce. I said he had not and that I didnt ask him for it because when on another occasion when I asked a copy Mr Cooper said he dare not let communications inside the Department go out. No saying what harm they might do if they got back to the Dept. of Labor.

Mr. Miller told of his having negotiated the admission of a student for Laboratory work and advised me to take that course viz to apply to have them admitted as temporary visitors for pleasure or for business. I told him that if he had heard all that Mr Husband said to us during last week's conferences, he would know that he wouldnt admit anything like a student on any other pretext. Besides if we went trying to have the numbers 24 that we need to have admitted, brought in one by one in that way, we would keep the Department of Labor so busy that they would soon stop admitting any. Mr Husband had made a great fuss over some 20 Europeans that were admitted, what would he do if I proposed to bring in 150 or more? I said the needs of China are immense. If we train only a few it will be of no use and not be worth while. We can not count on every student trained to be a really brilliant man who will be a pioneer. Stone & Webster reckons that if they get one first class man out of 25 student apprentices, they are doing very well. Other firms can get one out of 5 or one out of 10, and can we expect every Chinese graduated and sent back to make a first class record seeing they have less opportunities than American students. Mr Miller seemed to think I was right in supposing that the Immigration Bureau would not admit so many as we needed on this visa.

Mr Miller then suggested that we approach the different firms and get them to apply to the Department of Labor for recognition to take in Chinese students. I said this plan had been brought up already by Pres Schneider, but my objections were 1. When we spoke of such a thing to Mr Husband he said in every case where a shop had been recognized there was a technical school attached, which is true. Very few plants have these schools. 2. In going about among the plants securing places for our Chinese students, I had difficulties enough to persuade the men in charge to admit the boys at all, not to speak of getting them to go to all the trouble of approaching the Department of Labor for permission. Both he and Mr Hornbeck appreciated what I said. Besides I said, some of the best shops for the Chinese were small ones inasmuch as on their return to China they would need to start from the bottom. Small shop practice gave a more general training.

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Mr. Miller then suggested that we have students admitted as work students. I objected as if we begin to admit Chinese as laborers the prejudice against Chinese coolies, with which the Department of Labor is so obsessed, will brand us from the beginning, and would certainly prevent our bringing in large enough numbers to make the project worth while.

I then stated that as I saw it we were narrowed down to one of two plans. Either the Department of State exercise their clemency and issue (S.I.) visa passports or 2ndly to persuade some University to open a post-graduate cooperative course to which the students could be sent, that cooperative course being shop work full time with the students writing theses on their work at stated intervals.

Mr Miller spoke something of the difficulty of repeating what had been done by the State Department for the Tsinghua boys, as it might bring that Dept. into hot water with the Department of Labor. As I had already written to President Schneider asking him to ~~send~~ extend his cooperative course into a post-graduate course, we would wait until we heard from him before we had further deliberations. Mr. Hornbeck agreed to this, and took down my address in Washington. I am to let him know what decision Pres Schneider comes to. He is going to immense pains to try to find a way out for the students to get the training. Both he and Mr Miller are evidently trying their best to see a way out.

I then called on Mr William L. Cooper at Commerce Bldg. He didnt admit me until he had re-read my letter. I had asked him to father the project among the Universities and our Institute would be his instrument for carrying out his wishes. He said this would involve their setting up a special educational Department which would not be allowed without a long consultation if at all. However, he promised that if I intended to approach any other University asking them to open a post-graduate cooperative course, he would be glad to write to the person I named- the Dean or President- recommending the course I proposed and explaining that the students can not be admitted unless the University made this provision so that they with our Institute could take charge of them. This was all I really intended that Mr Cooper should do. Of course it is only in case Pres Schneider refuses to open the extra course that I shall approach the other universities.

I must try my utmost to have the boys taken in by one or more universities as our Institute is not recognized, otherwise they will feel they are not connected with any real organization while here. The arrangement with the Universities, if we can arrange for their writing regularly on their work and management of the shops or other concerns into which they may be placed, will keep up a real connection between them and the University.

When I said the type of student we would be handling wouldnt remain permanently in America even if they were permitted. He said it was not so with the Korean students. I said that was because a good number of patriotic Koreans wished to get away from foreign oppression.

Washington

1223

Feb 11. Wrote Dr H.C.Zen, Director of the China Foundation telling him of the refusal of the Dept of Labor to recognize our Branch. Described the Cooper Plan & said I had asked Dean Schneider to carry it out in the University of Cincinnati. Asked him whether the China Foundation could furnish the funds to the University, in case it was willing to work that plan. -- Also sent copy of letter to Lebenstine about getting the mission schools in the silk area take up silk culture in cooperation with the Government schools. For silk.

Wed Feb 12. Wrote Mr Husband requesting a copy of his letter to Secy Lament. --- Also wrote Reisher in answer to his endorsing the plan contained in the Lebenstine letter. He thought we ought to confine our energies for the first year to one or two of the best schools. I answered, if we get one or two, we'll be lucky. He hopes to return to China in the Autumn.

-----  
Wrote Dr Sao Ke Alfred Sze, giving a history of things up to date. Sent him a copy of the Lebenstine letter asking his opinion and if he thought well of the plan, his help with those in charge of testing in Shanghai.

Saw in today's papers

FORD TO SPEND MILLIONS ON SCHOOLS.

I do hope he develops one in Shanghai. Until he does, I must try to get some of our boys into his schools here.

-----  
Received letter from Dean Schneider, refusing to have the Cooper plan taken hold of by the University of Cincinnati, and rejecting the plan. Copied his letter and enclosed copies in letters I sent to Messrs H.C.Zen; Stanley Hornbeck; Sao Ke Alfred Sze & Sydney D. Gamble. In these I advocated the plan of giving Tsinghua Passports to those selected by the Chinese Institute of Technical Training, if that is possible. Hope this plan meets the approval of Mr Hornbeck.

Received the following letter,  
TECHNICAL COLLEGE  
BRADFORD.

29th January 1930,

Dear Sir:

I enclose herewith copy of a letter which I have just forwarded to Messrs Platt Bros., Textile Machinery Makers, of Oldham. I think that this firm will be one most likely to be in a position to help you.

Yours faithfully,  
Signed H. Richardson,  
Principal

Mr J. Bailie  
etc.

-----  
the copy

Dear Sirs:

I enclose herewith copy of a letter I have recently received and which I am sending to you in case you may be able to help Mr. Bailie, who visited this college on one occasion when he was spending a holiday in England

Yours faithfully,  
Signed H. Richardson  
Principal

Messrs Platt Bros Ltd.  
Oldham.

0386

Washington

1224.

Saturday, February 15, 1930. Received letter from Mr W.W. Husband in which he enclosed a copy of the Memorandum which the Commissioner General of Immigration submitted in connection with the application of the American Branch for approval as a school for immigrant students. This memorandum was submitted to the Secretary of Commerce.

CALL UPON MR HORNBECK.

As soon as I had copied Mr Husband's letter and the memorandum, I called on Mr Hornbeck. He pointed to a pile of unread letters on his desk and said mine containing the copy of President Schneider's letter refusing to consider the Cooper Plan, was one of them. I then gave a short resume of that letter and then told of the letter I had received from Mr Husband. I said Mr Hall's memorandum still left a field for our American Branch and read over its last paragraph which reads:-

"While it is not practicable to approve the petition of the Institute, it was explained to Mr. Bailie that so far as students who are desirous of gaining practical training, after the completion of their college courses, are concerned, in some instances, permission has been granted for them to do so, and that if the Institute is interested in this particular subject, it might accomplish that object by cooperating with the students and finding suitable industrial concerns with which they can become associated and have the students file applications, either direct or through the Institute, with this Department for permission to engage in such training for a limited period. This, of course, would apply only to Chinese persons who have already been admitted to attend institutions of learning in this country."

I also informed Mr Hornbeck of the plan Mr Mei and I had talked over of having the China Foundation which administers the funds of both remissions of the Boxer Indemnity, maintain the same number of student in their quota next year as they had been doing before under the name of Tsinghua students. He asked me to explain how I would go about getting this done. I said the only thing was to ask the Department of State to authorize the China Foundation to do this. But, he objected, the Department of Labor is now making a move to curtail the number of persons granted 3 (1) visas, and if we proposed to add to our present numbers at this time we would open the question and court trouble. But, I said, there will be no need to discuss the increase of the numbers you grant 3 (1) visas to, inasmuch as the Tsinghua is sending no more undergraduates after this year. He said they would likely send as many other students. I said, no, they wouldnt be sending altogether as many as fifty which would leave around one hundred every year of their present quota which we could fill in. I said I had talked the matter over with Mr Mei and that was the impression I got. He said that being so, write me what you wish to be done. I said I didnt like to write anything that might embarrass him. He then said "write me officially. Write as if I didnt know anything about the whole matter. But before mailing the letter, bring it in for Mr Peck and me to look it over to see that it contains nothing that might hinder the request from being granted. We can talk it over as friends, but once the letter is submitted, it goes on record "officially"

Mr Hornbeck seemed relieved when he heard that granting our request didnt mean adding on to the present number of Chinese now entering this country on official passports.

0387

Washington 1225.  
COPY OF MR HUSBAND'S LETTER AND OF THE MEMORANDUM PREPARED BY MR HULL  
FOR SECRETARY OF LABOR TO BE FORWARDED TO SECRETARY LAMONT.

Department of Labor,  
Of file of Second Assistant Secretary  
Washington,  
February 14 1930.

Mr. Joseph Bailie,  
Hotel Pennsylvania  
Washington, D.C.

My dear Mr. Bailie:

I am in receipt of your letter of 12th instant and am enclosing a copy of a memorandum which the Commissioner General of Immigration submitted in connection with the application of the American Branch, Chinese Institute of Technical Training for approval as a school for immigrant students. This memorandum was submitted to the Secretary of Commerce. I presume that this memorandum will eventually reach you from another source. It seems to me that this memorandum states the situation as fully as it can be stated and I trust that it will meet your needs.

Very truly yours,  
(Signed) W.W. Husband,  
Second Assistant Secretary.

Enclosure

COPY OF THE MEMORANDUM.

February 3 1930

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY:

In accordance with your request I beg to furnish you the following data concerning the application of the American Branch, Chinese Institute of Technical Training for approval as a school for immigrant students under Subdivision (c), Section 4, of the Immigration Act of 1924:

In the petition submitted by the Institute it was represented that the object of seeking recognition is to enable it to arrange for the admission to the United States of Chinese persons in order that they may enter various industrial plants in this country to secure practical training and experience, and to place in such plants for a similar purpose Chinese persons who have come to this country as students and completed their school courses.

Section 4 (c) of the Immigration Act of 1924, in pursuance of which the petition was filed, provides only for the admission of "an immigrant who is a bona fide student at least fifteen years of age and who seeks to enter the United States solely for the purpose of studying at an accredited school, college, academy, seminary or university, particularly designated by him and approved by the Secretary of Labor"

0388

COPY OF MR HULL'S MEMORANDUM CONTINUED.

Since the persons in whom the Institute is interested are not to enter an institution of learning, as provided for in the section quoted, it became necessary to take unfavorable action upon the Institute's petition.

In the memorandum of Director Cooper of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce addressed to the Secretary of Commerce, which you handed to me together with Secretary Lamont's letter addressed to you, reference is made to Boxer Indemnity students. As near as can be gathered from the petition of the American Branch, Chinese Institute of Technical Training, it is not this class of students in which the Institute is primarily interested. I might state in this connection that it has been explained to Mr Bailie, Executive Secretary, American Branch, Chinese Institute of Technical Training, in a personal interview had with him under even date, that so-called Boxer Indemnity students have heretofore been admitted under Section 3 (1) Visas, the particular provision applying to #4 "a Government official, his family, attendants, servants, and employes", and not under the provisions of Section 4 (e) of the Immigration Act of 1924. No restriction is placed on the stay or movements of persons admitted under Section 3 (1), whereas students admitted under section 4 (e) are required to depart upon the completion of their course in the institution of learning which they attend in this country.

While it is not practicable to approve the petition of the Institute, it was explained to Mr. Bailie that so far as students who are desirous of gaining practical training, after completion of their college courses, are concerned, in some instances permission has been granted for them to do so, and that if the Institute is interested in this particular subject, it might accomplish that object by cooperating with the students and finding suitable industrial concerns with which they can become associated and have the students file applications, either direct or through the Institute, with this Department for permission to engage in such training for a limited period. This, of course, would apply to Chinese persons who have already been admitted to attend institutions of learning in this country.

Commissioner General.

