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FORM 168

THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION

49 WEST 49TH STREET, NEW YORK

TO

Mr. B. A. Garside
Yenching University
150 Fifth Avenue
New York City

YENCHING

VOUCHER NO. 584762

DATE January 2, 1935

THE CHECK ENCLOSED IS TENDERED IN FULL PAYMENT OF THE FOLLOWING:

7th monthly installment for the year beginning
July 1, 1934, on account of Appropriation LS 946
to Yenching University toward the general main-
tenance of the Department of Public Affairs . . . \$1,250.00

check enc. - \$1,250. -
Dep. 1/7/35.

NO ACKNOWLEDGMENT REQUIRED. THE CANCELLED CHECK WILL BE REGARDED AS A RECEIPT.

0942

RECEIVED
UNIVERSITY
JAN 7 1935
JAN 7 1935

0943

YENCHING

Yenching University

January 3, 1935

INDEXED

Mr. George J. Beal
Rockefeller Foundation
49 West 49th Street
New York City

My dear Mr. Beal:

The auditors' report of the field accounts has been received and we have drawn off a statement of the transactions in Natural Science for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1934. We enclose a copy herewith.

The \$32,000 referred to in the Income is coming from the Board of Trustees in New York includes receipts from the following sources:-

Rockefeller Foundation.....	\$12,500.
Harvard-Yenching Institute.....	12,500.
Endowment Income.....	<u>7,000.</u>
	\$32,000.

We trust this will give you the necessary amount of information for your records, but we will be glad to furnish any additional information or make any explanations necessary.

Very sincerely yours,

CAB:RC
Enc.

0944

YENCHING

Yenching University

January 7, 1935

The Rockefeller Foundation
49 West 49th Street
New York City

Gentlemen:

Thank you for your letter of January 2nd, enclosing check for \$1,250., representing the seventh monthly payment on account of appropriation LS-946 toward the work of the School of Public Affairs at Yenching University.

Thanking you for this favor, I remain,

Very truly yours,

CAE:RC

Assistant Treasurer

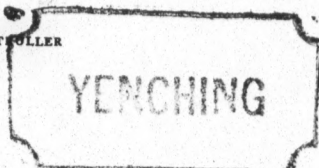
0945

THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION
49 WEST 49th STREET, NEW YORK

file 9

OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER
GEORGE J. BEAL, COMPTROLLER
H. M. GILLETTE, ASSISTANT COMPTROLLER

CABLE ADDRESS:
ROCKFOUND, NEW YORK



January 10, 1935

Dear Mr. Evans:

We thank you for your letter of
January 3rd with which you forwarded us
statement of receipts and disbursements for
the fiscal year ending June 30, 1934, under
our appropriation RF 30020 in support of
the work in the Science Departments.

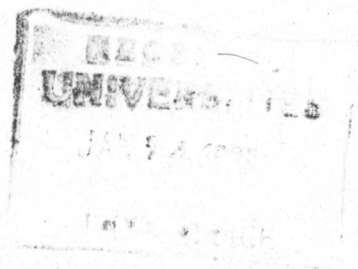
Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature, likely of George J. Beal, written in ink.

Mr. C. A. Evans, Associate Treasurer
Yenching University
150 Fifth Avenue
New York City

FB

0946



0947

FORM 168

THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION

49 WEST 49TH STREET, NEW YORK

TO

Mr. B. A. Garside
Yenching University
150 Fifth Avenue
New York City

YENCHING

VOUCHER No.

585411

DATE January 24, 1935

THE CHECK ENCLOSED IS TENDERED IN FULL PAYMENT OF THE FOLLOWING:

V 8th monthly installment for the year beginning July 1,
1934, on account of Appropriation LS 946 to Yenching
University towards the general maintenance of the Depart-
ment of Public Affairs \$1,250.00

check enc - \$1,250.-
Exp 2/1/35

NO ACKNOWLEDGMENT REQUIRED. THE CANCELLED CHECK WILL BE REGARDED AS A RECEIPT.

0948

2

RECEIVED
UNIVERSITY
FEB 1 1935
JOINT OFFICE

0949

YENCHING

Yenching University

February 7, 1935

Mr. George J. Beal
Rockefeller Foundation
49 West 49th Street
New York City

My dear Mr. Beal:

I am writing to let you know that we have received U.S.\$3,125.00 from the Harvard-Yenching Institute, representing the third quarter of the appropriation for 1934-35. This is to match the grant of the Rockefeller Foundation under appropriation RF-30020 for the work of the Science Department at Yenching University.

Under these circumstances I trust you will find it in order to authorize the payment of an equal amount covering the third quarter of your appropriation for a similar period.

Thanking you in advance, I remain,

Very truly yours,

CAE:RC

0950

FORM 168

THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION

49 WEST 49TH STREET, NEW YORK

TO

Mr. C. A. Evans
Yenching University
150 Fifth Avenue
New York City

2/11/35
YENCHING

VOUCHER No. **585644**

DATE February 8, 1935

THE CHECK ENCLOSED IS TENDERED IN FULL PAYMENT OF THE FOLLOWING:

3rd quarterly installment for the year 1934-1935 on
account of Appropriation RF 30020 to Yenching Uni-
versity in support of the work in the Science Depart-
ments \$3,125.00

Based on your letter of February 7, 1935, showing
receipts from other sources totalling \$3,125.00.

check enc. - \$3,125. -

Dep. 2/14/35 -

NO ACKNOWLEDGMENT REQUIRED. THE CANCELLED CHECK WILL BE REGARDED AS A RECEIPT.

0951

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UNIVERSITIES
FEB 14 1935
JOINT OFFICE

0952

FORM 168

THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION

49 WEST 49TH STREET, NEW YORK

588050

TO

YENCHING

VOUCHER No.

Mr. B. A. Garside
Yenching University
150 Fifth Avenue
New York City

DATE February 25, 1935

ack 3/1

THE CHECK ENCLOSED IS TENDERED IN FULL PAYMENT OF THE FOLLOWING:

9th monthly installment for the year beginning July 1,
1934, on account of Appropriation LS 946 to Yenching
University towards the general maintenance of the De-
partment of Public Affairs \$1,250.00

check enc - \$1,250.00

Dep. 3/1/35

NO ACKNOWLEDGMENT REQUIRED. THE CANCELLED CHECK WILL BE REGARDED AS A RECEIPT.

0953

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UNIVERSITIES
JUN 1 1935
OFFICE

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THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION

49 WEST 49th STREET NEW YORK

THE NATURAL SCIENCES
WARREN WEAVER, DIRECTOR
FRANK BLAIR HANSON, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR

YENCHING

March 14, 1935.

INDEXED

File 3/23/35

Dear Mr. Garside:

Your letter of February 2 has been discussed by the officers and I have been instructed by Mr. Hanson to write you that The Rockefeller Foundation is willing to accept, for the year 1934-1935, the contribution of \$44,000 Chinese currency as meeting the conditions set forth in its appropriation to the Yenching University in support of the work in the science departments during the five-year period July 1, 1930-June 30, 1935.

We regret very much the long delay in getting this approval to you.

Sincerely yours,

Wilhelmina Hayes

Secretary to
Dr. Frank Blair Hanson.

