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Yenching
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Li An-chu 1935-1939

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17 Lake Place, New Haven,
Connecticut, Jan. 9, 1935.

President J. Leighton Stuart
Yenching University
150 Fifth Avenue
New York City

Dear Dr. Stuart:

I trust you have got my letter about my trip to Andover and Harvard. Herewith I am enclosing a boonding blank required by Yale. I wonder whether you can comple~~x~~te this mechanical procedure for me or not.

The matter was drawn to my attention in October. I referred it to the Rockefeller Foundation. The reply was that the Foundation could not take this personal responsibility and recommended the idea of bonding company. I reported the result to the Registrar, who then referred the matter to Dean Furness, who in turn recommended to the Bursar that I be excused from filing the usual bond because of the fact that I am a Rockefeller Foundation fellow. I thought that the recommendation was followed by the Bursar because there was no further news. But to-day I was called to the Bursar's office and was told that the filing is yet necessary, saying that it is just a routine which any friend can help without going through the elaborate process of a bonding company. In so far as you have signed for me already for my pass[^]port, I am taking the liberty in presenting this again to you. Should there be any offical reasons, as that of the Rockefeller Foundation, to make this not advisable, I shall ask some other friends in the States.

Respectfully yours,

Li An-che

Li

17 Lake Place, New Haven,
Connecticut, November 22, 1935.

President J. Leighton Stuart
Yenching Office
150 Fifth Avenue
New York City

Dear Dr. Stuart:

Greetings for your trip from China! Immediately after the arrival of your letter of September 19, I heard of your planned trip to American. I thought I might be able to see you on the 20th inst., but my interview with Mr. Stacy May and the time spent on street cars through heavy traffic prevented me from having the pleasure of seeing you in the office. I promised Mrs. Macmillan to help in any plans I can be of any help, and I expect to go to New York oftener.

No doubt you must have gone through a great deal of mental agitation because of the national crisis of China. I don't know whether your voyage has given you some rest or more worrying as you are not in China to watch the actual development of the situation. I understand you looked tired both before you left China and after you arrived in New York. I should like to venture some of my ideas toward a consolatory. The present crisis and what is likely to come yet more is after all an ordeal primarily for the Chinese members of the faculty of Yenching to go through. Your absence may mean that they would have to share a greater responsibility, and that is a helpful thing. Apart from any contribution Yenching can make in general, the distinctive one ought to come in the form of spiritual fermentation and character building. What is a greater opportunity for this than the present situation when the safety of Yenching and the nation is threatened? To face real issues and to do what is possible under all sorts of pressure, and that in an unflinching manner rather than taking the easier way by fleeing and hiding, by yielding or by foolhardy suiciding, demands a much higher type of mental health and moral calibre. If Yenching can manage to have enough people to undertake this type of work, the moral influence will be far-reaching, not to speak of the immediate value for the faculty and students. If resistance in the long run means any thing, it must mean this. I am not afraid of any material defect in China, but the lack of moral vision is what has been worrying me a great deal. To speak high-sounding words and to live the safest and most comfortable life have been the ideal of the intellectuals in China. If Yenching tries to be functional in effecting a national rebirth morally, to work in spite of difficulties is the most desirable means. After all Yenching has an international character; much can be done in this way. When Yenching is forced to close under the actual armed force, rather than to quit and run away before this, the actual action will be a great diplomatic gain, in the sense that international public opinion will be better informed. Nothing suits Japan better than having all obstructions removed by mere bullying. Where the things of value are, are the centers of attention, and wherever is attention, is possibility of change and improvement. The Chinese privileged class always shift their responsibility to environment, and they do not want to do anything to change it. A firm stand to do whatever little rather than to do nothing, it seems to me, a great orientation the youths ought to learn to appreciate.

Of course I am speaking rather abstractly. I should like to know more when we meet eventually. But you asked for my personal feelings in your kind letter mentioned above, and this is some of them.

I had a three-hour talk with Mr. Stacy May. With such serious attempt at communication in order to understand each other, I seemed to have explained clearly about my program of study and the issues involved. He always expresses his skepticism very frankly. Such frankness is very inspiring, for the effort is aiming at understanding rather than at finding fault. Contrasting this to the situation in China where one is questioned in order to get some pretext to kill off anything of value

that the questioner is not interested in, one is the more impressed with the necessity of a higher type of training in China. As shown by the copies of correspondence I left in the office for you, I approached the problem in terms of first principles. Then Mr. May satisfied himself in getting concrete answers, he said that it is not altogether too impertinent to try to apply for an extension of my fellowship for the third year. What I should do is to try to phrase my application in specific terms. To ask for consideration from the Foundation has two advantages. First, the program can be easily carried out to suit the particular purpose in Gunn's mind if the support is independent; for if the money comes from England, some adjustment might be necessary to undergo specific qualifications which are not useful in China, in order to justify the use of the money. Secondly, Prof. Seligman's willingness to help upon the recommendation of Prof. Hughes was before my getting the fellowship from the Foundation; I do not know whether he is still favorably inclined, not to speak of the actuality whether the money is available or not. ~~If~~ I think you have made your approval clear for my plan of study for a third year, if I can find support somehow. With the new development with the New York office of the Foundation, I wonder it is a good policy for you to write again or not. Of course I have shown your letter to Mr. Stacy May, when I asked for moral sanction to apply for support in England. As he has been seriously interested in the program as such so as to raise questions of his personal doubts, a happy return seems to be the result. ~~xxxxxx~~ If you drop in to see him some time, maybe it is not necessary to write to Mr. Gunn directly. Anyway Mr. May is going to write, when I apply formally.

I shall try to state more concisely, besides what was said in my letters, why a third year is necessary for my training.

1. Rural reconstruction in China is an experiment, so much the more so in trying to use social anthropology as a help, although I am convinced that it is the best help possible. In this sense, the experiment is entirely new, so that no direct copying is available, nor desirable; what we need is the training for creative adaptation.

2. Creative adaptation can be effected in terms of two things, scientific insight and the ability to handle the necessary instrumentalities. The latter may be subdivided into two aspects, technique for scientific research and that for practical planning and administration.

3. My training in California and in Yale gives me the minimum scientific insight into cultural change and adaptation due to contact and transition, and also the minimum training in scientific research in this field. This is social anthropology in its theoretical aspect. This is more fundamental than it seems to most people in China and to some of the antiquarian students in America who bury themselves in unrelated details. It is more fundamental than mere practical technology in two senses. First, we learn to harness the power of nature by learning the laws of nature; so also we learn /ing to effect cultural reformation by learning the laws of culture. Mere technology may defeat its own ends by ignoring the laws of a larger issue. Secondly, unless we have a scientific insight into the perspectives of the cultural trends, actual technological building may easily turn out to be what we should destroy in a bigger organic whole.

not/

4. Naturally, it is research alone that we need in China. We need to have scientific insight translated into humanistic deeds, for otherwise what is the justification of research at all? And here we have applied anthropology in the same way as we have applied aspects of any other science. Applied anthropology has a tradition already in Europe, especially England and France, while in America it only begins with the new deal.

5. If China has a well developed differential cooperation, I can specialize in either ~~xxxx~~ one of the branches of social anthropology in the service of rural reconstruction. And if my previous background is one-sided or what we need is a one-sided specialization in this field in China, I should like to choose either one of the branches. But a synthetic approach seems to be of more value than anything available in China, and furthermore it is within my power of attainment; I see no reason why I should limit myself to the beaten track of overspecialization. For is it not the pretext used by many people in China to say that anthropology is a specialistic luxury, in order to kill off a much needed growth?

6. There are so many seemingly contradictions, which taken by their face value are incapable of solution, but taken from a higher vantage point or from a deeper insight will naturally resolve themselves. Herein lies the truth and necessity of a higher synthetic mentality in China. After all, what we can hope most is not to accomplish things by magic individually, but by training people to enlarge the instrumentality of individual usefulness for social causation. I do not see how the people with shallow prejudices can train students and willing workers who are seriously minded. This synthetic approach is becoming more real to me and taking definite shapes, and it seems to me a crime not to seek an opportunity to have it cultivated to its full fledged stature.

7. Now one year in Europe, not to be spent in an academic fashion, but to be connected with the people and institutions that are primarily concerned with training people for applied anthropology, both in terms of first principles and in practical administrations, will give me tremendous advantage in getting what is badly needed in China. a) My scientific insight and research technique are to be further improved, though not the primary consideration for the third year. b) The actual experience with colonial administration and policy and the training of the people for that job will not only give actual cases of cultural contact, but will strengthen me in the ability to handle whatever instrumentality available in a larger scale, which I need seriously if I ever become socially ~~functional~~ functional. Is not the ~~queer~~ combination of business efficiency and theoretical interest a characteristic of the English people? It is applied anthropology as such that I am after in trying to get to Europe. Some of the contact I have already made proves that this is a practical plan, not a scheme on paper, if I ever get there.

8. Last but not least, I want to point out the fact that for those who do not have the necessary background and articulate problems in mind, this plan may be just a postponement of actual work to indulge in liberal education. But I feel rather confident of what is within my reach and what is going to be of value in China.

make/ Well, I did not intend to write so long a letter. But it is not an easy thing to oneself understood. I ~~might~~ am afraid I have run the risk of prejudicing my case rather than ~~to~~ explain myself. I am sending this to you anyway for whatever it is worth.

With best wishes for your plans and gratefulness for your kind letter of Sept. 19, I am,

Respectfully yours,

Li an-che

November 25, 1935

Mr. Li An-che
17 Lake Place
New Haven, Connecticut

My dear An-che:

I was sorry to miss you when you called here but hope that we will have an opportunity somehow to see each other while I am in the country.

Regarding your plans for a third year of study, I full appreciate the arguments you advance. It is altogether, therefore, a matter of financial support. In view of Mr. Gunn's policy limiting our fellowships to two years I could not take the initiative in urging the special consideration of your case. Should you, however, make formal application through Dr. May I shall be glad to express my opinion as to your personal qualifications and the special work you are planning to do. In fact, I shall try to see Dr. May sometime when I am in the offices of the Rockefeller Foundation and can talk with him informally on the matter without embarrassment.

I would suggest that you renew the efforts in Great Britain. Mr. Hughes is in a position to know what the possibilities are and to urge your cause. If there is any encouragement in this direction I shall write as strongly as possible on your behalf. Keep me informed as to developments. This is only a preliminary note.

Hoping that these plans can be carried out, I am

Very sincerely yours,

JLS:MP

17 Lake Place, New Haven, Conn.,
U. S. A., November 26, 1935

Dr. Selskar M. Gunn,
Shanghai, China

Dear Dr. Gunn:

Having in mind the advantage of an early decision either as to the work in China on my return or as to the program of study abroad, I have been trying to communicate with the authorities in Yenching and Dr. May in New York about the desirability and possibility of extending my fellowship beyond the second year. In presenting the case to you for consideration, I should like to make some general observations as well as specific statements.

First, what China is facing is a fundamental problem of national rebirth with rural reconstruction as the mainspring. The reconstructive work must not only be done in the world perspective, but also in its prospective, in order to be workable as well as desirable. This at once makes it necessary to conceive the problem in terms of scientific insight and technical skill. The latter without the former is like right tools in the wrong hands. Technical skill can be mechanically learnt, but matured insight involves a more fundamental process. China needs both. Yet we seem to have neglected the painstaking process in educating people to get the first principles of science for lack of adequate educational policy. I cannot overemphasize the need for a reorientation in this respect, in consideration of the functionless majority of returned students. Having the wonderful opportunity which the Foundation is giving me, I want to be a real asset to the cause in China. My confidence that a further training in the third year will give me tremendous help toward this end, more than proportional to the time and money thus spent, gives me the courage and moral imperative to seek any means to get the proper and adequate training.