Two very important statements are made in this memorandum.  
 1st. "No restriction is placed on the stay or movements of persons admitted under Section 3.(1). i.e. Indemnity students."  
 2nd. that the Institute "might accomplish its object by cooperating with the students etc to end of paragraph.  
 In the discussions I had with Mr Husband and his lawyers, they insisted that in addition to what is stated here, I would have to get the industrial concern that consented to admit the student, also file an application for permission to admit the student. The dropping out of this stipulation, simplifies the matter a great deal. It does seem that the Immigration Bureau has got such a shaking up that if our Branch recommends a student he would have a fair chance of being admitted to the position we had found him. We are at perfect liberty to place Tsinghua boys in any position they can fill. This is a discovery."

0389

Sunday Feb 16 1930.

Phoned and called on Mr. Y. C. Mei, so as to get correct data for my letter to Mr Hornbeck. We read together Mr Husband's letter and the copy of the MEMORANDUM prepared by Commissioner General Harry E. Hull, for Secretary Davis, which he in turn sent in his answer to Secretary Lamont. -We then discussed getting students sent from China by the Chinese Institute of Technical Training by 3 (1) Visas. The information I obtained from Mr Mei is as follows.

When the Wai Chiao Bu was informed through the American Legation in Peking that the Boxer Indemnity would be remitted unconditionally, that body informed the American authorities that they would use this money for educating young men after modern ways and that they would send yearly to the United States one hundred students for training. The American authorities smiled and pronounced the plan excellent. From that day to this, no question has been asked by the American authorities whether the full number of 100 come yearly or less than that number. As a matter of fact the Chinese have never sent the full 100 in any one year, the numbers varying from as low as forty eight (48) ~~and~~ as high as between seventy and eighty (70 to 80). The policy followed by the Tsinghua authorities has never been interfered with by the American Legation, nor any of the students recommended by them, refused the 3 (1) passports. The Legation has not been officially informed yet, -that next year i.e. this coming summer- any reduction would be made in the numbers sent. In 1929 only 48 Tsinghua students came to the U.S.A. In 1928 only 57, In 1927 50 came. 1929 batch included 10 fellowship students. 1930 will contain only fellowship students and may range between 10 and 30, likely 15. Heretofore the students have been sent in batches, but there is no reason for not sending them individually.

Although the China Foundation is the Banker so to speak, of the first remission, the policy of administering the funds is decided and carried out by the Faculty of Tsinghua with Mr (Lo Chia Ling) C.L. Lo as President, but having the endorsement of the Minister of Education, Dr Chiang Monlin. As Mr Mei looks at the matter, whether 100 or 30 indemnity students are sent yearly to the U.S.A depends on the Chinese Government carrying on through the American Legation. But I said the Legation wouldnt act without first being informed what to do from Washington.

Mr Mei thinks that after 1932 & up to 1940 as the annual amount of indemnity money remitted will be higher than previously, that Tsinghua could finance the traveling expenses of students selected by the Chinese Institute of Technical Training and thus make them bona fide Tsinghua students, if their Board decided to use their funds in that way. He believes however that it is a matter of indifference which of them finances the scheme. He believes the change in policy from sending undergraduates to sending graduates would not be questioned by the Legation.

As I was about to leave, Mrs Mei and the children came in from the Baptist Sunday school. -A very healthy looking family. Mrs Mei is a graduate of the Normal School for Kindergarten teachers established by Mr Yen of Tientsin, the same man who endowed Nankai. She later graduated from the regular Normal school there. This Girls' School was a family affair the whole family coming to teach including Mrs Yen & Miss Yen. It has ceased to exist since the death of Mr Yen. Mr Mei is a graduate of Nankai.

Washington

1228

As we now have an official statement to the effect that Indemnity students are not subject to supervision by the Immigration Bureau and that "no restrictions are placed on their stay or movements" I suggested to Mr Mei, that he might inform his students of this. He asked whether he might publish it. I advised strongly against publishing anything, but to go on as quietly as possible. I also told him that I had just received a letter from Mr. Thomas H. MacDonald, Chief of Bureau of Public Roads, U.S. Department of Agriculture Washington, in answer to mine, in which he says in part "We have heretofore been able to place a very limited number of Chinese students on highway work and may be able and shall be glad to assist in placing a few of them where they may be able to get practical highway experience. It is probable, however, that the Bureau of Public Roads will be unable itself to employ any of them" and said that as the way now is clear for Tsinghua boys to take positions, if Mr Mei would accompany me to call on Mr MacDonald I would be glad to introduce him to the Road Chief, who had already placed a good many Chinese students. But that I had always made a list of qualified applicants as early as February and sent it to him, he in turn sending it to the man in charge in the different States. Mr Mei was delighted and we are to go to see Mr MacDonald at once. I also suggested his going to see Mr Cooper through whom he could get introductions to the Divisions' Heads, who would be glad to help each in his own line. So this week, we begin actual work, with what students there are available.

-----  
Tuesday February 18 1930: Up early. Drew up letter to Mr. Hornbeck giving reasons, why 3 (1) Visas should be given to graduate engineers in China to come to this country for practical training under the Chinese Institute of Practical Training. Took it in letter to Mr Peck's office. After reading it through, he remarked that I ought not to go so far back as the first remission for data to support my contention. He had told me before this that he did not know before that the Institute was supported by Indemnity funds. He said I ought to make the "EXECUTIVE ORDER, to provide for the Remission of the Annual Installments of the Chinese Indemnity" background of my request. After asking a few more questions he said he would draw up a letter for me as a friend which I could use or not as I wished, and that if I called again at 3.30 he would have the draft ready. I did so. His draft was ready and he gave it and a copy of the President's Executive Order of July 16 1925 to me to study and to return tomorrow at 3.p.m. He also introduced me to Mr Hamilton, who he said knows all about the granting of Visas to Chinese, who read Mr Peck's friendly draft without passing any remarks except asking me whether the men to be sent would need more than three years to complete their work, and some questions regarding the oversight that would be exercised by the American Branch of their work in the shops assuring the Department that although paid for, by the employers, it could be so arranged as to be completely educational. He was satisfied, I think, with my replies. Mr Hornbeck is certainly doing everything in his power to make effective the attempt of the China Foundation to give real practical training to Chinese Engineering and Commercial students through our Institute. His entire office seemed ~~to~~ to be engaged on our work for the most of this afternoon. If the thing fails, it certainly will not be because he hasn't done his dead best.

0391

Washington.

L\* 1229

Wed February 19 1930.

At 3 p.m. called at Mr Peck's office expecting him to revise the draft drawn up yesterday. Instead Mr M.M. Hamilton came out and took me with him to the Visa Office, where he introduced me to Mr. E.B. Coulter. They asked me every sort of question about the work and origin and support of the Chinese Institute of Practical Training. After they had gone through with that they began on myself and asked whether or not Dr Wu the Minister knew anything about me and this work. I said I thought he did not but that the former Minister Dr Gao Ke Alfred Sze knew better than Dr Wu of the work done in the U.S.A prior to the coming into force of the 1924 Immigration Laws. After further consultation, Mr Coulter said that it was a mistake to apply through the Department of Labor but that if I had gone at the beginning to his office, the thing could have been arranged, or words which I understood to that effect. I pleaded my ignorance both of the Executive Order and of the fact that Wainghua students came on 3.(1) Visas and were therefore outside of the supervision of the Dept. of Labor. Mr Hamilton on hearing that I had sent in an Explanatory letter along with the Petition for recognition to the Department of Labor asked me for a copy of that letter, and that armed with that he would approach Mr Eby of the Department of Labor to see what could be done. Mr Coulter asked me how many students I proposed to bring in if the 3.(1) Visas were granted. I said nothing less than 50 a year would be of any value. By bringing in 50 a year and keeping them on the average 3 years, that would finally give 150 here which added to those whom the Department of Labor would permit us to place, might bring the total up to somewhere around 200. Less than that would not be worth while supporting an office for in this country. Both Mr Coulter and Mr. Hamilton seemed very friendly and desirous of making some arrangement whereby our object could be realized.

From the State Department I went to Mr Mei's office and reported what I had done since seeing him last. I then proposed that he and I call on Mr Theo H. MacDonald, Bureau of Public Roads tomorrow and perhaps also on Mr Cooper Director of Bureau of Foreign Commerce. He will call for me tomorrow at 10 a.m.

Thursday Feb. 20 1930. Prepared letter for Mr Hamilton. Mr Mei came with his car and waited for me while I took the letter in to Mr Hamilton. Mr Peck was passing and sent Hamilton out. He asked me whether I had said that I would just as soon have the 4.(e) graduates just after graduation here than bring in 3.(1) returned students from China. I said I would far prefer the former, but the labor department prohibits their doing work. I complained how we were treated as criminals and those breaking the law allowed to go ahead. Mr Mei & I called on Mr MacDonald, but as he was out we went on to the Commerce Building. As Mr Cooper was in a meeting, I introduced Mr Mei to his Secy and told her what I intended to tell Mr Cooper. Mr Mei then took me to the drive at Lincoln Monument & we had a good walk and conversation. Returned in time to catch Mr. T. Warren Allen, who is in charge of the students in Mr MacDonald's office 515 14th St. Mr Mac was out. Mr Allen took us to his office and showed us the records of two Chinese students that they had had and who had done excellent work. They proved to be two boys that I had recommended to them, Mr Young H. Chang from Yale, who Mr Allen said was exceptionally good, and Mr Hsu Chen-Yung who also was very good. Hsu was from Purdue. Mr Allen described the training they gave these men. He put them along with the recruits from the Universities that they trained for their own work. All were trained as if on research work, finding out, with stop watches and other devices, where work was being delayed. Their boys kept it up for life & he believed the Chinese would do likewise on returning home.

0392

Washington

Monday Feby 24 1930. Called again at State Dept. 1236.  
 who said they hadnt their Memorandum ready yet; that he and Mr  
 Coulter had been working on it most of the forenoon. When I excused  
 myself for bothering them so much, he replied that they were really  
 trying to get for the American Branch some sort of recognition as  
 they knew our object was right.

Before calling at State Dept. I called at Dept. of Interior to get  
 information regarding cooperative schools. After being sent to others  
 I saw Dr W.G.Greenleaf who showed me a Bulletin that he had just  
 prepared ONSELF HELP FOR COLLEGE STUDENTS, which contained so much  
 real information that I went to the Government Printing Office and got  
 a copy for 25c. This is just what I had been hunting. I shall now  
 draw up a list of the cooperative schools with which we ought to get  
 in touch and which I may be able to visit on my way back to Calif.  
 Some of these are new to me.

Institution	Location	Annual Expenses	Student term-time earnings.
U of California.	Berkeley,	\$800.	\$1,538,055.
U of S. Calif.	Los Angeles	\$957.	\$600,000
U of Idaho	Moscow, Idaho	\$540.	18,000
Lewis Institute,	Chicago	\$700.	\$1,125,000
University of Ill.	Urbana, Ill.	\$446-\$705.	\$1,010,000
Iowa State Col of Agr & Mech Arts	Ames	\$348	70,275
State Univ of Iowa	Iowa City,	\$556	80,000
Kansas State Ag. Col	Manhattan.	\$450.	137,400
U of Wichita	Wichita, Kan.	\$450.	180,000
Northeastern Univ.	Boston.	\$560.	260,000
U. of Detroit.	Detroit,	\$650.	10,000.
U of Minnesota.	Minneapolis	\$709.	500,700
U of Missouri,	Columbia, Mo.	\$510.	400,500
Hastings College.	Hastings Neb.	\$341.	120,000
Dartmouth College,	Hanover, N.H.	\$950.	200,000
U. of N.H.	Durham, N.H.	\$450.	184,000
Syracuse U.,	Syracuse, N.Y.	\$745.	785,775
N.D. Agr College.	Agr. College.	\$412.	253,000
U. of Cincinnati.	Cincinnati	\$600.	\$1,300,000
Antioch College.	Yellow Springs	\$1,035.	219,812
Oregon Agr. Col.	Corvallis,	\$450.	45,000
Carnegie Inst of Tech,	Pittsburgh	\$825.	74,117.
Drexel Inst.	Philadelphia	\$700	36,000
Pennysl State Col.	State College	\$600	127,800
U of Pittsburgh	Pittsburgh	\$780 Women \$900	140,000 A.
U of S. Dakota,	Vermilion,	\$350	-----
Vanderbilt U.	Nashville	\$600	5,500 A
Texas Techl Col.	Lubbock.	\$370	122,000
U of Texas,	Austin.	\$450.	198,600 A
U of Washington,	Seattle	\$675	\$2,813,525. A
State Col. of Washn.	Pullman	\$415.	331,800 A
Marquette Univ	Milwaukee.	\$540.	23,800 A.

Washington

1231

Tuesday Feb 25 1930.

Called at State Dept. Saw Mr Hamilton. He informed me that the Dept. had decided to cable to Peking instructing the American Minister to ask the China Foundation whether or not they were willing to be responsible for the support of the American Branch & whether they would make themselves responsible for the students that the American Branch might place. I dropped into the Pevhatan Hotel & as Dr. Sze was out, I left a note informing him of the course the State Dept. was taking.

