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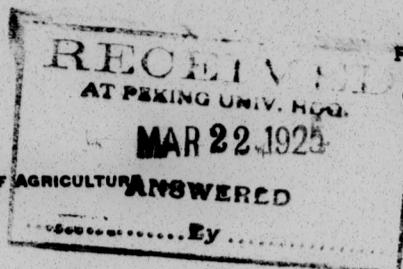
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Chamberlain, Walter E
1925-1928

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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE ANSWERED



PEKING UNIVERSITY
(WENCHING TA HSUEH)
PEKING, CHINA.

February 26, 1925.

Mr. James L. Lewis
Office of Peking University
156 Fifth Avenue
New York, N.Y.

My dear Mr. Lewis:

The copies of the "Peking News" for December have just arrived. I really got quite a thrill out of them as it is the first public indication, so far as I know, of any particular interest of the New York Office in the Department of Agriculture. It is great work, keep it up! However, in future publications I wish you would correct the following whenever opportunity happens to arise, namely: I am not a graduate of Cornell University of the Class of 1920 for I did my undergraduate work at the University of New Hampshire where I graduated in 1916. I did graduate work at Cornell University and was a graduate assistant in the Department of Rural Education there in 1920 and was there just previous to my coming to China.

I wish you would find time to write me as to the general situation and what you think the possibilities are for obtaining some funds from some parties particularly interested in agricultural work. "We sure do need these funds". As a matter of fact we are right up against it at present and I wish that you might stir up the pocket strings of some benefactor to meet the present situation which is as follows:

1. We have obtained an expensive importation of animals from America and erected a stable but we have no money to erect a high wall to surround stable enclosure. You know how things are in China and how people always come along exercising their curiosity. As a result we have no way to keep the people out of our dairy barn so that we are running a risk all the time of cattle diseases being brought in from the outside from some onlooker and thus threatening the very existence of our time and money and work to finally land them here. We should erect a brick wall round the entire enclosure and until we do this we are jeopardizing our herd every day. This situation is a serious one and we must find some way to meet it. \$500 gold will meet this need.

2. While we have a stable erected for our cattle we have had no money to erect out buildings for our pigs and chickens. Within a short time we shall have a large number of pure bred chickens and absolutely no proper place in which to raise them. At present they are scattered hither and thither. The same need also applies to the pigs and the problem becomes an increasingly pressing one as the months go on. We very greatly need \$500 gold to erect some proper poultry houses and small outbuildings for the care of this stock. Under our present conditions we are quite apt to lose a large number

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of them owing to lack of proper facilities for caring for them and losses of this kind of course are very harmful to the work of the Department.

3. Our buildings at the Nanyuan farm are beginning to fall down and will not stand the ravages of another rainy season. This situation is critical and some way or other the means must be found to meet this problem.

Therefore, to sum it all up we are in very urgent need of \$1500 gold to meet the present situation. I am sure that if you can put it up to some person who is interested that the problem will be solved. I think you can fully realize just the position we are in and we ought not to ruin our chances for the future success of the Department with the neighboring Chinese farmers by disease and large losses in connection with our animals. I feel sure that you realize the situation fully and have every hope that you will be able to help us meet the present emergency.

We have obtained some very excellent photographs which I shall try to send you with this letter or within a few days and I trust that they may be useful to you in your program.

I am sending a clipping which may be of interest to you concerning the work ^{which} General Feng is planning to do in the development of Northwest China. We have already been of a little service to General Feng in regard to his cattle. I am also sending a clipping from "The Country Gentlemen" concerning a Lotta Crab trees recent gift to agriculture. You are no doubt familiar with the recent gift of Col. Boyes Thompson of some five or six million dollars to found the institute for the study of plants in America. This instance I think is very interesting when we consider all the work in agriculture which has been done by the various government and state experiment stations in America. Never has there been a time before so far as I know that there has been so much money given for the study of agricultural problems as has been given during the past year. I am hoping that you will find someone who is interested in putting across some such program in China, for China is bound to become a real factor in the world's progress a few years from now. This is not propoganda, this is real fact as anyone knows who lives here and watches the course of events. Anything which America can do at this time to develop the feeling of goodwill among the Chinese people is most desirable. It is not only a Christian act but one of absolute American patriotism as well, as future events will probably foretell.

I shall ^{send} Dr. Luce and Miss Dickinson a set of photographs in a few days and also explain to them our very urgent need at present for at least \$1500 gold. I trust that within the combination that somewhere this money will be forthcoming.

Please write to me at any time and give me some idea of the situation as you see it.

Yours very sincerely,

Walter E. Chamberlain

Walter E. Chamberlain
Head of Department of
Agriculture.

*I heartily & hopefully endorse
the above.*

J.H.S.

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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

PEKING UNIVERSITY
(YENCHING TA HSUEH)
PEKING, CHINA.

*File under
"agriculture"*

October 15, 1925.

Dr. H. W. Luce,
Office of Peking University,
150 5th Avenue, New York.

My dear Dr. Luce,

I was extremely pleased to receive a line from you.
I trust that you are keeping in good health and in good spirits.

We are beginning on work for some additional dairy buildings. We have raised approximately \$ 17000.00 on bonds at 8 per cent interest for the carrying on of this work. The Agricultural Department is growing but we are tremendously cramped with the facilities for work. We have practically no laboratory equipment and we are very much in need of several new members for our staff if we are to carry on any successful work in research as an Experiment Station. I should be very happy indeed if you could find some one who might be able to give us two salaries. We need a man for agronomy and plant breeding and a veterinarian for our animal husbandry work in the controlling of animal disease. We have some fine applicants for these positions but we have no cash to pay them. However this is a very long and old story to you. My only hope is that in your anxiety to get the general arts and science subjects arranged for, that you will not forget agriculture. It offers the greatest opportunity that Christian education can give to China for it effects to the greatest extent, the great mass of the Chinese people. My own private opinion is that it is impossible for the Christian church to advance very far in China until such time as the Christian forces awake to the fact that the great controlling force in China's future lies with the country people. For the people of the country move on in their own way regardless of what may be legislated or propounded within the towns, and it is only as the country people accept various principles and methods will China move forward.

We are now living in the gardens on the estate of Prince Sai Tao. We are enjoying it very much. Helen joins me in sending our love and best wishes.

Sincerely yours,

Walter E. Chamberlain
Walter E. Chamberlain.

Head of the Department of Agriculture.

WEC:S

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The Department of Agriculture

Yenching University

PEKING, CHINA.

HAI-TIEN, PEKING WEST.

Telephones:

City Gardens E. O. 4542.
General Office W. O. 4100.

January 16, 1926.

Nursery Stock
Northern Grown Seeds
Landscape Contracts Executed
Fresh Vegetables
Flowering Plants
Spray Chemicals
Spray Pumps

Cannery Products
Tomatoes
Corn
Peaches
Pears

The Yenching Dairy
Pure milk and Cream

Pure Bred Breeding Stock
Poland-China Hogs
Beef and Dairy Cattle
Milch Goats
Shropshire Sheep
White Leghorn Poultry
Bees and Honey

Mr. James H. Lewis,
Executive Secretary,
Peking University,
150 Fifth Avenue,
New York City, U. S. A.

File

My dear Mr. Lewis:-

I believe that Dr. Stuart has written you relative to my return. I am hoping that we shall be able to arouse some interest in America in the development of our agricultural programs. The opportunity is certainly open now and as every agricultural school under government auspices is in a bad and disrupted condition as shown by a recent survey which has been made. Yenching's opportunity lies in the development of rural program, for that is the last type of education which the Government is going to undertake. It is also a form of education in which the least number of men have been trained abroad. The problem of the Chinese returned students (in agriculture) is a very great one. Practically none have had practical farm experience or work before they left China. They also got very little abroad. When they returned to China, there is too much of a loss of face for them to do very much practical work. They are quite good on the purely scientific angles of the subject and where a large amount of laboratory work is involved, but their great weakness is the lack of practical experience and training. As this is, after all, the real basis of an agricultural program, most of the schools under government auspices show up rather badly.

Yenching's great opportunity also lies in the development of the rural field, because here lies the interest of 85 percent. of China's population and the way is open and free from competition. In all of her other lines of work, except theology, we shall have strong competition from our next door neighbor - the Tsinghua College and the National Government University, to say nothing of scores of smaller fry.

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I am leaving on my furlough this week for America via Suez. I expect to spend a month in India, visiting various things of agricultural interest, such as Higinbottom's School, and studying of some of the measures for rinderpest control undertaken by the British Government, etc. We are planning to spend sometime in Europe, where I hope to visit various experiment stations and colleges, getting hold of some information, which may have a special bearing on some of our problems out here. I hope to have the opportunity of making a special study of the agriculture schools in Denmark for in that country elementary education in agriculture has advanced to a high standard.

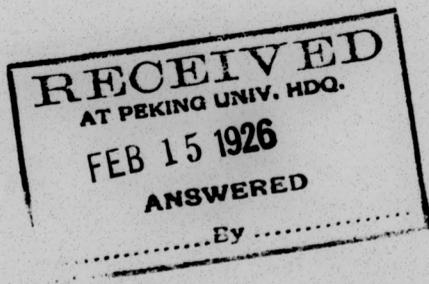
I am hoping to receive a letter from you at Marseilles, France. Mail should be addressed in care of the American Express Company, and marked "hold until called for". We expect to arrive at Marseilles somewhere around the 10th of April. The Department of Agriculture has practically reached to a point where we must either get some money or else give up the idea to teaching work, and when you consider that the territory in which we are the only agricultural institution under Christian auspices, you will understand why the work must be carried on. Without teaching we cannot send out assistants for extension program. Climatic conditions are so different at Hanking that we cannot expect to obtain our assistants or Chinese teaching staff from that institution. So that we have to "raise our own men". I shall probably send you various letters en route, if particular ideas happen to come to me. Our Agricultural Program has been approved by the Advisory Committee of the Board of Managers. This program, as you know, calls for \$3,500,000.00. Possibly we may not be able to obtain 3,500,000 cents, but we should make the attempt to at least reach the first stage of our plan during the next year.

Hoping to find a letter awaiting me from you at Marseilles, I am

Sincerely yours,

Walter E. Chamberlain

Walter E. Chamberlain,
Head of the Department of Agriculture



WEC:Y

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July 26, 1926

*Under File
Agriculture*

copy

Jointly, to the
China National Christian Council, and,
China Christian Educational Association,
Shanghai, China.

Gentlemen:

After mutual consultation, the officers of Yenching University and the University of Nanking hereby unite in a request that a conference on Agricultural Education and Rural Extension Services be called by you during the coming autumn, preferably in October or early November.

The desire for such a conference has come from a growing realization of the needs of the Rural Church and its claims upon Christian educational and evangelistic agencies.

The recent meeting of the Council of Higher Education was chiefly occupied with the problem of correlating all Christian Higher Education so as to secure its maximum effectiveness for the whole Christian movement. To this end it was decided to study carefully what forms of readjustment in the program of each institution would contribute toward this result; and especially how vocational courses could be planned so as to avoid all needless duplication.

The awakening interest in the problems of the rural church and the desire of all concerned that agricultural education and rural extension services should be as closely related as possible to country evangelistic work would seem to justify the time and expense in the proposed conference, the outcome of which ought also to be of real value in its bearing on the general effort to reorganize Christian Higher Education.

We suggest that the arrangements for the conference including program, be placed in the hands of a joint Chinese-foreign committee, with the expectation that this committee would work in consultation with the Rural Church Committee of the N. C. C. and the Committee on Agricultural work of the C. C. E. A. and would secure as representative an attendance as conditions permit.

(Signed) Yenching University
for the University of Nanking.

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YENCHING UNIVERSITY

Peking, China.

Office of the President.

copy
5 August 1926

Mr. W. E. Chamberlain
c/o Peking University
150 Fifth Ave.
New York City,
U. S. A.