Secondly, reconstructive work in China is more basic than any political change, although a favorable one is bound to bring about a quicker result. I shall not be surprised to find more trouble than what we have already, but we cannot afford to be discouraged. I have been identifying myself with the rural masses. My work, in terms of scale, may be community-wide, district-wide, or nation-wide, in accordance with external possibilities, but I should have a nation-wide objective in terms of training. My background in village life makes me conscious of my place in its service and the kind of training necessary therefor. Ten years' research on the part of urban intellectuals will not necessarily bring them to the required level of sympathetic understanding. When I think of what sort of further training is desirable and requisite, it is based on this standpoint and background, not on the standpoint of knowledge for knowledge's sake. As a reaction to the general situation of the privileged intellectuals, I cannot help questioning myself once in a while whether my present privilege justifies itself, but the conviction that the mastery of science is the only eventual means to bring about the mastery of our own situation, makes me so much the more industrious in my objective study as a preparation. It seems to me a social waste to try to get short cuts where there are none. In the long run, nothing can be gained without sufficient cost. We can harness the power of natural and social resources to serve humanity only by learning the laws thereof.

Thirdly, rural reconstruction as a means toward national rebirth in the perspective and prospective of the world as the situation demands, is an experiment, for the technique of which we cannot borrow directly from any single discipline, in the same sense as, for instance, there is a definite body of techniques to be learnt in civil engineering. Social anthropology is the best and nearest help available, because its subject-matter is the economically backward communities and its objective is the study of cultural process and the effort of cultural adaptation in general.

We can learn directly from this discipline so far as scientific insight and technique of research are concerned. Even here, what we have is to be taken as a frame of reference for creative synthesis in China, rather than as dogmatic bandage in which a study without an articulate body of problems in the background is likely to result. Side by side with the academic aspect of social anthropology, there is the applied aspect, which is more dynamic in spirit and approach. The vast volume of experience in this field, largely in terms of colonial administration and the training of its functionaries, is bound to be instructive and stimulating, in so far as any historical experience could be instructive and stimulating. In this applied aspect of the subject it is even more obvious than the theoretical aspect that what we ought to learn is in the form of accumulated wisdom and suggestive measures for reference. Nevertheless, it is more significant and direct in a sense, because it is practical in nature.

So far for a general orientation. My training in America by the end of the second year should give me the minimum scientific insight and research technique in social anthropology to be used in rural work in China, and my field experience should give me some sort of experience in handling the technique of research, of observing the application of some reconstructive measures, and of analyzing some patterns of cultural adaptation for comparative purpose. With the pressing problems in China as the primary drive, one has to have a "seeing eye" which is conducive to fertile mental fermentation and which tends to make ideas take definite shapes and bear fruits. And at this strategic stage, given a little more opportunity for wider contact and horizon as well as deeper research, the result will by far outgrow the effort. Thus instead of diminishing returns, the effort will be with compound interest.

The little more opportunity of training I am seeking in this case can be put to the best advantage in Europe, say half a year in England and another half in France, not perhaps so much in academic work as in contact with those who are primarily interested in applied social anthropology, that is, in the training of colonial personnel and in the recording of the results of such administrations. While applied anthropology has its beginnings in America in the new deal, it has had already respectable traditions in England and France. I need not cite authorities on this affair, but I am in command of enough facts and recommendations to be sure that I can get what I want, should I have a chance to go there. A contact with the people who are versed with the first principles of science and whose interest at the same time is practical, will give me enough nourishment to enable me to direct things in practical terms in addition to the capacity to think such wise. The emphasis on training people rather than merely having oneself trained for a particular job is too often neglected by the Chinese scholars of both traditional and otherwise westernized types. Yet in consideration of the urgent situation of the lack of competent working personnel in China, unless a scholar is prepared to train and develop others in order to enlarge the instrumental body for service, his education is somewhat in the wrong direction, even if he is very efficient at his particular job. At the other extreme, however, there are too many people who make it a professional publicity to do lip service to the need of training people without bothering themselves about what to train for and whether they have anything to offer at all. Even from this angle alone, the contact with the masters in Europe whose principal pride lies in the product of their pupils rather than in their individual contributions, is both an inspiration and a proof that one can get help with confidence there in order to help the situation in China both in active reconstructive work and in educational influence. The collected essays in social anthropology presented once in a while to such masters are the evidence of this spirit. Some have even made confessions that, after their lifelong experience with imperialism in China, they are determined to help China by giving the best training facilities to the Chinese scholars.

It seems not out of place to say a few words about my idea of profession as a social anthropologist or sociologist in the service of rural reconstruction. Although I am trying to have myself informed of the principal economic and other technical measures of social projects, I am not trying to get the details, for example, of technology, agriculture, home economics, etc. To be sure, they are necessary for our purpose but they require quite different training and specialization. I am preparing myself on the practical side for co-ordinative work, that is, taking the project according to its scale and putting all the relevant specialists in their proper place, while on the theoretical side my job is to see any planning itself in the cultural perspective as a whole and give due precedence to the proper elements and try to initiate any necessary move to secure or create a certain minimum condition for the technical program to work. We have to create for ourselves the conditions for any construction in deed. To be ambitiously interested in both aspects of social anthropology may sound to be too ambitious to some, and yet too much specialized to be of practical use to others, because the subject is still a taboo to many. If China has a minute division of labor among the intellectuals, and if the transitional period is not in such an urgent need of synthetic and co-ordinative mind, I should rather prefer to take the easier task of specializing in one minute detail of the subject. Many problems can not be solved on the surface, but step to a higher vantage point, and the seeming contradictions will outgrow themselves. The practical versus theoretical is of this nature. I am rather conscious of many situations where contradictions exist only to the uninitiated.

Yet one more point which is incidental to our specific project, but a fundamental one to Chinese education. In consideration of so many students sent out every year, it seems to be a good policy, and an economical one for that matter, to get some specialists of the first order from abroad to train the people in China for technical work. Too many are handicapped by wasting much of their time in getting over, if at all, the non-essentials. Eventually, moreover, we, ourselves, must try to offer first-rate training in China, and this might give additional weight to my plan of a more thorough-going training while I am fortunate enough not to bother about the non-essentials since the second term of my stay abroad.

With best wishes for a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year, I am,

Sincerely yours,

Li An che

17 Lake Place
New Haven, Conn.
November 27, 1935.

President J. Leighton Stuart
Yenching University Office
150 Fifth Avenue
New York City

Dear Dr. Stuart:

Many thanks for your kind letter of the 25th inst. On my return from New York I have tried to formulate a letter to Mr. Gunn and I am presenting it to Mr. May to be forwarded together with his judgement on my application. I am ^{herewith} enclosing/copies of my letters to both of them.

I shall also try to write to Professors Hughes and Seligman in England. Professor Sapir promised to write to the latter on my behalf also.

I think you will get a more sympathetic response in my case from Mr. May. He must have been very much interested in my plans, for otherwise he needs not take such pains as he did in serious effort on communication and on searching questions. He misunderstood me when we discussed the matter in Berkeley, as revealed by our last talk, in supposing that I was interested merely in getting into the different theoretical schools for the purpose of teaching.

With greetings for Thanksgiving, I am,

Respectfully yours,

Li An-che

17 Lake Place
New Haven, Conn.
November 27, 1935.

Mr. Stacy May
The Rockefeller Foundation
49 West 49th Street
New York City

Dear Mr. May:

I do not know how to express my appreciation for your serious and patient effort at communication in order to understand my plans and ideals. This strengthens my life principles to a great extent, quite apart from the consideration whether the plans will be carried out or not. My way of behaving and expressing myself in terms of a part in a whole is a conscientious reaction to the situation in China. Our effort at communication is not a facile one. There are so many things to be assumed and it is a hard task to say what is relevant. To complicate the case, both the work and the situation it is to deal with in China are very unique in the sense that they are new experiments.

I missed seeing President Stuart after I left your office. I left our correspondence with him. I feel sure that he will try to see you while he is in New York.

A letter to Mr. Gunn is written. I wonder whether my attempt at formulating the program of study is more successful than any previous attempts. The common ground between us seems to lie in the objective functional terms, since the background perspectives are so widely apart. This leads me to the emphasis of expression on general orientation. I am presenting the letter to you to be forwarded to him together with your own opinions, which would form a better context.

the / I am making this application, because it seems to me the best way of continuing my study as definite program toward a specific end. If the support is from anywhere else, regardless of possibility of such a support, many adjustments would have to be made to justify the use of a certain fund which might be provided for general university training, and such adjustments might easily interfere with our practical purpose.

With greetings for Thanksgiving, I am,

Sincerely yours,

Presented by Li An-che

Copy

THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION
49 West 49th Street
New York

The Social Sciences

December 5, 1935.

Dear Mr. Li:

I have read with great interest your letter to Mr. Gunn forwarded to me with your note of November 27th, and I am sending the former to Mr. Gunn at once. President Stuart has not yet communicated with me although I should very much like to hear from him and to know what he thinks about your project.

I sincerely appreciate your willingness to discuss your aims and program with me and to accept my very frank statement of opinion in the spirit which you have consistently shown. In the last analysis, Mr. Gunn will have to make the decision about the extension which you request. I have felt free to express doubts that I had in conversation with you but I am well aware of the scantiness of the background from which I could make a wise decision upon the program which you have suggested. I know very little about social anthropology and nothing at first hand about China or its emergent policies, and hence I hardly am in a position to state just how much of the first can be used to make an important contribution to the last.

I hope that your work at Yale continues satisfactorily and I hope, too, that you find it practicable in some manner to continue with the program about the merits of which you are ^{so} confident.

With all best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

Stacy May
(Signed)

Mr. Li An-che
17 Lake Place
New Haven, Connecticut

1065

December 14, 1935

My dear An-che;

I am writing a hurried note to suggest that if you are going to the Andover meeting of those interested in anthropology, you make a point of becoming acquainted with the group at Harvard University. The Director is Dr. Donald Scott.- also Professor Ernest A. Hooten and Dr. Towner. I have spoken to them about you and they are looking forward to seeing you. Even though you do not attend this meeting, you might plan to go to Harvard some other time for this purpose.

Very sincerely yours,

Mr. Li / An-che
17 Lake Place
New Haven
Connecticut

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17 Lake Place, New Haven,
Connecticut, Dec. 17, 1935.

Dr. J. Leighton Stuart
Yenching University
150 Fifth Avenue
New York City

Dear Dr. Stuart:

Thank you very much for your note of the 14th inst. received today. I was thinking of visiting Washington during the vacation. Then I learnt of the annual meeting of the Association of Anthropology. I have decided to go to Andover already. If I do not see the Harvard group you mentioned in the meeting, I am planning to visit Harvard after it. Friends in California have also mentioned some names in Harvard. I expect to spend one day in New York on the 26th, in Andover 27-29, and some visit in Cambridge from the 30th on.

Dr. Galt visited New Haven yesterday and the day before. I was with him visiting Yale yesterday, seeing him and Mrs. Galt in the home of the Adolphe the previous evening.

I am making better and better connections with the people in Yale. We have such a rich atmosphere of intellectual variety. Besides classes there are many informal lectures and individual contact. I happened to know Dr. Powdermaker recently. She got her training in England and has modified her view since her work in America. It was a pleasant surprise that I found her approach in anthropology exactly the same I was trying to formulate since my arrival in Yale as a result of my previous experience and immediate contact. She is connected with the Institute of Human Relations. This is an example only. I find the situation so stimulating that I shall have to limit myself to a less extent of sphere of interest in order to have adequate time for individual research. In comparison with this, California was terribly barren.

I am in receipt of Dr. Gunn's note from China dated Nov. 13. It reads in total thus: "I much appreciated your good letter of Oct. 20th. I am glad to know that you are working at Yale, and can readily understand that you are overloaded with the courses you are taking. I expect to be back in the United States for a short time, arriving in New York early in March, and I may have an opportunity of seeing you prior to my return to China, probably in April."