March 1 1930

Saturday. Received the following letter from Mr Husband.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR  
Office of the Second Assistant Secretary  
Washington February 28 1930.

Mr Joseph Bailie,  
Hotel Pennsylvania,  
Washington, D.C.

My dear Mr. Bailie:

I am in receipt of yours of 21st inst. in which you raise the question whether it would be worth while for the Chinese Institute of Technical Training to go to the expense of supporting an office in this country in view of the statements contained in recent correspondence relative to industrial training of Chinese students. Of course I cannot well advise you in this regard but I may say that under the circumstances I cannot well see how a branch of your organization would materially affect the matter under consideration one way or another. The Department quite fully understands the situation and, as you know, has always been disposed to extend every possible consideration to these students.

It is the purpose to continue giving such consideration to individual cases that may arise and it seems to me that knowing the circumstances your organization would be the best judge of whether it could render any service which would justify the efforts and expense that would be connected with the maintenance of such a branch

Sincerely yours,  
Signed W.W.Husband  
Second Assistant Secretary.

Sat March 1 1930.

Called at State Department to hear had any answer come from Peking. Was informed that the cable had just been sent last night & it would be Tuesday or later before an answer came. Called on Mr Mei. We agreed that if the answer from Peiping was favorable, we would go on registering students and trying to find places for them. As Mr Mei is going to New York to attend a meeting of engineering students on Sunday 16, I shall go with him. We shall stop at Philadelphia and go on later to Boston & thence to Ithaca, in this way taking in all the universities in the east where most of the Chinese students are in attendance. We agreed that it would be more satisfactory both to the students and to us for us to see the students. If the China Foundation makes itself responsible as above stated, I feel bound to make the trial and take full advantage of the "consideration" mentioned in Mr Husband's letter, even if recognition is still withheld after the efforts of the State Dept.

0394

March 3 1930

Washington.

1232

Wrote Mr D.E.Douty, 316 Hudson St. N.Y. telling of the progress in the Silk Department of the U.N. & of Mr. Kuh's going to Japan for an expert. Requested him and Mr Cheney to assist in offering scholarships for the school children.

Wrote Carnegie Institute of Technology asking them to place in mines some Chinese and reckon them in their practical course.

Wrote Worcester Polytechnic asking them to admit Chinese for their non-Resident Experience Course.

Sat. Mar. 8 1930. Called on Mr Hamilton, but no word had yet come from China. The U.S. Minister is in Nanking. The State Dept. has referred our case to the Nanking Government. This will mean a long delay in receiving an answer. Called again on Mr. Mei, asking him whether my accompanying him might not do more harm than good in case we were not finally recognized. He thinks I could help the students by letting them know what had transpired during my conversations with Mr Husband.

Monday Mar 10 1930. Received Catalogue of Worcester Polytechnic Institute. On page 80 we read,

Non-Resident Engineering Experience Course.

In accordance with the policy of the Institute, the Electrical Engineering Department has placed a number of students with engineering organizations for fifteen months between the Junior and Senior years of the Institute. Students who decide to adopt this plan are regarded as non-resident students of the Institute during this period. They receive satisfactory compensation from the organization with which they are connected and follow a course of experience and training with that organization, which has the approval of their Department of the Institute. They are placed in touch with an engineer of the organization, who is a graduate of the Institute, and serves as adviser. They are regularly in touch with their Department at the Institute through letters and reports and occasional visits from some member of their department.

I have also written to Professor Lytle of the ~~University of New York~~ New York University asking whether or not Chinese Graduates from other Universities could be admitted to their

"course of two years of practice plus thesis after engineering students have attained their B.S. Degree and at the end of the two years' course the Univy confers the Degree of Engineer"

This is exactly the Cooper Plan.

Wed Mar 12 1930. Called on Mr Mei. We decided to meet at the Rittenhouse hotel for Friday evening and see what we could of the Chinese students in Philadelphia that night. Then to go on to N.Y. for the meeting on Sunday noon (16th)

Thursday 13th Mar: Called on Mr Hamilton to inform him that I was accompanying Mr Mei on a tour. "You are not leaving Washington?" he asked. I said I would be on call & to write me c/o Mr Gamble. He said "you must be here to push your case". I thanked him for his zeal in doing all he could. He said it was just their job, besides they were all interested in it as something worth while and that ought to be done. He said we might meet next in China as he was going back soon. They exchange places so as to keep in touch with what is going on out there. Likely Johnson wants him. He thought we might have an answer any day now. I said I didnt expect an answer for a long while as it had been referred to the Government of China.

0395

Friday March 14 1930. Came to Philadelphia as agreed on with Mr Mei. He had written ahead and made arrangements for a meeting at International House, where nearly twenty Chinese students were waiting for us to join them at dinner. Two, Mr Wang and Mr Yew came for us in their car. Mr. Hu Ching-ming, C.E. Cornell, M.S.E. Mich, presided. He is in Ambridge where Mr. formerly of Trenton in in charge. He gave the important information during the evening, that several of non-indemnity students have been permitted to stay two years after their graduation by the Immigration Bureau.

Mr Mei addressed the group telling them of matters relative to his official connection with them (most of the boys are Tsinghua students) One point he made worth mentioning is that any student wishing to drop out a year during his course, for practical work in shop or office can do so and his scholarship for that year will be extended to a later year. He told them something of what I was doing.

I tried to let them know what my motives were in the work I am doing. Mr. Chai, Ke-kung B.A., Transportation, U. of P. had been for three years in Antioch and has imbibed the spirit of that excellent institution. Dr. Morgan's ideals as to what engineers ought to be have taken root in him. It is sad that people with sane ideas on the relation of workers and employers should run the risk of being dubbed communists or bolsheviks, but Dr Morgan is so dubbed by the reactionaries.

Mr S.T. Tang, B.S., M.S. Economics, U. of P. was much interested when I spoke of arrangements having been made for Chinese students to be permitted to take positions in concerns in England. He is one of Mr C.C. Wang's students and had some trouble with the immigration authorities. As a consequence, Mr Wang's students now all come with 3 (1) Visa passports, and are not interfered with by the Bureau. When I told Mr Tang of some of the Ford boys being now engaged as salesmen, he believed that he ought to try to get into some automobile concern.

B.Y. Sah, grandson of Admiral Sah, is taking Architecture in U. of P. He asked whether or not Architecture was much needed in China.

Mr Albert T.E. Shaw, B.A. Foreign Trade, U. of P. will get his M.A. in June. He asked advice as to whether to go on with another two years for his Doctor's Degree or take up some practical work. He is from Peking and knows Dr Hopkins and Dr Felt. He also is interested in the automobile trade and would like practice in one of the plants. Mr King who is at the Drexel Institute, has so much to tell me that he didn't take up time in the meeting, but is coming at 10 a.m to Hotel Rittenhouse for a private talk, after which he is to take Mr Mei & me over to the Institute.

Mr Hu presented me with a copy of THE HANDBOOK OF THE CHINESE STUDENTS CLUB PHILADELPHIA, which contains 92 names, 10 of which he marked as being indemnity students. In this booklet is given the following

AVERAGE EXPENSES OF CHINESE STUDENT IN PHILADELPHIA PER CAPITA PER YEAR

Board	\$420.	Amusement	36
Tuition	350	Athletics	10
Lodging	284	Car Fare	12
Laundry	36	Travelling	50
Books	50	Stationery	24.
Suits	35	Hair cut	15
Clothing	53	Newspaper	7
pressing		Thesis &	
Cleaning		Report	20
socks & ties		Social acti	
hats shoes		vities	20
shirts		Toilet articles	10
		Miscell	
		aneous	25
Total			\$1,437.

This list of expenses has been made up by students most of whom are well provided with funds from home, and I think rather a high estimate. Still when one looks into any one of the items, it looks modest with prices as they now are.

Elmer T. Thompson, is Director International House, 3905 Spruce St. which was purchased 12 years ago by the people of Philadelphia through the Christian Assn of U of P.

Sunday March 16 1930.

Mr Mei and I went to Chinese Garden Restaurant 500 W.125 St. where we had dinner with the N.Y. Branch of the Chinese Engineering Society. About a dozen present. Mrs P'an from inside the Tsongmen of Soochow, was the only lady present, coming with her husband who is Chairman of the N.Y. Section. Before the meal commenced I had the advantage of having a good chat with Mr. Chang the vice-President of the whole American organization. From him I found out that the information Mr Hu Ching-ming had given me is really true viz that the Bureau of Immigration permits Chinese graduates to remain as much as two years here after graduation when the work they seek is in line with their previous studies. He told me also what I already knew, that the Engineering Society had a job-finding committee, but that owing to their all being busy either with their studies or work, they had little time to find jobs. The securing of proper jobs was the great need, and when I asked him to get his committee to cooperate with us in this work, as they had done before when I was in full swing placing boys, he said he was sure they would be very glad. After dinner and the speech-making, he asked me to come for dinner tomorrow night at six to talk further over this matter. All were intensely interested in all I had to say after Mr Mei sat down. I told them of the real reason of my being in this work; to lift the workers by lifting the works. I told them something of the origin of the Chinese Institute of Technical Training and of that of the American Branch going back to Dr Pan Yuen lien on his sick bed. Mr Pan and Mr Chang told me that they would have the ideas I expressed broadcasted among the members of the Engineering Society and asked for the address that would catch me. I gave them Mr Gamble's address so long as I am in the eastern section. Mr Louison, whom I had placed in the N.J. Road Commission was present and thanked me for placing him there. He said there will not be any possibility of placing another man there as they now have a law that only residents & citizens can get jobs.

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 We were due to reach International House to meet the Tsinghua group at 2.p.m. but didn't reach there until nearly 4, when we met somewhere around 60, including one young woman. Yes 2 ladies. We hadn't drunk our tea before Mr Mei was on his feet and after telling some official news spoke of my work. They then got me up. I explained how that if any of those that were taking purely cultural subjects inclined to engineering or the industries, we would do our best to help them to a practical education if they took up engineering. I also spoke of the need we had of women in the industries, especially in the textile industries. ~~After she~~ While I was talking Mr Chang-brother of Chang Poling dropped in. He is Manager for the great Chinese Actor Mei Lan fan. As soon as he made his appearance, I lost grip of my audience and sat down. He gave a most lively address on culture etc. which was like rain on the thirsty grass.

After the meeting broke up, Miss Phoebe Ying Tsing Hoh, 1230 Amsterdam Ave. came over and told me that she was from Ginling College and was preparing herself for work among the country women. She wanted to get some actual industry that she could bring to the villagers to give them work at which they could make a living in winter. She is almost filled full of psychology, philosophy and the fine arts, but she realizes that she will have to get something that she can show them how to do if she is to enable them to live more satisfactory lives. Of course, I brought out my panacea for central China- SILK. I think she is looking for some more philosophic remedy, but I shall send her some copies of letters to think over. --They kept the windows hermetically sealed so that the air was abominable before we came out.

New York

1235.

Monday March 17 1930. After writing yesterday's notes, called on Mr. Gamble. As he was out I called on Dr Meng. We had a chat over the situation and he was pleased with how matters now stand. He signed a cheque which enabled me to get travellers' cheques from the Y. Bank. Called on Mr Gamble & found him in. He enquired minutely as to my plans especially as to my returning to China. I told him that in case the Chinese Govt. endorses and supports us through the China Foundation, I would remain to see the thing in full swing before leaving U.S.A. Said I intended to ask Pres Schneider to select a young man to take hold of this work & would coach him until he had a hold of it.

Mr G. showed me the plans of a magnificent outfit Sam Dean had got hold of in Peking and of Todd's wanting him and his outfit to work on his canal work. Mr Gamble emphasized that whenever the State Dept wanted me in Washington, no matter where I was or what I was doing to make a bee line for Washington. I asked him to open the State Department's letter if it should come and to telegraph for me to return at once.

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Mr Mei & I met Prof Charles W. Lytle at the Engineers' Club, 32 West 40th St. at 12 noon for lunch. I find out that there is no extra year practical work outside of the regular periods of cooperation laid down in their schedule. He prefers students to go for the full course, but if we have students who prefer to go from other Colleges, he will gladly admit them in second or third year, if they are taking coop course. He will take a goodly number, if we can guarantee finding jobs for them in the shops outside, which I know we can do. Mr Mei seemed to like the courses taken.

He advised that for Railway Engineering the course in the M.I.T. was the best in the country as it gave the practical work along with the theory. They cooperate with the Boston Main R.R.