My dear Walter:

I am enclosing herewith a copy of a letter which explains itself. I want however to give you the background and the circumstances leading up to this proposal. As you are quite aware there has been a growing desire on the part of many people interested in Christian higher education in China that there would be a rather extensive reorganization of the colleges and universities so as to reduce their number, avoid needless duplications and increase the total efficiency. With this program I have from the beginning been in the heartiest sympathy and have in fact been perhaps the most outspoken advocate of it among the executive officers in China. I have more than once committed our University to adjusting its own program to any comprehensive scheme that would manifestly be to the advantage of the whole movement. The matter has been made more acute during the past few months because of the proposal to organize a joint financial campaign in America for which purpose a strong committee there has been appointed. The next move would naturally be with us in China and at a meeting of the Council of Higher Education in Shanghai last month practically three of the four days were devoted exclusively to this subject. A process was set up for securing as quickly as possibly pertinent information for forming a judgment as to such reorganization and for making proposals to a special meeting of the Council to be held next April if possible and if not, by next July at the latest. It has become increasingly apparent to me as I have been in all these discussions that the recommendations would include the maintenance of only one college course in agricultural education i.e. Agricultural College, W. E. C., with the possible exception of Canton where the government subsidies and the securing of support from overseas Chinese has rather taken the control away from the college authorities. If my forecast is correct we are forced into either refusing to take part in this cooperative scheme or altering our own plans accordingly.

I have also been thinking much about another aspect of that problem which I know is even more upon your mind and that is the service we can hope to render to the farming population of North China. From my layman point of view it has seemed to me that we could not hope with scant resources to do more than go on educating a small number of students who incidentally could be included in Nanking with practically no disturbance and with a very much broader range of

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studies while failing almost entirely to reach directly the needs of the rural community and church of this section. You more than anyone among us have realized that if we are to have college work in agriculture, it cannot deal with one special feature such as animal husbandry but must be a rounded out curriculum. And you are hoping to get large sums of money for this purpose. In so far as you succeed we can rival the work at Nanking which may not be the best use of such resources, for the economic and religious benefit to our country constituency. I am told by Eubank and others whom I have consulted in Shanghai and Nanking that for college students the locality in which they do their work is of no great importance. It may be that after all we could fit into a general scheme and count much more for the real objectives that underlie our efforts by uniting with the American Board, the Methodists and any others interested in this section in the maintenance of a secondary school for training boys who would largely plan to go back to work on their own farms, or be country teachers and preachers, with a few going on to Nanking for college work. That some such recommendation will grow out of the conference called for in the enclosed communication or by the Council of Higher Education when it comes to face the problem, I have very little question. I therefore went to Nanking and talked that whole problem over fully with Bowen and Reisner. I found Reisner much more interested in the whole problem of relating agricultural education to the rural church than in a merely institutional program and was forced to recognize that neither in funds nor personnel have we any present hope of accomplishing anything like what they are doing in this respect even if it seemed desirable that we make the attempt. I recognize that such a change of emphasis ought to have been arrived at in my thinking before you left China and made plans for the campaign which I have heartily endorsed. Charge this to stupidity, lack of forward thinking or anything else. At any rate it has seemed best to me that our local plans be worked out in the light of the general situation which will probably clarify a good deal if the conference called for is actually held this autumn. Whatever is done in North China I feel quite strongly should be under our name and organization. Whether it be of college or middle school grade is merely a question of which renders the more useful service. There could even be a certain amount of advanced work specially arranged for here. Whether the secondary school should be on or near our campus or at Tunghsien or elsewhere becomes a detail in a big worth while program. I do not see that any effort of yours to secure funds need be interfered with. All that you can get will be just as much needed by us and be as usefully spent as though our original ideas were to be unaffected by the development described above. I feel however that you ought to know without delay of the tendencies which while unconfirmed as yet by any action are to my mind to be unavoidably reckoned with and which ought to result in increased benefit to the poor people of this country and to rural evangelism.

I hope you will make the financial efforts as enthusiastically and as successfully as though these changes were not in the air.

As ever yours,

(Signed) J. L. S.

Copy

5 August 1926

Mr. W. E. Chamberlain
c/o Peking University
150 Fifth Avenue
New York City
U. S. A.

INDEXED

PEKING
TRANSFER

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I hope you will make the financial efforts as enthusiastically and as successfully as though these changes were not in the air.

As ever yours,

(J. R. Stewart)

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September 11, 1926.

copy
Dr. J. L. Stuart,
Yenching University,
Peking, China.

My dear Dr. Stuart,-

Your letter of August 5th received. Evidently by this time you have also received my recent letter. I am completely tied up and without any finances for travel until after the meeting of the Board of Trustees. I feel that I am wasting much valuable time, and my morale is getting low. It is unfortunate that this matter could not have been handled in some way so as to have avoided all of this delay.

I fear that this letter will be a long one, but I am asking you to read this not only once but several times. I shall endeavor to give you a fairly clear impression of my ideas on this question of agricultural development.

I have read your letter of August 5th over at least a dozen times, and have reached the following conclusions and questions from it:

(a) You are anxiously trying to feel your way into the problem, but you only seem to see it in an abstract sort of way. The real issues are evidently not clear to you, and are not as yet concrete or specific in your own thinking.

(b) Why should reducing the agricultural instruction at Yenching to that of a secondary school be the only program on which Yenching could enter into a cooperating scheme with other Mission institutions for a joint financial campaign in America?

(c) As you view the problem;

Are we simply trying to duplicate the work of Nanking and endeavoring to build up a rival institution with work which overlaps and duplicates Nanking or are we trying to develop an agricultural institution which fits peculiarly into the needs of North China and the great differences in the type of farming, the general differences in size of the individual farm, the differences in type of crops grown, the variety of fruit, the great differences in climate, and even a difference in the type of people; to say nothing of the great differences and possibilities in Animal Industry. Contrast Manchuria with Kiangsu Province. Contrast water buffalo, extensive silk production and cotton growing with large mules and horses and the soy bean, oat and Irish potato production. Contrast small fields and mountain sides with rolling prairie areas. We must be forward looking. Personally, I cannot conceive of greater educational error than training Chinese agricultural leaders for future work in North China in an area so

tatally different. More on this subject at another section of this letter.

(d) You offer no concrete suggestions that would point out the desirability of Yenching changing its plan of procedure other than in (b) as stated above.

(e) What changes would Nanking make? Would Nanking continue in all of ~~the~~ developments which they are now undertaking? Would Nanking give up all of her short courses (2 year and 1 year) and would all students of that type be sent to Peking?

(f) Probably through my own fault, you have evidently failed to grasp or interpret the aims, objectives and policies of our Department of Agriculture in Yenching.

(g) Why do you assume that Yenching will never have only scant resources for Agriculture? What efforts have ever been made to finance Agril Education by Yenching?

(h) Why in training college students would we "fail almost entirely to reach directly the needs of the rural communities and church of this section?" (See your letter)

(i) In concrete and specific terms what do you mean by "reaching directly the needs of the rural communities and church"?

(j) See your letter. "In so far as you succeed we can rival the work of Nanking which may not be the best use of such resources for economic and religious benefit to our country constituency." Please interpret. In concrete terms what do you mean by the "economic and religious benefit to out country constituency"? In what way would making all work at Yenching all of secondary grade increase the economic and religious benefits to our country constituency? Is our object to rival Nanking or is it to work on the various problems which are peculiarly those of North China? The outstanding features of the work at Nanking are Agriculture and Forestry. Have we planned or endeavored to establish work along these lines.

(k) See your letter. "I found Reisner much more interested in the whole program of relating agricultural education to the rural church than in a merely institutional program and was forced to recognize that neither in funds nor personel have we any present hope of accomplishing anything like what they are doing in this respect even if it seemed desirable that we make the attempt." What do you mean by "a merely institutional program"? By relating agricultural education to the rural church? To which did you refer in the above sentence.

Our Mutual Agreement.

I think we are mutually agreed that in our agriculture we should secure a maximum effectiveness for the whole Christian movement and especially that vocational courses should be planned so as to avoid needless duplication. The question is do we have under the present agricultural systems in China needless duplications? We are probably also mutually agreed that the objective of training Chinese students in agriculture is;

1. To demonstrate a form of applied Christianity to the everyday life of the great mass of the Chinese people.
2. To raise the general economic status and standard of living of the Chinese farmer, so that he in turn may be able to support the activities of his community especially the rural Church and school.

Impressions you may have concerning the Agr'l Work at Yenching.

From your letter and some of your statements in the past this is my impression of your thinking in regard to the Yenching Agr'l Dept.

We are intending to build up a rival institution to Nanking - practically a duplication of their work.

We are placing undue emphasis on commercial projects such as canneries, commercial dairies, and the financial returns from various forms of agricultural industries. In other words we are conducting various businesses more than we are taking information to the Chinese farmer. We are building up a commercial agricultural machine for the benefit of our own department rather than taking any information to the country round about. That dollars and financial success are considered more important by us than the general uplift of the rural community.

I may be incorrect in the above, but I would appreciate tremendously your taking the time to write me your actual impressions of what we are doing.

Aims, Hopes, and Aspirations for Agriculture at Yenching.

I should like to see developed at Yenching a strong College of Agriculture, Experiment Station and Extension Service because I believe that in the present state of China's affairs that this is one of the greatest contributions that Christianity could give to North China. I do not believe that all college work in agriculture can be done successfully by only one institution at Nanking for reasons which you will find throughout this letter and influences to be drawn from questions which I am going to state. We should develop in general so far as possible along the plan which was worked out two years ago. We should place particular emphasis on the problem peculiar to North China as regards climate, famine areas, fruits, grains, animal industry, village industries, problems of farm management, farm mechanics, insect and disease control, colonization and rural credits.

In particular we should develop.

1. Animal Husbandry.

Beef cattle.
Dairy cattle.
Goats.
Hogs.
Sheep.
Poultry.

2. Animal Disease Control.

- Disease prevention - serum and vaccine manufacture.
3. Horticulture with especial emphasis on -
 - (a) Vegetable forcing which meets the needs of our Northern Climate.
Fruit growing - as the main fruit areas are in North China.
Bee keeping as a necessary correlary.
 4. Agronomy with special emphasis on -
 - (a) Soils, their upbuilding and the fertilizers adapted to them.
 - (b) Alkali control.
 - (c) Plant breeding on northern grains, and adapted to semi-arid regions and cold climates.
 5. Village Industries: endeavoring to find and develop some form of industry by which the farmer during the winter months can supplement his yearly income.
 6. Farm Management; as related to the particular type of North China farm which is in general twice the size of the Central China farm, not to mention the large sized farms of many acres in Manchuria or the rolling plains of Mongolia.

Emphasis on Rural Credits, Cooperation and Colonization.
 7. Farm Mechanics with emphasis on irrigation, well digging, road making - the manufacture of small farm buildings, brick laying, carpentry work, elementary black smithing, etc.
 8. Agricultural Technology - the development of allied agricultural industries - Casein manufacture - soap making - vegetable oil manufacture. The development of canneries, The utilization and manufacture of fertilizer, etc. The above is of particular importance. Agriculture develops as its allied industries develop. I would also add leather manufacture to this list, but I fear there would be too many complications.
 9. A strong department of Agricultural Education to train teachers, extension worker and rural preachers.
 10. Rural Sociology: We should develop either in the department of Sociology or in the department of Agriculture a strong department of Rural Sociology - to undertake surveys and studies of rural social problems, the farm family, etc.

To what extent does the above duplicate the work at Hanking ?