A cold for ^{more} than a week and the stiffling situation in China have made me very reticent more than ever. Hoping the best for your health and wishing you a

Merry Christmas, I am

Respectfully yours,

Li an-che

17 Lake Place, New Haven,
Conn., Dec. 18, 1935.

Mr. Stacy May
The Rockefeller Foundation
New York City

Dear Mr. May:

Thank you very much for your kind letter of the 3rd inst. A bad cold and class work prevented me from writing an earlier note. My enthusiasm in Yale continues to be good. I am making better and better personal contact with a wider circle. What Yale can be proud^{most} in the field of social anthropology is rich variety. I was very ^{much} encouraged when I found the point of view of Dr. Powdermaker of the Institute of Human Relations to be almost the same as mine in terms of theoretical approach, which I have been formulating since my arrival in Yale as a synthesis of my previous experience. She was trained by Malinowski and Hobhouse and has modified her views since her work in America.

I have decided to participate in the coming annual meeting of the Association of Anthropology at Philips Academy, Andover, on Dec. 27-29. After that I shall spend a short while in visiting Harvard and seeing the people there. Prisedent Stuart has also written about his mentioning me to the Harvard group of anthropologists when he visited Cambridge. He has been moving around a great deal. I hope he will be able to see you soon.

Mr. Gunn wrote me a note dated November 13, which reads thus in total: "I much appreciated your good letter of October 20th. I am glad to know that you are now working at Yale, and can readily understand that you are overloaded with the courses you are taking. I expect to be back in the United States for a short time, arriving in New York early in March, and I may have an opportunity of seeing you prior to my returning to China, probably in April."

With best wishes for a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year, I am
Sincerely yours,

Li An-chu

THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION

49 WEST 49th STREET, NEW YORK

THE SOCIAL SCIENCES

EDMUND E. DAY, DIRECTOR
SYDNOR WALKER, ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR
STACY MAY, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR
JOHN V. VAN SICKLE, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR

CABLE ADDRESS:
ROCKFOUND, NEW YORK

December 19, 1935

Dear Mr. Li:

I am very sorry to learn that you have had a cold but gratified to know that your work at Yale is proceeding satisfactorily.

Under Foundation regulations we are not empowered to assume expenses for travel for attendance at learned society meetings. If you yourself are able to assume the financial requirements of the trip I have no objection, of course, to your going.

As for a trip to Harvard, it certainly is something that can be considered but I should appreciate having more detail as to whom you would like to see and for how long a period.

I have had definite indication from Dean Murdock of the Graduate School that Harvard does not like men to come in for brief visit without advance consultation. If you will let me know whom you wish to see at Harvard, the period when you would wish to be there, and precisely what you are interested in getting, I shall be glad to write and ask whether it is convenient for you to be received.

I shall look forward to the prospect of seeing President Stuart if he has time to call and it will, of course, be good to see Gunn when he arrives in March. Thank you for your holiday greetings which I cordially reciprocate.

Mr. Li An-che
17 Lake Place
New Haven, Connecticut

SM:LMG

Very sincerely yours,

Stacy May
Stacy May

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17 Lake Place, New Haven,
Connecticut, Dec. 20, 1936.

Mr. Stacey May
The Rockefeller Foundation
New York City

Dear Mr. May:

Many thanks for your letter of yesterday. I took it for granted that I am going to assume the financial requirements of my proposed trip to Andover and to Harvard. The anthropology meeting is scheduled for the 27-28, and I shall try to see something of Harvard from the 30th on. Harvard as an institution has interested me for a long while. Besides anthropology, there is the Harvard-Yenching Institute with which I was connected in Yenching for two years. Primarily my trip is to be considered personal rather than official in any sense. More specifically, I am quoting a short note in total from President Stuart, dated Dec. 14:

"I am writing a hurried note to suggest that if you are going to the Andover meeting of those interested in anthropology, you make a point of becoming acquainted with the group at Harvard University. The Director is Dr. Donald Scott - also Professor Ernest A. Hooten and Dr. Mosser. I have spoken to them about you and they are looking forward to seeing you. Even though you do not attend this meeting, you might plan to go to Harvard some other time for this purpose."

Dr. Habern, an assistant in Berkeley who was in Harvard, wrote sometime ago, saying in part: "In case you should be planning to visit Cambridge, I ask you as a favor if you would get in touch with family and friends.... I wish also to give you the name of Walter B. Wline. This man is an excellent person, very friendly and hospitable, and I have a great affection for him because he was my teacher of anthropology and I maintained a most friendly and intimate contact with him for years..."

Of course, there are some Yenching fellows studying at Harvard who might be able to show me something. I did not try to get in touch with them yet.

My visit in Harvard is going to be^a short one, not exceeding three days, because I am anxious also to be back to Yale for my own work. If you think it necessary to write Sam Murdock, I shall be very much obliged for your help. If the present understanding is enough for some personal contact, I might go ahead individually. Dr. Galt, former Dean of the Graduate School at Yenching, just passed through Yale after his visit in Harvard.

With thanks and best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

Li An-chu

17 Lake Place, New Haven,
Connecticut, Jan. 4, 1936.

President J. Leighton Stuart
Yenching University Office
150 Fifth Avenue
New York City

YENCHING

Dear Dr. Stuart:

I am glad to report that my trip of visitation during the vacation was a very fruitful one. I spent two days in New York with the Yenching group. A night boat took me from New York to Boston. I was on time for the Andover meeting. There I saw the Harvard group and many others I expected to see through an interest in their writings. To be able to compare imaginations with actual impressions about the authorities in a given field is a great help in making the knowledge more realistic.

On visiting Harvard, I renewed my acquaintances with Dr. Scott and Professor Hooten and was introduced to a number of younger anthropologists and sociologists. It was very encouraging to learn from Prof. Hooten that anthropology at Harvard has been definitely tending toward the social side from the traditional physical one, since the death of Prof. Dixon. His help to Dr. Li Chi when the latter was a student in Harvard was also interesting. Just a little encouragement then, and Dr. Li is the leading authority in that field. The growing emphasis on social anthropology and increasing interest in the research in China, among the Harvard group, might lead to more helpful co-operation between Yenching and Harvard, so that the more dynamic aspects could be touched.

I have always been trying, whenever possible, to arouse the interest of Western scholars in the cultural problems of China, so that China might be benefited by visiting professors and international intellectual co-operation. Further channel for the training of promising Chinese scholars is another aspect of my inquiry. The contact made at Andover and Harvard is a very good step toward the right direction.

With best wishes, I am

Respectfully yours,

Li An-chi

1071

17 Lake Place, New Haven,
Connecticut, Jan. 12, 1936.

Dr. J. Leighton Stuart
Yenching University
150 Fifth Avenue
New York City

Dear Dr. Stuart:

Many thanks for signing the bonding blank for me. It was also very kind of you to send me a copy of Dr. Tsiang's article, which I am returning herewith.

I wonder whether you are definitely planning a visit to Yale or not. Yale has great interest in China. Of course its official activities are with Yale-in-China, and I know nothing about the latter in China. But I feel the need of your cultivating a better connection with the Yale group, if not for Yenching directly, at least for China at large. One who can see things Chinese with deep-rooted Chinese feeling and yet with detached objectivism in terms of the culture of the world, ought to be able to illuminate the already present interest with new revelations among the scholars in Yale. I am convinced that there is no better place as a single center of social anthropology than Yale, and that the general atmosphere, both academic and human, is most congenial to advanced research. I often wonder why there have been so few Chinese students in Yale.

When Dr. Galt visited Yale, I had a glimpse of President Angell whose former student Dr. Galt was. Dr. Sapir has known something of Yenching already because of me. Dr. Latourette was in China for several years; he is now professor in the Divinity School. There is a new tendency among all the anthropologists here to be more seriously interested in China. Dr. Li Fang-kwi has paved the way for all Chinese students through his good record with Dr. Sapir when they were in Chicago. And of Dr. Adolph can mention many other names. If you are interested in coming, I shall be glad to discuss with Dr. Adolph as to the means of seeing the best people in the best time. And of course you may know the situation much better than we do. This is just a suggestion which seems to me worth your while to consider.

In case you are not considering coming, I should like to go to New York to see you sometime before your return to China.

With best wishes, I am

Respectfully yours,

Li an-che

12, UPLAND PARK ROAD,
OXFORD.

TEL. SUMMERTOWN 5106.

15th 9 Jan '36

Am-che

My dear Mr. Am-che

I am afraid my silence will have made
you feel that I have lost interest in your work.
That is not the case at all, but only that
when your letter arrived there was no
opening that I could see for getting
support for you for an English course.
I delayed hoping I might hear of something.
So far the British Indemnity Board has
given scholarships entirely on examination
& in specified subjects among which
Anthropology was not one. But there have been
rumours that they were thinking of keeping some
scholarships for special research men of more

maturity. I have hoped to ^{more certain} get information
on this, but it has not come, and in any
case I doubt if you have published enough
to have a good case as against other
competitors.

The Universities China Committee is not giving
scholarships now for students like yourself,
and even if I made appeal for a
special grant, it would not be anything
like enough.

Prof. Schryner I have talked several
times about you but could see no way
to help you.

Now I have a letter from Prof. Seligman
in which he encloses a letter from Prof.
Sapir of Yale, a letter which recommends
you highly. It occurs to me that
since Prof. Sapir is an American &
well-known to the people on the
China Foundation that your most
probable way is to apply to the
China Foundation with all your
American professors recommending you
for a course in England. Dighton
Stuart also is influential in that quarter.

This is the only suggestion I have to make.
Sorry not to be of more use.

I am so glad you have done such
good work & had such good reports.

I fear your home is perturbed greatly
by the Japanese aggression. You have
my sincere sympathy in this. It is
a terrible time in North China.

With all good wishes

Yours very sincerely

E. R. Hughes.

P.S. When I talked with Mr. Zou the Secretary of the
China Foundation & with Dr. Ho Shieh, my impression
was that this was just the kind of case they supported,
viz. an entire year or two for a thoroughly good man, as well
in Europe as in U.S.A.

January 16, 1936

Mr. Li An-Chu
17 Lake Place
New Haven Connecticut

Dear Mr. An-Chu:

I have your letter and should be glad to visit Yale if the occasion came and did not conflict with duties more directly connected with my own work. On more than one occasion in the past, the Yale-China group have asked me to visit them and this has always been a pleasant experience. I have heard nothing from them this year on this visit, and have no reasons of my own for seeking a conference. On the other hand, if my going to Yale would save you a trip here, this combined with the chance to see the Adolphi and other personal friends, might justify my doing so.

Let me keep this in mind and I shall let you know as to my plans before I leave this part of the country. For the immediate future there seems to be no free time sufficient for an unhurried trip to New Haven. Dr. and Mrs. Galt are in the City now and I am having some talk with them.

As always,

Sincerely yours,

J. Leighton Stuart

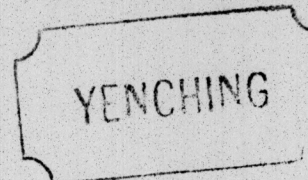
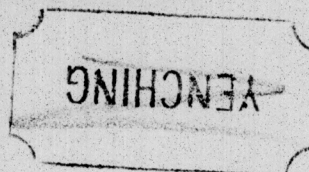
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1077

12, UPLAND PARK ROAD,
OXFORD.
TEL. SUMMERTOWN 5106.

Jan 30th 1936

An-che Li



Dear Mr. An-che,

I have made another attempt to find money for you to study in England, but I am very sorry to say I have had no success. I am afraid this will be a big disappointment to you, and indeed I am sorry we cannot welcome you here to pursue your good work. Perhaps later after some few years of work in China you may be able to find the funds. There is one difficulty you should face with regard to foreign students seeking to study in England. It is that if a student has money enough to cover half his expenses it is sometimes possible to arrange for the rest. If a student wants all his expenses found, it is really more difficult to arrange. All good wishes. I am afraid the North China news must occasion you profound distress at this time, and I send you my sincere sympathy,

Yours sincerely,

E. R. Hughes.

17 Lake Place, New Haven,
Connecticut, Feb. 5, 1936.

President J. Leighton Stuart
Yenching University
150 Fifth Avenue
New York City

YENCHING

Dear Dr. Stuart:

I am still overwhelmed with joy that you managed to make a visit in New Haven and that I was able to see you. Prof. Sapir is not in class yet, but I have secured through his secretary the letter of Mr. Hughes which I gave to him and which I am enclosing herewith to show it to you. He mentioned the China Foundation, but I think it would be too late to make all the attempt right now in China. As there is no negative answer from Mr. Gunn yet, it seems a good policy to carry all the plans under the direction of the Rockefeller Foundation. I open^{ed}/discussion with Mr. May about my third-year plan, you know, by mentioning the connection ~~of~~ I made with Prof. Seligman through Mr. Hughes.