Mr. B. A. Garside
Yenching University
150 Fifth Avenue
New York City

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UNIVERSITIES
MAR 16 1935
JOINT OFFICE

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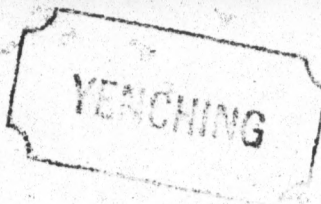
FORM 168

THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION

49 WEST 49TH STREET, NEW YORK

TO

Mr. B. A. Garside
Yenching University
150 Fifth Avenue
New York City



VOUCHER No. 606700

DATE March 25, 1935

Adm. v. 135

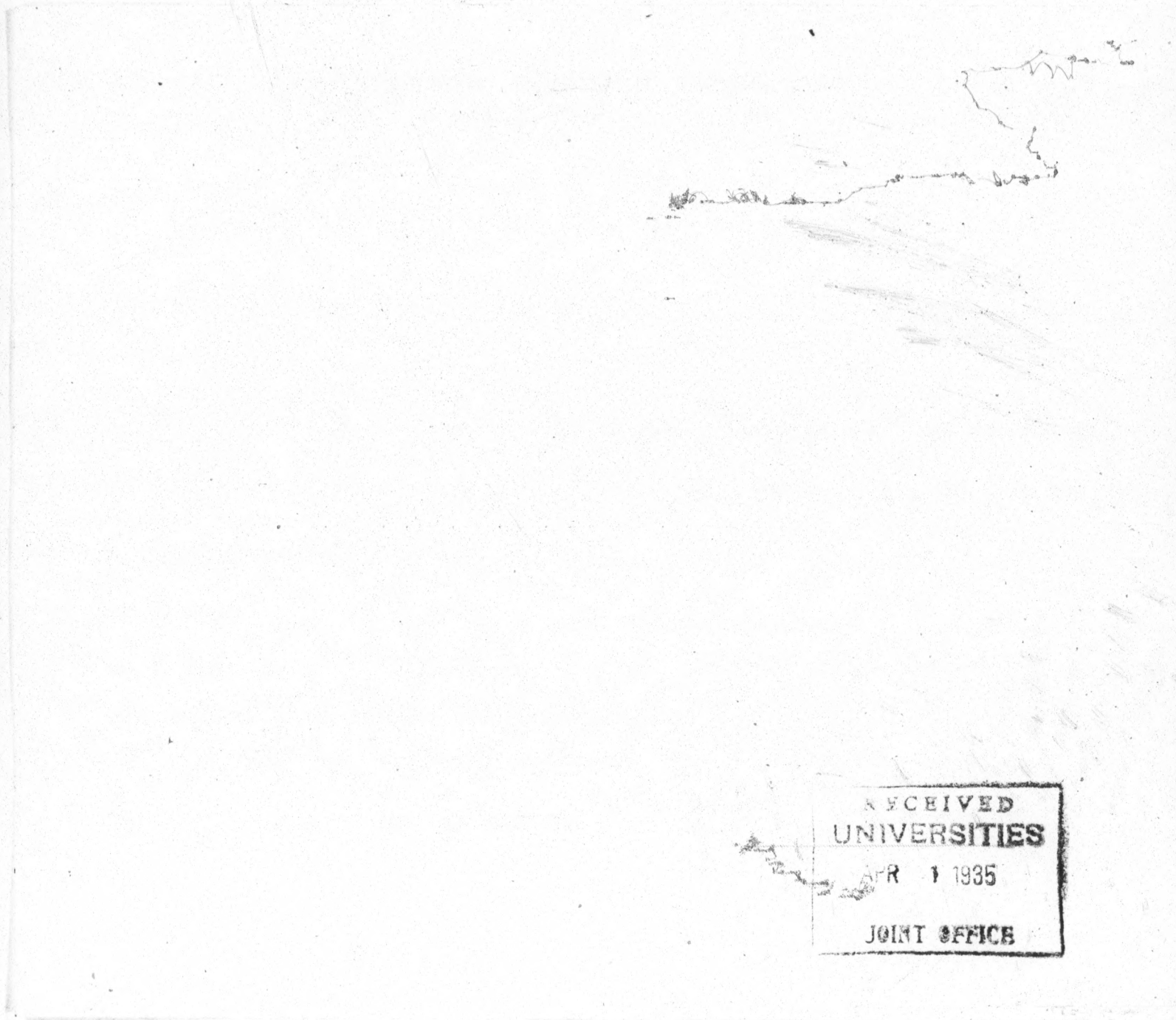
THE CHECK ENCLOSED IS TENDERED IN FULL PAYMENT OF THE FOLLOWING:

10th monthly installment for the year beginning July 1,
1934, on account of Appropriation LS 946 to Yenching
University towards the general maintenance of the De-
partment of Public Affairs \$1,250.00

*check
enc - \$1,250 -
Dep 4/1/35*

NO ACKNOWLEDGMENT REQUIRED. THE CANCELLED CHECK WILL BE REGARDED AS A RECEIPT.

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JOINT OFFICE

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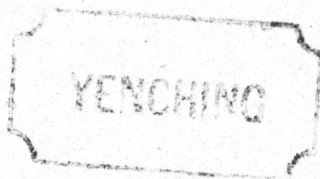
FORM 168

THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION

49 WEST 49TH STREET, NEW YORK

TO

Mr. B. A. Garside
Yenching University
150 Fifth Avenue
New York City



VOUCHER No.

DATE April 25, 1935

587506

ACR 5/2 ✓

THE CHECK ENCLOSED IS TENDERED IN FULL PAYMENT OF THE FOLLOWING:

11th monthly installment for the year beginning July 1,
1934, on account of Appropriation LS 946 to Yenching
University towards the general maintenance of the De-
partment of Public Affairs \$1,250.00

check - \$1,250.00
Dep 5/2/35

NO ACKNOWLEDGMENT REQUIRED. THE CANCELLED CHECK WILL BE REGARDED AS A RECEIPT.

0959

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UNIVERSITIES
MAY 2 1935
JOINT OFFICE

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FORM 168

THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION

49 WEST 49TH STREET, NEW YORK

TO

Mr. B.A. Garside
Yenching University
150 Fifth Avenue
New York City

VOUCHER No. 588102

DATE May 25, 1935

THE CHECK ENCLOSED IS TENDERED IN FULL PAYMENT OF THE FOLLOWING:

Final payment on account of Appropriations
LS 946 and RF 34081 to Yenching University
towards the general maintenance of the
Department of Public Affairs \$ 1,250.00

Dep. 6 1/35

NO ACKNOWLEDGMENT REQUIRED. THE CANCELLED CHECK WILL BE REGARDED AS A RECEIPT.

0961

YENCHING

Yenching University

May 29, 1935

Rockefeller Foundation
49 West 49th Street
New York City

Attention: Mr. G. J. Beal

Gentlemen:

This is to let you know that we have received the fourth quarterly payment of \$3,125. from the Harvard-Yenching Institute for the Natural Sciences at Yenching. This is to match the grant of the Rockefeller Foundation under appropriation RF-30020 for the work of the Natural Science Department. I trust, therefore, you will find it in order to authorize the payment of an equal amount covering the fourth quarter of your appropriation for the current fiscal year.

Very truly yours,

CAB:RC

0962

THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION

49 WEST 49th STREET, NEW YORK

OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER
GEORGE J. BEAL, COMPTROLLER
H. M. GILLETTE, ASSISTANT COMPTROLLER

YENCHING

CABLE ADDRESS:
ROCKFORD, NEW YORK

May 31, 1935.

ack 6/1
Return to Evans on Monday for ack. to field. OK 6/5

Dear Mr. Garside:

We are enclosing herewith a check for \$1,250 representing final payment under our appropriations LS 946 and RF 34031 towards the general maintenance of the Department of Public Affairs of Yenching University during the period ending June 30, 1935.

As soon as possible after the close of June, we would appreciate receiving a statement of expenditures during the year beginning July 1, 1934, together with a check for any unused balance of Foundation funds as of June 30, 1935.

Very truly yours,

Al. M. New

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

RS

Enclosure - 1 check.

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JUN 11 1935
JOINT OFFICE

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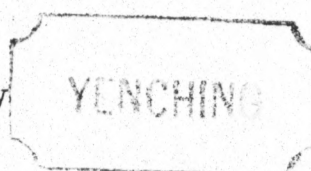
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FORM 168

THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION
49 WEST 49TH STREET, NEW YORK

TO

Mr. C. A. Evans
Yenching University
150 Fifth Avenue
N.Y.C.



VOUCHER No 589101

DATE July 15, 1935

ack
7/16

THE CHECK ENCLOSED IS TENDERED IN FULL PAYMENT OF THE FOLLOWING:

4th quarterly installment for the year 1934-1935 on
account of Appropriation RF 30020 to Yenching University
in support of the work in the Science Departments. \$3,125.00

Based on your letter of May 29th, 1935, showing
receipts from other sources totalling \$3,125.00.

check
enc. - \$3,125.-
Dep 7/16/35

NO ACKNOWLEDGMENT REQUIRED. THE CANCELLED CHECK WILL BE REGARDED AS A RECEIPT.

0965

RECEIVED
UNIVERSITIES
JUL 18 1935
JOINT OFFICE

0966

YENCHING

INDEXED

October 24, 1935

AK-11/8/35

Mr. George J. Beal
Rockefeller Foundation
49 West 49th Street
New York City

My dear Mr. Beal:

We attach hereto copies of the following receipts and expenditures in the College of Public Affairs in Yenching University:-

1. College of Public Affairs Income and Expenditure Account, 1934-35.
2. College of Public Affairs statement of Departmental and General Surplus Accounts as of June 30th, 1935.
3. Summary of Receipts and Expenditures of the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Foundation fund for the seven year period ended June 30th, 1935.