Regardless of whatever concentration we may bring about in our Mission Colleges some minor duplication is unavoidable. Just as in all colleges and schools we have duplications in the beginning courses in English, History, and Mathematics in our Agriculture

Colleges we shall have duplications in our beginning courses in Agronomy, Horticulture, Farm Management and possibly Animal Husbandry. We can successfully meet all demands for correlation by the following;

North China is without doubt the area in which animal husbandry and dairying will be developed. Let us transfer all advanced Animal Husbandry to Peking and also all work in Animal Disease Control. We have already animals and quarters for this work and the work in the animal disease control could be greatly assisted through the cooperation with the laboratories and facilities of the Peking Union Medical College. The chief bacteriologist at the P. U. M. C. formerly worked on animal diseases in the United States. Dr. Gibbs, who is in charge of the present work at Nanking has told me that he considered Peking much the better center for this type of work.

Nanking to specialize and lay special emphasis on Sericulture and Forestry. Possibly owing to the fact that ^{we} already have a part of the work under way development particularly the field of Plant Pathology, Botany, also Entomology. All graduate work in the above courses to be done at Nanking. Both institutions will need to carry on Agronomy and Horticulture, Farm Management and Agricultural Education (teacher training and training for extension workers should be developed very strongly) This will leave Yenching free to develop Animal Husbandry and Dairying, Animal Disease Control, Bee keeping, Village Industries, Farm Mechanics and Agricultural Technology.

Rural Sociology

All graduate work in the above to be done at Yenching.

Each institution must develop its own experiment stations and sub-stations to meet the needs of the particular areas. Correlation on experimental projects be obtained through a mutually cooperative agreement of the Experiment Station Staff of the two institutions.

Canton with its semi-tropical climate should be left free to develop its own particular needs. It would be almost a joke to think of teaching semi-tropical agriculture for South China at Nanking in farm practice or applied laboratory work, and equally so of Manchuria with its cold climates and vast plains. We must not forget that Manchuria and Mongolia is where the great agricultural development of the future in China is to take place.

Experimental work at Yenching.

Experimental work has been generally included in the above. Extensive experimental work is necessary. It is the very heart of any teaching program of either resident instruction or extension teaching. Surveys must be made to determine actual conditions. We have very few facts on China on which to base agricultural teaching. Extension work in agriculture which cannot be proven by experimental evidence is of little value. There is a vast field for experimental work in plant and animal breeding. The animals of China are notoriously poor - milch goats, beef and dairy cattle, hogs, sheep and poultry offer a large field for endeavor.

The new agriculture of China must be a Chinese Agriculture and not a European or American agriculture brought to the Orient. We need to know what practices can be carried out under North China's conditions successfully and economically, what plants, seeds and fruits are particularly adapted to our northern climate. We need to know what foreign implements can be used economically and what improvements may be made or adopted at a low cost to the Chinese farm equipment. We have already shown in our experimental work that chemical fertilizers can be used profitably by Chinese farmers in our area. The problem of maintenance of soil fertility on the larger areas of the North where there is insufficient amount of natural fertilizer is one of outstanding importance. Yenching claims the title of a University, yet the amount of research which is being carried is lamentably small. Through Agriculture Yenching will be able to enter into a type of research which may be applied directly to China's greatest needs. Under experimental work we should not omit the department of agricultural education. We need to determine the best methods of agricultural instruction that can be used in our secondary agricultural schools, and many other problems. Every department in the Yenching College of Agriculture should engage in a definite experimental program. Their program should be linked hand in hand with the agricultural instruction and extension, students, Seniors particularly, should take an active part in the carrying out of projects of this sort so that they may be fitted for the management of sub-stations and develop in all of their work an experimental attitude of mind.

Demonstration and Extension Work.

Demonstration and extension work is the result of the logical development and working out of an agricultural program. The value of agricultural extension to a rural community is not to be measured by the number of meetings held, the total number of people in the audiences, or the number of gaily colored charts exhibited. Nor should it be praised because of the amount of seed requested and distributed. All of the above have a proper place in any program, but we must judge extension work by the actual results obtained as evidenced by the adoption of new methods, the use of pure bred animals and improved seed, prepared and selected in the succeeding years. This work must be carefully followed up by the extension worker or local pastor who has had some agricultural training. Too much emphasis cannot be placed on the necessity of follow-up work with the leading men of the community. There is a great deal of "Ballyhoo" and show to extension work which impresses the benevolent reader in America particularly be he layman in agriculture, while the actual results obtained may be very small. I should like to see Yenching develop a large Extension program. This should include an agricultural periodical for the country pastor, and teacher, motion picture films, lantern slides, technical agricultural demonstrations as well as demonstrations illustrating improved methods and practices in the form of dramatic play-lets. The Chinese

is a born actor. He likes the theater - let us give him some agricultural information in this form. By this means we can show the "pros" and "cons" of every new method or practice. Let us give short term instructions consisting of periods from a week to one or two months according to the needs of the particular locality. Let us use all the above methods, but these alone will not suffice. We can create a great amount of activity by the above but against all of our work we must hold up the relentless measuring stick of efficiency and ask ourselves whether or not these methods are producing the desired results.

The Chinese by nature is imitative. If one man starts in a business which develops into a remunerative one, some one of his neighbors perceives this and immediately starts out in the same kind of business. For example notice the number of automobile garages in Peking. No better illustration of the above can be found. Let us take advantage of the above characteristic and quietly go out into selected villages and select farms of sufficient size if properly conducted to afford a farm family a fair standard of living. Place on the farm nothing in the way of equipment but what is thoroughly practicable for Chinese conditions. Let us also locate on this farm a trained student, who is thoroughly qualified and who has had sufficient experience to be able to carry the project through. This man could also act as the village pastor, but I am a trifle doubtful concerning this altho it should be tried out in some location if we can find the exceptional man to carry it through. Let the local pastor pave the way for the demonstration farm or vice-versa and eventually we shall have the two forces acting together in the village in a program for rural betterment. This farm should be kept in touch with each month by men from the college.

Extension work under the Agricultural College should consist of much more than agriculture. This was very much impressed on my mind as I visited the schools of Denmark. In that country the entire type of agriculture has been completely revolutionized through its types of school. The man who is placed out on our demonstration farm should be a graduate of a four year course in agriculture and have a mature mind. He must have a considerable background of general education to enable him to fall in with the plan and have sufficient vision to carry the work through the difficulties and discouragements which he must meet. We must also face the fact that we must pay a man of this caliber more than the returns from the farm. Economic pressure is particularly great in China and we must recognize this fact as we a basic principle in governing our methods of teaching. I shall speak more of this later under "Teaching".

To train a man for Extension work for locations in semi-arid Chilili, for Northern Shansi where the chief growing crops are oats and white potatoes, or for the cold areas of Manchuria in an institution like Nanking, where rice, sericulture and cotton are outstanding features is absolute folly and the height of the impractical.

Teaching.

In our college and secondary instructions the "project" method of teaching should be carried out so far as possible. "Seasonal sequence" must also be taken into consideration so far as it is practicable. The material considered in the lecture or recitation should be carefully

carried over into the laboratory work and farm practice. Students learn to do by doing. A student may glibly recite on sheep raising. His recital only has value when he can demonstrate the same in the actual handling of sheep. I should like to see agriculture Seniors go from the class room directly on to a farm. This farm should be of sufficient size to afford a fair labor income. The students would go to the farm with the same idea of "trying himself out" that a medical interne enters a hospital. This idea is quite workable where there are less than twelve graduates a year from an institution. We are not seeking number in our graduates, but we are looking for quality.

I shall state a few facts which may be considered "heresy" by some, but never the less they are facts which must be met.

What does China need? There are certain economic laws that are always working and we must take them into consideration.

China does not need a greater number of farmers. Many who are now farming should be engaged in some of the industries. We should welcome industrialism in China as fast as it can be developed.

There are many areas under cultivation which should not be cultivated. There are many farms too small to ever give a decent standard of living and many terraced fields that are a tremendous waste of human labor and energy. No amount of agricultural science or teaching will ever give a decent standard of living under such conditions. A new agriculture in China will be a very slow process. We are too apt to want results quickly and to feel that we should revolutionize the country village overnight.

We do not want all the country boys to stay in the country. Let us take any group of students as we find them in the village school. There are a few that are of exceptional intelligence. Then there is the great average group, and also a small group of low intelligence. The boy of exceptional intelligence should not be given agricultural training. He should be given an education which will enable him to enter into the professions, industrial and commercial pursuits. Here and there in this group we may find some one who has a passion for agricultural leadership, but he will be the exception. The group of lower intelligence we do not want in the country. There are too many of them there already. They do not have sufficient brains to farm intelligently and should go to the city where they can enter some form of industry, such as piece work of kind. This is practically a mechanical operation and does not require any particular need of mental ability. These people can obtain a higher standard of living in the city and that is where they belong. Under present Chinese conditions city drift is to be encouraged. Agriculture is for that great group of average intelligence. It is not for the exceptionally bright pupil or for the one of low intelligence. From an ideal standpoint we should hope to retain the exceptional boy in the country, but it cannot be done. It is not being done in any place in the world and it never can be done. Though it may hurt our agricultural pride to admit this - yet we must face the facts.

Agriculture is not an occupation of great economic returns - I know of no millionaire farmers. It is an occupation which is most complex, in which there are many factors to be considered. The farming class of every country are conservative, sturdy and reliable.

They make up the back bone of every nation. The financial returns are such as they may insure a good standard of living, but not much more. This is the very class that must become Christians if China is ever to become a Christian nation. If I am informed correctly China has risen at three different times to about its present progress in Christianity and interest has also lagged at intervening intervals. In my opinion this is due to the type of people to which the message has been taken. The city type of mind is radical, changeable, tempermental, while the rural mind is more conservative and is slow to change. The countryman is slow to change his opinion, but after he does so he usually stays "put". I well remember my visit to a farm home in Shansi. The family had been Catholics for five generations. They were staying "put".

How can we reach the group which we desire to teach in the rural community. Some boys will have received a middle school education and will have caught the vision of the need for rural leadership. These boys should receive a general college training in agriculture. I do not think that the time will be ripe for many years for extensive specialization in Chinese agriculture. The great majority of our students will go out as teachers and extension workers. This is the history of agricultural education in every country. A few will become managers of their own farms where larger areas are possible in Manchuria and as they happen to be the sons of wealthy fathers. Men for general teaching and extension work, must have a general training and not a too highly specialized one. In general mission activities they will be up against all kinds of general problems, what they can not solve they will take to a specialist at the Agricultural College. The average Chinese farmer cannot afford a four year course or even a two year college education. Yet I am thoroughly convinced that to obtain a man for extension and teaching work of the right type, and educational qualifications. A man who has had sufficient vision and maturity to become a real leader we must give him four years of training. These boys must be assisted by some form of loan ~~loan~~ fund or scholarships. I consider the giving of free scholarship pernicious, but it seems unavoidable.

What about secondary schools;

agr | In my opinion we are going just a bit fast in our development of secondary schools. In America they did not develop until 20 or 30 years after the college had made considerable headway. I believe each college should conduct two year and short time courses. These are essentially of a secondary and practical nature. English should be stressed in the four year course for without this medium the student can not take advantage of reference material nor can he keep informed on agr'l progress in other countries after his graduation. The Chinese language should be the medium of instruction in the two year and short courses. The two year courses of the College of Agriculture should be a school of experimental methods to work out the best plan for agricultural teaching in secondary schools, and as a practice school for agricultural teacher training. Some of the more able of these secondary students would find employment as Extension workers and teachers, but I should expect to see many of them take up some of the individual types of farming near the large centers of population, near the towns and cities. Some would become dairymen, green house gardeners or floriculturists, nurserymen, etc. In the present condition of China we would not find these boys returning to the small farms in the interior. Some of these students would enter work allied with agriculture. I have

already had calls for boys who have had agricultural training to enter the employment of Commercial Fertilizer Cos. to sell fertilizer to farmers and to show them how to properly and economically use it. I am inclined to think that a large part of this secondary work should be given in connection with the College of Agriculture. Here it could be directed and supervised by the college staff and the college staff could do a considerable amount of the teaching. I would not at present be inclined to bring in the pupils from secondary schools in North China at Fen-Chow-Fu in Shansi or Tungchow or Changli to Peking but keep these schools as experimental demonstration centers and practice schools for our work in training men for extension and teaching work. I will discuss this at another place. If my assumption is correct that many of these two year boys will become dairymen, nurserymen and floriculturists this work should be given in connection with the Agricultural College, where these facilities are available. The equipment for work of this kind is in general too expensive for each secondary school to maintain, and in the smaller places such as Changli, and Fen-Chow-Fu I do not believe the sales from this type of agricultural work would be sufficient to make it possible to carry them on extensively, and without the income from the sales the instruction would be too expensive. If my prophecy in the above is correct you will see that even in the secondary schools we have not yet got out to the thousands of small farmers or to the farms in the mountains or in the interior districts. Yet here is where the rural church and a better standard of living even though it may not be sufficient needs be brought about.