A letter arrived yesterday from Prof. and Mrs. M. H. Neumeyer of the Department of Sociology, University of Southern California, who visited Yenching before I left China, and who have ever since ~~then~~ been very enthusiastic about Yenching and doing all sorts of good-will propaganda for it. I saw them last winter in Los Angeles and was well entertained. They say in the letter that "Dr. Bogardus and family plan to visit the Orient this summer and will spend some time in China. We are so glad that they can go and here we wish that it were possible for us to go with them". Bogardus is the Chairman, and Neumeyer has always been persuading him to visit China and hence Yenching so that Yenching might be benefited by his visit. I hope you may see them, when you are on your way back to China, and extend Yenching's invitation. The University of Southern California has a lower standard than the state University in Berkeley, it is true. But every student of sociology reads Bogardus' text books, and Yenching will no doubt be benefited by his visit.

Respectfully yours,

Li an-che

1079

March 31, 1936

My dear Mr. Li:

We have just now heard from our Quaker friends in Swarthmore. Their plans make it impossible for them to avail themselves of a visit from you this spring. They expressed real regret, and Mr. Joseph Platt of Pendle Hill is particularly eager to meet you.

Mr. Platt suggests that they would be happy to consider you as a student in their summer session, and he tells me that they have a scholarship for a foreign student each year. Knowing as I do your careful plans for study along the lines of your own specialty, I have little hope that you will wish to consider this opportunity, but I shall be very grateful if you would suggest some other suitable candidate. In sending your reply, will you be so good as to return the announcements?

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. T. D. Macmillan

Mr. Li An-che
17 Lake Place
New Haven, Connecticut

1080

Yenching

17 Lake Place, New Haven,
Connecticut, April 8, 1936.

Mrs. T. D. Macmillan
Yenching University
150 Fifth Avenue
New York City

Dear Mrs. Macmillan:

On my return from Washington, I have read your letter of March 31st with great interest. Thank you very much. Although I feel a good deal of relief in learning that I need not undertake another trip in the near future, I do regret that I could not attend the summer session of Pendle Hill, especially because I have great respect for the lecturer, Dr. Fritz Kunkel. Right now I cannot think of any worthy representative of the Christian Colleges who might avail himself of this opportunity, for most of the good ones have definite plans already. Herewith I am returning the announcements. If I know the amount of the scholarship, I am sure some one might take the advantage of the situation next year.

*Just
over* I should like also to ask you to send a few copies of the publicity material for the Christian Colleges in China, that I may show to the interested group around here.

My spring vacation was spent more fruitfully than I expected. I have made all the contact necessary for Yenching so far as my field of study is concerned, and I have secured for its library all the ethnological publications of the important institutions in New York and Washington, either on an exchange basis or purely as free gifts. I am leaving New Haven in June for Mexico to study their reconstructive work, and take the boat Hoover on the 4th of September from San Francisco to China.

I have enjoyed meeting all the friends in the office of the Associated Board. Surely I shall be able to see you again before I leave this country.

With best wishes for all of you, I am

Sincerely yours,

Li An-che

c/o Hsiaho Hsien Post Office
Kansu, China
March 28, 1939

Dear Friends: You have been anxious to know about our experiences since we left the old capital of China. We have written and published something in Chinese, but such could not be easily circulated. Here is a piece of my experience of a single trip. I hope you share with us the conviction of research through service and training through participation.

With best wishes, I am,
Sincerely yours,
Li An-che

1082

**CIRCULAR LETTER TO FRIENDS ABOUT TIBETAN LIFE IN SOUTHWEST
KANSU AND OUR SOJOURN AT LABRANG**

LI AN-CHE

My wife arrived at Labrang (seat of Hsiaho Hsien and of the largest monastery of Lamaism in this region) on Dec. 5, 1938, and I joined her on Feb. 14, 1939. She has been teaching Tibetan women, including the wife of General Huang, the Chinese language, and has been learning Tibetan, all at her own expense. As a result, a Tibetan school-teacher, Wu Chen-kang, and his wife, and five students (all Tibetans) have gone to Chungking for further studies. The party passed Linhsia on Jan. 27, 1939. My own arrival at Labrang was near the Chinese New Year, and a great many socio-religious ceremonies took place. On March 3, a huge meeting was staged under the joint auspices of the military headquarters (Tibetan authority in the profane world) and the monastery (whose sacred authority is all-important). The object was to pray for the Victory of Justice and for enlightening the people and priests of the political situation of the nation, after the return of the party which was sent to Chungking to pledge moral support to the national cause on the part of the Tibetans. General Huang was the main speaker, and many others spoke also in different languages. I was one of the main speakers, dwelling on the point of patriotism through self-reliant construction and of the possible lines of approach towards a Tibetan Renaissance, which will contribute materially to the genuine rebirth of China as a whole. The audience numbered some 7,000, and apart from the priests, many of the peoples came from different tribes of long distance from Labrang. As the meeting was participated in by all the Living Buddhas and high Lamas for such an affair, hitherto unknown, the influence was considered beyond calculation.

The jurisdiction of the magistrate of Hsiaho Hsien is limited only to the Moslem and non-Moslem Chinese population of Labrang and the immediate outskirting settlements, while the influence of the monastery is spread over a number of Hsien. The relation of non-Tibetan population to the Tibetans has been a matter of exploitation, and only recently of administration and reconstruction, but still in scarcely recognizable measure.

Although having settled down, the population of Labrang (estimated at 4000) still retains the habit of nomadic life. The most obvious characteristic is that there is no toilet, either public or private, because in the nomadic days such was not necessary. But now this natural comfort constitutes the most filthy feature of the community, including the temples. Sex relations were as a rule free, but never demoralized into forcing a portion of the population into prostitution. The latter development is evidently the result of contact with intrusive elements. Thus venereal disease is very prevalent.

Articles of consumption, except meat and some barley meal, come from other places, while Labrang exports hides, wool, and fur. Even fuel is not self-sufficient, if not heavily supplemented with manures. Thus the cost of living at Labrang is exceedingly high.

Friends are most anxious about our living conditions, and here is some information. We live in a Tibetan family, occupying one room. That room is our bedroom, study, kitchen, and living-room combined. At first, we boarded at the Commission of Commerce, and the monthly share per person was something between \$2.30 and 30.00. Yet, the expense for water and fuel was not included, because this item is covered by office expense in that Commission. Finding the expense for food too much for two of us, we began to prepare our own food with a charcoal burner in our own room a fortnight ago. We are living on *tsangba* (barley meal, the staple of the Tibetans), butter and milk, all being native products, consuming regular Chinese victuals as little as possible. We are not regular meat-consumers, although meat is plentiful. We are almost vegetarians, but all vegetables are expensive imports, the variety of which is exceedingly limited. Since my return from an extended trip, I am using a desk in a large room of the Tibetan school, on which I am typewriting now. There are two schools at Labrang. A vocational school of secondary standing is being established by the Central Government. Class work has not begun, and the Tibetan school accommodations are being used by the vocational school for the time being. There are some five other primary schools in the outlying districts, of which we shall have something to say later.

Now about my trip proper. It lasted 13 days, March 7 to March 19, 1939. The party was organized by Rev. Griebinow, of the Christian Alliance Mission, who has been at Labrang for more than 15 years. (There is another mission, the Pentecost, represented by Vigno). He used to spend much of his time in travelling, and speaks perfect Tibetan. He was kind enough to ask me whether I would join him. It was too good an opportunity to pass by, because no single person can travel as such into the Tibetan-populated districts without being robbed or killed. The party consisted of three of us, the third participant being Rev. Holton from Linhsia, escorted by two Tibetans. Every one was armed by Griebinow. We spent the first 4 days in travelling in "grass" districts, reaching Lhamo on the Szechwan border. Remaining there for two days, we came back by an eastern route, travelling in wooded mountains and farming districts. The trip was undertaken in the manner of a forced march, which in regular "ox stage" would more than double the time spent.

March 7—Snow, marched on horseback all day long between 8 a.m. and 7 p.m. on grass hills. Lunch was prepared by a spring, fire being built with a hide pump (k'umu). For the first time I learned how to mix barley meal with buttered tea (tea leaves from *gungpan* boiled in water in the same way as Chinese medicine herbs are prepared) which is called *tsangba*. Seeing also for the first time real Tibetan black tents on most of sunny slopes on our way, we stopped at the winter quarters of a Nikrets'arang of the tribe of Amch'k. The winter-quarters are not the regular residence of the people, but used only in winter. The house is fixed in the fashion of the tent, only much bigger.

The walls are lined with planks, and in the center of the room is a large stove, partitioning the room into two parts, the right side (speaking from the person entering the room) for men and the left for woman. Just above the stove is a hole on the roof, for light and ventilation. The floor is also paved with wood. We were seated on the floor, facing the fire, and enjoyed our tea and *tsangba*, listening to Griebinow converse with the host, a wrinkled old man, in Tibetan, which reminded me of Japanese. The old woman sitting on the other side of the stove with a moderately young couple, boiled some meat for us, which only Griebinow and the Tibetan escorts could eat. While we were thus entertained, snow was still dropping from above the hatchway. It was both comfortable and picturesque. It was also strange that for a Chinese to travel in Chinese territory (Kansu province) the leadership was thus completely in the hands of an American missionary. After his presenting to the host some gifts (*khata*, dates from Linhsia, pears, etc), we saw the old man crawling into his bed. It is only the really old, we are told, who enjoy that piece of luxury among the Tibetans.

March 8. An easy day, travelled between 7.45 and 2.45. As a primitive regard for food, the Tibetan escorts prevented Holton from using a piece of bread as target for his rifle at lunch time near a creek. It was anthropologically pointed out also that the Christian prayer to offer thanks for food is a survival of this same regard for food, although in the modern world it has become abundant. Not far from Hsitsangkos' where we stopped, a forest is in sight. And once the monastery became visible when we reached a peak, the Tibetans took off their fur hats, as a sign of reverence, but immediately put them on. In the monastery, our host was a Living Buddha, who was much impressed with my coming from Hobrang (Tibetan name for Peking). There also we tasted honey and the mixture of cheese and butter cream. As his room was small, we slept on the open porch. In a separate temple in this community, we visited another Living Buddha, who is said to be of the Golden-Throne rank, of which there are only three in this part of southwestern Kansu (even Chiamyang at Labrang, who is now in Tibet, is not yet of that rank, although the most celebrated in this region, largely due to political influence). Many of the temples are in ruins and being rebuilt. It was because of a rebellion on the part of Brigadier-General Li Ho-yi some 10 years ago. He was under Lu Ta-ch'ang. He was passing through this territory on his way to Sinkiang for the national cause. On demanding to know his intention by the Tsinghai authorities, the Central Government asked Lu about it, who in his turn being jealous of Li's loyalty to the Government (instead of to him), flatly replied that Li was a robber. Thus being refused a passage by Tsinghai and a stopping-place space by Lu, Li was forced into robbery to support his men. (He was said to have been given some rank, after the trouble, by the Government to fight the Japanese. But on my return to

Labrang, I learned that he was arrested on March 5 in Minhsien on the ground of accused communism.)