We understand that the field authorities of Yenching University are dealing directly with the China representatives of the Rockefeller Foundation in making the necessary adjustments of the surplus of LC\$55,764.27. We assume, therefore, that it is not necessary for our New York Office to take any action at this time with regard to this surplus. If our understanding at this point is not correct, will you please advise us.

We trust that you will find this material in complete and satisfactory form.

With sincere appreciation of the invaluable assistance the Foundation has given to the College of Public Affairs during this period of seven years, I am

Very sincerely yours,

BAG:MP
Encls.

Assistant Treasurer

0967

Yenching University
College of Public Affairs
Income & Expenditure Account
July 1st 1934 to June 30th 1935

-2-

INCOMEL. \$By Remittance from New York Trustees

Rockefeller Foundation 15,000
Princeton-Yenching Foundation G. \$ 4,000 G. \$19,000.00

Less: Transfer to
Local Currency 19,000.00 = L. \$54,150.00 54,150.00
Nil

* Grant from General College Reserve Fund 23,250.00

* Economics Department

Salary Grant - Price 4,800.00

Annuity Refunds 644.72

Contribution from Surplus 3,428.36

* Political Science Department

Contribution from Surplus Account 3,083.59

* Sociology Department

Contribution from Surplus Account 175.61

Motor Car Account 89.50

L. \$89,621.78

By Surplus for Year brought down 748.52

Add: College Accumulated Surplus as per
Schedule 14B 52,369.63

Political Science Department - Balance
of Surplus as per Schedule 14B 1,201.16

Sociology Department do. do. 1,444.96 55,015.75

L. \$55,764.27

(Signed) Thomson & Co.

Chartered Accountants,
Auditors.

PREPARED,

0968

YENCHING UNIVERSITY

COLLEGE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS - INCOME & EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT

JULY 1ST 1934 TO JUNE 30TH 1935

EXPENDITURE

L. \$

To Dean's Office Salaries & Annuity Fund	1,461.03
▪ Dean's Office Expenses	266.44
▪ Dean's Office Auditing & Accountancy	900.00
▪ Contingent Fund	640.00
▪ Economics Salaries	19,624.00
▪ Economics Medical & Dental Allowance	151.50
▪ Economics Annuity Fund	660.67
▪ Economics Administration	150.52
▪ Economics Rent	1,200.00
▪ Economics Research & Publication	2,221.82
▪ Economics Library & Equipment	2,526.02
▪ Political Science Salaries	15,780.00
▪ Political Science Annuity Fund	599.40
▪ Political Science Medical & Dental Expenses	467.00
▪ Political Science Library & Equipment	2,978.67
▪ Political Science Administration	541.56
▪ Political Science Publication & Research	2,832.43
▪ Political Science Rent	2,100.00
▪ Sociology Salaries	14,376.50
▪ Sociology Medical & Dental Allowance	407.50
▪ Sociology Extension	466.32
▪ Sociology Library & Equipment	1,072.32
▪ Sociology Publication & Research	538.03
▪ Sociology Annuity	321.90
▪ Sociology Administration	303.88
▪ Sociology Rent	1,200.00
▪ Rural Reconstruction Expenses	15,085.75
▪ Surplus for Budget Year 1934/35 carried down	748.52

L. \$89,621.78

Yenching University
College of Public Affairs
Statement of General &
Departmental Surplus Accounts
June 30th 1935

-2-

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS RESERVE ACCOUNT

Balance at July 1st 1934		2,448.21
<u>Add:</u> Refund of Economics Book Fund wrongly Credited to 1933/34 Working Account	980.15	
Proportion of General Surplus for 1933/34	1,369.94	
Huang Cho Loan	<u>700.00</u>	<u>3,050.09</u>
		5,498.30
<u>Less:</u> Transfer to 1934/35 Budget	3,428.36	
" " Special Research Fund	<u>2,062.94</u>	<u>5,498.30</u>
<u>Total of Fund at June 30th 1935</u>		<u><u>Nil</u></u>

RESERVE OF BUDGET FOR FINANCIAL YEAR 1933/34

Balance as per Income & Expenditure Account
 (Schedule 14A)

L. \$748.52Thomson & Co.

Chartered Accountants
 Auditors

0970

YENCHING UNIVERSITY

COLLEGE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS - DETAILED STATEMENT OF GENERAL & DEPARTMENTAL SURPLUS ACCOUNT

AS AT JUNE 30TH 1935

GENERAL COLLEGE RESERVE ACCOUNT

Balance at July 1st 1934		42,454.92
<u>Add:</u> Proportion of General Surplus for Year 1933/34	6,544.78	
Refund of Dean's Office Expenditures in 1933/34 Budget	436.83	
Refund by Department of Sociology of part of Cheng Ho Loan	1,250.00	
Income from Fixed Deposits for Year to June 30th, 1935	<u>3,843.10</u>	<u>12,074.71</u>
		54,529.63
<u>Less:</u> Grant for H. C. Wang's Salary for Year 1934/35		<u>2,160.00</u>
Total of Fund at June 30th, 1935		<u>L.\$ 52,369.63</u>

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE RESERVE ACCOUNT

Balance at July 1st 1934	3,083.59
<u>Add:</u> Proportion of General Surplus 1933/34	<u>1,201.16</u>
	4,284.75
<u>Less:</u> Transfer to 1934/35 Budget	<u>3,083.59</u>
Total of Fund at June 30th 1935	<u>L.\$1,201.16</u>

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY RESERVE ACCOUNT

Balance at July 1st 1934	175.61
<u>Add:</u> Proportion of General Surplus 1933/ 34	<u>2,694.96</u>
	2,870.57
<u>Less:</u> Repayment to General College Fund of Proportion of Ching Ho Loan	<u>1,250.00</u>
	1,620.57
<u>Less:</u> Transfer to 1934/35 Budget	<u>175.61</u>
Total of Fund at June 30th 1935	<u>L.\$1,444.96</u>

YENCHING UNIVERSITY
Peiping, China

Office of the Treasurer

Laura Spelman Rockefeller Foundation
Summary of Receipts & Expenditures for
The Seven Years

ended June 30th 1935

Total General Grants - 1928 to 1935
Special Grant 1934-35

G\$140,000.00
5,000.00
G\$145,000.00

<u>Budget Year</u>	<u>Receipts by Field</u>	<u>Expenditure</u>
1928-29	G\$20,000 - L\$44,298.82	L\$ 44,298.82
1929-30	25,000 - 64,333.33	64,333.33
1930-31	25,000 - 94,210.70	78,242.88
1931-32	25,000 - 110,358.07	84,636.62
1932-33	20,000 - 70,000.00	40,276.94
1933-34	15,000 - 65,831.00	51,903.18
1934-35	15,000 - 42,750.00	72,325.88
	145,000 491,781.92	436,017.65
Less Expenditure	436,017.65	
	<u>55,764.27</u>	

We hereby certify that we have agreed the above statement of Receipts and Expenditure of the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Grants for the seven years ended June 30th, 1935 with the Field Books of Yenching University.

The Surplus of L\$55,764.27 is in agreement with the University's Records.

(signed) Thomson & Company
Chartered Accountants
Auditors

0972

THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION

49 WEST 49th STREET, NEW YORK

OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER
GEORGE J. BEAL, COMPTROLLER
H. M. GILLETTE, ASSISTANT COMPTROLLER

YENCHING

CABLE ADDRESS:
ROCKFOUND, NEW YORK

November 6, 1935.

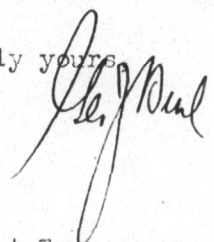
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Dear Mr. Garside:

We thank you for your letter of October 24th with which you forwarded us statements of receipts and expenditures during the period July 1, 1934 to June 30, 1935, under our appropriation LS 946 towards support of the Department of Public Affairs.

You are quite right in your understanding in reference to the adjustments of the surplus of LC\$55,764.27. This matter is being handled directly with the University through our office in China.