The farmers in these villages cannot send their youths of 18 or 20 years of age for even a year of instruction. The minimum cost for board, room and tuition would not be less than \$50. or \$60. The bitter economics of the case are set resolutely against it. What is the small farmer's total capital? Land - perhaps twelve mou at \$35. per mou. A value of \$425. Household furniture \$40. A mule or two donkeys at \$70. Implements, carts and tools \$75. Miscellaneous items \$25. A total of \$635., and I have probably made the figures very high. There are several children in the family and he is doubtless in debt, for some funeral or wedding expense on which he is paying interest rates varying from 18% to 35% or more. Under these conditions the farmer cannot possibly afford to put 10% of his total capital into education for one son. If by any chance he can do so, that boy will not return to that farm and those conditions, but he will take the little education which he has been able to obtain and enter some form industrial occupation and it is right and reasonable that he should do so.

We cannot directly assist the great mass of small farmers in China by any of the regular forms of school work. They cannot afford even one year of school training. The secondary school cannot do this nor will its students scarcely ever return to the interior farms.

What can we do? Here is where the extension service, the demonstration farm and rural pastor enters the plan. The farm boy under the above conditions cannot go to the school therefore instructions and inspiration must be brought to the farmers and his sons on the farm. Where ever possible I would put demonstration farms, but these must of necessity be limited in number. Where there is a fairly well established rural church I would place an extension man to help. This extension worker could make his headquarters with one pastor and work in a series of surrounding villages. In other locations I would try out a man who would act both as the pastor and the extension agent.

I would have these pastors undertake boys and girls club work. He should also have a pure bred flock of poultry and I would place under his care a pure bred boar to use for cross breeding on the animals of the surrounding farms. Where sheep raising was carried on I would also place a pure bred ram for breeding work. Improved seed would be distributed through his hands and he would give instructions in the use of sprays for insects and plant disease control. I would have at least a course of three credit hours in agriculture for at least a year throughout every Christian Theological School in China, even where the preachers were being trained for city work. Agriculture is the main occupation of 80% of China's population. Chinese pastors need this instruction if only for its cultural value to give them a deeper insight, sympathy and understanding in the works and needs of the great mass of China's population. Students who are training for country churches should receive a minimum of six credit hours for one year. This should be especially arranged to meet their needs. They should have considerable more agricultural work than this, but at least six hours as a minimum.

The extension worker must carry with him much more than agriculture, and this is one point on which the local churches can very greatly assist. The more I think of the problem, I am strongly inclined to believe that we should begin with the thousand characters. From this we go into elementary mathematics. I found Gymnastics and Singing greatly emphasized in the rural work in Denmark. It unifies the group and gets them to acting and thinking together. Talks on what Christianity stands for and some elementary talks on Chinese history, health, hygiene and sanitation etc., All of this to gradually lead into a program of instruction in agriculture, with leaflets and papers printed in the thousand characters.

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Much good can be accomplished. Means of cooperation brought about and a system of rural credits established. We shall never be able to bring about a good standard of living on these areas which are too small to be economically profitable but we can greatly improve the present conditions. May I repeat, this extension work requires a man of high caliber, a broad vision and deep understanding of human nature. I believe this work to be successful must be in the hands of a college graduate, of broad general training in agriculture. Short course men, as a general rule will not have sufficient background and consequent vision or sufficient maturity. We must also pay the man according to his ability. This must be a salary greater than he could earn in ordinary teaching and more than he could earn on a good farm. He must be a member of the college staff and be responsible to it and feel that the College stands ready to help and advise him in all of his difficulties.

The Question of Location.

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With our understanding of the work and the duties of the Extension men, teachers etc., let us consider the location of the institution where their training is to be given. Personally I place very great importance on this point when we understand the psychology of the Chinese teacher also the work for which he is being trained and the locality in which he will work. I note from your letter "I am told by Eubank and others whom I have consulted in Shanghai and Nanking that for college students the locality in which they do work (meaning college studies) is of no great importance." I heartily and thoroughly

disagree with this except as I shall explain. I doubt ^{if} any disinterested person who had thought the problem through or who understands the Chinese student could make that reply.. I am wondering if you made entirely plain to them what you had in mind. I, too, would have answered yes, if I thought you meant by college work merely such courses as vertebrate anatomy, advanced soil physics, advanced botany or plant physiology, etc. It is true that other courses of an advanced nature could be listed above, but I am talking about the great basic courses in agronomy, horticulture, animal husbandry, etc. The courses that are fundamental to the general training of the Extension Worker. We must remember that there is much more to a course than the mere lecture work of the class room. Of great importance is the laboratory work in the stable and field and the applied practical work. Imagine our teaching sericulture or ^{Nanking} giving any practical applications in sheep husbandry? We shall never get practical efficiency in our teaching for North China (an area half the size of the United States) if we have to train our teachers and Extension workers at Nanking. Consider the differences in climate - rainfall and its distributions - crops grown - topography - work animals used - differences in the size of the individual farm - methods of management - crops grown types of people - language and dialects.

In agricultural education applied laboratory work in the field or with animals is equally as important as lecture or recitation work, and for Chinese students it may be more important. Reference books are always available, and information may be obtained by a student without a teacher. However real training of a student can take place only when the teacher and student carry the practical application of the lecture of the class room into applied work in the field, stable or laboratory. Therefore the location of the training center is of the utmost concern. Too great differences in climate, or type of agriculture from what the student is accustomed or differences in kinds of crops grown, types of farm animals used or methods of management between the training center and the area in which the student expects to work greatly lessen the value of his training. Foreign agriculturists are of very little value to China until they have been located in China in a given area at least three years. Much more difficult is the adjustment for the Chinese agricultural teacher as he does not only have the background of a scientific agriculture. He has only his four years of training, is naturally conservative and adjustments will not come easily.

There are approximately eight and one half degrees of ^{longitude} ~~latitude~~ between Peking and Nanking. What would this mean if we were to take corresponding parallels in the United States. We should be sending students from Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Ohio, Indiana or Illinois for agricultural instruction down to Southern Georgia, Northern Florida, Southern Alabama, Mississippi or Louisiana. We would not consider this feasible or even worthy of any consideration in the United States. Let us consider the location of Mukden, which is only half way in, our Manchuria territory. A corresponding parallel in the United States would be to send students from Iowa for agricultural instruction down in Northern Mexico.

Oriental Characteristics.

Let us also consider some Oriental characteristics. Is not the Chinese Senior as he graduates from College much more liable to imitate

V | than to originate. Consider the tremendous waste of sending a student trained at Nanking into Manchuria or even North Chilibi with our great differences in rain fall distribution. If he is sent from Manchuria for his course, he is constantly saying to himself "Well, we cannot do that in Manchuria" and he loses half the value of the instruction. If a native of Kiangsu was sent to Manchuria he would make mistake after mistake before he got adjusted to his surroundings. In the meantime he would become the butt of all the jokes of the entire farming village. He would lose so much face that he would be of very little value, and because of his early mistakes and lack of practical knowledge it would be several years before the village would again have any confidence in him even if he eventually made good. From the beginning his strange dialect would be against him and he would be regarded by the people with great suspicion as a "foreigner". We are up against the Chinese Rural Mind and we must not lose sight of that fact. In the very town here in the State where I am writing this the County Agent came from a neighboring state and these American farmers go to him very little because they do not think that he can understand their problems on the grounds that he does not happen to be a native of the state. How much more would this be accentuated in China? Do you realize also that a stranger cannot go into a rural village and buy a farm as he is regarded with so much suspicion and fear. I am not pleading for an Agricultural College to rival Nanking, but I am pleading for agricultural educational efficiency. and that North China may have what is rightfully hers.

Should Yenching drop entirely her agricultural program?

She cannot do this if she intends to attempt to meet the greatest outstanding need of China. As China develops the government schools and colleges will be greatly strengthened. The leaders for the most part will be highly specialized returned students. Agriculture will be the last type of education which the government will develop. This is true in the histories of all countries. Academic, Professional, and Industrial education will all receive attention before strong schools of agriculture are developed under government auspices.

The past history of other nations shows the truth of the above. There is even further evidence in China. The largest part of the Chinese students now being trained abroad are not being trained in agriculture. China will look largely to highly trained returned students/ graduates for educational leadership. The two great fields in which Yenching can be of the greatest service and for which there is the greatest need are theology and agriculture. Let us not give the Chinese student stones when he is asking for bread.

How can Yehching most effectively help serve rural China?

- A. Shall we develop experimental and demonstration work only?
- B. Shall we develop a secondary school only?
- C. Shall we develop a combination of (A) and (B)?
- D. Shall we unite with Changli - Tungchow and Fen-Chow-tu in a secondary school also supporting experimental and demonstration work?

- E. Shall we develop a strong College of Agriculture adapted to the needs of China ?
- F. Shall we develop as in (E) adding (B) in order to utilize to the fullest extent our buildings, staff and equipment, and as a necessary adjunct developing strong demonstration, experimental and extension work ?
into
- G. Shall we bring/the Yenching College of Agriculture as in (F) the present agriculture workers stationed at Tungchow, Changli, Fen-Chow-Fu etc.?
- H. Shall we develop as in (F) taking over all secondary students from Tungchow - Changli - Fen-Chow-Fu etc., leaving the agricultural instructors now stationed in those localities to carry on experimental and demonstration projects and to direct extension in their particular areas. They could also function in a valuable way by acting as trainers for men who intended becoming extension workers. Much careful training in the field and village is necessary before the extension worker can be sent out on his own responsibility.
- I. Shall we develop as in (F) and leave secondary work at Tungchow - Fen-Chow-Fu - Changli etc., to be carried on as it is now being conducted. Yenching to cooperate and make arrangements with the above schools to provide facilities for practice teaching in agricultural teachers training work ? Personally, I think we can render the greatest service by adopting either (H) or (I).

✓ // I would consider it very impractical for all agricultural instruction of college grade to be given to Nanking. I would consider it equal folly for all secondary students from Central China to be sent to Peking. In my opinion both Nanking and Peking should carry on both college and secondary work. The over lapping and duplication would occur to only a minor degree and each institution would be free to develop the work needed for its particular area as stated earlier in this letter. (See page 4)

I have endeavored to show you the plans which we have long had in mind for the Yenching College of Agriculture. Such a plan will, I believe result for the "Greatest economic and religious benefit to our country constituency."

✓ ✓ // The function of the Agricultural College is to train rural leaders, not "dirt-farmers."

Chinese farmers can afford the expense of a four year agricultural college course. In general the farmer and his sons must receive his education through the extension service. This Extension must be done by Chinese - but it may be directed by foreign supervision. Foreign supervision is necessary as the Chinese have not as yet sufficient experience and the work is too new to be conducted at present by the Chinese alone.

The foreign college or secondary school worker cannot go direct

to the Chinese farm village in extension work with any degree of efficiency. After years of labor in the village he may gain their confidence sufficiently to accomplish some good. In the meantime in the college with suitable facilities and equipment he could have trained and supervised in an equal length of time one hundred workers who might be working in one hundred villages.