March 9. Snow again in the afternoon. Travelled between 6 and 5.45. Crossed the Korch'in Lona mountain water-shed between the Yellow River and the Yangtze. By a place marked by many poles bearing prayer cloths, which are called *tartung*, both as demarkation between two tribes and to "keep tribal spirits apart", there is a stone with Chinese inscriptions showing the date of the 2nd day of the 11th moon in the year 315 A. D. and some titles to indicate that there were some punitive expeditions against the Tibetans. But the most important is too far gone to indicate definite results. The stone, however, is deified by the nearby Tibetans because there is butter on it. We stopped at the house of A'ts'i of the village of Kokorr, Samtsa. The host was not at home (the impression was that he had gone on a "war path" to gain some glory for his headmanship), and there was a sick person in the household. We could not go to the house proper, but stopped at a "Chinese guest house" (*chiagnang*). It is more tent-like than what we have seen by the end of the first day of our journey. The outside is smeared with cattle manure and the empty room is under the same roof and with the same door as the stable. This time we had our own provisions prepared on the stove, having the delicacy of rice gruel. Once we were in, heavy snow simply poured down. Had we arrived a few minutes later, we might have easily lost our way. By the fire-side, rejoicing our good fortune, we chatted about many things. One point of interest was about whistling. It is bad, according to the Tibetans from Labrang, because it is associated with the driving away of the demons (which implies of course that the demons must have come first), it is a sign to call for fellow-robbers when travelling, and finally it is a sign to call a girl for rendezvous. But immediately the next morning, we observed the women of our host's household whistle to drive the cattle out of the enclosure. Evidently interpretations of behavior differ in different culture areas. We also marked that the hairdress is different from that at Labrang. Here the women have an armor-like thing on the breast as part of the hairdress.

March 10, Very muddy. Travelled between 3 and 1. Stopped at Lhamo (which means "goddess"). It is here that another C.A.M. church is established. The missionary was on leave in America and is on his way back to China. We accommodated ourselves at his headquarters.

At Lhamo-March 10-12. The full name is Tax-zang Lhamo, the first part of which means "tiger's den", with an elevation of 12,000 ft. There are two monasteries, Kerrdi on the south, and Setre' on the north of a creek, which marks the boundary of Kansu and Szechwan. On the Szechwan border, we visited the native king of Ngawa, a war-like tribe, next in notoriety only to the Kolos. He had expressed the willingness on his part to the local missionary to give any facilities if the latter thought fit to establish schools to teach his

people. But the mission is bound to be strictly evangelistic. Having been introduced to him, I was told again that he would like to have a teacher like me to teach his subjects.

We visited the so-called "Tiger's Den" which is a little west of the southern monastery. It is of limestone formation, inside of which different shapes are alleged to be the goddess, her son, and the skeleton of the Buddha. A touchstone is rubbed very smooth by those who kowtow to it, and the water dripping from above is taken as holy water. On the 12th, we saw a large crowd of priests around the southern monastery, which was the chanting of the *Kankir*.

The two monasteries are independent and in rivalry. The northern has a longer history, yet not older than some 200 years. Story has it that the last Living Buddha was murdered or escaped from being murdered by living at Labrang, and that the present Buddha was set up by means of hierarchal politics. Curiously enough, on the door of his temple is a notice from the Tsinghai authorities, dated Oct. 18, 1937, to the effect that a pretender who is said to be the last Buddha still alive should not be taken as the real one, who had died, and with the new one properly set up.

The two monasteries together have a total congregation of something like 900, the older one having a slightly larger number. There is no civil authority to speak of. Whatever justice there is in this community or its neighborhood, is maintained by means of military force. An interesting anecdote is that a priest killed a fellow priest in the northern monastery and escaped from the vengeance of the latter's tribe by moving around away from it. By description, we could identify the murderer as a bearded priest who travelled with us for half a day before we reached Samtsa Kokerr. Another evidence of lawlessness, besides our above-mentioned host who was suspected of having gone on the war path, is the fact that at Kokorr we could not by love or money persuade one native to serve us as guide to accompany us to Lhamo, because there was an inter-tribal feud on between the Semtsa and the Jaktongpa. As Tsinghai is more used to arms, outside influence is more from there than anywhere else, the authority from Lanchow being scarcely known.

Imitation figures of beggars in praying mood are made of ragged hide garments and twigs on the roadside by the monasteries. From afar they look quite realistic. Another means of praying, without human labor in reciting the sacred formula is a double contrivance; one by inserting the formula into a wheel, which is ordinarily turned by hand; and secondly, by setting the wheel to a mill turned by water. Prayer mills, so to speak, were first seen by me only here. Still more interesting is this utilitarian contrast: while the mills for barley meal are turned by strong current, prayer mills are turned by the weaker current of the creek.

All the houses are tiled with wooden splits, and look very delapidated. The structure, however, is characteristic of Szechwan, namely of the southwestern culture area. Besides the priests, there are about 500 Tibetans and some 20 Chinese-Moslem families. A school is certainly needed.

March 13. Heavy snow, travelled between 8 and 2. From Lhamo we took on a Chinese guide, relative of the doorkeeper of the mission. By the way, the doorkeeper himself is an interesting figure. He is Chinese but has completely gone Tibetan by marrying a Tibetan woman. He prefers the Tibetan language as a medium of expression. One of his relatives, a girl, is of Chinese parentage, but is dressed up as a Tibetan and refuses to understand and much less to speak Chinese. This reminds me of several priests who refused to speak Chinese to me, although afterwards I found out that they came as full-grown Chinese. In contrast with this, our guide is a one hundred percent Chinese, not being ashamed of the language, nor of his Chinese wife, sister of the doorkeeper's.

Now, travelling northeastward, we entered Tiehpu Valley, which was said to have been originally settled by the Chinese, but now only ruins show the trace of history. The mountains are heavily wooded with juniper, birch, pine, and bamboo. We are within the territory of the tribe of Jextungpa and passed by the Konsernipa monastery. As the ear-pheasants gagged, Griebinow killed two with one shot. We walked along with this booty, but against heavy melting snow. From amidst the woods, came some human voice greeting our footsteps, but no human form was visible and the location could not be determined. Should we be fired upon by robbers, we were by no means in a possible situation to defend ourselves, the source of attack being unknown. Nevertheless we were taught to be ever-ready to fire. Comically enough, after some 20 minutes, there appeared three girls loaded with faggots, from among the mysterious woods. Having arrived at a level pass, we mounted and surpassed the fuel-gatherers. Wooden racks to dry barley straw with, came in view, which reminded me of the oil fields in California. Soon we entered Anitang village. The houses are two-storied, with single knotted-log as ladder. Timber being aplenty, the houses are nicely built. Tiles are still made of wood, because local earth is no good for burning breaks. We were accommodated in a family. No sooner had fire been started, than in came a girl, who, curiously enough, was one of three those whom we had met a moment ago.

This girl, we soon discovered, is the mother of a small boy and wife of two brothers. One of the brothers immediately came in to help the old woman who had previously built a fire for us. While we were sitting by the fire to enjoy tea, snow dropped from the hole on the roof and our experience inside the "Chinese house" at Kokorr was repeated. Then we visited a half-brother of our host, who is the only Christian in the neighborhood, and who served us

with honey in addition to tea. Both he and his brothers can read and write Tibetan, being taught by their father. The small boy is to be taught by them in turn. This fact impressed me very much as it eliminated one of our traditional understandings of the Tibetans that only the Lama priests can read and write (another misunderstanding being that the nomads move about at random, while the truth is that, although they move, they move only within definite tribal territories, and that they actually reoccupy what they have abandoned in the previous season). This fact encouraged me with the idea of cultural advancement for the Tibetans. With patience and proper approach, the Tibetans can be more easily taught than ordinarily imagined.

March 14. Snow, travelled between 7 and 3:40, still inside Tiehpu Valley. Stopped at Pashit'anga monastery, 3-day journey away from Chuoni. There was the residence of Rev. Carlson of the C. A. M. but burned by the local ruffians. It was burned because, it was alleged, the missionary was soon to be associated with the Communists. The story was connected with the passing through of the Communists in 1935, about whose apprehension still remains a notice of General Chu, present Governor of Kansu. Another notice observable is from Yang Tussu about local robbery. But it was said that his actual influence could not extend this far. In the monastery we came across a fellow who claimed to have visited America some 20 years ago. "It was a 3-day voyage. I had camels with me, and had quite a profit there." Ruins of a previous Chinese settlement are not far from the temple. Tibetans are seen to be engaged already in breaking the soil before sowing.

March 15. Travelled between 8.30 and 3, in a northwest direction, in Tiehpu Valley. Although still wooded, the mountains look here and there as if shaven, because deforestation has been going on more seriously, especially by the Moslem profiteers. Passing the Iwa Valley and a monastery of that name, we see people almost universally injured by goiters. This is the southern side of the Min Shan, and I was told that on both sides of the mountain, people are so afflicted by goiters that they become half-wits, and that unless the Government supplies the Tibetans with subsidized salt, which contains iodine, the people cannot be redeemed. The Tibetans on the whole are handsome people. But here they are ugly in both a spiritual and physical sense. We passed by a ruin, which formerly was a prosperous village. It was ruined because of government punishment in the Tsing Dynasty, on account of a raid of a Christian mission by the villagers. The whole day's journey was very muddy, and finally we stopped at Fari' village of the Chakangnang community, which literally means "Rock Box." The local monastery is called Lasokunga. Our host is Atang', with whom Warisam lived before his removal to Pashitanga. It was also learned here that the guilty person connected with the burning of Carlson's house was finally arrested by General Huang at Labrang during our absence. The criminal is not within the jurisdiction of General Huang. But according to Tibetan rule, revenge may be undertaken privately by the injured party

whoever and whenever the latter can afford to bring pressure upon the criminal. Griebinow was on his lookout for several years for the apprehension of the criminal. It is only this time that his influence with General Huang became effective, because the criminal left his place of protection and visited Labrang during the annual fair.

Woman's hairdress here is different again. Hair is divided into three queues, the ends of which are chained together and let loose, tinkling. In resonance with their hide garments, the tinkling of the chain, walking sounds like strong winds or as if a great fire is on. The Tiehpu dialect of Tibetan is unique by itself. Griebinow, after his more than 15 years' devotion to the language, had much difficulty in getting the conversation in this dialect.

March 16. Snows, travelled between 6 and 5. Crossed the Min Shan. Griebinow with his robust figure had great difficulty in gliding downhill. Passing through Ch'ieh-wushi valley and the tribe by that name, we stopped by a creek for lunch. Three girls came along from Labrang after their pilgrimage back to the tribe Archi, near Sungpan of Szechwan. They had no baggage whatsoever, begging along the round trip. Two of them crossed the creek by a 2-log bridge. As the two logs were not of equal strength, the pressure of the foot caused them spring in different directions. Thus the third girl found it too difficult to cross, especially by clinging to a tender branch of a nearby tree, which dangled in sympathy with the logs. She was turned into the creek by one of the two who had already crossed. Everybody expected a riot. But with an initial anger which disappeared in the twinkling of an eye, she waded through with boots and hide garment. Then on the other side of the creek, the three laughed themselves to exhaustion. Then off they went against wet snow and mud, still giggling. That was typical Tibetan life.

Finally we spent the night at a monastery, Kungpa Ssu. The houses are of mixed types, one like that at Labrang and another two-storied and well built. It indicates that this place is marginal between two culture areas.

March 17. Travelled between 8 and 6. Crossed the Tao River. "Number Four", relative of the door-keeper at Lhamo, who had accompanied us thus far, returned to Lhamo. As we travelled, many pheasants were within easy reach. I tried nine shots, but all just missed the mark. Passing through Ankre' valley and Tient'ang Kungpa, we began to see Chinese travellers. Stopped at a Moslem in the village of Ankre Kench'iax. The hairdress here has the distinction of two large rings on either side of the temple.