Very truly yours,



Mr. B. A. Garside, Assistant Treasurer
Yenching University
150 Fifth Avenue
New York

RS

0973

RECEIVED
UNIVERSITIES
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JOINT OFFICE

0974

THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION

49 WEST 49th STREET, NEW YORK

THE NATURAL SCIENCES
WARREN WEAVER, DIRECTOR
FRANK BLAIR HANSON, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR

December 9, 1935

Dear President Stuart:

I was greatly interested in your discussion, at Mr. Boynton's home yesterday afternoon, of the Chinese situation.

I did not want to take any time there to raise questions of more detailed and personal interest concerning the natural science work at Yenching. If, however, you can find convenient time to do so before your departure, I should very much like to have you come up and lunch with me some day so that I can get a first-hand picture of some aspects of your work.

Very cordially,

Warren Weaver

President J. Leighton Stuart
Yenching University
Associated Boards for Christian Colleges in China
150 Fifth Avenue
New York, N.Y.

WW:PH

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Secured.
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Hewes
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0975

YENCHING

February 16, 1937

Dr. David H. Stevens
The Rockefeller Foundation
49 West 49th Street
New York, N. Y.

My dear Dr. Stevens:

In a cablegram we have just received
from Yenching University today we find the following

"INFORM STEVENS ROCKFOUND INVITATION SAPIR YALE SENT
CARE CUNN URGE FAVORABLE ACTION".

I would assume that the word "CUNN"
refers to Dr. Gunn, and that the spelling is simply
an error in transmitting the cable. But possibly you
may know of some other explanation of the word with
which I am not familiar.

I believe our office here does not have
full information as to the matters referred to in this
cable, but no doubt they will be clear to you. If there
is any point at which we might be able to give further
assistance, we would be happy to cooperate.

Very sincerely yours,

BAG:MP

0976

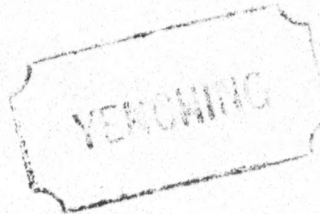
THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION

49 WEST 49th STREET, NEW YORK

THE HUMANITIES

DAVID H. STEVENS, DIRECTOR

JOHN MARSHALL, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR



February 19, 1937

Feb 3/2

Dear Mr. Garside:

Thank you for the cablegram reported in your letter of February 16. I assume that this is from the President of Yenching University as an official invitation to work there during the academic year 1937-38. It relates to a proposal of Professor Wu that has been in informal state until this report was received through you. If there is action in the matter, it will depend upon Professor Sapir's agreement and the recommendation of Mr. Gunn of our office in Shanghai. I shall keep you informed.

Sincerely yours,

David H. Stevens

Mr. B. A. Garside
Yenching University
150 Fifth Avenue
New York City

DHS:MPB

0977

RECEIVED
UNIVERSITIES
FEB 29 1937
JOINT OFFICE

0978

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March 2, 1937

Dr. David H. Stevens
The Rockefeller Foundation
49 West 49th Street
New York, N. Y.

My dear Dr. Stevens:

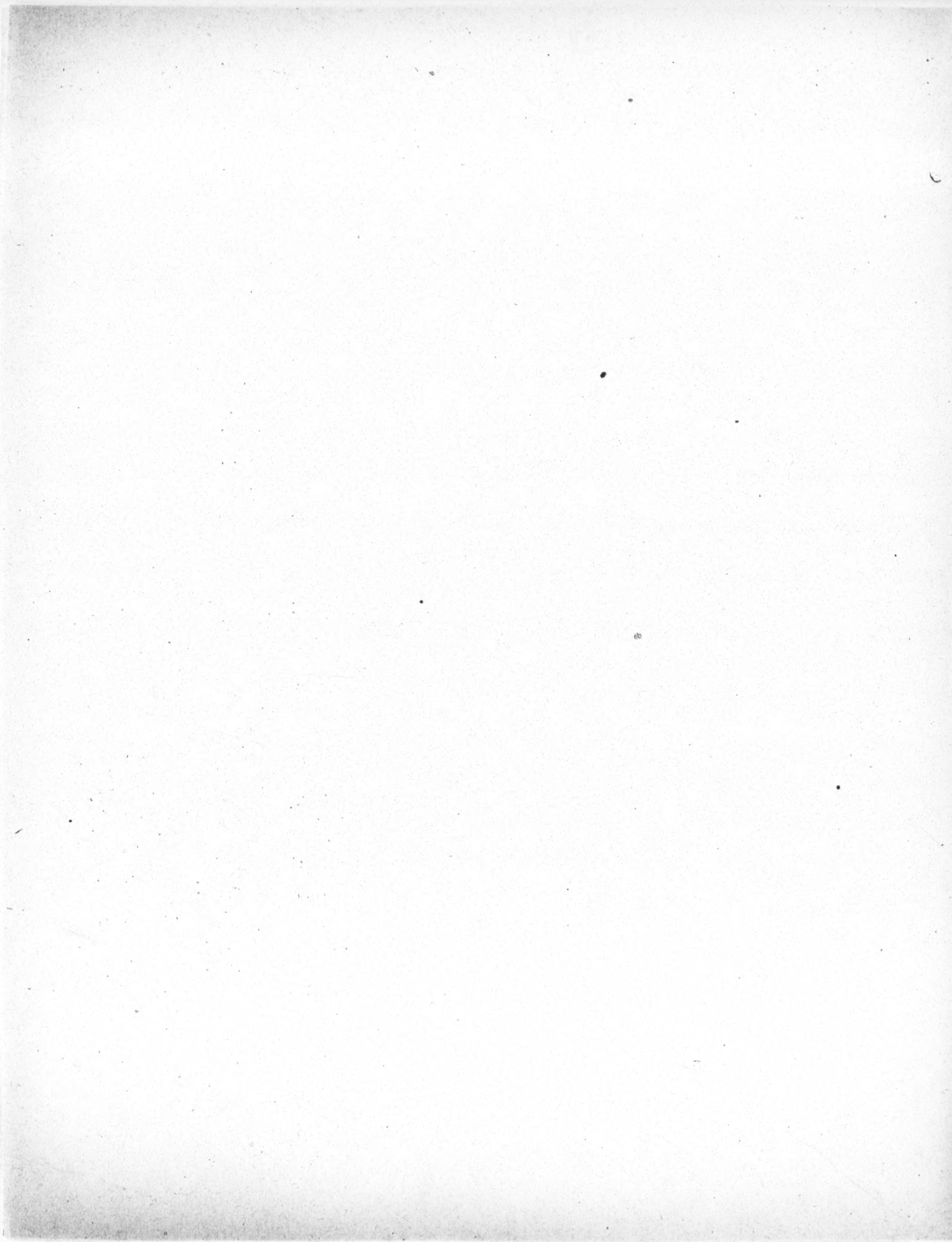
Thank you for your letter of February 19th giving somewhat further information as to the meaning of the cablegram from Yenching University which we quoted to you on February 16th.

I assume that for the present there are no further steps which our office here in New York needs to take. But if we can assist at any point, I trust you will let us know.

Very sincerely yours,

BAG:MP

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0980

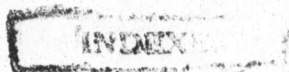
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THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION

49 WEST 49th STREET, NEW YORK

OFFICE OF THE VICE-PRESIDENT

April 10, 1937



Dear Mr. Garside:

I have received a letter this morning from
Dr. Grant which includes the following paragraph:

"President Liu, Shields, and Smithers
are here in Peiping to arrange for
Cheeloo co-operation with the North
China Council on Rural Reconstruction
in social medicine and social admin-
istration, (woman's work). Liu is a
good man."

I thought you would be interested to have this information.