Prof. Lytle introduced us to Mr. Calvin W. Rice, Secretary THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERS, 29 West 39th St. and to Mr C.E. Davies, Asst Secy., who were also lunching at the Club. They advised me to get in touch with Mr Roy V. Wright, Managing Editor of THE RAILWAY AGE. Mr Wright is also Director of the Y.M.C.A. work among the Railway men. Railway Age is at 30 Church St. Mr Wright can introduce me to any Railway men at top that we wish to see. We are to mention the names of Prof Lytle, Mr Rice and Mr Davies when we call on Mr Wright. Mr Rice is quite old and grey. He has just returned from the Kyoto Conference and is an enthusiast in helping anything for international peace. He is on the Committee of International Education Assn with Stephen P. Duggan and would be glad to help all he could.

We are to ask Mr Wright to introduce us to Mr Marion Richardson who has made an investigation of apprenticeship in railroads. We must follow this lead. They also advised us to see Mr F.H. Clark, Partner to Ferrara Lee Stuart, Flatiron Building 949 B. way. He also informed us that Mr Swasey will be in N.Y. April 5 & in Washington April 6, 7 & 8 celebrating the 50th birthday of the Society. Mr S. is now 85 yrs young --- Prof Lytle says there are as many juniors in the aero course as in all the other engineering courses put together. They discourage them in every way and even dismiss all but the best after the sophomore year, but they still come crowding on them. The five regular Aero schools are New York; M.I.T.; Michigan, Leland Stanford & California. Prof Lytle gave Mr Mei and me each a copy of Vol. I of the PROCEEDINGS OF THE ANNUAL MEETINGS of the ASSOCIATION OF COOPERATIVE COLLEGES. Prof Lytle spoke in denunciatory terms of letting students go to any Railway work unless they received a wage. Mr Mei seemed to think that this applied to shop work and not to office work. Mr Lytle is opposed to let them go to the Pennsylvania without pay.

0398

Monday Mar 17 continued. Went for supper to China Garden again Mr E.Y.H.Chang, had brought Mrs Chang along. We had a little room to ourselves, with now ant then a caller. Mr Chang proves to be the same person that Mr Allen in Mr MacDonald's office- the Bureau of Highways- spoke about in such glowing terms. Mr Chang is now working in the Designing Office of the Erie Railroad, 70 23rd St, under Mr Knowles Assistant Engineer. He also told me that the Yale Club, 50 Vanderbilt Ave, was very good in securing positions for their own graduates. Mr. Chang is desirous of securing a position in China before he returns. His address is c/o Rev H.S.Leiper, American Missionary Assn, 287 4th Ave. N.Y.city. I spoke of his going to Captain Todd.

Dr Liu, who presided at yesterday's meeting called while we were at dinner. He was Commissioner of Education in Wuchang during the time the Southern army first came to Wuchang. He separated the Wuchang University from politics(?) and appointed Mr Yip, formerly in charge of Forestry in the College of Agr & For. in U.of M. as President of the Wuchang University, where he now is. Dr Liu is now working on the Chemistry of leather at Pratt Institute. He wants practical experience in leather.

Dr Chiang, a former little boy in the Wanking Middle school in my days also called and had just returned from Washington where their debating team had lost one contest and gained another. He is to see us in Boston when we get there. He has been appointed in charge of Religious Social ~~Service~~ ~~work~~ ~~in~~ ~~the~~ ~~China~~ ~~Council~~.  
 AMERICAN SOCIETY OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERS a copy of the Railroad section of Transactions of A.S.M.E. Appendix No 3.p 19 gives Outline of Training Courses by different Railroads.

Called on Mr Roy V. Wright, Managing Editor, RAILWAY AGE. I told him that Mr Calvin W. Rice and Prof Lytle advised me to see him as he could tell me who among the railroad men would be likely to give openings for Chinese students. I also showed him the above pamphlet. He said several of the Railways had tried the Special Apprentice plan, but as soon as a man who rose from the ranks got into power in the Department, he put the college men to one side and preferred those of his own ilk. After telling me some of the difficulties connected with placing foreigners, he mentioned the following as broad-minded:

MR P.E.CROWLEY, President of the New York Central, a devoted Catholic, is sympathetic to the R.R.ymca. Mr C.W Cross Supervisor of Apprentices is also good. His Superior Mr Walter Flynn is also a good backer of the Y. But first see Mr Crowley.

The CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO, Richmond, Virginia, is doing more to train men than any other R.R. Mr Harahan is President. But see Mr J.B.Parrish a devout Roman Catholic who is heart & soul for young men. He is on the Natl. Com. of the T.M.C.A.

PENNSYLVANIA R.R. See R.B.Massey, vice-President in charge of personnel. He is in Philadelphia. is a member of the Transportation Com of the Y.M.C.A.

I mentioned the B.&O. He smiled and said they had capitalized their good treatment of their men. He didnt hope much from President but he said I might see Captain O.S.Eyer who has been retained by the Labor Unions, if I called at Baltimore. He also said the best man to see was Mr Shriver in the B.&O.Personnel Dept. Dont go to the Pres. Mr Wright advised me to see Mr Turrey of the International Good Relations of the Y.M.C.A. as they were doing this very work. He knew J.J.Garritt when he was a student pastor in Dakota, and was interested to know he had recovered from his sickness.

New Bedford.

1237

Wed Mar 19 1930. Mr Mei & I started from Grand Central for New Haven 10.a.m. As we had some time before we were to meet the students, we walked out Prospect Ave. where Prof Tuomey's house is. We came around past the Peabody Museum Children's Branch and saw Miss Porter, class-mate of Jean Reid, at Elmira, where a regular college course is given.

Meeting with Students.

They first took us for Chinese dinner. Then we went to Cosmopolitan room, where Mr Mei spoke at length about their courses etc. I spoke of the necessity of technical experience. Mr Yang Shao-ting, holding a Fellowship from Rockefeller Foundation, informed me that there were no Engineering students in the group. He had come to U.S.A. long ago & failed to get practical training in Chemical Engineering -dyes- Went back- taught in Nankai- Now returned, but still disappointed as he is working on pure Chemistry (Organic). He gave me the name of Yung-chi Wang, a Graduate of Lowell Textile School as a good man to cooperate with us in textile work. He says Dr. L.C. Pan, Dept. of Electro-Chem. in Columbia Univ. has worked in several chemical plants and might be able to give us the names of places to send boys. At Dinner I sat beside Mr Wu Chang-keng son of Dr. Lu Lien-teh. He is taking Medicine. Only child as his brother died two yrs ago.

Mr. Maximilian Toch, Head of Paint & Varnish concern in New York, has helped Chinese students to practical training.

Thursday Mar 20 1930

We came on to Providence, R.I. where we took bus to Fall River & from there again took bus to New Bedford, stopped in Hotel Harvey. Called on Mr Wm. Smith Principal New Bedford Textile School. I told him I had written regarding to collecting of a small cheap unit for spinning. He advised against trying to get models of hand machines. I said we didnt need the machines leading up to the carding. He showed me how the carding machine could be hand-fed by cotton already prepared by the men that "tang" the cotton for "hides" in China. Then he showed me a simple carding machine where the complete web of carded cotton was taken off in one 'sliver', but showed me how by fitting on 'ring doffers' as is done in sp carding wool and 'waste' the web of carded cotton could be separated into 20 or 30 separate slivers, which passing through 'condensers' (rub-rolls) would be firm enough to be wound on to a long spool or bobbin, from which it could be used and fed on to a Hargreaves spinning Jenny. In this way all the machinery needed for the whole operation of spinning would be the two machines -the carding machine, equipped with ring-doffers and the Hargreaves spinning Jenny. He told me that Messrs Greenfield Bros, Harrison, N.J. had made the model carding machine for him, but if they put on the ring-doffers it would cost considerably more, and bring the price up to \$200 or more. This machine, however when completed, could be copied by the Chinese as most parts are of wood and the strips of wire cloth could be easily attached to make the cards. -'Coiler' is the name of the stripper for taking off the sliver on his machine.

0400

Boston

1238

We reached Boston on Friday March 21st. After considerable hunting, Mr Mei settled in the Commander beside Harvard Square to be convenient to the students and I stayed in Hotel Essex just across the road from the South Station.

Saturday March 22 I spent finding out something about woollen mills and was directed to go to see all the operations both of cotton & woollen spinning at Lowell Textile Institute. Also visited the Northeastern University, but none of the faculty were there.

Sunday March 23 1933

Walked up to the North Station. On returning Mr Mei and two of the M.I.T. boys came in. We talked over their problems until it was time to go to MAI FONG LOW RESTAURANT 337 Massachusetts Ave. Mr Huang took us in his car. At the banquet, they had between 60 and 80 present, including two Misses Liang who are here taking music and another young lady. We had a really fine dinner, of course in Chinese. I was roused from my musings by a group giving a college yell for me in Chinese. There were present quite a number who had either known me in Nanking or had heard of me through those who had. Mr Tsao Boyang from Lai-an Hsien where we started the colony and whose father is one of our committee there was present. He is taking Radio and wants a place to practice. Mr Tu who later with two others called on me at the Hotel, is grandson to Wan Lao-yeh the Magistrate at Lai-an when we were getting the colony on to its feet. The old man is still alive in Kiangai at his home north of Kanchow where the Reds have now have just tramped eleven Catholic Missionaries. He told me something of the troubles they had with the Reds during the awful times in 1927. Poor old Mr Wan is now reduced to a state bordering on want. He narrowly escaped being taken for ransom.

After we had eaten sumptuously, Mr Mei was called on by Mr Chang the chairman. He spoke on the plans and policies now being followed by the Tsinghua College. They are to follow a course like this: 1. To take great care in selecting those sent here. 2. To try to supervise them better while here and 3rdly to try to place them after their return. He is tabulating all the students and will send the list to China for prospective employers to select those that they fancy.

They then got me up. I followed along the line Mr Mei had laid down explaining how we were acting exactly along the lines Mr Mei had laid down, going even farther by making all that we send to England first secure some plant manager to guarantee that after the return of the boys, he would engage them in his works, in the meantime the student would be preparing himself for that definite job. Never before have I spoken to a group so rivetted on every word I uttered. The whole group seemed to say, we need your help to place us in jobs to prepare us for work on our return. Unlike the Yale group, these are nearly all engineering students either in M.I.T. or in Harvard and not a word I said was allowed to go unheard. I was astonished to find how few had been getting real practical work and promised that I would strain every nerve to supply them with either their first choice or second choice, unless Nanking threw our American Branch overboard.

I remained after the meeting to meet a number of students and after chatting over the problems of each advised him to put the substance of our conversation into a letter of application to me, so as to be able to connect each letter with each boy. All are excellent material, but some stand out. Among these is Mr H.Y. Chang The President of the Boston Branch of the American Branch of Chinese Engineering Society. He is working for his Doctors Degree in Chemistry and asked me to try to get some of the Chinese manu-

0401

Boston. Lowell Lawrence No Andover 1239.  
Chinese Engineering Society. He is working for his Doctors  
Degree in Chemistry and asked me to try to get some of the  
Chinese manufacturers to submit some of the problems they  
wish to be solved for the Chinese students to take up as sub-  
jects for their Doctors Thesis. I suggested that possibly  
the M.I.T was too far away for the students to be able to take  
into consideration all the conditions involved. He thinks  
it is quite feasible.

Tuesday March 24 1930. After typing yesterday's notes, I  
went up to Lowell Textile Institute. Mr Charles H. Eames, Pres.  
was home with a cold and Prof. Merrill came out and took me in  
to his office. Gilbert R. Merrill. Evidently Mr Eames had been  
talking to him about what I had written, for the first thing he  
spoke about was a German machine that purported to do all the  
processes of spinning in one passage through the machine. The  
makers of this machine are,

OSKAR NAUPERT INGENIEUR FURSTEN STRASSE NUMBER 57 Dresden A  
Germany. From the picture of the machine it ought not  
cost more than \$100 Gold.

Prof. Merrill then took me into the laboratories. Neither the  
Philadelphia Textile school nor that at New Bedford compares  
in equipment with this Institute in Lowell. I had asked to  
see a single machine that could be hand fed and card the cotton  
giving it off in a dozen or more slivers. As we were passing  
along, Prof Merrill asked Prof Russell L. Brown, a man after the  
Sam Dean Type to come and run some of the machinery for me to  
see. He caught my ideas faster than any man I have yet met &  
believed what I wanted could be done. He took me to see

"a 1-single finisher cylinder with fine wire close set,  
"with ring doffers and condenser. Feed sheet to feed by  
"hand.

He said if the feed sheet were divided into equal sections and  
the cotton weighed and spread as evenly by hand on each section,  
the rovings would come out pretty even. He advised me secure  
an old 40 inch one of these carding machines as many of them  
are now being discarded to substitute the new 60 inch ones.  
The old ones could be got cheap or maybe as a present and we  
might have to purchase only the condensers. He gave me some  
of the woollen rovings of what was on the jack-spool. This is  
so satisfactory that I now consider the carding and roving  
problem settled. But there is still the spinning problem.