March 18. Travelled between 6 and 5. Crossed the Jihnu K'ing-k'a mountain, water-shed between the Tao and the Hsia rivers. Had lunch at Maiwu near which there are three monasteries. Besides the Tibetans, there is a Chinese-Moslem community. For the first time since the beginning of our trip, I felt some sense of Chinese civilization, because here there is a semblance of

a school and a postal agency. The school, however, has only three students studying all sort of texts, all in Chinese. The nominal number was twenty. I tried to persuade the teacher, a higher primary school graduate, to study Tibetan, in order to attract Tibetan pupils. But with an annual salary of \$40, what do you expect of a teacher? Then resuming our journey, we got to Ch'imeikungra (spring yard), and stopped at a small monastery, Drashikerr Kungpa, where the Living Buddha was absent, but his wife entertained us. The wife of a Living Buddha! It sounds strange, doesn't it? Yes, indeed, but it is a fact. Furthermore, another Living Buddha, not far from here, has also a wife. He is at Heitso. The marrying of the Living Buddhas must be accounted for by the influence of modernization and the demoralization of Lamaism. The absent host is an artist. His room is full of pictures and articles carved by himself.

March 19. Travelled between 6.45 and 3. Passing by the Pungwur Kungoa, we crossed the Tamei Mt. and lunched in a Moslem inn at Tamei T'an. The remaining 30 li back to Labrang was a easy and happy ride. By the hillside of Labrang, groups of Tibetan girls were singing. "They form a good committee of welcome," marked one of us, in jest. But as a matter of fact, they are representatives from each family to fast and sing for the prevention of epidemics.

Thus the novel trip, on my part came to an end for the time being. By the time we reached Lhamo, Griebinow had two days illness. Since then Holton had been sick all the way back. I was the only one enjoying good health throughout the trip, feasting my eyes and ears on instructive and interesting things. "No one could," once Griebinow remarked, "accuse you of not being active enough. No educated Chinese, to my knowledge in the past fifteen years, has tried to go through the hardships you have undergone."

But most of the time on our way back, I was full of thoughts. I dreamt once how I might influence the Lama priests in an interest in establishing the Paradise of the Western Heavens here on earth among the Tibetan nomads and agriculturalists, and how they spread far and away as teachers among them to better this life, even though as a preparation for the next. I also dreamt how I could train a few Tibetans or a few middle-school graduates to study and work with the Tibetans, so that in the course of time a new consciousness and a new life might be moulded for the masses as a whole. Pure Sinitization could not solve the problem, because the Tibetans are afraid of being absorbed into the Chinese. Furthermore, the menace of armed exploitation by the Moslems has been of historic significance. Nothing short of a True Tibetan Renaissance, as part of the process of the National Renaissance of China, could save the situation. But how could I so influence the Government to adopt such a policy, nay, how to have the necessary personnel trained? Mere slogan- and formula- carriers will not do. Where shall we look for educational facilities to

produce such products? The present universities are still far from the pattern. They are yet comparable to the Lama priests interested in their own attainment of the stage of Nirvana. The existing educational mechanism is yet too far isolated from real life to be of any significance in the immediate task of reconstruction. Suppose I could secure some funds to demonstrate to the people and the authorities, even as the realistic way of training students for participation, where could I secure the backing-up of a long-view policy, comparable to that of the Catholic Church or even that of the Christian Alliance Mission? Griebinow has been at Labrang for some 15 years for evangelistic work among the Tibetans. But so far he has not changed a single soul into Christianity. Yet, the support is still there, nay, even expanded. Our ambition is certainly more far-reaching, and the urgency of reconstruction in this time of China's crisis is certainly more pressing, than the abstract interest in individual souls in the Kingdom of Heaven. But how is the support likely?

Sent by Dr. Stewart

Quotation from a letter just received from one of our Chinese faculty members, Mr. Li An-che. It fits in with some comments of mine in this report.

"While I was at Yale, I had a chance to talk with Dr. Stacy May about the prospect of my work in North China should Japan threaten with invasion. I was of the opinion that so long as our national reconstruction is bound to be a long process, the more bases for operation the better. After all, we are working with and for the people either directly or through the training of students. It does not matter where our influence is felt. In consideration of the fact that national institutions are moving to other centers as bases of operation, it is imperative to maintain some bases to conserve and cultivate our intellectual integrity somewhere in North China. It is better to do so than to evacuate completely to leave the destructive forces a free hand. Yenching is just one, and for that matter the best one, to try hard to maintain; not for institutionalized interest, but for the purpose of rejuvenation of a nationhood through hardship and humiliation and thus enforced discipline. As the other institutions are evacuating, Yenching has so much ^{the} more responsibility, only if it is allowed to exist, under whatever trying conditions. Thus both faculty and students will learn through experience to think and act realistically toward a full share of creative adaptability together with other nationals in other parts of China."

5736 Drexel Ave.,
Chicago, Ill.,
June 10, 1925.

Dr. Eric North,
150 Fifth Ave.,
New York City.

My Dear Dr. North:

Enclosed, please find a letter of
introduction by Dr. Stuart introducing me and informing
you of my plan for the coming year.

I arrived at Chicago a few days ago.
I expect to take some courses in Economics in the University
of Chicago during the summer quarter. Next fall I am
planning to go to Princeton University for one year.

Before I left Peking I made arrangement
with Mr. Krause to have my salary sent to me in America.
We have fixed a certain rate of exchange and the New York
office is to send me \$83.50 in June; from July to December
inclusive, \$70. I hope he has already written you about it.
Will you kindly instruct the office to send my monthly
allowance to the above address until further notice of change
of address?

I will appreciate very much if you will
inform me of Mr. E. F. Black's Address.

Thank you in advance for any kindness you
may care to show me.

Very Sincerely yours,

Bing Hua Li.

Not yet
6/13

RECEIVED
UNIVERSITIES
JUN 12 1926
JOINT OFFICE

5736 Drexel Ave.,
Chicago, Ill.,
June 21, 1922. (1925)

Dr. Eric M. North,
150 Fifth Ave.,
New York City.

INDEXED

My Dear Dr. North:

This morning I received a letter from Dean West of the Graduate School of Princeton University stating that as the enrolment of graduate students is limited, preference is given to young and unmarried men. For this reason I am not eligible for admission.

I am not at all disappointed at his letter, because if I have my own choice, I will never think of going to Princeton to take my graduate work in Economics. This does not imply criticism at all. But you know the Princeton group in Peking wanted me to go there and this may disappoint them.

My idea now is to go to Columbia for my M.A. work. As there are many authorities in that subject and I know just what I want, I will never regret going there. The only thing that is troubling me is about my financial condition. I have a large family to support, five children. Yenching University, as far as I can tell when I left, beside paying my monthly salary for my expense here, appropriate only \$2000. mex. which does not cover my travelling expenses, thus leaving nothing for the support of my large family while I am away.

The tuition in Columbia is very high, about \$300. a year. I am writing to you merely inquiring whether it is possible for you to get a scholarship for me from Columbia covering tuition or not. If that is not possible, may I make

a loan from somewhere, for instance the Board of Education of the Methodist Church? When I was studying at Ohio Wesleyan in 1915 to 1918, I used to borrow funds from the Board and I paid them back within three years after I graduated from the college. Anything you can do to help ^{me} along this line will be greatly appreciated. I am writing to Peking to tell them of my change of my plan.

Thank you in advance for any kindness you may care to show me.

Very sincerely yours,

Bing Hua Li,

RECEIVED
UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
JUN 24 1925
JOHN D. COE

5642 Ellis Ave.,
Chicago, Ill.,
Sept. 5, 1925.

PEKING

Stuart
Dr. Eric M. North,
150 Fifth Ave.,
New York City.

TRANSIT

My Dear Dr. North:

When Dr. Stuart stopped over Chicago for a few hours not long ago, I had a little talk with him about my plan for the coming year. The result of that little conversation points out^{the fact} that it seems desirable for me to stay on in the University of Chicago until next March when I may be able to get my M.A., if I can fulfill my minimum requirements of the university, and then go to London to attend the summer semester of the London School of Economics from March to the end of June. Then I can come back to America either to attend the summer school of Columbia or of Chicago University. Thus I will be able to go back to Yenching in the fall. It seems especially desirable to attend the next summer semester of the London School of Economics because they are going to have a seminar course on Chinese Economics. To me this is an ideal plan and I hope can be carried out. I will appreciate very much, therefore, if you and Dr. Stuart can come to a definite agreement in respect of this plan and let me know at an early date.

My examinations were just over yesterday. Hence,

the delay of this letter which should^{have} been written sometime ago.

You see I have moved to the above address because

my landlord is going to vacate that apartment next Tuesday.

Hope you are having a nice visit with Dr. Stuart.

Sincerely yours,

Bring Hua Li.

*O.K.
At present I have
no money to go to
London. The latter item
may be covered by P. in T.
Sept. 8/25*

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5642 Ellis Ave.,
Chicago, Ill.,
Sept. 30, 1925.

Dr. Eric M. North,
150 Fifth Ave.,
New York City.

TRANSFER

My Dear Dr. North:

I am sorry I did not make it clear in my last letter to you about financial arrangements necessary for my studies. When Dr. Stuart passed through Chicago several weeks ^{ago} we first talked about my going to Columbia University and he asked me in the course of ^{our} conversation how much more is necessary than the amount appropriated. I told him roughly speaking, I would need \$200. more, excluding tuition fees. Later I told him another plan which will be more satisfactory for all concerned. It is for me to stay on in the University of Chicago until next March then go to the London School of Economics for one semester. After ^{that} I will come back to this country to take more works during the summer before I return to Yenching in the fall. He thought it a good plan and told me that he has a copy of the estimated expenses which I handed to him in China. It includes estimated expenses in travelling from Peking to America and London and back and the staying in America and London schools. So I thought you have the necessary informations to agree on a definite financial scheme and did not make it clear in my last letter.

When we met him at the station from Detroit last night and took him to supper together, he told me that he had talked with you about my case but he had only mentioned that \$200. which would be necessary for me to go to Columbia. But he said he will write you more about it before he leaves for China. As a matter of fact I had not realized the high cost of living in America until after I came to this country. My allowances for the months of June to December inclusive are temporarily fixed at \$70. But my expenditures, exercising the strict economy, run much higher than that. For instance, it costs me on the average \$1.50 a day for my meals and \$20. a month for my room. So you see the balance of \$5. can not go very far in the way of buying books and miscellaneous expenses. Besides, for the last quarter in Chicago University I paid out \$73.50 tuition and fees: \$10. being matriculation fee for new students, \$20. each major of 3 majors and \$3.50 fee for one of the courses. Yesterday I paid out \$62.50 tuition and fees. I have tried not to burden Yenching with too heavy burden if I can help it. It is only when it becomes too distressing for me to go any further that I make my situations known.

Dr. Stuart said last night he will write you again but suggested for me to write you to send me \$150. now with the usual allowance of \$70. a month to December inclusive. I hope you will see your way clear to do so at your earliest convenience.

With regard to my estimates in America and England together with travelling expenses, confirmed by both Messrs. Tayler and Burgess, are as follows:

Travelling expenses between China, America and England and back.....	\$1500. gold
One semester in London	500. "
One academic year in America.....	\$1000. "
(excluding tuition)	
Family expense	\$2000. mex.

The last item was put down as an index of my financial situations. It includes expenses for the 18 months while I am away but excluding travelling expenses from Peking to Foochow and back.

I have presented to you frank statements of what seem to me to be the minimum requirements for my studies with the hope that some happy solution may be found so that I may be able to utilize to the full opportunities offered ^{me} in order to better prepare myself for service at home. But I do feel guilty of engaging your attention on my personal affairs when you have thousands of other more important responsibilities on your shoulders. It was only through the assurance of Dr. Stuart that I feel justified ~~in~~ writing this letter to you. I hope he will write you before he leaves America.

With best regards,

Very sincerely yours,

Bing Hua Li.

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PEKING

TRANSIT

PEKING UNIVERSITY.

October 6, 1925.

Mr. Bing Hua Li,
5642 Ellis Avenue,
Chicago, Illinois.