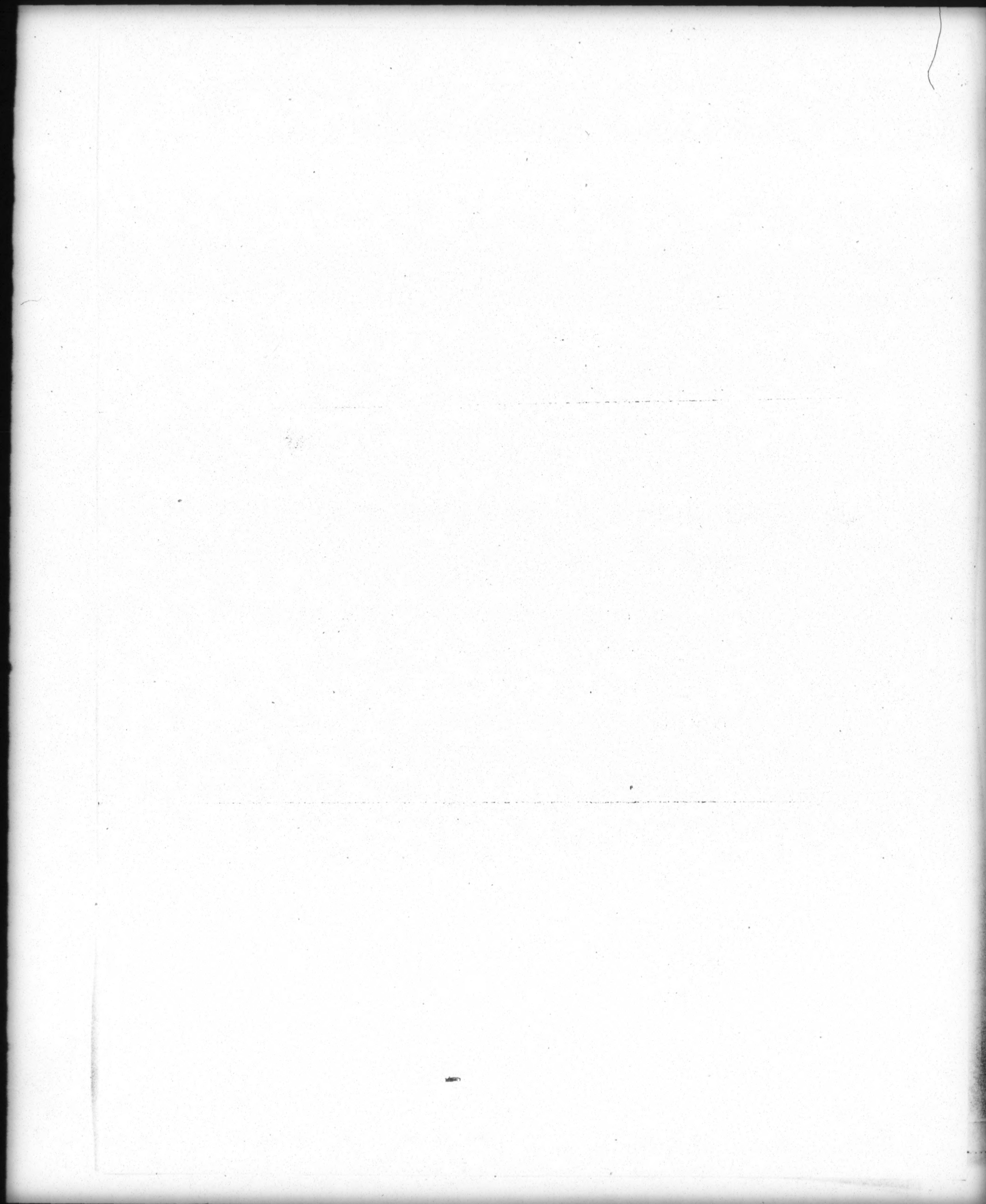
Sincerely yours,

Selskar M. Gunn.

Mr. B. A. Garside
Associated Boards for Christian
Colleges in China
150 Fifth Avenue
New York City

SMG:DH

0981



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0982

SHANTUNG

April 12, 1937

INDEXED

Mr. Selskar M. Gunn
The Rockefeller Foundation
49 West 49th Street
New York City

Dear Mr. Gunn:

Thank you for sending me the quotation from the letter you had just received from Dr. Grant telling of the participation of representatives from Cheeloo in the conference concerning the work of the North China Council on the work of Rural Reconstruction. We are glad to know that our friends at Cheeloo are at last taking an active interest in these matters, even though their activity is about seven years late.

I am grateful also for the conference I had with you last Friday, and for your friendly interest in the work at Cheeloo. The Cheeloo Board of Governors is sincerely trying to do its best to develop interest in and support for both the medical work and the program of rural reconstruction at Cheeloo. Progress is being made both here and on the field, but much still remains to be accomplished.

With best wishes for the continued success of the important program you are carrying through in China, I am

Very sincerely yours,

BAG:MP

0983

see Amer. Bd. File
made for
original letter
and acknowledged

THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION

49 West 49th Street,
New York, N.Y.

May 12, 1937

My dear Mr. Barber:

I have the honor to inform you that at a meeting of the Trustees of The Rockefeller Foundation held April 7, 1937, the enclosed statement was adopted as the policy of the Foundation concerning gifts for capital purposes. This statement supersedes action previously taken.

The executive officers were instructed to notify the recipients of grants for endowment made prior to the adoption of this statement of policy that, so far as The Rockefeller Foundation is concerned, such grants may be utilized in the manner described herein.

Very truly yours,

NORMA S. THOMPSON

Secretary

Mr. George C. Barber,
President
Board of Trustees,
Yenching University,
150 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N.Y.

NST:kd
Encl.

0984

VENCHING

It is the desire of The Rockefeller Foundation that this gift, whether the income only is spent or the principal as well, shall always be regarded as available for use in the broadest way so as best to promote the general purpose for which it is made. With this in mind, the following provisions have been drawn:

1. If at any time the institution or institutions then holding the gift enter into consolidation or merger with another institution or institutions, any new institution thus created shall be free to use the gift in accordance with the provisions of the following paragraphs of this memorandum.
2. If at any time in the judgment of those then responsible for the use of the gift the general purpose for which it was made can thereby be better served, the gift may be transferred in whole or in part to some other institution or institutions, the new holder or holders to be free to use it in accordance with the provisions of the following paragraphs of this memorandum.
3. Ten years after the date of the gift, if, in the judgment of those then responsible for its use, the general purpose for which it was made can thereby be better served, the income may be used in whole or in part for some specific purpose or purposes other than that for which the gift was originally made, such specific purpose or purposes to be as reasonably related to the original specific purpose as may be found practicable at the time, having regard to intervening changing conditions.
4. The principal of the gift shall be kept intact for five years after the gift is made. At any time after the expiration of the said period of five years the holder of the gift may use in each and any year, in addition to the income thereof, and for any purpose or purposes for which income may then be used, five per cent of the principal as then constituted, and the holder of any part of the gift may use in each or any year, in addition to the income thereof, five per cent of the part, as then constituted, in its control. The right to use in each or any year five per cent of principal shall not be cumulative, the intention being that in no one year may more than five per cent be used. Every appropriation from principal shall be made only on the affirmative vote of not less than four-fifths of the Trustees or Directors of the holder of the gift or of the part thereof from which such appropriation shall be made.
5. At any time after the expiration of the period of twenty-five years after the gift is made, any part or parts or the whole of the principal of the gift may be used for any purpose or purposes for which income may then be used. Every appropriation payable from principal after twenty-five years shall be made only on the affirmative vote of not less than four-fifths of the Trustees or Directors of the holder of the gift or of the part thereof from which such appropriation shall be made.

0985

6. The holder of the gift or of any part thereof shall be free at all times to use for any purpose or purposes for which income may then be used a portion or the whole of any profits that may be made on the sale of any security, provided that at the time of use in each case the principal of the gift or of the part thereof in the control of the seller (less, of course, in either case any part thereof which may have been used or transferred in accordance with the provisions of this memorandum) is intact.
7. The principal of the gift shall be deemed to be "intact" if in each case at the time, the securities at current market value and the cash, together representing the gift, shall equal the principal of the gift when made, less any part or parts of the gift which have been used or transferred in accordance with the provisions of this memorandum.

0986

YENCHING

May 20, 1937

Mrs. Norma S. Thompson, Secretary
The Rockefeller Foundation
49 West 49th Street
New York, N. Y.

My dear Mrs. Thompson:

Let me acknowledge, on behalf of the trustees of Yenching University, your letter of May 12, addressed to Mr. Barber, transmitting the revised statement of policy of The Rockefeller Foundation concerning gifts for capital purposes. We will bring this revised statement to the attention of the Yenching trustees at their next meeting, and will see that it is incorporated into our permanent minutes as a matter of record.

May I, in advance of any formal action by the Yenching trustees, assure you again of our sincere appreciation of the thoughtful and generous way in which The Rockefeller Foundation has made provision for the future use of its capital gifts in ways which will best promote the general purposes for which they have been made.