#### SPINNING PROBLEM

Mr Brown next took me to see the working of a spring mule,  
made by Davis & Furber, Machine Co. No. Andover, Mass. He also  
showed me a cam-mule in operation, made by Johnson & Bassett,  
Worcester Mass. He said as both had been donated to the Insti-  
tute, he dare not give an opinion as to which was the better.  
However, from light that came out through the window screen,  
I saw that he considered the latter preferable on account of  
the smoothness of the motions.

But these mules are absolutely beyond the reach of my con-  
stituency and I told him so and explained that it would be all  
right for us to purchase one carder for a village, but that  
we must have some wooden spinning Jenny that can be copied for  
the different families to do their own spinning with. He agreed

0402

Lowell Lawrence N. Andover, Ballardsvale 1240  
as the price of the mules per spindle would amount to \$17.50  
which made the proposition impossible from the financial standpoint  
not to speak of the running of the machines without power.  
He told me that the only man in the district that could help me  
out was Mr Godfrey of the Davis & Furber Machine Co. as he knew  
that that company had in the very early years of its existence  
made hand-mules and perhaps also Jennies like what I had named.  
He advised me to be cautious with Mr Godfrey, for instead of help-  
ing me to complete my idea, he might deftly swing me across to  
the idea that would protect his company and possibly bring grist  
to his own mill. I said, in that case I had better not bother him.  
But Prof. Brown insisted that I ought to see him or Mr Reckwell  
of the same company. Before going I returned to Mr Merrill's  
office, but we also called on Edgar H. Barker, Professor of Textiles  
who entered into the spirit of the game at once along with Prof  
Brown. He agreed with Brown that to find the Spinning Jennies  
Godfrey would be the man and gave me a letter of introduction to  
the company.

I had a most pleasant trip from Lowell to Lawrence and thence to  
N. Andover. At the office of Davis Furber, Mr Jensen was the first  
to come as the others hadnt returned from lunch. Mr Jensen didnt  
see the thing possible. Then Mr Gibson came along and said they  
had manufactured a small unit plant for a party in Mexico years  
ago. But he gave no hope of getting a Jenny. Later Mr Godfrey  
came in and took Mr Gibson and me to his office. I was on my  
guard and tried to keep them on to the Jenny, but no, Mr Godfrey  
got me on to the hand Jack that they had made before they had  
made the mule. He told me that the oldest mill that he knew was  
breaking up its Jacks and if I went to the Ballardsvale Mills  
I might be able to have one of these frames donated. He also  
told me that I might be able to get old machinery from

Mr Gashin, American Machine Exchange, Shawsheen village,  
Town of Andover.

I went to the former of these two places and found Mr Philip R  
French at the Ballardsvale Mills. He said I was too late as he  
had sold the machines as junk and they were broken up. He feared  
I couldnt find a jenny from which his antiquated jacks had been  
copied, but advised me to apply to Mr Chas. C. Hardy Winchester  
Mass, a dealer in spinning machinery.

Mr French also advised me to call on Dr Alfred Stearns, just two  
miles behind a clump of trees. He is President of Phillips  
Academy Andover, Mass. Dr Stearns always has some Chinese in  
his home and Mr French believed he would do everything possible  
to help me out. I shall have to trust to writing to Dr Stearns  
as it was too late in the day & I had to return to Boston.

At the Ballardsvale station I was told that possibly the Jennies  
could yet be found in S. Berwick, Maine near Dover. Perhaps Mr  
Viscy of Groveland Woolen Mills, Groveland, Mass. might have some.

Professor Brown had told me that it was Duke Wu alias Duke Eng  
who first attracted his attention to Textile study. They were at  
High School together and Brown made up with Wu and they became  
good friends. Duke Wu later went to the Nantungshov Textile School.  
Prof Brown still wants to keep in touch with him. He was very  
pleased when I told him that I knew the school.

I returned to Boston and purchased my ticket for New York to start  
back tomorrow morning. Then I typed these two pages of notes.

0403

New York

1241

Wed Mar 26 1930. Sent up my trunk from Penna Station. Called on Dr Paul Meng. He gave me an application from Mr. Bowen Lee of Rensselaer Institute for a job in Railway Equipment & Repairing. I called on Mr Charles D Hurrey General Secretary, Committee of Friendly Relations Among Foreign Students, in same office with Dr Meng. Told him that Mr Roy V. Wright Mng. Editor Railway Age, had advised me to call on him. We had met in China. He advised me to call on Mr E. C. Wood, Secy. of Y. at Univ of Pennsylvania in a fine building costing \$500,000. Mr Wood can introduce me to Mr. Alba Johnson President of Baldwin Locomotive Works. Young Mr Johnson is not as good to approach as his father. Mr Wood can introduce to others in Philadelphia. He then gave me his card introducing me to Mr. Douglas Malcolm, Advertising Manager, American Express, Co 65 Broadway, N.Y.

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As Dr Meng was urgent about finding a place for Mr Lee, I called at the office of Mr. Crowley of the N.Y. Central R.R. He is down south, but his Secy Mr. William Flynn came out to see me. He sent me down to Mr. W.G. Abriol Chief Clerk to vice-pres of Personnel, W.G. Walber. As they didnt handle that branch (equipment) he took me down to office of Mr. R.E. Everett, Chief Clerk to General Superintendent, W.H. Flynn, of whom Mr Wright spoke. Mr. Everett wasnt friendly to the idea of training any one that wouldnt be available for use in their own organization. He asked the status of the student and when he heard that he is a grad of Rensselaer Inst. He said what they did with men of that sort was put them through their Special Apprentice course, which gave them training in all the different divisions including repair of equipment. But now they had 3 graduates from that class ready for jobs and until these were placed, no more could be admitted. There were a dozen on the waiting list ahead of Mr Lee. Possibly there would be a better opportunity about June for admitting such men if not to the Special apprentice course, to the regular apprentice work in the shops. When Mr. Abriol and I came out of Mr Everett's office he advised me to apply to Mr Flynn direct. He is Walter H. Flynn.

Mr F.D. Freeman is Chief Engineer and is in charge of Construction and Maintenance of buildings and track.

Thursday Mar 27 1930

Began registering applicants. Miss Hunger made several copies of application blanks and instructions to students. Agreed to meet applicants at International House on Sunday at 2.p.m. & informed Dr Paul Meng of it.

As Mr Gamble had returned to his office, I called and gave a short report of what I had succeeded in doing during my trip to Boston. He was very much interested in the progress made in getting the machines for the unit for cotton spinning.

Sent off letters to  
Sunday Mar 30 1930

Wrote Director, H.C. Zen, telling of my trip with Mr Mei and advocating that even if our Branch is not recognized by the Department of Labor there would be still enough material available for us to go ahead. Sent him copy of notes to date showing pages where he could find accounts of certain items. Sent a copy of his letter to Mr Roger S. Greene and to Dr Sao Ke Alfred Sze, sending notes along.

0404

New York. Washington 1242.  
Monday March 31st 1930. Wrote Julian Arnold, sending a copy of my letter to Mr Zan. Sent copies to others. Called on Mr Gamble. We talked over my visiting Washington again. Called on Mr Kelsey as Mr Gamble recommended. He in turn recommended that I go to see Mrs. C. [redacted] Tomlinson, Gen. Secy. of Niagara Falls, Y.M.C.A.  
Tuesday April 1 1930. Mr. Lawrence C. T. Tung, 3038 Walton Ave. Phila. Pa. (permanent address) called with a letter from Coggeshall of the G.E. Mr C. ranked Mr Tung among the very best men that had gone through their P.G. Course. As this corroborated my own views of Mr Tung, I at once wrote recommending him to Mr F.S. Hopkins who is now Engineer-in-charge of the Shanghai Municipal Electricity Dept. and asking that he in turn recommend to Mr H.V. Brewer, Electric Bond & Share Co., 2 Rector St. N.Y. city, to place Mr Tung in those subsidiaries of that Co as would prepare him thoroughly for the work to which Mr Hopkins might assign him in case he engaged him.  
Wednesday April 2 1930

Came to Washington, to Hotel Pennsylvania. Ran up to the State Department. Mr Hamilton told me that he had already written a letter to me, but that it hadnt yet been returned to him from his superiors, whose approval of its contents would have to be secured before he could send it. He said he couldnt give me any of the contents of the letter now other than that a reply had already come from China, but that if I returned tomorrow afternoon, he would be able to hand me the letter. Mr Hamilton was wretched in his smothering smiles, but I thought I saw enough to mean that he hadnt been able to write what he would have liked to write. He plays the diplomatic neutral-exterior part so well that it is impossible to say what is coming.

#### THE DECISION

Thursday April 3 1930. Called at State Department. Mr Hamilton came out and went in to Mr Hornbeck's office. Although they had prepared a letter to me, Mr Hornbeck said they preferred to give a verbal statement. He went on to the following effect. Although the China Foundation has given \$10,000 a year for three years to the Chinese Institute of Technical Training, they do not control our organization. As they do not control our organization the State Department can not approach the Department of Labor to ask it to make those concessions to us that they make to the students of the Tsinghua College. But I demurred, we bear just the same relation to the China Foundation that Tsinghua does. Mr Hornbeck said Tsinghua was in existence long before the China Foundation and had its support from another source. But I said their funds were now administered by the China Foundation as well as ours. Mr H seemed a little annoyed that I pressed my case. He said if the Foundation in administering a million dollars had helped 20 institutions each \$50,000 could the State Department recognize them all? I didnt see the logic of this as I can not see how the number affects the principle. He didnt contend that we hadnt the same relation to the Foundation as Tsinghua, but I didnt reply. All I really wanted to know was what he had decided to do on our behalf. If The Foundation had recognized us as controlled by them, Mr Hornbeck would have opened the case up again with the Department of Labor. This I didnt want and perhaps it is better for this reason that the matter stands as it now does.

0405

Washington.

1243.

In my letter from New York to Mr. Hamilton, I had mentioned that a good many of the Tsinghua students were available to be placed. Mr. Hornbeck suggested that if Mr. Mei wished to have matters put on a better basis for these students, if he paid him (Mr. H) a visit he would use his good services privately to have all made right for these. I said in the Memorandum prepared by Commissioner Hall, it was clearly stated that these indemnity students, as they had come with an official passport, were not interfered with by the officials in the Immigration Bureau. Mr. Hamilton interposed and said what came to the effect that these official passports had been given them on the understanding that they would not violate their status as students by doing anything that might make the Department of Labor feel that the game wasn't being played fair, and that it would be more conducive to harmony between the Departments if some clear understanding could be arrived at about these students. At this point I said if they wished to bring the matter up with Mr. Mei it would be much better for them to do it direct from that office than through me as I feared I might be looked upon as bringing him and his students into trouble. Mr. Hornbeck interposed here and said, he wouldn't want the suggestion of Mr. Mei's coming there made at the instance of the State Department, but if Mr. Mei asked their assistance in a friendly way, they would be glad to take up the matter with the officials of the Labor Department in a private way. I told him that Mr. Mei, like myself, didn't care to stir up more trouble than he could help. Both he and I had gone along as quietly as possible and only when we were stopped did we stop.

From all I heard today, the matter had not been referred to the Peking Government at all. Likely this was because the China Foundation had refused to make themselves accountable for us and our doings.

During this interview, I talked with Mr. Hornbeck purely as an official of the State Department and did not in any way imply that he was one of our Committee, nor did he speak as if he had anything to do with the American Branch. When I was coming away, both he and Mr. Hamilton expressed how sorry they were not to be able to approach the Department of Labor with the proposition that we were on the same basis as Tsinghua, but as the China Foundation had said they didn't control us, they (Messrs. H & K.) couldn't do so. Both spoke in the highest terms of the work and its necessity, and hoped that still it could be carried out. I confess, I left them feeling that they think that it would be better for the cause of Practical Training of the Chinese students in the long run, if Mr. Mei approached them to have a friendly conversation with some of the officials in the Department of Labor concerning a recognition by that Department of their concurrence with the present practice as stated in the Memorandum above-mentioned. They, both, came out and did everything to make me feel good personally, Mr. Hornbeck holding my coat and Mr. Hamilton passing some friendly remark about my stick. Of course I thanked them for all the trouble I had put them to. Everything that could possibly be done I believe has now been done, and we must either go ahead as we now are, or shut shop. From the pamphlet that Mr. Hurry gave me telling of what his organization for Good Relations is doing, it might be better to leave the field entirely to them to work, as they have a permanent organization which is thoroughly financed. Had this organization been working when I was in U.S.A. before, I wouldn't have attempted to organize the American Branch.

0406

Friday April 4 1930.

STARTED CANVAS ING.

Called at the U.S. Bureau of Mines.