My dear Mr. Li:

I have had your letter of September 30th and also a letter from Dr. J. Leighton Stuart, and am glad for the full and complete information. I enclose a check for \$150., which, with the usual allowance through the month of December, should meet your needs up to the end of the semestre.

In January, I shall take up the arrangements necessary for your going to Great Britain, and can assure you that we shall do whatever is necessary to carry through the excellent program of study which you and Dr. Stuart have outlined.

Please be free to write me fully upon any item upon which I can be of service to you.

Cordially yours,

Secretary,
Peking University.

ENC.
EMN/KJL

5642 Ellis Ave.,
Chicago, Ill.,
Dec. 23, 1925.

TRANSFER

Dr. Eric M. North,
150 Fifth Ave.,
New York City.

My Dear Dr. North:

The winter quarter closes this evening at 6 O'clock but all of my works were finished this noon. I am very much satisfied with the results of this quarter's work. I expect to be working on my thesis during the short vacation. the spring quarter opens next January 4th.

No.
Chf
10-20

I acknowledged the receipts of my monthly allowances thru this month and the special allowance of \$150. With regard to the three months of January, February and March before I sail for London, I hope Mr. Krause has written you about the rate of exchange between New York and Peking so that you know how much to send me these three months. The rate of exchange was very much to my disadvantage when I left Peking last May, \$1.855 silver dollar equal to one dollar gold. Later it was going up all the time and the last one I heard from China in October last was \$1.73 equal to one dollar gold. If you have not heard from Mr. Krause you can use the latest rate of exchange to figure out how much American money will equal to \$160. silver and send that amount to me on the 10th of the three months, same as before. In the meantime you can inquire of Mr. Krause of the rate of exchange if you have not already received his communications. My last quarter will be more expensive to me when I pay for the tuition, diploma fees and the work for the thesis. By the end of next March I hope you will have \$500. for my tuition fee and expense in London, and \$500. for my traveling expenses.

88.89

I hope you are enjoying your vacation. A Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year to You.

Sincerely yours,

Ching Hua Li.

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Rate paid 1/12/26
on 1/12/26
Peking for 1/12/26

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5642 Ellis Ave.,
Chicago, Ill.,
Feb. 20, 1926.

TRANSFER

Dr. Eric M. North,
150 Fifth Ave.,
New York City.

My Dear Dr. North:

Your checks for \$38.89 for the months of January and February have been duly received. Last November I wrote a letter to Mr. Krause asking him to fix the rate of exchange for this year, but I received no answer from him. I wrote another one last month which I hope he will receive in time and fix the thing up.

My thesis has been accepted and oral examination has been scheduled to take place March 4. The Convocation Service will come up the 16th of March. I am not sure whether I can stay for the Convocation Service or not as I may have to have an operation at that time. As several unusual expenses will come up the early part of next month such as expenses for the typewriting and bounding of my thesis,, diploma fees etc., will you kindly send the check for next month to me at the early part of March instead of in the middle? I hope I do not inconvenience you in making this request.

CHK
2000 OK

With regard to the trip to England, I am not so sure just when I will sail from New York. But I think it will be the first part of April. When can you be ready to send me \$500. for my travelling expenses? If possible, I would like to have it about the middle of March when I engage the passage. About the other \$500. for my expense in London, I can see you about it the end of March when I pass thru New York on my way to London. These sums were agreed to in Peking before I left for this country. A written copy of these sums, approved by Mr. J.B. Tayler and Mr. Burgess, has been in the hand of Dr. Stuart.

Hoping to hear from you at your earliest convenience, I remain

Sincerely yours,

Bing Hua Li.

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5642 Ellis Ave.,
Chicago, Ill.,
March 5, 1926.

Dr. Eric M. North,
150 Fifth Ave.,
New York City.

My Dear Dr. North:

I ^{have} passed my oral examination yesterday which lasted for two hours, four professors having taken part in ^{the} quizzing. All of them seemed to be satisfied with my work. One of them, for whom I have the greatest respect, is the son of Prof. J. B. Clark, retired professor from Columbia University.

To-morrow Mrs. Avann is going to take me to see her private doctor at the Wesley Memorial Hospital with regard to my contemplated operation which may take place next week.

My Master's degree costs more than \$50. I have to pay about \$35., for typing my thesis which ^{long} one hundred and thirty pages, diploma \$10., binding thesis \$3., and a cheapest hood \$10.75. I wonder whether it will be imposing too much on you to ask you to send me \$50. as a special allowance pending the permission from Dr. Stuart to whom I am writing to-day. I was out of luck last winter having lost my new overcoat in the History Room Reading of the Library and had to pay \$40. for my present one at the height of the season. I do not know how much this operation will cost me and my glasses need to be readjusted. ^{too} All these items make up a large sum for which I have made no estimate. I am sure Dr. Stuart knows my situation.

I hope to hear from you at your convenience.

Cordially yours,

Bing Hua Li

CLP
Approved
\$50
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Return for
note to Stuart
5/27/26

Extra copies of note
for voucher

RECEIVED
UNIVERSITIES
MAR 8 1926
JOINT OFFICE

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PEKING

5642 Ellis Ave.,
Chicago, Ill.,
March 9, 1926.

TRANSFER

Dr. Eric M. North,
150 Fifth Ave.,
New York City.

My Dear Dr. North:

*OK
E.M.N.*

I will appreciate very much if you will send me a check for \$500. for my travelling expenses not later than the 20th of this month. If I were certain of the date of my sailing I would have troubled you to engage the passage for me. But on account of two operations I have to undergo to-morrow, I am not absolutely sure just when I can sail. I have made tentative reservations with two companies for a passage until I am sure when I am able to travel.

Thank you in advance for the trouble.

Sincerely yours,

Bring Hua Li.

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JOHN W. ...

NR
5642 Ellis Ave.,
Chicago, Ill.,
March 22, 1926.

TRANSFER

Dr. Eric M. North,
150 Fifth Ave.,
New York City.

My Dear Dr. North:

The two checks, one for \$550., and the other for \$38.89, were duly received when I was still at the Hospital from which I just came out last Thursday. Hence, the delay of acknowledging the receipts.

I have asked my family and friends to address me in care of our New York Office. Please hold all the mails for me until I call for them.

I am hoping to sail from New York on the 10th of April, altho I cannot be sure until I see my doctor to-morrow.

Hope to have the pleasure of meeting you soon in New York.

Very cordially yours,

King Hua Li.

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PEKING

TRANSFER

April 8, 1926.

Mr. Bing Hua Li,
c/o Dr. Eric M. North,
150 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

My dear Mr. Li:

I attach herewith a check for Five Hundred Dollars (\$500.00) to cover the expenses of your semester's study in England.

In this connection may I urge that you make a point, both in travel and in living, of economy? I assume that the funds with which we have provided you now will be sufficient to carry you back to Peking, and that no further costs will need to be met. I hope that you will see that this is the case. The funds for such study as this are not easily raised - in fact, little of the money for the University is easily raised - and grants of this kind are exceptional. You will, therefore, render the University considerable help if you will make the money go as far as you can.

I enclose a letter of introduction to Mr. Hawkins, the Senior Secretary of the London Missionary Society which is, as you know, one of the Boards cooperating in Yenching University.

Mr. Hawkins is in North America now, and will not leave for England until the end of next week.

I trust that your studies will be very profitable and successful in England, and that you will soon find yourself back, with new wisdom and new skill, engaged in the important work of Christian University education, at Yenching.

Cordially yours,

Secretary.

Letter & Ck. Enc.
EMN/L

PEKING

45 Fitz John's Ave.,
Hampstead, N.W.3, London,
May 19, 1926.

Dr. Eric M. North,
150 Fifth Ave.,
New York City.

My Dear Dr. North:

Your letter dated April 8 with the enclosed was handed to me by your secretary in the office. I must apologize in not replying to it sooner.

I heartily appreciated your advice of economy, both in travel and in living, which advice I am fully in accord with. But, while you have presented the case from the University's viewpoint well, my side of the situation should not be overlooked. I have given the university every consideration possible. I have not asked for a single cent from the university to pay the passage for my family of seven when I took them to Foochow last April²⁵. Furthermore, the financial support of my family during the year and a half that I am away is met by myself. These two items amount easily to more than two thousand dollars mex. If I were not giving the university every consideration I would not have left Peking and my family of five children in different ages when they need me the most. I do not want to burden you with these facts known to every one in Peking. But these facts do speak for themselves whether I appreciate the financial difficulty of the university or not. As to the expenses for my studies abroad met partly from my salaries and special allowances you know very well whether I have been receiving more than I should.

With regard to the thousand dollars I received partly for my travelling expenses and partly to cover the expenses of my semester's study in England, ^{it} is hardly enough to carry me back to Peking unless I ~~do not~~ ^{fail to} visit any where in England of educational value and cut short my stay altogether. I feel this will be my first and last trip thru Europe and it will be a shame if I do not get anything out of it. I wish I were home to-day but to help my work the longer I stay the more prestige and I hope the more knowledge I will command. With this object in view I estimated I need \$300., more than I have received so far. to carry me back to China. If you think it is justiable please send a check of \$50. to Mr. Mendenhall of the Export Department of the Montgomery Ward and Co., Chicago, to cover

1112

the freight charge of my two trunks of books and other personal effects due the first part of June when they will shipped to Shanghai. The other \$250., you can send me a draft on New York at your earliest convenience.

We had just passed by a period of grave national crisis, the first of its kind in regard to the number of people taken part and to the extensiveness of the area affected. No doubt the news you received in New York as to the violence and accidents were grossly exaggerated. I admire the coolness and reserve with which they met this catastrophe. A little false move on the part of the government and the people would have plunged the whole country into a disastrous calamity from which Great Britain would never have recovered. No doubt the after effects of this national strike will be more serious than most people think. In a way I am fortunate in being able to study the English people at their best.

As I am planning to move to another place to stay, I hope you will address me in care of Mr. Harry T. Silcock, Friends House, Euston Road, London.

Cordially yours,

Zing Hwa Tsai

1113

45 FitzJohn's Ave.,
Hampstead, London,
June 18, 1926.

Dr. Eric M. North,
150 Fifth Ave.,
New York City.

TRANSFER

My Dear Dr. North:

I was sorry I had to cable you for \$250., which was duly received through the kindness of London Missionary Society. When I received no reply from you to my letter of one month ago I was quite worried for some reasons. In the first place, the railway fare through Siberia was advanced thirty percent according as the Wm. H. Muller & Co., who deals with through ticket to Manchuria from London informed me. This is by no means a small increase. In the second place, one will be impressed with the high cost of living in London as compared with New York or Chicago. Everything, with the exception of ordinary clothing, is higher than the two places above mentioned. Lastly, there are some miscellaneous expenses which are easily overlooked. For instance, it costs me no less than forty dollars to have my passport visied through the consuls of the various countries. When I told you that a small country like Latvia charges two pounds and one shilling for the passport vise, it is easy to imagine the expensiveness and difficulty with which the Russian, French and German vises. I do not want to burden with details but all the expenses will be accounted. It still means I have to economise.

I am leaving here for France, Switzerland, Germany etc. to-morrow. I realize this is bad time for travelling in the continent on account of the pouring in the rich American tourists. They certainly have raised the prices all right. I have been corresponding with the French hotels and they invariably asked for above 100 francs a day where they had charged for about 10 francs. But I am anxious to get to Peking first to have the affairs of the department arranged before I go to the South for my families.

With kind regards,

Veru sincerely yours,

Bing Hua Li.

1114

UNIVERSITY
JUL 1 1926
JOINT OFFICE

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TRANSFER

Peking University

June 19, 1926

Mr. Bing Hua Li,
c/o Mr. Harry T. Silcock,
Friends House,
Euston Road,
London, Eng.

My dear Mr. Li:

In accordance with your cablegram of June 15th and your letter of May 19th, we have cabled the London Missionary Society to advance you \$250. I am taking the view that this \$250. represents salary probably from the time you left New York and am so charging it out to the field. If this should be handled otherwise you can adjust this with President Stuart and Mr. Wiant.