Very sincerely yours,

Secretary

BAG:s

0987

THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION

49 WEST 49th STREET, NEW YORK

THE MEDICAL SCIENCES

ALAN GREGG, M.D., DIRECTOR
ROBERT A. LAMBERT, M.D., ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR

July 21, 1937

CABLE ADDRESS:

ROCKFOUND, NEW YORK

Dear Mr. Garside:

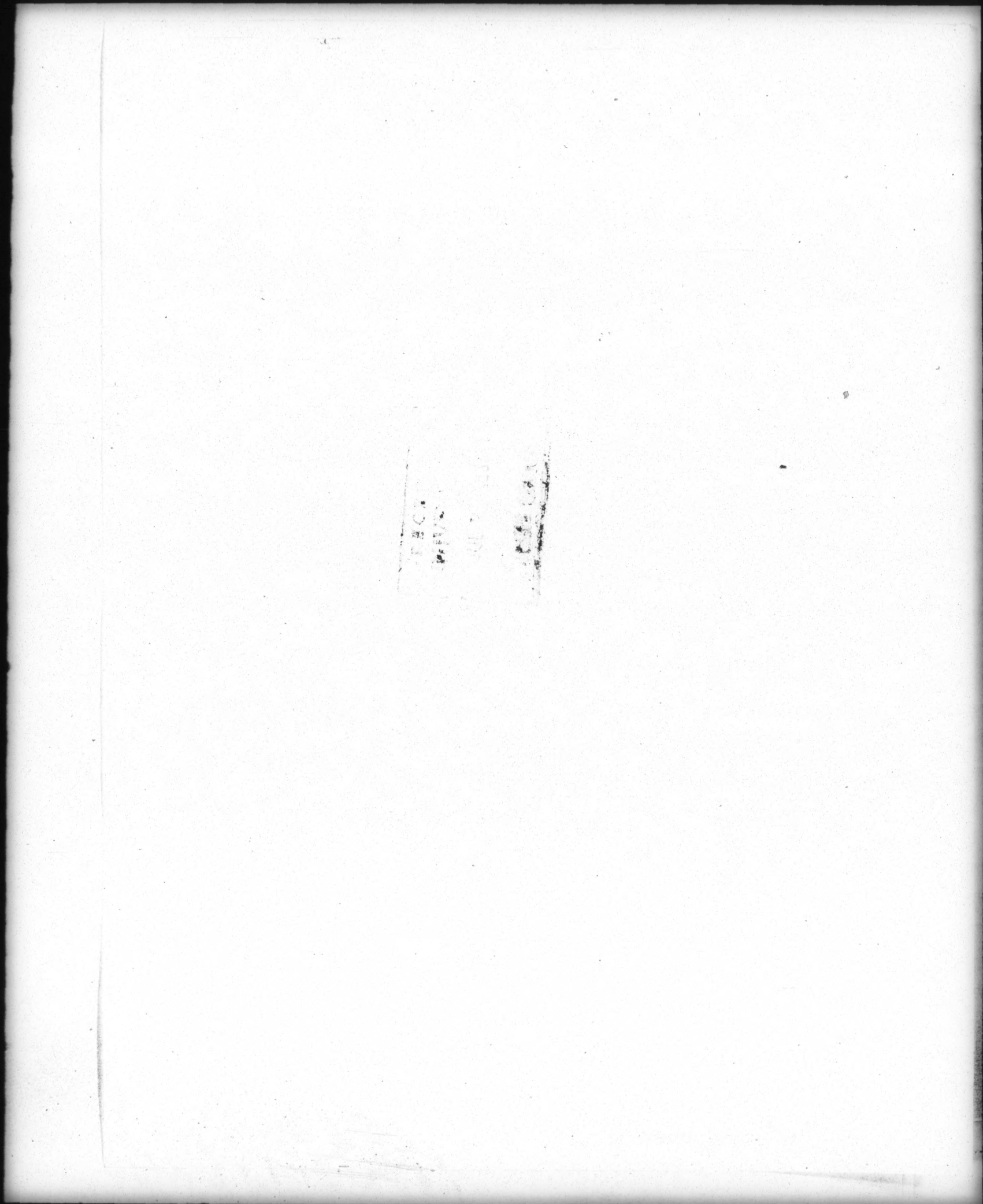
As Doctor Gregg is now absent
on vacation, let me thank you on his behalf
for your letter of the 14th of July enclosing
copy of letter from Dr. Shields.

Yours sincerely,

Gladys E. Russell
Secretary to Dr. Gregg

Mr. B. A. Garside
Shantung Christian University
150 Fifth avenue
New York City

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THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION

49 WEST 49th STREET, NEW YORK

THE MEDICAL SCIENCES
ALAN GREGG, M.D., DIRECTOR
ROBERT A. LAMBERT, M.D., ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR

October 15, 1937

CABLE ADDRESS:
ROCKFOUND, NEW YORK

Dear Mr. Garside:

Thank you for forwarding letter
under date of October 7 which Dr. Shields
wrote on August 11. It is something which I
appreciate very much.

Yours sincerely,

Alan Gregg

Mr. B. A. Garside
Shantung Christian University
150 Fifth avenue
New York City

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RECEIVED
UNIVERSITY
OCT 15 1937
JOINT OFFICE

0991

COPY

THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION
49 WEST 49TH STREET
NEW YORK, N. Y.

November 18, 1937

Dear Dr. Stuart:

After some delay I received your cablegram suggesting that we re-establish the arrangement under which Professor Sapir of Yale University was to be in residence in Yenching University during half of the academic year 1937-38. My reply by letter rather than by cable is made with the understanding in your New York office that such report is sufficiently prompt.

I regret greatly that the illness of Professor Sapir that developed during the summer still persists. Consequently, it is not possible to reconsider the original plan for that reason. I am sorry that it is necessary to send you this news, but I hope that some similar plan may be worked out for another year.

Sincerely yours,

DAVID H. STEVENSON

Dr. John L. Stuart, President
Yenching University
Peiping, China

DHS:MR

Copy to N. Y. office
of Yenching U.

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C O P Y

YENCHING UNIVERSITY IN CHENG TU

Chengtu, China

October 25, 1943

Dr. M. C. Balfour
Rockefeller Foundation
Hotel Cecil
Delhi

Dear Dr. Balfour:

Since the covering letter for the College Report has been written Mr. Lin has submitted a plan for Sociological field research under the direct auspices of the College of Public Affairs.

In presenting this plan to the Foundation, I would just like to say that the College is now envisaging a fairly large scale field study in the Northwest and that this plan is a humble and practicable beginning. I don't think it is necessary for me to stress the present and future importance of the Northwest in the reconstruction of China. That is well known to everybody. But I want at least to make two points in this connection. (1) The region so far remains practically a virgin ground for pioneering field work. Such field work as will be undertaken by us is, therefore, not only badly needed in the region, but is also sure to yield rich results. (2) Since we will be moving back to Peiping after the war, certainly it will be much more convenient to us to have a field of experimental study like the Northwest which is near to our permanent site. As a field, Northwest, therefore, is much more preferable to other more distant places.

In view of these facts, we have more or less marked out the Northwest as the sphere of our academic interest. Our hope is that soon we will be able to start fairly extensive studies of this region in the fields of political science, economics and sociology. But just now we have to wait for more men and money to become available and also for the ground to be broken by humble projects in order to gain intimate knowledge of the region to enable us to do further planning. It is in this spirit that we present Mr. Lin's plan and budget to you for consideration, and we certainly hope that the plan will have the financial support of the Foundation as a continuation of its support to the former Yunnan station. With thanks, I am

Yours very sincerely,

(Sd) Chi-yu Wu.

0994

C O P Y

YENCHING UNIVERSITY IN CHENG TU
CHENG TU, CHINA

File
CHC

Oct. 26, 1943.

Dr. M. C. Balfour,
Hotel Cecil,
Delhi, India.

Dear Dr. Balfour:

I am very glad to know that you again have come to Chungking. It is, however, too bad that you can not visit Chengtu. Few days ago President Hsi sent you a telegram telling you that I myself am going to Chungking very soon and that I would like to see you very much if by then you are still there. However, since there seems to be uncertainty in this matter, I think I better also write.

I very much apologize for the delay in handing to you the annual report of the C.P.A. The chief explanation is that in view of our present facilities in stenographic and typing services and also in view of the pressure of our work here, we could not possibly manage to have the report done earlier. However, I am glad to say that it is now ready and is herewith enclosed together with some other data. Some points, however, need further explanation and elaboration.