The function of Mission work in China is to help the Chinese to help themselves, not to do their work for them.

Mission agriculture must train leaders. The Chinese themselves must bring about their own new agriculture. We can only help determine their needs, get them to realize these needs, and train leaders. These leaders should be college trained men, mature thinking, a broad background and a large vision will be required to meet the difficulties of their work.

Agricultural leaders cannot be trained satisfactorily in Central China for North China or vice-versa. In Yenching we have been compelled to develop our plans very slowly. A broad and solid vocational foundation has been built. Students learn to do by doing. For this reason we have developed commercial projects such as commercial floriculture and olericulture, cannery, dairy, etc. Unless we cannot ourselves carry out profitable agricultural enterprises we have no business to try and teach agriculture to the Chinese.

Dr. David Snedden of Columbia University who is without a doubt one of the most farseeing authorities on Vocational Education says that in the U. S. in agricultural instruction we should place the following emphasis;

Managerial ability	60%
Technical knowledge	30%
Manipulative vital applications	10%

In China we shall have to revise the last two items, for here we shall have to train in the use of new tools and modern appliances. If Dr. Snedden is correct we cannot truly vocationalize our agriculture without placing great emphasis on managerial ability. We cannot teach the student managerial ability without conducting commercial projects and placing the student in such an atmosphere of activity. We have therefore not developed commercial projects because we consider the dollar of more importance than the welfare of the rural community, but because it was an essential step to be taken in order to truly vocationalize our instruction and eventually reach our goal viz an efficient program of rural betterment.

In considering the possible removal of all college work in Agriculture from Peking to Nanking the following questions must be answered.

1. In what concrete and specific ways will Mission work in Agriculture be furthered by the proposed change ?
2. Would the objectives of Agricultural work for North China be most efficiently obtained by conducting all the college training for leaders at Nanking ? Why ?
3. Is Nanking the general center to which the Chinese for

centuries have looked for educational leadership ?

4. Could an Agricultural College at Nanking rather than Peking more effectively cooperate, receive assistance and work with the agricultural departments of the National Government as they become developed and the Chinese government becomes stabilized ?
5. Do the present secondary agricultural teachers in Shantung desire to send their students to Nanking or Peking ? (see Mr. Etter) Why do these men place so much emphasis on the difference in climate, general conditions, etc., between their location in Shantung and the location of the College at Nanking ?
6. Why do the present American Board Agricultural Workers at Fen-Chow-Fu, Shansi desire to send students to Peking instead of Nanking.
7. Which institution lies more nearly within the famine area ?
8. Which institution lies nearest the future great places of agriculture development viz Mongolia and Manchuria ?
9. Considering that the Oriental student is more likely to imitate than he is to originate do we want agricultural Extension leaders and teachers for semi-arid North China or the cold regions of Manchuria trained at Nanking?
10. Considering the difficulties and complexities of the work and the maturity and vision needed by the Extension worker does secondary education sufficiently train for the leadership which is necessary?
11. Would converting all of the work of the Yenching Department of Agriculture into secondary grade materially reduce the amount necessary for staff salaries?
12. Is any larger staff required for work of college grade than that of secondary ? Would these men receive any larger salary?
13. Would any more land be required ?
14. Would not experimentation and extension be carried on by the secondary school as well as the college ? Would the cost be less, simply because the work was done as a secondary school ?
15. Under college instruction more extensive laboratory equipment might be required than for secondary work, but would this exceed \$8000 in cost spread over a long period of years ?
16. The Education Commission, which had in its membership an Agricultural Educator of note from America, after a careful study of the situation recommended the establishment of Agricultural Colleges at Canton, Nanking, Peking and west China. Were not the studies of this Commission satisfactory ?
17. At a conference held under the Committee of Agricultural Work of the C. C. E. A. at Nanking composed of Agricultural Workers

from all over China the above recommendation was heartily endorsed. Why should this endorsement be changed?

Just as a last thought relative to the number of students. Why do you assume that we shall necessarily have only a very limited number of students? You will recall that all of our emphasis to date have been placed on establishing a strong foundation. We have never gone out after students. Up until this year we have only gotten out one circular and that was at the very beginning of the work. I do not think we want a large body of students. We should eventually hope to have an enrollment of one hundred to one hundred fifty students. Student "mortality" in agriculture will be rather high. We should not encourage students taking agriculture who are not adapted to the work.

We have to date graduated only small number of students, but our graduates are all doing extremely good work. This paper is already far too long or I would go into detail. We have had calls for many more graduates than we have been able to fill. In the North institutions desire men who have been trained in the North. That is why I place so much emphasis on this point.

We have no right to assume that resources for agriculture at Yenching will always be very scanty. Yenching has not yet made any effort either in China or America to finance agricultural work. In connection with this letter at this time may I ask you to read again our last annual report.

I have placed considerable time and thought on this letter. If you study it through carefully I believe that it will help clarify your thinking on this problem, even though you may reach conclusions different from mine. These thoughts of mine are the results of a life time spent among rural people, of four years of agricultural college training, and a year of graduate study on the problems of agricultural education. In addition eight years of agricultural teaching experience and six months travel and study of agricultural schools in Asia and Europe. I ask you to accept these observations for whatever you may consider them to be worth.

Our aim is not to rival Nanking, but to develop in North China an Agricultural College fitted to the needs of North China. Our rural leaders must be men of college training.

We can never satisfactorily train rural leaders for the North Country at Nanking.

I have given to the uttermost, all of my strength and energy to furthering this cause, which I believe to be an outstanding need in China, and my only concern is that as the result of your study, of discussion and conference, the right plan may result.

As ever,

W. E. Chamberlain
Head of the Department of Agriculture,
Yenching University.

Waynesburg Pa
Sept 15, 1926.

PEKING

Dr. Wm. North
150 - Fifth Ave
New York.

INDEXED

TRANSFER

My dear Dr. North:

I have just returned from Maryland and find your letter of Sept 7 + 11 awaiting me here. I saw Harry and went over his work. In addition to his work at the University of Maryland he has recently entered into a partnership in a local dairy. He stated he would give me a definite answer in ten days and that he would accept the position if he could arrange his business affairs with his partner. Just before leaving I received a letter saying that he could not accept position.

It is very necessary for us to get a man to Peking this fall.

We shall be able to finance a married man by using a part of our Gamble donation which was

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in us in Peking just before I
left. Mrs & Mrs Jackson are
evidently ready to go, and possibly
might start immediately from
Vancouver. This would save us
a large amount of expense.

Personally I would be willing to
accept him on his credentials. The
best man that we have on our foreign
staff in eq. (in letter) was secured
in this way ^{two years ago} ~~last year~~.

Should I go out to ^{Vancouver} see him?

By using my clergy - present I can
go and see him at only $\frac{1}{4}$ the cost -
that is - will require for them to come to
New York. I am retaining him tonight
& wait until he hears further from
me. In the meantime I will look
up Pittsburgh men - but think his
practical experience rather "shaky".
The dairy men will have a difficult
job and we must have a best and

over man of experience if possible.
Write me instructions at 405 No. Morris
St, Weymouth Pa if I should go
direct from here to Vancouver such
in expenses will be necessary.

We have had a tremendous amount
of delay on this, daily proposition,
let us not lose a good man at
this time, and we especially have
no time to spare.

Sincerely

Walter R Chamberlain

RECEIVED
UNIVERSITIES

SEP 27 1926

JOINT OFFICE

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Sept 17, 1926.

Dr. De North.
150 Fifth Ave
New York City

PEKING

TRANSFER

Dear Dr. North:

I made a trip to Pittsburgh and looked up Mr. Donald Benner for our dairy position. Found his practical experience amounts to nearly nothing at all. He is therefore to be completely eliminated from our thinking on the subject.

Jackson seems to be the logical man.
~~The Jacksons~~
They are already quite a distance along on their way to China - would it not be ill-advised to have them both come back to New York? Anticipating your reply, I am

Very sincerely yours

Walter Chamberlain

Nov. 3, 1926.

The Advisory Committee of the Agricultural Department of Yenching University met at the home of President Stuart, Lang Jun Yuan, Wednesday Nov. 3, 1926 at 2:30 P.M. with the following regular members, plus a few invited guests:-

President Stuart, Mr. Etter, Mr. Eubank, Rev. Wilder, Mr. C. C. YU, Mr. Homer Liu, Mr. Hunter, Mr. Sohtzu King and Mr. Wiant.

Rev. George D. Wilder was elected Chairman to succeed Mr. J. B. Taylor now on furlough.

Bliss M. Wiant was elected secretary.

After thorough discussion the following resolutions were passed:-

1. We look forward to a College of Agriculture when financial resources permit and needs demand it.
2. For the present we discontinue the four-year college course in Agriculture after graduating the present Junior class in favor of a course in General Agriculture, offering elective courses in the College of Arts and Science sufficient for students to major in agriculture.
3. Agriculture Short Course for rural leadership (2 yrs.) The Short Course should emphasize the training of Rural Leaders. The Course should be in Chinese and for two years. The work should be arranged and taught so as to give the students a rural outlook. The curriculum had best be divided into 3 types of courses.

- a. Course for Rural teachers. An elective course with normal training and agriculture work to adequately equip rural teachers for vocational teaching in agriculture and to be effective extension workers.

- b. Course for Rural preachers (elective subjects for rural preachers could be made available to seminary students of similar grade)

- c. Course in Agriculture - An elective course involving thorough training in practical agriculture and equipping men to be modern farmers, demonstration farm superintendents or assistants, and experimental station assistants. Certain courses could be compulsory for all 3 courses; the students would specialize for one of the 3 above mentioned branches of rural leadership.

4. Extension.

- a. The maintenance of an active and effective extension department is considered a vital need by every agricultural institution which has the interests of the farmers sincerely at heart. There is need of a staff including a number of Chinese Graduate Assistants, who shall spend most of their

time in the country in bringing to the farmer the help available from the Department of Agriculture. The Extension workers would cooperate with the staff of various agricultural and rural training middle schools as Tunghsien in conducting their demonstration farm and in making trips into the country to get into direct touch with the farmer and in the holding of Summer Schools and Short Courses.

Equipment in the nature of a moving picture machine or stereopticon and provision for a farm paper is necessary to most successfully conduct the extension work. Liberal allowance for travel is necessary.

- b. Short Courses in Winter for Farmers. These would last for from 2-6 weeks and would give practical instruction to men who are not able to devote time to a regular course. These would be held at Yenching or at different sub-stations.
 - c. Summer School for teachers and preachers. Courses would be given to teachers and preachers already in the field who would learn at first hand some of the modern agriculture methods and get training as extension workers i.e. to be links uniting the farmer with the experiment station staff so that the benefits of the research work might be made readily available to the farmer. The Full Course and Short Course for the best utilization of staff and experiment station should both be taught at Yenching.
5. The plans as suggested in item 4 be submitted with the budget covering the same to the Famine Relief Commission.
 6. Mr. Etter be asked to recast the Statement of the programme for the Department for circulation among university authorities abroad and that he ask Dr. Eric M. North to endorse efforts to secure specific gifts for extension equipment.
 7. Co-operation with Mission Middle Schools, which are featuring rural training or agriculture instruction and extension. This would take the form of planning experiments for the demonstration farm, supplying stock, seeds, trees and so forth for use at these farms; assisting in the conduct of short course class and Summer School, and association in the whole programme of extension. Scholarships would be available to help in the training of students for the staff of various middle schools.
The meeting adjourned.

Bliss M. Wiant, Secretary.

INDEXED

November
Eighth
1926

W. Stewart
11/8/26

Mr. W. E. Chamberlain,
Peking University,
New York City.

My dear Walter:

Your long letter on the affairs of the Agricultural Department reached me about a week ago, and was given the careful reading which it certainly deserved. It is the best thing of the kind that I have ever seen from you.