I appreciated your letter of May 19th and was glad to have the facts as to your financial burdens. Nevertheless I have to point out that both in the extra allowances sent you at Chicago and in this \$250. I have exceeded any authorization I have had at the time from Peking on these items. The amount advanced you in Chicago has been cleared. This new amount, together with the amount which you wish me to send to Mr. Mendenhall to cover the freight charges on your books, is something which I can only regard as an advance to be adjusted by you in Peking.

I trust your work in London and your opportunities to observe the economic elements in the life of the British will be profitable.

With cordial regards, I am

Faithfully yours,

Secretary
Peking University

EMN-H

1116

BING HUA LI ✓

Peking University
(August 1927)

Memorandum with two snapshots to Campaign Office

Born: November, 1892.

1907 - 1911 HingHua Gutherie Memorial High School.

1911-1915 Foochow Anglo-Chinese College

1915-1918 Ohio Wesleyan University, B.A.

1918-1921 Fukien Construction Bureau

1921-1925 Instructor in Economics, Yenching University

1925-1926 March, Chicago University M. A.

1926 April to June, London School of Economics.

1926- Assistant Professor in Economics Yenching University

TRANSFER

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學大京燕
YENCHING UNIVERSITY
PEKING, CHINA.

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS.

TELEGRAPH ADDRESS
"YENTA"

September 23, 1927.

Dear President Stuart:

As it was first voiced by Ex-President Roosevelt and recognised by all thinking people, the future center of activity especially the industrial and commercial activities of the world is to be on the Pacific. And since America with her natural resources well developed and China with great potentialities are the great countries that border on this great ocean, naturally the peoples of these two countries will be the principal actors in the important world evolutions to take place in the near future. Two masses moving in the same direction could do more work than if they were to move in different directions. America being the first among the two to develop along industrial and commercial lines will surely be interested in so influencing the tendency of affairs as will make these two peoples cooperate.

For these reasons the Department of Economics feels that it would be conducing to future cooperation along economic matters between America and China if Chinese students in the present plastic state of their career in the search after knowledge may have access to the printed matters that bear any economic character published by the Government Printing Office in Washington. We hope that in your present trip to the United States you will find opportunities to arrange with the proper authorities to have such publications described above regularly sent to our University Library. Should the American authorities extend this courtesy to us it will be one of the most helpful contributions they can make toward the international cooperation and friendship.

Very sincerely yours,

Ping Hua Li

For the Department of Economics.

*Miss B. M. Hall
Oct. 6 1927*

This letter also sent to:
Bureau of Foreign & Domestic Commerce
Washington, D.C.

October 27, 1927

Superintendent of Documents
Government Printing Office
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Mr. Bing Hua Li of our Department of Economics has written asking that we inquire of the proper authorities in Washington regarding the possibility of having certain publications sent regularly to our University Library. Mr. Li writes as follows:

"The Department of Economics feels that it would be conducive to future cooperation along economic matters between America and China if Chinese students had access to any printed matter published by the Government Printing Office in Washington which bears upon things of an economic character." "Should the American authorities extend this courtesy to us it will be one of the most helpful contributions they can make toward the international co-operation and friendship."

We should, therefore, appreciate it very much if you would send to this office for our inspection a copy of each of the publications which you feel might be of interest to the students. A selection might then be made and the matter taken up with you further.

Very sincerely yours,

Office Secretary

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1119

C O P Y

Department of Commerce
Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce
Washington

November 3, 1927

Miss Louise McCoy, Office Secretary,
Peking University,
150 Fifth Avenue,
New Yor, N. Y.

In reply refer to 20

Dear Madam:

In response to your letter of October 26, I am sending you under separate cover the Bureau's latest catalogue of publications showing the prices fixed by the Superintendent of Documents. Copies of the various reports may be examined or purchased at our New York District Office, 734 Customhouse. After you have decided which of the reports will be of most value to the Peking University Library, the Bureau will be glad to consider the possibility of furnishing complimentary copies. It is suggested, however, that you confer with our District Manager at the address above mentioned, giving full details as to the need for these publications.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) R. H. BASEL

Chief, Correspondence Division.

1120

B. H. Li

C O P Y

Excerpt from letter of 10/30/28 to
Mr. Day from Mr. Burgess.

....."I wish to make application for one of your Fellowships for the academic year 1929/30, for Professor B. H. Li, M. A., head of the Department of Economics. Mr. Li was in America and England for a year recently, but was called back because of his father's health. In view of his position as head of an important Department, we feel that he ought to have a further year in order to be properly prepared to lead this important branch of our undertaking. Mr. Li is a refined and attractive Chinese scholar, much liked by all his associates, and one who would make a good impression in America and Europe. His academic history is as follows:

- 1915: Graduated from the Anglo-Chinese College, Foochow, (a Methodist Mission College),
- 1918: He received his B.A. from Ohio-Wesleyan, after spending three years in America,
- 1919/20: He taught Economics in the Fuxian Christian University,
- 1920/21: He taught Economics in the Mukden Teachers College,
- 1921 on: Mr. Li has been a member of the staff of the Department of Economics of Yenching University, becoming head of that Department last year.
- 1926: After three quarters of study in America, Mr. Li received his M. A. from the University of Chicago, majoring in Economics.
- 1926: From April to June, Mr. Li was a student at the London School of Economics.

"He expected to return to America to complete his work for the Doctor's degree, but because of his father's health, he returned to China in response to a cable.

....."I might add that Mr. B. H. Li is a married man with a large family. Of course, his wife would not accompany him, but we would hope that if the fellowship is granted, the stipend would be on the same basis as similar grants for professors in Europe, and that the usual arrangements regarding travelling could be observed."

學大京燕
YENCHING UNIVERSITY
Peping China

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS
系學濟經

TELEGRAPH ADDRESS
"YENTA"

February 28th, 1929.

Dr. J. S. Burgess,
C/o President C. V. Edmunds,
Pomona College, Clairmont.

Dear Mr. Burgess,

I am leaving for the South on about March 20th in order that I may spend two or three weeks at my father's bedside before I leave for the States. It is very unfortunate that my father has had a stroke which has caused his left side to be paralysed, and I feel that it is quite urgent for me to stay with him for at least a few weeks before I sail. I have already engaged a passage on the S.S. Jackson, which leaves Shanghai May 10th, via Honolulu to San Francisco. It seems quite definite that my wife will travel with me.

As to my plans. I am going to Chicago first for the summer quarter, but after that I will wait until I get there because yesterday I received a letter from Mr. Trowbridge which is entirely unsatisfactory:

"I have delayed answering your letter of November 20th in order that in my answer I may give you some indication as to the possibility of obtaining a small apartment in the buildings belonging to the Princeton Theological Seminary. I have word from President Stevenson that in view of the 'close relation with the University and the many favours bestowed upon us' he would be glad to consider your request, but in his opinion it is quite out of the bounds of possibility for next year as all the twelve apartments have been booked and applications are already coming in for the following years. It looks, therefore, as though it would be impossible for you to make the desired arrangements."

Dr. Stuart and I cannot make out what he means. He merely refers to my living quarters in Princeton, but not to the more important question, whether I am accepted in the graduate school. I shall be very glad if you will take the matter up with Mr. Wannamaker, because I am not going to do it myself. Failing going to Princeton I have some other plans.

Hoping that you are having a successful trip,

Yours very sincerely,

BHL/DB.

B. H. Li

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The University of Chicago

Office of the Recorder and Examiner

March 9, 1929

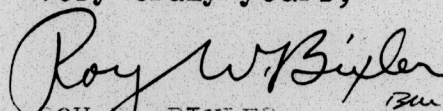
Mr. Olin D. Wannamaker
American Office, Yenching University
150 Fifth Avenue
New York City

My dear Mr. Wannamaker:

I have consulted the record at the University of Chicago of Mr. B. H. Li of whom you inquire in your letter of March 6th and find that your statement that he received the Master of Arts degree from the University of Chicago in 1926 is accurate. He therefore is eligible for admission to the University of Chicago for further study.

I am inclosing a "To whom it may concern" letter made out in triplicate which will entitle Mr. Li to return to American to complete his work for the Doctor's degree. These you may forward to him.

Very truly yours,


ROY W. BIXLER
Assistant Examiner

RWB:BM

forwarded to Dr. Stuart 3/19/29

1123

14 South Orchard Street,
Madison, Wisconsin,
February 13, 1931.

President J. L. Stuart,
Yenching University,
Peiping.

My Dear Leighton:

I am glad to say that I have something really worthwhile to report to you namely; I am asked to teach one course in economics, ^{the economics} of public utilities, in the department of the university this semester. Professor Glaeser, a foremost authority on public utility regulations, is a good friend of the new 33 years' old governor of Wisconsin, Gov. La Follette, who was elected on one of the planks that he would revise the laws dealing with the regulation of public utilities to the limit even so far as to public ownership of some of the industries. He therefore drafted Prof. Glaeser's service along with other out-of-town experienced men for the job for the success of La Follette's administration depends in some measure upon the success or failure in dealing with this question. Hence Prof. Glaeser has to give up one course taken by juniors and to graduates. I felt flattered when he offered the work to me because to offer the course successfully one not only has to have knowledge of the field of public utilities but also some knowledge of American law is necessary. Fortunately, I have had those when I took three courses offered by Prof. J. R. Commons in which he developed a new economic theory known as the institutional economics much appreciated by some German Economists. After some hesitation I accepted the offer for several reasons. For one thing my oral examination which is scheduled to take place on May 1st will cover the field of public utilities, especially railway transportation. (By the way Mr. Glaeser is in my examining committee) So by teaching it will give me a better grasp of the field for the examination. Then it will give me some valuable experiences in teaching in a American university if not prestige. From the point of view of some other members of the department of economics whom I have come to know well and some of whom have called upon me quite freely last year to talk to some classes on the gild in China and the slow growth of capitalism in China, they urged me to take for the good of the students here. They say that the students of Wisconsin and other universities are quite provincial and ^{it} will do them much good to have some foreigners to offer some courses so as to give the American students some valuable contact. For this reason Prof. Trumbower remarked several times to me that ^{the reply for question} I had not done more talking the first year we were here. I have already taken the class for one

week and so far I felt I command the confidence of the students. Needless I will do my utmost to make it a success for so much is involved.

My thesis is done and is in the hand of my major professor. If there is nothing to hinder it, our plan now is to leave Madison about the 20th of May and if desirable, go to Yenching first and then to bring our children from the south. Miss Newall, for whom I have written fully to the Social Science Research Council of New York for a grants-in-aid of about \$2000. so that she may go to China for a few months to continue her research on Chinese family system, may go to China with us at the same time should she succeed in getting the aid which seems to be quite hopeful.

They give ^{her} em the same rank as to all others under the same conditions, an assistantship. Miss Newall received the same rank last year on account of the fact that she was taking a course in statistics. There are several here who are either assistant or associate professors in other universities but since they are working for their doctorate degrees are given the same rank. So I do not feel disgraced for Yenching for the rank they give me. But they treat me just like another member in the staff with the privileges attached to it.

Yes, I have been speaking quite freely this semester. I am booked up to the end of April. Tomorrow my wife and I are going to Ripon College about 80 miles north of here to stay until midnight Sunday. I understand that Mr. Peabody formerly of the Congregational Church at Peking is a student pastor there. I am glad to say that with the political conditions more settled in China I have more to talk on China. Chalmers Crane came thru Madison a few weeks and he was optimistic about China wherever he spoke. I hope that with the political situations more settled we will be allowed to work out our problem in Yenching more satisfactorily. After all, our situations in Yenching are closely connected with the conditions in China as a whole.

Woo

We have seen quite often and the last we saw him he said that as soon as his thesis is done he is going east for more practical experiences. Cho I Lai has gone to Columbia in order to be close to banking circle of the country.

I hope you will do all you can to make Tayler come back next year. Our enrollment is heavy as usual and we certainly need him.

With best wishes ,

Yours,

B. H.