Saw Mr Rudolph Kudlich, Asst to Chief Mech Engineer, Mr Hood. I told him the object of my visit and asked for the names of men that he knew in the mining industry. He gave me the following.

Bituminous Coal: Pittsburgh Coal Co. Approach it through Mr Perrott, Superintendent of Pittsburgh Experimental Station, Bureau of Mines, 4800 Forbes St. Pittsburgh, Pa. This is the largest Mining Co in the U.S.A. They have a progressive course for training their own executives.

Anthracite Coal:- Mr Gilbertson, a broad-gauge man.

Lehigh Coal & Navigation Co. Lansford, Pa.  
back of Mauchunk

Mr. M. R. Campbell, Geologic survey, has maps giving areas of coal (is soft and hard, peat etc.) Sells them at a dollar each.

Consolidation Coal Co. Fairmont, West Virginia. Bituminous

Peabody Coal Co. Chicago, Ill. Bituminous.

Old Ben Coal Chicago, Ill. Bituminous.

Chic ago Wilmington & Franklin Coal Co. Chicago, Ill. Bituminous.

H. J. Zinc Co. Franklin Furnace, N.J. Ben Tilson Asst. to the General superintendent is a man who if he takes to the idea will do a great deal, but if he isn't for it will be just as opposed.

Sherman Witherbee Co. Minneville, N.Y.

Calumet & Hecla Copper Mining Co. Calumet, Mich.

James MacNaughton, President. (Doubtful he will grant anything)

Oliver Iron Mining Co. Duluth, Minn. (Also improbable because of their having their own schools of mines in the vicinity)

The Michigan College of Mines is at Houghton, Mich.

Mr Kudlich then took me into office of Mr. C. F. Jackson He told me of:

Mr Robert E. Tally, Pres

United Verde Copper Mine,  
Jerome Arizona.

Mr H. Dewitt Smith, Asst Mining Dir.

United Verde Copper Mines  
111 Broadway, New York.

Mr H. A. Guess, Managing Director,  
American Smelting Co.

120 Broadway, N.Y.

Mr Heath Steele, vice President  
American Metal Co. Ltd.

61 Broadway, N.Y.

Mr E. W. Hopkins, Manager,

Oglebay Norton Co.

Ironwood, Mich. (Iron Ore)

Mr F. V. MacLennan, General Manager,  
Miami Copper Co.

Miami, Arizona.

Mr E. E. Hanner, Genl. Mgr. of the M. A. Hanna Co. Fidelity Bldg.

Duluth, Minn. Have a bunch of iron ore mines.

W. H. Schacht, Genl. Mgr. Copper Range Co. Painesdale, Mich. (copper ore)

Mr Karl Swenson, according to Mr Jackson had been in Hanking for ten years teaching Mining. His address now is, 350 Bay St. Toronto Ontario

He is in the Radiore Co, which is a geophysical Research Co. which uses radio for prospecting. Possibly he might still be so much interested in Chinese as to take an advanced man to learn this method of prospecting.

How delightful it is to have to do with Departments of the Government that are positively helping one in his work instead of with the negative Departments that I have been dodging for the past months that try to strangle your work at every turn. It is like coming from antedeluvians to men of modern every day life.

Washington

1245.

Saturday April 5 1930

Called at the office of Mr Otto S. Beyer, Railway Labor Research Foundation, Room 318 Machinists' Building, 9th St & Mass. Ave N.W. We had quite a chat about the situation in China. Mr Beyer had been professor in Illinois State Univy at Urbana and had known a good many of the Chinese students for whom he had the profoundest respect, so that when I introduced my subject I had a sympathetic listener.

He considers the Canadian Pacific Shops at Battle Creek one of the best places to get students into. Shops also at Port Huron. He advised me to write to Sir Henry Thornton, President Canadian National Railway Montreal, appealing to his broad-mindedness to make arrangements with Mr Bowker, General Manager for the lines in U.S.A. whose office is in Detrit. There is also a shop at St Albans Ver. Later he advised me to get Sec Lamont to write to Sir Henry, & later still, he volunteered to write on our behalf himself. He advised me to approach Mr Willard President of the B.&O.

When I mentioned the fact that Mr Wright had said that the Chesapeake & Ohio, with offices at Richmond treated their employes better than any other R.R. in the country, he smiled and said Mr Wright's measure of treatment of employes was different from his. Mr W. is taken by the gushiness & sentiment of the south where every meeting even though it was for the shooting of a man, must be opened by prayer. Because the authorities of that R.R. were strong supporters of the Y.M.C.A. Mr Wright thought the management saints. But Mr Beyer told me that when that R.R. was working up their efficiency the first thing they did was to discharge all men that werent absolutely needed irrespective of the length of service or harm done the men and their families, and had likely a prayer meeting at the beginning of the meeting. On the other hand the B.&O. Directors met and when Willard pleaded for keeping on their old hands involving a waste to the company of two millions the heathen gang voted unanimously to keep on the men and let the two million go. I decided to postpone my visit to Richmond for their prayer meeting and take the advice of Mr Beyer and try to get in touch with Newton D. Baker, who is one of the Directors of the B.&O. & who lives in Cleveland -leaving Kuan Yin to go to Kuan-ti. Mrs Beyer is a graduate of the University of California.

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Received from Miss Schneider a budget of letters from our files-answers to my searchers- filed them in my cards index. Some good material among them.

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Yesterday received letter from Miss Isherwood stating that she had visited the Ewo filature and had had a long conversation with Mr Gandossi the Manager things he might do for the improvement of his mill. He has taken her seriously and two days after sent for her to open a school for the children of the workers as his first move towards efficiency. She had also written Minister Kung for introductions to the silk and cotten factories of Shanghai and he had sent her an introduction to both the silk and cotten Guilds. Miss I stated that one of the questions Mr Gandossi asked her was whether or not our Chinese Institute was in any way connected with the Y.M.C.A. or any church organization. If it had been, she fears no school would have been opened.

0408

Feb 19th 1930

Dear Minister Kung,

I have been wondering whether you would consider the following suggestions re Child Labour, especially whilst it is very closely connected with the Industrial Law which I hear is being considered just now.

Would it be possible for you to introduce a half time system, if only for a few years, until Education becomes a compulsory measure. Of course you may have this under consideration but I thought you might not mind me taking the liberty of writing to you on the matter.

I have many reasons for suggesting this, and I will endeavour to give you a few of them

1st. It will be a gradual process towards the elimination of Child Labour which must come in the end if China is to have the place in the world which she can and should have.

2. The children would be healthier and happier and therefore better able to do first grade work, and quicker work too.

3. During the other half day the child could have a few hours education -- be taught how to read and write, learn something about his or her own country and how they themselves could help to make it a better country. A great deal depends upon the worker having a little knowledge (sensible) as then it would not be so easy for the agitators to stir them up and create such troubles as they seem to be doing at the present time.

These are just a few reasons, and I realize that there are many more which would be in favour of this system.

You may be sure that I am suggesting this, because I do sincerely want to help China in her Industrial struggle which she is passing through. I know you must surely have a very difficult work in your Ministry, but you will win through in the end because you not only consider the business side but the humanitarian side also.

Whilst I am writing you, may I ask you if when you have time, you could write me a letter which would help towards introducing me to the Silk Filature and Cotton Mill people. With Mr Bailie away until July it is not so easy for me going to these places alone as he was so well known to many Chinese firms.

Yours sincerely

Signed Ivy E. Isherwood.

(copy of Dr Kung's answer)

Feb 25th.

My dear Miss Isherwood:

I have for acknowledgment your letter of the 19th inst. on the subject of Child Labour. In reply, I wish to thank you for your interest and to assure you that your suggestions will be given the highest consideration of our Ministry in the codification of Industrial Laws.

As requested, I am sending you enclosed herewith two letters of introduction addressed to the Shanghai Millowners Association and the Kiangsu, Chekiang & Anhui Silk Association, which I trust will enable you to see the local Silk Filatures and Cotton Mills at Shanghai

With kind regards, I am,

Sincerely yours,  
Signed H.H.Kung.

Sunday April 6 1930. Thousands had come to Washington for the Cherry Blossom festival, but heavy rains sent them all away drenched.-the fabrics of the dresses of the ladies clinging to them and all stockings ruined.

Wrote Miss Isherwood and Mrs Paterson congratulating them on their opening of the school in the Two Silk Filature.

Monday April 7. Called on Mr Mei. We decided that there was nothing to be gained by my going on, so decided that I return to Cincinnati and wind up our Branch's business.

Tuesday April 8. Mr Mei saw me off at the station. When I reached Pittsburgh, I stopped over and wrote Mr Mei offering to give him all my correspondence and give him introductions to all of my patrons. Sent copy to Gamble asking his permission.

Wed April 9. Reach Cinnti. The Emory Hotel is up to the third story.

Th Ap 10 Went up to University and packed my things sending letters and papers to Mr Mei who had wired me his willingness to take them. Also received Gamble's wire recommending the plan.

Friday April 11. President Schneider was able to see me. He agreed to hold the American Branch in a state of suspended animation pending the possibility of being able to have it recognized at a later date. President Schneider is still a sick man.

Received telegram from Mr Reiser to visit him at House of Rest 170 S. Marango St. Pasadena.

Mr Wed April 16 reached Pasadena early. Got to Reiser's before they were up. Reiser has got really tanned, but his nose is still troubling him somewhat, but not so bad but He & the family are booked for China. John & I had a fine walk before lunch.

After supper, Alick Small took Mrs Small, Miss Walker and her sister and me to see the Macklins. Dr K is now really an old man, but scintillations of his former fire on single tax etc kept flying off now and then. The Smalls took me home where I spent the night.

Thursday April 17. A most restful night. Up early with thrushes singing all around the house. Small took me with him into Los Angeles and left me at the station. He is in charge of the school buildings in Los Angeles and enjoys his work. Reached home about 9 p.m.

Monday April 21. Wrote Director H.C. Zen revising application for funds making the total for all work \$10,000 Max. \$4,500 of which is for me personally and the balance for Shanghai work.

Tuesday April 22 & following days attended Dr Earl D. Harrison, Oakland Bank Bldg to have teeth attended to.

Monday April 23. Total eclipse of sun. A decided chill came over the place. Received letter from Lobenstine

Saturday May 3rd. Got aboard the Tanyo Maru. The folk saw me off. We got into rough sea as soon as we got outside which kept most of the passengers under the weather for two days. I read Hall Caine's Stepanal City. During the voyage decided to get rid of my cough by sun-bathing and accomplished my end before reaching Honolulu.

Tuesday May 13th never came as we crossed the anti-meridian on night of 12th. Reached Yokohama on 19th. Called on Dr Gideon F. Draper, 2223 Bluff. He baptized Mr Ishikawa years ago. Mr I went into the silk reeling industry and now owns many fine mills. He believes that if we have any young silk folk to train, Mr I would admit them if I wrote to him making the request and send the letter to Dr Draper to have it translated into Japanese.

Sunday May 25 1930.

Landed at Shanghai from the Tenyo Maru. Miss Isherwood was first to greet me, when I also congratulated her both on having started the school in the Ewo Silk Filature and on how well she looked. Just as we were getting things through the customs Mr Lem came and took the queen bees which he later took to his home. Later when the owners came for them, they were all dead. Lem looked fine and healthy. He came to my room and we talked about the Shanghai matters.

Fortunately, before I left the Tenyo Maru, I got in touch with Mr Chao who is now in Charge of the Vocational School formerly run by Whang Yenpei, who with 6 other educationists had just returned from investigating vocational education in Japan. We agreed to keep in closest touch.

As Dr Z.T.K.Woo had changed his abode to close to Lem's house, I went up with him and we went to call on the Dr. The night before he had gone to Hankow. We then called on his nephew who is operating a garage on the premises of the 91 Kiaschow Road School. He is not well and may have to give up the enterprise to take a much needed rest.

At the Missionary Home had a good time meeting Millward, Sherriff & the others. O.M.Green is leaving China for good and another is now Editor of the N.C.Daily News.

Monday May 26. Spent a good part of day unpacking. Mr Alley called late and stayed to 10 p.m. He gave me a great deal of news of what was going on.

Tuesday May 27. Mr Lem came. We talked over matters and Mr Shen had asked Mr Lem to come to try to have the best boys in a school he was trying to start, to come for technical instruction to Mr Kwauk's school, we went to the factory of the CHINA ELECTRIC CO.LTD 539 Chang An Road, where we met Mr Shen who took my card in to Mr M.Smoleff, General Foreman, whom I had met there 5 or 6 years ago. When I informed him of the work our Institute had been doing, he asked me whether I could secure for him a really good engineer who knew electricity and who knew telephone work. I told him I could, but that the minimum wage that I would find a man for was \$150 a month.