More Than The argument for a first-class College of Agriculture for the North China Area is unanswerable. The question for us now is the extent to which Christian higher education, thought of as a unified system for the country, should at this time attempt to maintain one full College of Agriculture, and if not what our own institutional program should be for the immediate future.

Your own letter was sent to several others; and communications to very much the same effect from Chinese members of the staff, as well as one from Reisner and other pertinent communications were put into the hands of members of the Advisory Committee before a meeting held last Wednesday, at which also the members of the Department, the Dean of the Men's College, and my new assistant, Mr. S. J. Chuan, were present. The Advisory Committee consists of Doctor C. C. Wang (who is now in Europe), G. D. Wilder, Sohtsu King and Bliss Wiant, the last three being present. The whole matter was discussed with earnest thought, which resulted in a series of actions, which will be promptly forwarded to you.

I came the next day to the P.U.M.C. Hospital, where I now am; but I am taking this opportunity of dictating a reply, which is an attempt to summarize my own opinions. I need scarcely assure you of my deep personal interest in this subject, and my desire that whatever resources we now have in money and men, or may be able to secure, be used to the very utmost, *I have not* written of my sympathy with you in your untiring efforts in the face of constant delays and disillusionments to realize the dream that brought you originally to China.

0195

1. There seems to be no encouragement for an intensive financial campaign at this time for our University. To what extent the lack of any appreciable results during the past two years, with the exception of certain individual gifts, have been due to the reaction in America against China, caused by recent developments in this country, and what extent to other conditions, it is useless to speculate; but when our whole institution is struggling to keep afloat, and we are trying to avoid dismissing some of the teachers whom we now have, I could not ask our Trustees to go into any expansion. The best I could hope for is by that intensive efforts we can hold our own until relief comes through additional endowments.

All this is accentuated by the news which has reached me of the death of Jim Lewis. You are probably feeling the full force of discouraging conditions in America, so that I need not enlarge on that feature.

2. Plans seem to be taking a quite definite shape for a joint financial campaign among a majority, if not all, of the Christian colleges in China. This could be possible only on the basis of a unified program which all can endorse as avoiding needless or even relatively unnecessary duplication. Yenching from the beginning has been thoroughly committed to a united campaign on this basis. I am practically certain that those who are preparing concrete recommendations will include one to the effect that we should not do college work in Agriculture, certainly not attempt a full College of Agriculture.

Apart from the claim upon us to play the game, we would, in my judgment, stand a much better chance of getting financial results in America by this procedure rather than by attempting during the present season to put on a campaign of our own.

Case 3. We are now in the fourth year of the ten-year period during which the Famine Relief Fund has been allocated to us, and half of the time will soon have passed. Unless we can make an occasion for using this money to the benefit of famine prevention, it may be taken away from us, and even the little nucleus will be gone. Frankly I do not see much prospect of developing extension work under the present policy. The energies of our small staff are so largely occupied with teaching itself and the maintenance of the various more or less commercial projects, that little either of time or of attention can be left for activities outside our own campus.

It is imperative that somehow we relate ourselves to the farm people and to the rural churches of this region as perhaps the best medium. You will argue that you share in this desire as much as anyone, nor do I question that; also that the proposed change of policy releases neither men nor money for extension work, which in a sense is true. However, a determination to put empha-

sis upon the short course in itself will attract and train those who will in their own persons relate us to farming populations.

If Agricultural elective courses are offered in a general college course, and are planned so as not to interfere with, but rather help forward, experimental and demonstration activities, I feel that a case can be made for retaining the Department even on a closely correlated arrangement with the other colleges. Whether we get into more field work or not is largely a matter of emphasis and interest.

4. It would not be fair to you, in replying to such a serious and well conceived argument as you have sent to me, if I did not bring in one other consideration, ^{which} I have been forced to reckon. Within the past six or seven months I have received from two different sources criticisms of the policy of our Department as conducted thus far. In each case these came unsolicited, and from persons whose opinion in such matters would carry great weight, and who are in every sense good friends of our own University. The opinions were so explicit and based on such careful observations that I undertook to inquire if the same viewpoint was held by others only to learn that this was the case.

You already know the opinion of two members of our former Advisory Committee regarding yourself. My own feeling has been, as you already know quite well, that we ought to look forward to securing a Chinese head of the Department, and that this combined with a shift of emphasis so that we do a very modest and limited range of work as well as we can educationally, stressing the short course, and carrying on fewer projects with less interest in financial returns, be the two-fold line of real progress. Personally, I have also felt that we want you with us, and that you have a very valuable contribution to make, providing you are willing to accept the necessities of the case, as I am ~~desiring~~ to describe them.

I also shall not cease to hope that by working along these lines, either from the British Boxer Indemnity or Chinese sources or further financial assistance in America, we can in time enlarge our scope and ultimately perhaps develop or cooperate with other institutions in developing a thorough-going College of Agriculture for North China.

It was pointed out at our conference last week that Tsing Hua, with ample resources, was also developing this subject, and that as soon as there is a stable government, the National College of Agriculture will undoubtedly be revived.

It distresses me no little to write in so apparently discouraged tone, and one so much at variance with the position I took about this time last year. As far as our own institution is concerned, this Department is only sharing in the common lack of progress in securing desired funds, with this difference that

11-8-26

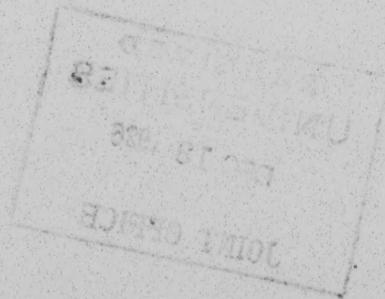
it has its own income, however small, intact. You have been so plucky and persistent and patient through the setbacks and disappointments which have attended this undertaking from the first, that you will always have my respect. As I have always said, I shall be glad to have you come back to us on a permanent basis, continuing to be Head of the Department until we can find the right Chinese, which may not be an easy thing to do. If on the other hand you feel that this prospect does not justify any further sacrifice on your part, I cannot blame you in the least. In any case the period spent with us has been worthwhile in getting started an enterprise that probably would have gone to pieces had you not come, and which I feel confident will continue to be increasingly useful.

If you return to China, it may be that your time can be best spent between now and then by ceasing worry over conditions as they are, and getting a really good rest.

With more sympathy than may lie on the surface of these words,

Very sincerely yours,

JLS:B



LETTING

INDEXED

TRANSFER

Peking University

March 9, 1927

Mr. Walter E. Chamberlain,
405 No. Morris St.,
Waynesburg, Pa.

*Send w/ letter
of 3/27/27*

My dear Mr. Chamberlain:

We have the following cablegram from Peking received March 7th:

"Please telegraph definite answer immediately when may we expect Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Chamberlain to return."

I note your letter of February 21st and have been surprised that you did not understand what Dr. Stuart meant when he asked you to cable your decision. In his letters to you of November 8th and of January 13th it seems to me he made it entirely clear that he was raising with you the question of your own return to China. He recognized that you might feel that the reconstructions of the work of the Department of Agriculture which had been going on would make the field unattractive to you, especially in view of the problems of the relationship with other aspects of the University's work which we all are aware have marked your experience in Peking. These problems, it is clearly felt were in part your own creation, and in part otherwise. Dr. Stuart has, I am sure, fully intimated to you their nature and refers to them in his letters to you, but he is prepared evidently to stand back of you and shoulder the problem of maintaining satisfactory relationships with and without the Department of Agriculture. This is all of a piece with his splendid spirit. He also manifestly desired you to face the question as to whether you wished to deal with the problems of the development of the Department when some questions must evidently remain open as to the lines of direction in which the Department ought to develop. Some of these questions no doubt will remain open because of ^{the} financial situation, others perhaps because of the general situation in China. Your knowledge of the University on the field makes you better able than I to interpret the conclusions to which the administration of the University has come concerning the development of agriculture, and I presume your return will be based on an understanding that you are prepared to cooperate with the lines of development that were agreed upon, and not to undertake other lines of development unless they in turn were also agreed upon by a responsible group.

The above is a brief statement of what seemed to me to be the issues and of which I presume you are more conscious than I. Dr. Stuart desires to know as soon as possible your decision as to whether you will return and when.

0199

Mr. W. E. Chamberlain-2

3-9-27

I confess I have been very much surprised with your silence during the last two or three months. Except for a request for clergy certificates I heard nothing from you after I wrote you December 7th to go ahead with the preparation of campaign material. Dr. Stuart's letter of November 3th had no real bearing upon what you were undertaking to campaign for, for the reason that the amounts you were likely to get would not interfere at all with any cooperative program.

Furthermore, judgment as to campaign matters remains with the Finance Committee in the United States and you had already received from them authority to go ahead. I had no idea that Dr. Stuart's letter would cause you to retreat on your campaign plans or I should have written you that it need not have that effect.

Although much time has gone, I believe the Finance Committee would stand for your doing some campaign work if you felt that you could find people who would not be distracted by the present situation in China. There are at this time many extra difficulties in the way of the ordinarily difficult task of campaigning, but we are not proposing to lie down on the job for that reason.

I have assumed that the matter of the additional staff for the dairymen's position would be actively handled by you, not necessarily in the nature of administrative correspondence, but in locating men who seemed to you to meet the qualifications. It is evident that we must still find such a man, and it would be a mistake for us not to take advantage of your being here to secure him. Should you decide to return to Peking it would seem to me to be worth while for you to spend such time as was necessary to unearth the desirable candidates who met your own technical standards, though the final closing with any one of the candidates might not need to delay your return. How long this would take you can judge as well as I. In any case it is evident that a conclusion must be reached promptly and I should like to have word from you in order to notify President Stuart.

Cordially yours,

Secretary
Peking University

BHM-11

0200

PEKING

*W. Chamberlain
3/14/27*

March 14, 1927.

TRANSFER

Mr. Walter E. Chamberlain,
Yenching University,
New York City.

Dear Walter:

The Advisory Committee of our Board of Managers to the Department of Agriculture met day before yesterday for practically the entire afternoon. The immediate occasion was the budget to be presented to the American Famine Relief Committee next month, but the whole future of the Department was again discussed. Mr. Etter and Mr. Eubank are both planning to leave next summer. The projects which have in the past been more or less of a profit financially are none of them now proving so; in fact in each case they involve a loss. This would not be true of the dairy were it not for the interest on the ~~banks~~.

Doctor Homer Lew, since becoming acting head of the Department a month or so ago, has shown a fine capacity in straightening out the tangles left by his two predecessors, and a clear-headed, constructive grasp of the problems and prospects of the Department. He has been in touch with the head of the Agricultural Department of Tsing Hua College, and recommends from now on rather close cooperation with them. This was unanimously approved by the Committee. It will begin by an informal sharing of resources, interchange of teachers, of courses, etc., involving no organic change; but the tendency will probably be to come into closer association, and perhaps extend this to Shanghai and other Chinese enterprises.

at Shanghai

The Committee also sustains ~~you~~ in cutting out or reducing the various projects, which, even though they could be made profitable commercially, are a heavy drain on the time of the staff, and are in danger of keeping them from the phases of our work which will be more and more important; namely, experimentation and extension. It is proposed to maintain a short course along the lines of the present one, both at Tsing Hua and here, but avoiding reduplication in the work.

income number

We shall probably have a deficit on this year's budget, which would have to be cleared off by the sale of stock in the horticultural gardens in the city and other special efforts. The ~~number~~ next year will of course be considerably reduced by the shrinkage from these various projects.

This consideration led to the raising of the question whether you should be asked to return or not. I had cabled near-

0201

ly a week previous, asking for information as to your plans and had hoped that the reply would have arrived before the meeting of the Committee. I have been waiting anxiously for several months to hear some word from you, but letters from the office indicate that they also have had no intimation of your decision, from which I have rather assumed that you intended to return. In my letters last autumn I tried to give you information on both sides of this issue, leaving the decision to you in the light of these statements and your own experience while in America. My own position has been that if under all the circumstances you were ready to return, I should be glad to have you. With the one qualification that we should have a Chinese head as soon as a suitable man should be found, I felt that we could not do better than ask you to continue.