First and of the foremost importance is the question of the Foundation's future support to the C.P.A., since this is the last year of the Foundation's China Program of which the grant to the C.P.A. is a part. I assume that in view of the generous support we have received in the past from the Foundation and its appreciation of the value of our work, the Foundation will probably continue to support us in the future. The C.P.A. is a unique thing among all Christian Universities in China. It is the only one of its kind and there is no equivalent to it in other Christian institutions. From the very beginning it has always been one of the agencies cooperating in the Foundation's program in China.

But the more important point to be here emphasized is perhaps the fact that at the present stage until the end of the war the C.P.A. will need the support of the Foundation more than at any other time, since just now we are in the midst of rebuilding and are very uncertain as to our financial sources. Withdrawal of support at this particular stage will certainly be a very serious blow. It is, therefore, our hope that the Foundation will continue to support us.

As to the form of the support there are different possibilities. Our foremost preference is that the Foundation will grant us a definite sum on an endowment basis. The Princeton-Yenching Foundation has already been on this basis, and it is our hope the Rockefeller Foundation will do the same thing. The total amount can be discussed, but it is our wish that it will at least be equal to the endowment of the Princeton-Yenching Foundation.

Short of this, we would like to propose that the Foundation at least will help us through during this war period on the basis of from year to year grant until we return to the North. Such a grant shall be enough to cover fifty percent of the College budget, based on its needs. We certainly hope that this proposal is acceptable to the Foundation and will appreciate it very much if you will give the matter early consideration.

Next I would also like to say something about the publication of a journal by the College. The plan has been explained in the report. Here I would like to add that since the report has been written, the College has already formed some very definite plans about this Journal. According to the plan, the College is going to

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C O P Y

Dr. M. C. Balfour - Re: Yenching University in Chengtu -

Oct 26, 1943

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Publish one issue of 200 pages (minimum) annually. Because of the limited English reading circle, the College has decided that the Journal, aside from its English part, should also have a Chinese section consisting of articles written in Chinese. But for the sake of reference both Chinese and English articles will have corresponding abstracts in the other language. The first issue will come out at the end of this academic year, i.e. sometime next June. The College has elected the following people to be its Editorial Committee: Messrs. Wu Ch'i-yu (Managing Editor), Cheng Lin-chuang, Lin Yueh-hua, Hsiao Kung-chuan, Chao Jen-tsun, Chen Yin-chueh, and Li An-che.

The one point which has to be brought to the attention of the Foundation here is whether the Foundation will consider supporting this project financially. The Foundation has supported the Journal very liberally in the past, and the College hopes that the Foundation will now continue to do so. The total cost of the publication of this Journal, according to our present estimate is NC \$80,000. The College will certainly appreciate it very much if the Foundation will let us know its attitude about this matter.

In regard to the financial statement in the report, I would also like to add a few things. (1) In view of the rising prices some items in the budget for this year will perhaps have to be recast, notably the budget for the Rural station. (2) the book funds of the three departments of the College for the last year came entirely from the initial expenses. These are in the suspense accounts, so no statement can yet be made. (3) For this year's budget the book funds and scholarship fund are not listed in the budget for the College proper, so I put them down in a note form. But there is no doubt that they are integral parts of the College budget.

Finally and of great importance, I would also like to say a few words about the Field Sociological Research Project. I am very glad to have your letter of August 19, 1943 informing me of the winding up of the Sociological Station in Yunnan under the leadership of Mr. W. T. Wu. Also we feel very happy to have your suggestion about having Sociological Field Studies under the C.P.A. I delayed replying, primarily because Mr. Lin Yueh-hua, who was connected with the project was away. He has now come back, and I am enclosing herewith an account of his journey rendered by himself.

Our former plan as explained in the report, was to link up this research with our Social Studies and Service program in the Northwest. But because of the fact that this program is not quite mature, we now decide to make this field research project an independent one for the time being. There is no doubt that this research should be continued in view of its past results. Mr. Lin is now in the midst of working out a plan and a budget. As soon as they are ready we will send them to you for consideration and approval. With thanks and personal regards, I am,

Yours sincerely,

(Sd) Chi-yu Wu

0996

BUDGET AND ACTUAL EXPENDITURE OF THE C.P.A. FOR 1942-43 AND 1943-44

I. BUDGET

Office of the Dean		NC\$ 26,760		NC\$ 47,320
Instructors' salaries:				
Political Science	61,024.5		189,000	
Economics	105,587		207,000	
Sociology	<u>78,789</u>	245,400.5	<u>173,000</u>	569,000
Department expenses:				
Political Science	5,000		6,000	
Economics	6,250		7,600	
Sociology	<u>4,250</u>	15,500	<u>5,200</u>	18,800
Rural Station				<u>130,000</u>
Total		287,660.5		765,120

	<u>Income</u>			
		<u>1942-43</u>		<u>1943-44</u>
1. Rockefeller Foundation Grant \$ 4,000 =	NC\$80,000		US\$ 6000 =	NC\$135,000*
2. Princeton-Yenching Foundation 8,500 =	NC\$170,000	250,000	8500 =	191,250*
3. Other University Sources (supposed deficit)		<u>77,660.5</u>		<u>438,870</u>
Grand Total		<u>287,660.5</u>		<u>765,120</u>

*with 25% discount at NC\$ 30 to US\$ 1.

Actual Expenditure 1942-43

Dean	NC\$ 1,966	
Salaries	174,543.92	
Pol. Sc.	907.20	
Economics	186.70	
Sociology	2,921.90	
Rural Station	6,238.00	= 186,763.72

BUDGET FOR THE RURAL STATION COLLEGE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS, YENCHING UNIVERSITY

1943-1944

Initial Expenses

Building		
Repairs	2,000	
Kitchen	2,000	
Partitions	5,000	
Rent	1,440	10,440

Purchases

Furniture	4,710	
1 Bicycle	6,000	
Kitchen utensils	3,000	
Cleaning apparatus	500	
Lamps	100	
Printing machine	1,000	
Others	2,000	17,310

Salary subsidy for months of May

June & July 1943	750	750
Entertainment	1,500	1,500
Contingent	3,000	3,000

Total..... 33,000

Maintenance.....

Stationery	5,000	
Salary:		
1 Director	36,000	
1 Assistant	16,000	
1 Clerk	9,000	
1 Cook	5,000	
Activity	5,000	
Student travelling subsidy	5,000	
Faculty travelling subsidy	5,000	
Fuel, water and oil	6,000	
Contingent	5,000	97,000

Grand total NC\$ 130,000

0998

C O P Y

Air Mail

Hotel Cecil
Delhi, India

November 16, 1943.

Through Dr. Y. P. Mei

Dear Dr. Wu:

In your letter of Oct. 26th you inquired also regarding possible support to the publication of a Journal by the College of Public Affairs. I can fully understand the importance of continued publication in the Social Sciences. I question, however, what would be the best move in this direction in view of the overwhelming costs and limitations which one has to face. I note that you have in mind one issue of about 200 pages of a journal at a cost of NC 80,000, which at the present rate, means something like US\$ 2700. The Nankai Institute of Economics appealed to us sometime ago for aid in their plan to publish the Nankai Quarterly in the US, but I believe the proposal has not matured for some reason. During my visit to China, I observed that in the medical field, the Chinese Medical Journal was resuming publication and also that they were printing a "Medical Digest." I believe the Social Sciences do not have such a medium in English. The thought has occurred whether it would not be possible for the different institutions such as Nankai and the C.P.A. to get together on some combined scheme. At present I wonder also if the publication of some form of Digest, i.e. not complete articles, but abstracts of manuscripts to be published later in full, probably during the post-war period, and also something for abstracts of articles printed abroad (available through microfilms) might not be a desirable solution and one within economic reasonableness. At one time the NCRR had the idea of issuing some publication to coordinate the different interests in the rural reconstruction field. Is there any possibility of the Social Sciences getting together on one effort and perhaps in the nature of a Digest? I think there would be much better chance of our aiding financially such a proposal from China Program funds. There is a big challenging "If" in this idea -- can institutions and individuals in China cooperate in a plan of this sort?

Very truly yours,

signed M.C. Balfour

Dr. Wu Chi-yu
Yenching University in Chengtu
Chengtu, China.

Copy to: Dr. Franklin Ho
Dr. Wu Wen-tsao
Dr. S.Y. Ch'u
Mr. T. B. Appleget

cc: Air Mail.