We then brought up the matter of his sending his boys to our school and his taking in some of our boys as apprentices. He is willing to take in some of our boys and will bring the matter of cooperating with our school before Mr H.P.Miller, commercial Mgr. Mr Lem returned for his lunch and to take his classes.

In the afternoon I called on Mr Vico Chu, Wai Tsun Silk Co. Ltd., 100 Peking Road. The younger Mr Wong was there. Their phone was kept jingling all the time informing them of the hourly fluctuations in the price of silver. Business is ruined. It is now a gamble. I brought before Mr Chu the proposition of introducing silk culture and silk reeling into our christian schools. At first he raised the objection that young girls who have attended schools have got a swelled head and would not want to tie themselves to a ten hour day's work as they would have to do if they wanted to take up reeling, even if the hard work led up to their becoming forewomen. He said that even out of their own school run expressly to provide reelers of intelligence for their filatures, only 50% of the girls were willing to go into their factory. I found out, however, that close on that percent were children of well-to-do people who did not need to enter his service. When I pointed this out to him, he

agreed with me that he couldn't expect more. He agreed with me also that the present unsatisfactory condition of the silk industry in China was due to lack of properly trained experts and that we ought to begin at the bottom by educating young women for forewomen and other positions. I asked him whether if we got our schools to take up this work he would open his Kashing Filature for our girls to enter. He said he was perfectly willing and would bring the matter before his uncle, the head of the concern.

Wed May 28 1930. Early in the morning I wrote a letter to Dr Wells of the China Council advocating getting introducing silk education into the mission schools. As he had left Shanghai, I gave the letter to Dr Crawford and asked him to bring the matter before their mission if he deemed wise. (Mission meeting was in session yesterday and today) Mr Lem & I went to see the Chung Hua Chih Yeh Hsueh Hsiao the school of Mr Chao Shih Fu outside of the Hsiao Hsi Men. Mr Chao, fortunately was there himself and showed us all over the school.

Mr Chao Shih Fu.

He has divided the commercial shops entirely from the schools. Each of them is operated by a group of their graduates on their own responsibility. Besides this he has now a wood working laboratory, a foundry and a machine shop. The boys are not taken into the Vocational course until they reach the Junior High School stage. During the 1st year of the 3-year course, each boy takes a ten-week course in these 3 departments and in the blacksmith shop. What I saw of this course I thought fine. The 2nd & 3rd years they have to confine themselves to a single one of these 4 shops. They do not receive their diploma until they have spent one full year in a commercial shop. If the commercial shop in which they spend their year is not one of the shops run by their own graduates, then all right. But if it is in these shops that they are taught, I fear the boys have a rather easy job. One of the finest features is that the foremen in the shops are workers who have later taken courses to qualify them to teach. One is from the Tsingtau R.R. Shops, one from the Hanking Training School. These men actually train the boys to do things. I consider that Mr Chao has made a big advance on what Huang Yen-pai was doing.

We called into the separate works. These seemed over-stocked with machinery, but they were busy on outside contracts - the biggest contract they had being some thousands of hand grenades that they were putting through some of the processes in preparation for being finished at the Arsenal from which plant this one is not far distant.

Mr Lem criticized their castings as being too full of holes or bubbles. He also criticized some other things they were doing, but he made these criticisms to me in private so as not to offend the owners of the plant.

In the afternoon, Mr Lem brought Mr Bai Tun-yung who had been sent by the China Foundation to inspect the concerns applying for help this coming year. He had already inspected Mr Lem's work at 91 Kiaochow Road and wanted to see the schools in the Waterworks and in the Power Plant. I told him that the school in the P.F. had been closed by the new company that had bought the Electricity Dept. on account of the agitation among the workers of some of the boys attending the school. At least so I heard, but that I was going to approach the management to reopen it. Also that before going to the W.W. school we had to secure a permit to enter the premises. He agreed to go to see the school on Friday morning.

Shanghai

1249

Thursday, May 29 1930. Mr Lem & I called on Mr Pai Tun Yung at the Yih Ping Shang Hotel on Thibet Road. I invited him to visit Miss Isherwood's school at the Ewo Silk Filature. I explained to him how during the first three years the Foundation had made grants to us, they had granted me both travelling expenses and a salary. The salary I had not turned into our family treasury but instead had used the three year's salary part of the grant for financing Miss Isherwood's expenses in coming to China and return together with her three year's salary while here, (her present contract being for three years only). The reason for bringing her to China was that she had been a worker in the cotton Mills in Lancashire England and later took a course of training in the Labour College preparing her for Welfare work among women workers in cotton mills. During my absence from China, she kept studying the Chinese language, but also kept in touch with her own countrymen who are in the textile manufacture in Shanghai. She visited among other mills, the Ewo Silk Filature, and Mr Gandosi the Manager of the filature was so taken with what she recommended along several lines for the improvement of his filature, that he later sent for her and informed her that he had prepared a place for a school as she had recommended. When she reached the mill, she found not only the well lighted room ready but a teacher in charge. In this way, this lady technician was able to accomplish in a little over a year, what all the forces of the Y.W.C.A. was unable to accomplish since its commencing work in Shanghai and what I despaired of being able to do alone. We have thus made a beginning in the difficult textile field and hope to open other schools in other filatures. Mr Pai gladly promised to visit this school before starting for the Waterworks School next morning.

We then called on Miss Jeanne Perkins, Secy. of the Foreign YWCA, over Kelly & Walsby's store. She told us of Miss Haass having hurt her ankle badly. That Miss Hinder had her office in the Missions' Building and was raising funds for the erection of an office building on the YWCA lot on 4 Museum Road. She also told me that a new Secy had come to the place of Miss \_\_\_\_\_ in the person of Miss May Bagwell 731 Dixwell Road, the new YW quarters. We then called on Miss Hinder who is as enthusiastic and wise in planning as ever. She and Miss Haass had been discussing the possibility of the Y.W.C.A.'s taking over the work of our Women's Division in case that our organization had to give up for lack of funds, as I had spoken to Miss Lyon in New York about this matter. She said their organization was not adapted for this work, but that Technical Training was very closely connected with their work and she wished to cooperate as closely with Miss Isherwood as possible. She interlaced her fingers in showing how the work of our Women's Division and the work of the YWCA were intertwined. She spoke of Miss Vee an expert silk woman was going around among the wush filatures giving instructions and advised that Miss Isherwood have associated with her, Miss Vee or some one that was expert in silk. She also wants to visit the Hsushihkuan School for training in silk and wished us to accompany her, which I promised to do. She and Mrs Paterson and Miss Isherwood had already got together and she has volunteered to act on the Board of the Women's Division. With these three women on that job, I have no fear of its not succeeding. But we must get correspondingly good Chinese women else even if well started, it may later die.

0413

Shanghai

1250.

We also called on Dr Earle of the Lester Trust 11 Hankow Road. He said they were moving slowly and that the slump in the sterling value of the Tael would necessitate their curtailing their intended plans, seeing that a good deal of the materials would have to be paid for in sterling. He said Prof Brown had gone to England to have the plans finally drawn up, but that the main line of their action would be education in Chemistry, Physics & Biology. The matter of training of apprentices and young men of that type would likely take a very secondary place if not out altogether. Of a truth, the people in charge of these funds are in no hurry.

Friday May 30 1930.

We called on Mr Pai at his Hotel at 9 a.m. as agreed on. After he had called a car we went to the Ewo Silk Filature 14 Chengtu Road, where Miss Isherwood was waiting to escort us to the school. She went ahead and found Mr A. Sandosi, the Manager and both came and took us to the school. It is formed by partitioning off the south end of a large godown. The greater part of the end wall is composed of glass so that the room is a flood of light. Everything was spotlessly clean and the teacher got the classes out from their seats to perform before us, as she played the baby organ. The little folk were delighted with the music and the motions they were going through. Mr Pai, evidently, hadn't got a clear idea from what I told him of how Miss Isherwood had come to China and Mr Lem was a little disconcerted when he asked him who Miss Isherwood was and what she was doing.

We then went to the Waterworks. The school had gone through the bolshevik troubles and some of the scholars had been ringleaders. The management dismissed several of the apprentices for the part they played in the troubles, and moved the school outside of the premises of the Works into a Chinese house and as a further punishment turned the school into a school for the children of the workers instead of a technical school for the apprentices. When I saw Mr Pearson, prior to our visit to the school, and he had told me of their troubles and of the disciplining of the apprentices, I pleaded for the remaining apprentices and he promised later to consider the reinstating of the school to its technical status. I was glad that Mr Wu the teacher had been retained both as teacher and assistant chemist.

After we saw the school, Mr Currie took us through the whole of the Works explaining all from the intake, through the settling beds, filtre beds until it was pumped into the mains. Mr Bei was very much interested as we all were. Mr Bei asked Mr Currie a great many questions.

We had also called at the Municipal Building at the Electricity Department the day before we went with Mr Bei to the Waterworks. I enquired the reason for the breaking up of the P.P. School. Mr. Taylor told me that he didn't know the reason, but that there must have been a good reason. I said if it was on account of the failure of the teacher to make good, we could secure a really efficient teacher if they opened the school again. Mr Taylor promised to take the matter up with those who had been in charge of the school and let me know. I had said that the teacher I had placed there had left and the man they put in his place didn't seem to be fit for his job.

0414

Saturday May 31 1930.

Mr Lem and I went down to the New Engineering Works to try to iron out the troubles that had made the new Manager, F. Smith threaten to take no more of our boys. We first saw the foreman Ch'iu who was in very good humour and was pleased about how his boys had done in our school. We told him that hereafter we would select only good boys from the school to come. Next we saw the other foreman (Johnnie) Mr Li who was all smiles and promised to do everything possible. Several of the boys in the shop, came running up to Lem who shook their hands without considering that they were black with soot from their work and so enthusiastic were they all that I also forgot about their being unwaschen. Next we saw Mr Thompson who spoke highly of the boys in the pattern-making shop, but who couldnt say hard enough things of the boys in his division. They lay in their beds till late - they kept their quarters filthy. He agreed however, if I could be successful in getting Mr Smith to continue the old regime to try his best and we would come regularly to see after the boys. Then we saw Mr Chu who told us that Mr Smith intended to take our boys on an trial and if they proved the right thing they would be indentured as apprentices, but that we would have to see after their lodging and board as the company had no means of looking after them on the premises. He then took us into Mr Smith's office. I put in our plea. He said he was highly pleased with the education the boys were receiving at our school and could do everything possible to have the boys continue going. He then said he preferred to take on our boys (as many as he could sandwich in among the sons of his employes, who he said ought to have first chance) as apprentices, indenturing them. He said he would then let all of the apprentices have one month every quarter at school as we had planned and he thought our plan excellent, but they wanted to have full control of our school boys just as they had of their own apprentices. Of course I was delighted, as this commits the Works to a permanent policy of giving their boys one month in three at school which he said he was very glad to do. Going into Mr Smith's office we went through Mr. Blechynden's, but I excused myself from bothering him as he was very busy with heads of departments coming and going. All the men we met were enthusiastic about the work Lem had done and I believe we have the foundation of a school in their own plant in case anything comes to upset the work at the Kiachow Road School.

Mr Allen P. Way, 750 Dixwell Road, called. He is in the Stamp Tax office here. He has been assisting Mr Lem in every way possible in his work in the filatures. He was classmate with Lem in the N.Y.U. having graduated in Commerce. I dont see how he managed to graduate as his English is atrocious. He desires to be associated with us in this work, but isnt looking for any remuneration for his services. He has already proved himself of service to us in acting as interpreter for Lem and the others as he speaks the Shanghai dialect.

Today's paper informs us that the men taking the pay to the men in the employ of the Whangpoo Conservancy Board were shot down by a group of pirates who had chartered another little steamer to perpetrate the crime. They riddled their victims even after they had fallen. Seventeen of them have already been caught.

Tuesday June 3 1930. Mr Lam & I called at the Head Office of the China Electric Co. Ltd., 28 Kiangse Road and saw Mr. H. P. Miller, Commercial Manager. Mr K. W. Johnstone was with him. I stated in a few sentences the object of our visit. He said they had 90 apprentices and were running a school of their own with about 30 attending. That he was about to go to the U.S.A. and would return about September. Then he would decide their policy whether to go on manufacturing in China or import their own products from America. If the labor troubles continued, he would be compelled to follow the latter course. If they decided to continue mfg.

they would be glad to consider any proposition we then had. He remarked that some of their best men had been stolen from them by the Mutual Telephone Company, but that there was now no danger of this as the two companies were now under one management (or words which I understood to mean this). He also said that the Mutual Telephone Co now had their own school, and wished me to visit it as he had been considering entering into some agreement with them whereby they could have one school for the two companies, but that no action would be taken before September. He also spoke of having some apprentices of High School status and of having some College graduates in their shops for a course in training.