The general situation in China has, however, changed very much since you left and the nationalistic ferment is showing itself everywhere. In this particular department of our work it is more desirable than ever that we have a Chinese, and apparently Homer Lew has proven himself qualified to act, at least for the present. The sense of all the members of the committee who were present at this meeting was that it would be a mistake for you to return to China in your former capacity. It was felt that the expenses involved could be used otherwise to the better advantage of the work of the Department, that it would be embarrassing to you and others to have under a Chinese head younger than yourself and with less experience, that with a purely Chinese staff at Tsing Hua, and the prospect of your being the only foreigner on our staff, there might be increasing difficulty.

One member of the Committee proposed that you be asked to come for another five years, but I pointed out that this would not be fair to you, that you either ought to be invited again with the understanding that it was for life or else given the opportunity at this time to make other arrangements. The very suggestion shows, however, the thought of the Committee.

As we come to emphasize more the short course, which will naturally be given in Chinese and to do extension work, which must be in Chinese; and as the commercial projects become less prominent, with the administration of the Department taken care of by Lew or some other Chinese, it was felt that there would not be any necessary function left for you. I asked how they would feel if you were able to provide your own salary for at least the next five years; but the replies indicated that the general opinion would not be much affected, even were this possible, as I gather from your experience thus far is quite unlikely.

Before the action of the Committee becomes formal, it must receive the consent of the absent members, and should be ratified by the Executive Committee of the Board of Managers before it becomes effective. I am taking advantage of the chance to send American mail this evening to get this letter off to you at once with the advice that you send in your resignation to our Board of Trustees to take effect at whatever time may seem fair to you in making other plans.

I can scarcely tell you how it grieves me to write this letter. The clear judgment of all those present came to

me as somewhat of a surprise, although I have known for sometime that some of our people questioned the advisability of your return. No one knows better than I the hard, persistent and unselfish work that you put into this discouraging enterprise at the stages when only such pluck as yours would have kept it going at all. I am also happily conscious of your various abilities, and I think you know of my personal fondness for you.

I think it is quite true also that this decision need not be thought of as personal, but due rather to a powerful ferment of nationalism, which none of us have entirely foreseen, and which is in the main a very wholesome and promising tendency. Everyone of us who has gone into this form of missionary service, if true to our own best ideals, must rejoice when we cease to become necessary because of Chinese who can do the work effectively. By giving this period of your life you have achieved the maintenance of this Department, and whatever the future has will be largely due to you. I hope, therefore, you will not allow yourself to be discouraged or wounded, but feel rather that you have accomplished a very worthwhile task, and having had an experience, which will always remain as a pleasant memory. You will always have many friends among us, and our feeling for you is not in the least affected by a judgment that you are no longer needed here in the same sense that you have been in the past. I am tempted to go further and express my own conviction that you probably did the best thing for the Department at its earlier stages in the policies that you maintained.

With the assurance of continuing personal regards to yourself and Helen,

As ever, your friend,

JLS:B
cc Doctor Heath

405 W. Morris St-

Waynesburg Pa

March 29, 1927

INDEXED

PEKING

TRANSFER

Dr. Eric North
Office of Peking University
150-Fifth Ave
New York.

My dear Dr. North:

Your letters of recent date received. Since the matter important events have taken place in China. Under the present conditions it would seem impossible to give you any definite answer concerning my return to China. The present trouble may be practically over or it may have only just-commenced. I do not believe that any man can predict with any certainty for several weeks at least.

If the Bolshevick element gains the ascendancy in the Nationalist party missionary school work seems rather hopeless for some time. Evidently the National Christian Council feels that the Chinese will be able to eject the Bolshevick elements from the Govt. The happenings of the next few weeks will

0204

ruine many things in China..

I had you asked me before this trouble began I should have told you that we were planning on returning to China. I have had various positions offered me since I returned, and one particularly, promised a very large salary. My answer to all of the propositions received was that I expected to return to China. Since the riots in Hankow, Shanghai, and Nanjing, I have had to reconsider the matter from all angles, so that at the present time all the answers I can give you is that I am undecided. The Fall of Tientsin and Peking will be the next logical moves on the part of the Nationalists. No one can predict the results. I read in the paper that the Peking Union Medical College are preparing to send all of their foreign staff back to America. You no doubt have much more information concerning the real conditions than we have.

The affairs in the Dept of Agr at Yenching seem to be rather upset. Elin has resigned. Dr. Shair writes me that Eubank is also

thinking of resigning but that he will probably stay in if we will return.

My suggestion would be to try and secure available candidates for the Dairyman, Am. Husbandry and Hort. positions. With the understanding that these men would not go out to China until conditions were safe for them to go.

There is no question but what my heart is out in China! It will be extremely difficult to get the right kind of men with essential experience and qualifications. At present I am awaiting your approval to go ahead in trying to locate and interview prospective candidates for the above positions. This will take some time. A man without the proper qualifications in training and experience for our particular situation at Yenslung in No. China is worse than no man at all.

By the time the above work is finished, we shall have more knowledge concerning conditions in China and then I shall be able to give you a more definite answer concerning our return.

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impairing for funds at the present time
would seem to be out of the question would
it not?

Concerning the California credentials
mentioned in my last letter, I note that
you suggest that it might be of more
value if written by Dr. Stuart. I have finally
gotten all of my papers together, and it
would seem unnecessary to wait two months
to hear from Dr. Stuart. I therefore would
appreciate having you write the letter as
Secretary of the Board of Trustees. That will
fill all of the requirements. Please address
the letter "to whom it may concern" and
send me five signed copies. The letters
must be enclosed with my other papers.
These credentials are for teachers certificates
in California. After one obtains them I can
keep them renewed from time to time until such
time as I may want to use them.

The requirement is as follows: "submit a
letter of specific recommendation from the
last place of employment or from a school

⁻⁵
cial holding a responsible position,
wishing for your character and success.
I realize that during these days your
desk is no doubt overloaded but you would
greatly oblige me by forward the letter and
your signed duplicate at your earliest
convenience.

This letter is no doubt rather an
unsatisfactory answer to your inquiries,
but I am sure that you will realize
fully all the conditions that are involved.

Please send Dr Stuart the substance of the
contents of this letter. In so doing you will
save me five or more pages of "leg hand".

Sincerely yours.

Walter E. Chamberlain

RECEIVED
UNIVERSITIES
APR 6 1927
JOINT OFFICE

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405 210. Morris St
Waynesburg Pa.
April 13, 1927

PEKING

To the Board of Trustees of
Peking University.
150 - Fifth Ave.
New York.

TRANS

Dear Sir:

I received a letter just received from Pres. Stuart -
I learn that Dr. Homer Lee, who has recently been
chosen Acting Head of the Dept of Agriculture,
by reason of the excellent work which he has
carried out since his appointment, has proven
himself qualified to act as head of the Department.
I have stated on several occasions that I was
quite willing to hand over my work to a Chinese
successor, whenever such a man might become
available.

I have felt a very great responsibility towards
the University and the Dept. of Agr. owing to the
\$17000. issue of dairy bonds and the many phases
of our work that are still only in the beginning
stages. It gives me a feeling of considerable
relief to know that this responsibility is now
ready to be shouldered by a Chinese.

I am happy to know that my work in China
has not been carried on in vain, and that at the

-2-

nd of five years of endeavor, when I sailed from China, I could show a well organized department and experiment station, and a constantly increasing student-body, all of which was built-up from very meagre resources and many handicaps and unavoidable difficulties.

I shall always hold a very warm place in my heart for my old students and staff associates who have so very loyally supported and stood by me in carrying out the work and ideals of the department. I trust that this same loyal support may also be given my successor.

As the years roll by, and the department of agriculture develops, I am hoping that the work of these pioneer years may not be entirely forgotten, and that I may hold a small place at least in the affection and regard of the Chinese people.

As I look back over my work in China there are many regrets, but this is not the place for sorrow as I view the matter, but rather for rejoicing. Sacrifices have been made, but sacrifices were expected.

I deeply regret that the representative of the University, Mr. & Mrs. Gordon, who arranged for

of going to China, brought so much pressure
to bear on me concerning the necessity
for my quick arrival in China, that I was
unable to complete my thesis in the Cornell
Graduate School. One expects certain
sacrifices while living in China, but in my
own particular case this sacrifice carries over
so detrimental to my obtaining a new start
on my return to America.

I should liked to have made to the cause of
Christianity in China a more perfect and
more highly developed a contribution in the
Dept. of Agriculture than finances and circumstances
have enabled me to do.

An artist does not like to present an unfinished
picture as his best work, nor does a poet desire
to present an unfinished song to a people when
he feels that his thoughts are only imperfectly
and crudely expressed.

Various factors have been, and are, beyond
my control but at least I have the
inward satisfaction of knowing that I have
done my best. I am content.

You will therefore please accept this as my
resignation from work in Peking University, the same to
take effect September 1st, 1927.

Faithfully yours, Walter S. Chamberlain

Head of the Dept. of
and Director of the
Exp. Station.

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MAR 21 1927

JOINT OFFICE

0213

405 No. Morris St.
Waynesburg Pa.
April 14. 1927

PEKING

Dr Eric North.
Office of Peking University
150 - Fifth Ave
New York.

TRANSFER

Refer to
Ex. Com.

My dear Dr North:

A letter dated March 14th has just been received from Pres. Stuart and I note that a copy of the same was also forwarded to you. I must confess that the contents of the above letter came as quite a shock, following as it did requests for my return to China by both letter and cable.

To relieve Dr Stuart of any embarrassment, I am enclosing my resignation, as requested. I have placed the date as Sept 1, 1927.

Four and one half months does not give me very much time to look up the kind of a position that I feel that I ought to be qualified to fill. Schools, of course, will not open until September, and by the end of this ^{present} month my private bank account will be practically reduced to zero. The result of five of the best years of my life given to missionary effort! I shall leave very

0214

ally made this sacrifice however, if the
work of the Dept of Agr may carry on successfully.

I trust that I may be granted the customary
courtesies in having the transportation paid on
our personal belongings and household equipment
when they are shipped from China to America.

As soon as I obtain the bills I will forward
the same to you for medical and dental services
incurred some months ago.

Two or three weeks have elapsed since I
asked you to send me "a letter of specific
recommendation from the last place of employment
or from a school official holding a responsible
position vouching for your character and
success." As I wrote you previously I need
five signed copies of this letter to file with
various other credentials in order to file them
for certificates in the State of California. I have
gathered all the other necessary papers together and
I am awaiting your letters to complete the necessary
requirements. I trust that you will be able to
send me the above as soon as possible, as this
is my third request, and considerable time has
elapsed.

am hoping that you will continue to send
me from time ^{to time}, any Journal literature that may
be available for my interests are still
in China.

Cordially yours
Walter R. Lambelam

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TRANSFER

April 22, 1927

To Whom It May Concern:

I take great pleasure in commending Mr. W. E. Chamberlain, B.S., to the attention of any who may be seeking an energetic and effective teacher and organizer in the field of agricultural education. Mr. Chamberlain has been for five years Associate Professor and head of the Department of Agriculture at Peking University. The severance of his relations with the University is due to the steady policy of the University of placing in positions of leadership Chinese staff members, a policy which Mr. Chamberlain has shared fully and for which he is making the sacrifice of returning to work in the United States.