I was specially glad to know that the Mutual Telephone Co had set up their own school, and was glad to learn also from Mr Jones whom we found in charge of the school at 28 Kiangse Road, that Mr Perry had done as I suggested before I started to the U.S.A., viz. visit the two schools - one at the Power Plant and one at the Water-Works, after which he decided to open a school of their own.

MR. A. J. PERRY, SHANGHAI MUTUAL TELEPHONE CO. Chief,

Subscribers' Equipment Maintenance. 28 Kiangse Road  
When we called, Mr. J. P. Jones, was out but soon returned. He told us that they took on as apprentices boys who had an equivalent of a pass for Matriculation or the equivalent of American graduation from High School. They have three courses, one for the apprentices, one for the workmen, and I think the other is for graduate engineers. All who attend the classes must know English well as the lectures are all conducted in English. Mr Jones took us in to the class then with Mr. W. Miles, who explained to us the different sets of apparatus which he had installed for demonstration purposes. For any school to undertake to give as thorough a training in telephony and set up such an equipment would be extremely costly and couldn't be nearly as efficient as this school as they teach just what is needed and no more. They have all the mechanism of the various systems represented and so pulled asunder so as to see the workings, that it is easily understood from the explanations given by Mr Miles.

Mr Jones also gave me to understand that outside of this technical school, they also had a class for teaching their workmen English. This school is as far as I can judge, the best I have seen in Shanghai. They take graduates from the Polytechnic and of the High Chih Kuei Public School, with head masters, T. G. Baillie, & L. H. Turner respectively. The English classes for workmen are conducted by Mr Allen Chow.

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We called on Mr Vico Chi who told us that Mr Ting-zing-long, son of Mr Ting Yu-ling, of whom Mr Reiser spoke so highly, was comradere at J. Sauvayre's Raw Silk & Sundries Exporter, 3 Kiukiang Road. The father is no longer in the filature business.

Shanghai

1253.

Was advised to call on A, E Marker, Esq. Manager Arnhold & Co  
Hankow, who on his return will be Manager of the Shanghai Office.  
Ting Zian Soong

Called on Mr. Ting ~~#####~~ son of Ting Yu-ling of whom Mr Reisner  
spoke so highly. Young Mr Ting is compradore to Sauvayre 3 Kiukiang  
Road, Exporters of Raw Silk & Sundries. Mr Ting informed me that  
his father had been out of the silk filature business for several  
years and that he was partially paralysed and suffered severe pains  
from uremia. Later I called and introduced Mr Lem.

Mr Lem informed me that Mr D. H. Carver, of Little Jones Co. 15 W.  
24th St. N.Y. city has offered to pay for 100 seats for little girls  
now boiling cocoons, if Mr Lem can instal them. Mr Lem & I have  
agreed to ask him to switch his gift to another object as we have found  
it impossible to instal the seats.

Received letter from Mr F. H. R. Shaw Manager of Butterfield & Swire  
Hong Kong, informing me among other things of the following:-  
He says in part:-

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March 18th 1930

Dear Mr. Bailie,

Many thanks for your letter dated Jany 6th. I am glad you are  
establishing the good work of technical training in your present sphere.

I am now transferred to Hong Kong and I am getting things moving  
along the same lines, so that qualified practical engineers may be pro-  
vided for all kinds of enterprise throughout China. That is the ideal,  
notwithstanding that, until things are more settled, these trained men  
are rather inclined to seek posts elsewhere. Meantime, however, we  
ourselves have our school for the sons of foremen and others in our  
Dockyard, and we have now arranged with the Hong Kong Government that  
there shall be a continuation school for English classes, and we are  
trying to arrange with them for technical schools as well. We are also  
working with the University along these lines, so that they encourage  
and provide facilities for real, practical trained mechanical  
engineers.

With regard to Wireless, we have developed this with our own  
school and staff to a point which you think ylu will agree shows a  
high standard of efficieny.

Signed T. H. R. Shaw.

Received a letter from Mrs E. Isherwood Windsor Castle Hotel, Halliwell  
Road Bolton England informing me that she had visited Mr Midgley,  
Curator of the Bolton Museum, regarding securing a reproduction of  
the Spinning Jenny, and that he had written to me on the matter. The  
letter he sent must have gone via Suez as that from Mrs Isherwood  
which was sent via Siberia has already come.

Mr Sam Halsey Dean, who is now 75 years of age called on me on  
the ~~10th~~ 9th of June and left for Tientsin on the 10th. He is  
returning to his work in Peking with his son Sam Dean and looks well.  
He was severe in his criticism of the ~~#####~~ abuses connected with  
the administration of Prohibition in the U.S.A. and expressed his  
belief that it would be better to have the Prohibition Amendment  
reversed than administered as it is at present, as it is promoting  
general lawlessness.

0418

June 10 1930.

Mr Lem brought a clipping from a Chinese paper which he has translated as follows. He adds;-This is what they are doing in Wusih.

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TO ORGANIZE WOMEN WORKERS' TRAINING SCHOOL.

For the purpose of providing proper education for women workers, The Labor Committee convened Representatives from the District Educational Board and from the Silk Filatures Labor Organization, to a meeting and decided in that Meeting

- (1) To establish a Training School in each Filature. The name of said school shall be The -----Silk Filature School. Each school shall have two school rooms.
- (2) The school shall be either in the silk filature or in a specially constructed building or in buildings adjacent to the filature.
- (3) Organization expenses for each school about \$530
- (4) The number of pupils in each school shall be about 340. These shall be divided into 3 classes for graded instruction.
- (5) Monthly expenses for each school shall be about \$90.
- (6) The following organizations shall together organize the project, viz., District Government, District Kuomintang, Educational Bureau, Labor Committee and Silk Guild.
- (7) On the 15th of this month the Labor Committee shall convene representatives from these organizations and hold a meeting in Kuomintang quarters for organization.

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In contrast to this flowery programme which is all in the future tense Mr Lem brought me the June 7 1930 number of the China Weekly Review with the following item marked.

CHEKIANG MODEL FILATURE IS A FINANCIAL SUCCESS.

A report published in the June Number of the Chinese Export Inspection Bulletin states that a new model silk filature established in Chekiang province last year has become a financial success and as a result of the experiment another model plant is to be constructed at Kashing. The report stated that the new filature was started with an appropriation of \$200,000 appropriated by the Provincial Government. Y.T. Chow, a silk expert and co-director of the provincial sericulture stations, had charge of the construction of the plant which is located at Hangehow, the provincial capital. The equipment used is of the "Semiminorgowa" system with 160 basins and a capacity of 30 bales a month. While the plant has been in operation but a short period, the output has averaged 90% "general evenness", and a "low penalty" of more than 80% in accordance with the methods of raw silk classification by the Silk Association of America. The product is marketed in the United States under the "Purple Dragon" trade mark. The new model filature has also introduced a new method of payment of women operators on a piece-work basis that is proving satisfactory, the payment ranging from 45¢ to \$1 a pound, depending upon skill and efficiency. It was stated that despite high salaries to experts and staff and girl reelers, the manufacturing cost is from 15% to 20% below that of the old style filatures.

June 11 1930.

Mr Lem & I called on Mr Wong of the Chafoong Road Silk Weaving and Filature Company. We first talked of Professor Russell Brown and the object of my visit to Lowell Textile School. I mentioned how Prof Brown had mentioned him, and would like to hear from him. We next brought up the question of the education of Miss Li who had been with him for training last year. When he heard that she was returning for further training in silk, he suggested that she go to the CHEKIANG MODEL SILK FILATURE, and that he would give her an introduction to Mr. Y. T. Chow the Manager, his old class mate at Lowell. He also promised to give me an introduction to him. He hadnt any doubt about Miss Li being admitted. He gave the address of the filature in Chinese.

We had previously mentioned the meeting at Wusih mentioned on previous page of these notes. I enquired about Mr P. Y. Tang Tang Hsin hai whom I had met at the M.I.T. He told me that he was about to build a new up-to-date filature in addition to the modern filature he now had.

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We then called across the road on Mrs Paterson of the London Mission. She and I looked over the accounts of the Women's Division which includes a small amount spent on Dr Shapleigh, expenses on account of opening the school in the Lwo Filature and extra expenses of Miss Isherwood on account of the depreciation in the value of the Mexican Dollar.

June 12 1930. Spent considerable time writing to Miss Jones to the effect that if Miss Li is making a success of the knitting business it might be better for her to stick to it building up from a small beginning, instead of going away for another year and maybe lose this venture in trying to catch some will-o-the-wisp.

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Called on Mr. L. C. Healey, Superintendent of the Educational Department of the Municipal Council to ask him about the possibility of our Institute receiving some financial aid from the Municipal Council. He advised me to apply to the Secretary of the Council, as all official communications had to pass through him. He informed me that the Council was seriously considering subsidizing all the educational agencies in the city that had promise of bringing the desired results. This included the schools of religious denominations as well as purely educational institutions. They also intended to establish schools of their own. But before making any grants or making any further move in the matter, they intended to make a complete survey of all the institutions in the Settlement. He encouraged me to make an application as every piece of information sent in to the Council would assist the Council to decide on the course to take. He advised that I secure a copy of the Municipal Gazette for some week in April which contains the minutes of the meeting of the Council and I think he said of the Ratepayers. The Secretary at that meeting outlined their policy for finding a policy. Mr. S. M. Edwards is still the Secretary of the Municipal Council.

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clipping.

A new silk factory called the Jin Hsin Filature is in course of construction at Lunghua and is expected to be completed in the near future, says the Chinese Press. The factory, according to the native press will be equipped with the most up-to-date machinery and, when completed, will be able to turn out the best grade of silk products.

Friday June 13 1930

Mr. Lem & I called at the office of Arnhold & Co, Sassoon House, No 1. Nanking Rd. and enquired for Mr. A. E. Marker, who had promised Dr. Woo to try to secure some of the British Indemnity for our Institute. As he had gone to Tientsin, we asked to see Mr H.E. Arnhold, but as he was tied up, Mr. B. Monteith Webb received us.

We first spoke of Mr Marker's promise. Mr Webb said that although he had been at home along with Mr Marker, he didnt know whether the latter had done anything about this matter, but advised us to write to him at Tientsin

We then said we also intended to interest Mr Arnhold in securing for our Institute some financial help from the Shanghai Municipal Council. This made Mr Webb enquire about the activities of our Institute. We explained how we had opened the W.W. & P.P. schools and were now working on a scheme to reorganize the Kiaochow school and that the N.E.W. which was financed by his company, was one of the firms cooperating with us. He said that matters of the management didnt affect them, I answered that we merely wished him to know that our organization was of service to several of the British firms in such a way, and that in that way we thought we ought to be considered by the Council. He explained that Mr Arnhold was no longer on the Council, having resigned from the Chairmanship as he disagreed with some action that had been taken. Mr Webb, however, agreed to bring the matter to his notice and no doubt he would do what he could for us.

While talking of our trying to get some of the Indemnity money, he expressed a doubt as to the possibility of any of it being thrown our way. I remarked about the contract for some Millions of pounds sterling of a contract for British R.R. Engines. He remarked that he wasnt sure that that contract had gone through.

We also explained something of the function of the American Branch and said that British Industries were being handicapped in China by not having more Chinese engineering students in the plants in England. He agreed. Mr Webb was not specially interested in our scheme at first, but as he got hold of the part we are playing he manifested more interest

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We then called on Mr. Sun Yuen-fong, R. Mgr. Chung Foo Union Bank. Met Mr. Y.C. Koo, formerly Secy to the China Foundation, who now has taken Mr Wong's place in this bank as sub-manager.

I told Mr Sun of my trip to U.S.A. and of untoward circumstances that I believed had a good deal to do with the refusal of the Dept. of Labor to recognize the Branch. Also of the fight out up by the Dept of Commerce on our behalf.

I then told him of my plan to try to get some financial assistance from the British Boxer Indemnity and from the S.M.C. and asked him for the names of the Chinese on the Council. He gave me them viz. Mr Tsuyee Pei, Mgr Shanghai Branch, Bank of China, Mr Hsu Sing Loh, Genl. Mgr., Natl. Commercial Bank, Ltd. Mr Wu Yuin-tsai (C.C.Wu) Gen Mgr Kinchong Bnk. Corpn. Mr Yu Ya-ching, Chairman Shanghai Chamber of Commerce. Mr G.S. Liu our vice-Chairman.

As we were about to leave, Mr Koo told me of difficulties Tao Wentzin had got into through some of his scholars having said something that was unacceptable to the Nanking Government, and that he had fled from Nanking and was in hiding in Shanghai. I offered assistance if I could help a friend. But Mr Koo represented that he didnt know Mr Tao's whereabouts but intimated that he had plenty of good friends that would take care of him. Horrible! that good superior man like Tao should run the risk of being killed for conscience sake.

Friday June 13 1930

Shanghai

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