Mr. Chamberlain took hold of the Department of Agriculture at the University when it hardly existed, and in a situation that was for him a new environment and filled with very great difficulties financial and otherwise, he succeeded by sheer grit and skill in developing an effective and growing department. Mr. Chamberlain has been marked for his ability to face difficulties and to see the practical bearings of all the phases of his work. His special field has been agricultural education and extension, and his grasp of the essentials of the many phases of agriculture have made him very valuable in his special field. To those who may note that Mr. Chamberlain does not hold a higher degree than Bachelor of Science it is fair to say that Mr. Chamberlain sacrificed the completion of his advanced studies in order to take hold promptly, at the time that it seemed necessary, of the work in Peking. We are very glad indeed to commend him and to wish him the excellent opportunities for success which we feel he deserves.

Secretary

EMN-H

0218

PEKING

Peking University

April 22, 1927

Mr. Walter E. Chamberlain,
405 No. Morris St.,
Waynesburg, Pa.

My dear Chamberlain:

I have been much bothered because the pressure of Trustees' meetings and matters arising out of them have delayed my writing you more fully and carrying out your request for a letter of reference. In accordance with your request I enclose five signed copies which you desire.

We have your letter of resignation which I have not yet had opportunity to present to a committee of the Trustees, but I want to add my personal word of appreciation of the very fine spirit in which it has been written. It is one with the spirit of good-will and hard work which characterize the whole of your work with the University.

Dr. Stuart in his letter to me suggests that you may be able to go off the budget by June 30th. I note your suggestion as September 1st as a date of your resignation being effective. This I will have to take up with the Trustees' committee. Perhaps if you secured a position that takes you on salary before the first of September you would release the University earlier than September 1st inasmuch as your furlough will have been unusually long and as the travel in Europe which was financed by the University will not now bear fruit in the University's work. I have no intention to appear in the least to drive a hard bargain, but you know, if anybody does, upon what close margins the University is having to work. We will take care of the transportation of your personal belongings and household equipment in accordance with the usual regulations.

If there are any extra copies of University literature which you are not likely to need we would like to have them to meet calls here.

With warmest personal regards, I am

Faithfully yours,

Secretary
Peking University

EMN-H

0219

PEKING

YENCHING UNIVERSITY.

Peking, China

May 16, 1927.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

This is to certify that Mr. Walter E. Chamberlain spent five years as Head of the Department of Agriculture of this University, having been the one to first organize it, and has been responsible for additional members of the staff and for conceiving the program which has thus far been maintained.

He came to Peking at a time when it was expected that this Department would be amply provided for by Chinese gifts, and showed his perseverance when, because of political changes the original promoters were unable to carry out their plans, by carrying on undaunted during those first years of discouragement and diminishing resources with a thrifty use of every available asset and with an enthusiasm which deserves the highest praise, and gives assurance of similar qualities in whatever work he may be called upon to undertake.

He worked incessantly, even during summer vacations, and showed much ability and initiative in projecting this new enterprise along lines that his own assistants and former students will doubtless continue.

Very few foreigners have ever served on this faculty who more completely won the loyalty and affection of the Chinese connected with them, as will be seen from a letter signed by all the Chinese staff, indicating their desire that he return to his original position, as had been intended when he left Peking on furlough. It is largely because of his success in training his Chinese successors that this Department is able to spare him now.

I heartily recommend him for any position for which he may apply.

Very sincerely yours,

(Signed) J. Leighton Stuart

President

0220

PEKING

TELEGRAMS

Peking University

June 23, 1927

Mr. W. E. Chamberlain,
405 No. Morris St.
Waynesburg, Pa.

Dear Chamberlain:

Dr. Stuart has written that we should carry you on the budget up to September 1st, and I am giving that instruction to be carried out during my vacation.

I also enclose a letter which Dr. Stuart has written concerning your services to the Department of Agriculture which it gives me great pleasure to forward to you.

Cordially yours,

Secretary
Peking University

EMN-H

Enc. 1

0221

Walter E. Chamberlain

File

GUY B. HOGE
ATTORNEY AT LAW
602 FRICK BUILDING
PITTSBURGH, PA.

August 29, 1927.

Dr. Harry Luce,
c/o Peking University Office,
150 Fifth Avenue,
New York City, N.Y.

Dear Sir:-

My cousin, Mrs. Walter E. Chamberlain, of Waynesburg, Pennsylvania, has requested me to write you and advise you of her husband's death, which occurred Sunday morning, August 28th, 1927. His death was due to dilation of the heart caused by a severe attack of asthma.

Mrs. Chamberlain will write you later.

Very truly yours,

Guy B. Hoge

GBH:RP

0222

PEKING

TRANSFER

Peking University

September 13, 1927

Mrs. Walter E. Chamberlain,
405 No. Morris Street,
Waynesburg, Pa.

My dear Mrs. Chamberlain:

All of us here in the New York office were profoundly shocked and grieved to learn of the sudden death of Mr. Chamberlain a fortnight ago. I personally have had the opportunity of seeing Mr. Chamberlain on only one or two occasions but these few contacts I had with him left with me a deep impression of his splendid Christian character and personality.

Just about three weeks ago our office received from the field a most remarkable communication addressed to Dr. Stuart and signed by more than a dozen of the Chinese leaders in Peking. This letter shows that Mr. Chamberlain had won the gratitude and appreciation of the Chinese people to an extent rarely equalled by any foreign member of staff. We retained this letter in our office with the expectation of presenting it to the Executive Committee of Peking University early this month. We now regret deeply that we did not break over the usual rules of procedure and send this communication at once to Mr. Chamberlain, for I know he would have warmly appreciated this proof of affection of his Chinese colleagues and students. I am sending you the original letter and am retaining a copy for our office files.

*copy kept under
Robert J. ...*

The Executive Committee of the Peking Board of Trustees, at its meeting on September 9th, took the following action which I have been instructed to communicate to you:

"The Executive Committee of the Trustees of Peking University have learned with deep regret of the sudden death of Walter E. Chamberlain, until recently Head of the Department of Agriculture of the University. Mr. Chamberlain went out to Peking in December 1920 to undertake preliminary work in the inauguration of a Department of Agriculture. With untiring energy and devotion, and with a genuine skill in comprehending and analyzing the problems involved, he developed the many phases of the work of the Department to a degree remarkable in the light of the handicaps surrounding the undertaking. We record with praise that Mr. Chamberlain not only developed the material and the academic phases of the Department of Agriculture, but inspired a group of his Chinese fellow workers with his fine ideal of the service of

0223

Mr.W.E.Chamberlain-2

9/13/27

such a department in making more livable the life of the hard worked farmers of Northern China. His death adds another bright name to those who have loved and served Yenching University and the Chinese people."

Words are always inadequate to express our sympathies at such times of great loss. If at any time our New York office can be of any assistance whatever please feel free to call upon us as we will be most happy to render any possible service.

Very sincerely yours,

Assistant Secretary
Peking University

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Enc.1

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PEKING

TRANSFER

Peking University

September 14, 1927

Mrs. Walter E. Chamberlain,
405 North Morris Street,
Waynesburg, Pa.

My dear Mrs. Chamberlain,

A cablegram today received from Peking contains the following message:-

MRS. CHAMBERLAIN:- DEEPLY GRIEVED TO HEAR THE SAD
NEWS. ACCEPT SINCERE SYMPATHY. J. L. STUART.

This cable will, I know, come to you as an added assurance that all of us in anyway connected with Peking University, both on the field and in the home land, join in our deepest sympathies for your loss.

Very sincerely yours,

BAG/C

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no address on envelope
obliterated if

PEKING

TRANSFER

Sept 27, 1927.

My dear Mr. Garside:

I wish to thank you
and the Trustees for your
sympathy and kindness
in thinking of me during
these dark, dark days.

Walter's going was such
a shock. He had been
shopping that evening
and it wasn't until after
we came home that he
became critically ill. and
lived just a few short
hours.

We had three doctors and
a nurse so I feel we did
everything humanly possi-
ble. But the helpers feeling
that night. Men with all
their scientific knowledge
but combating against

something, ^{which} we had no
control.

I have felt so lost and
time does not heal but
makes me realize more
and more that wonder-
ful companionship which
was ours.

I am staying with Father
sister in Maryland for
a while. I am very
anxious to get to work for
I not only need the work
but work alone will help
me some.

I want to thank you, too
for sending me the letter
from the Department con-
cerning Walter's degree.
How I wish he could have
known it. If you had
seriously considered it, I
wish it could be done
just the same.

Too, if you know any way
Mr. Yee Chew Chow could
get a scholarship for study
and practical work in
America. He is certainly a

very honorable - and deserving
young man. Very
conscientious - and dependable.
He.

Again I want to thank
you.

Sincerely,
Helen H. Chamberlain

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PEKING

TRANSFER

Oct. 19, 1927.

My dear Mr. Garside:

I do so want to thank you and the trustees for so much kindness shown me at this time.

I can scarcely yet realize the truth and its so very hard to adjust my self.

Friends have been so very, very kind. I don't know what I would do if it weren't for them.

I have a few cards and small booklets which I'll leave at the office

0230

when I come to New York.
Again I thank you -
Sincerely,
Allen H. Chamberlain.

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0231

COPY

W E Chamberlain
June 8, 1928

Dr. William M. Davidson,
Superintendent of Schools
Fulton Building,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

My dear Dr. Davidson:

Mrs. Walter E. Chamberlain has just informed us that you are considering her for a position as a teacher of English or Social Science in one of the junior high schools in Pittsburgh, and that you would probably be interested in learning some further details of her work and travels during the years she and Mr. Chamberlain were in China.

Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlain went out to Peking about January 1921, Mr Chamberlain becoming the head of the Department of Agriculture in Peking University. During the more than five years Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlain were in China their work required them to make investigations of conditions in many parts of the country. One summer was spent traveling in the province of Shansi, going frequently into remote parts of the country where Mrs. Chamberlain was the first white woman ever seen. Another summer they spent traveling through the Yangtse Valley and Central China generally. On other occasions they went through Manchuria, spending some time in Harbin and vicinity, and also made a trip through outer Mongolia.

On their return from China to America in 1926 they traveled by way of Burma, India, Palestine, Egypt and Europe. I believe that Mrs Chamberlain has made a remarkable collection of pictures and other educational material during her travels.

Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlain were exceedingly popular during the time they were in China and both the Western and Chinese staff of the University very much regretted to have them leave. Shortly before Mr. Chamberlain's death last summer all the Chinese members of the Department of Agriculture, on their own initiative, prepared a petition which they submitted to the Board of Managers and to the Board of Trustees, requesting that some honorary degree, or other title, be conferred upon Mr. Chamberlain in recognition of the remarkable service he had rendered in building up the work of his department at Peking University.

I am convinced that Mrs. Chamberlain's training, experience and personality all qualify her to do an unusually high grade of teaching work. I sincerely hope that it will be possible for her to find a suitable position in the Pittsburgh schools

Very truly yours,
/s/ B. A. Garside
Secretary

BAG-H
CC: Campaign office

0232

COPY

W E Chamberlain

June 13, 1928

Mr. L. H. Conway,
High School Superintendent,
Sewickley, Pa.

My dear Mr. Conway:

Mrs Walter E Chamberlain has just informed us that she has placed her application with you for a position as teacher in the Sewickley High School, and that you would probably be interested in learning some further details of her work and travels during the years she and Mr. Chamberlain were in China.

Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlain were out to Peking about January 1921, Mr. Chamberlain becoming the head of the Department of Agriculture in Peking University. During the more than five years Mr and Mrs Chamberlain were in China their work required them to make investigations of conditions in many parts of the country. One summer was spent in traveling in the Province of Shansi, going frequently into remote parts of the country where Mrs Chamberlain was the first white woman ever seen. Another summer they spent traveling through the Yangtse Valley and Central China generally. On other occasions they went through Manchuria, spending some time in Harbin and vicinity, and also made a trip through outer Mongolia.

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I am convinced that Mrs. Chamberlain's training, experience and personality all qualify her to do an unusually high grade of teaching work. I sincerely hope that it will be possible for her to find a suitable position in the Sewickley schools.

Very truly yours,
/s/ B. A. Garside

Secretary

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