0999

C O P Y

Air Mail

TBA

Hotel Cecil
Delhi, India

November 16, 1943

Through Dr. Y. P. Mei

Dear Dr. Wu:

Your letter of Oct. 26th with enclosed reports has been received. It arrived opportunely since I shall be leaving soon for a visit to the US. I shall send copies in full to our New York Office in order that they will be on hand for discussion there.

Dr. Mei's telegram was not received at Koloshan, but since I left Chungking on the 13th of Oct., it would not have been possible for us to meet in any case. However, I think your reports have given me as much information as I would have been able to obtain even by a visit to Chengtu.

I have examined the C.P.A. report for 1942-43 with much interest. It shows that in spite of the overwhelming difficulties of the present, the College and University are carrying on with determination and efforts to maintain standards. In your staff you have made some progress by additional members although there is obviously still great need of strengthening. The remarks on faculty in Peking were observed with interest and some concern.

On finances I note that the balance remaining at the end of the year is treated as carried forward to the 1943-44 budget. While this is not usually permissible with respect to Foundation funds, I will consult New York and hope that under the circumstances our grant may be considered as a fixed contribution rather than a fraction of the budget. Your practice of reserving 25% of the budget for payment of back salaries or other possible needs of Peking staff seems to be a wise measure.

I read Dr. H. Y. Lin's preliminary account of the expedition to the Lol community. It was quite an adventure and I trust his findings show that the **expedition** was justified in expense and hazards. I have also noted the summary of Yenching's extension work planned for the Northwest. Your conclusion that it is advisable to wait for more men and money before undertaking this project seems wise. At least, it appears out of our province to think of support to the C.P.A. in this direction.

Your letter inquired regarding the possibility of further Foundation support to the College. I am glad you presented this matter at length in order that our Officers in New York will be able to review the situation and reply to your inquiry. When I am in New York during Jan. I shall be able to discuss the situation with them also. As you know, it was anticipated that our support to institutions through China Program would terminate in June 1944 and I have no indication that such assistance can be

C O P Y

Through Dr. Y. P. Mei

TBA

November 16, 1943

Dr. Wu Chi-yu

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extended. However, I am sure the Foundation recognizes the great difficulties which Yenching and other universities in China are facing at the present time. I believe the suggestion of support through endowment is out of the question at present. If other emergency aid on an yearly basis is possible, I am confident your needs and the case you have presented will receive earnest consideration. Such action would be a matter for our Trustees at their meeting early in April, but perhaps before that time we can give you some indication by letter or cable of the prospects. Your frank statement regarding the College and the educational situation in general is valuable to have. From consideration of the budgets, the economic difficulties are certainly apparent. The report of the work of the Rural Station at Chin-I Chiao has also been observed and the importance given to field training is well placed and in accord with the principles which have been encouraged. Some costs shown in the budget (ex. bicycle, N.C. 6000) are striking example of the problems.

I hope you have sent copy of the C.P.A. report to Dr. Wu Wen-tsao.

With best wishes, I am

Very truly yours,

(signed)

M. C. BALFOUR

Dr. Wu Chi-yu
Yenching University in Chengtu
Chengtu
China

cc: Air Mail

1001

C O P Y

SOCIOLOGICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

By H. Y. Lin

1. The Aims of this research
2. Problems and Methods
3. The scope of the present project.

EXPLANATION OF THE SCOPE OF THE PRESENT PROJECT

First of all, we shall investigate one small community in Sikang or western Kansu where the Tibetan group resides. The study of the Tibetans is a continuance of the study of the Lolo which has been taken up by our staff last year, for the Lolo and the Tibetans are said linguistically related. In collaboration with a bigger program of our University for social and industrial studies at Lanchow, perhaps Kunsu will be a better place to make a field investigation. If we have a chance to enlarge our future project, we would like very much to take up the studies of the Mongol and Mohammedan groups in northwestern Kansu and Sinkiang, an important area of culture contacts from prehistory down to the present day. The increasing importance of this area is clearly shown in this war, and its future course will depend very much upon present understanding.

The research made on the frontier societies is not to be isolated from rural and urban communities. The area around Chengtu forms a natural basin in which waterways cross each other for convenient irrigation. This produces from the fertile soil rich agricultural products. The irrigation work in Kuan Hsien, northwest of Chengtu, handed down from the Han Dynasty, still proves a very efficient aid to agriculture. A general geographical and historical background of this area should be made. Our College of Public Affairs has established a station of rural research and service at Chung-i-chiao, a village within the web of Kuan Hsien irrigation system. We shall take the chance to select this village as a sample study. Like the anthropologist, we will look at problems of agriculture in the light of such a view of the farming community. Farmers like other people, live in communities, and have traditional ways of getting along. Farmers make adjustments to their natural environment and also adjustments to one another. We will apply the same scheme and methods of analysis to the study of farming community.

Last of all, Chengtu as a city is not yet very urbanized, but its handicraft industry has been very much developed. If we take up one kind of handicraft, say, the bamboo industry, our investigation will not confine itself to the sources and techniques of the industry as well as to the distribution of the bamboo products, but we will pay special attention to how these technical processes control the relations of individuals inside and outside the community. A detailed description of the bamboo industry will not only throw light on those people who make this handicraft their livelihood, but also will trace how other occupations of people are related and regulated by such industrial activities. It will further give us a knowledge of how peasants and townsfolk are related and how rural and urban communities are interdependent.

We will study the three levels of the community: frontier, rural and urban, with Chengtu as our center, where our university is now located. We begin with such definite scope and select samples for the purpose of intensive investigation from which we aim at a better understanding of human problems in order to be able to make some contributions for reform and reconstruction.

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C O P Y

TENTATIVE BUDGET FOR SOCIOLOGICAL RESEARCH

1943 - 1944

(1) Lin Yueh-hwa on a Tibetan community of Kansu.....NC\$ 95,000

Preparation and equipment NC\$ 10,000

Medicine 10,000

Travelling expenses for two persons

Lin and an assistant 45,000

Field expenses including food and
shelter for 3 months 15,000

Collections 15,000

(2) Lia● Tai-chu on the rural community of
Chun-i-chiao 40,000

A research assistant 25,000

Travelling expenses including a
trip to Kuan Hsien 5,000

Field expenses 10,000

(3) The urban project will not be taken up until
the return of Mr. Huang Ti whose major
interest is urban sociology.

(4) Office expenses 5,000
(including stationery, stamps, typing, copying, etc.)

Total.....NC\$140,000

1003

A BRIEF ACCOUNT OF THE YENCHING EXPEDITION TO THE LOLO COMMUNITY

By Lin Yueh-hwa

In the beginning of the summer vacation, I left Chengtu for a Lolo community, taking with me a student Mr. Hu Liang-chen. We traveled first by bus to Chia-ting, then by boat to I-ping from where we walked upward along China Sha River to Ping-shan Hsien, the eastern border of our destination. Fifty miles westward we came to the frontier village called Hsi-ning, where we stayed for a week to make a preliminary study about that region.

Hsi-ning is situated at the heart of Hsiao Liang Shan, a region where both the Chinese and the Lolo inhabit side by side. The Chinese have their habitation along the riversides and the main roads, while the Lolo dwell up in the mountains. To the west of this frontier village, the Lolo tribes become dominant. This situation makes Hsi-ning the outmost trading place between the Chinese and the Lolo. Here we were attracted by the problems of racial contacts and cultural relations.

Forty miles directly south of Hsi-ning is the city of Lei-po. As the route between these two places is blocked by the ferocious Lolo tribes, we had to take a round-about way along China Sha River with a distance of 120 miles. Even this round-about way was not so safe; therefore, we twice called for the militia men to protect us while crossing the steep mountains where the Lolo bandits come out so often to kidnap the Chinese.

Lei-po is situated in a rather small mountain basin, 1300 meters from the sea level. It is surrounded by high mountains where flourish the Lolo tribes. While at Lei-po, nearly every evening we heard the firing of bullets and shouting of the crowd outside the city. We were told this is the usual way that the Lolo bandits come to attack the Chinese houses. They killed one or two persons and then captured the rest of the family. These captives are made or sold as the slaves of the Lolo.

Lei-po is again a frontier market where the Lolo come and go to acquire their necessities, such as salt, wine, cloth, needles, threads, etc. It was in this town that we met two Black Lolo who consented to be our guarantors accompanying us to their community. A brief ceremony was held in the district office of Lei-po where our prefect acted as a middle man with the Lolo guarantors and our expedition group as the parties concerned. Usually when a Chinese asked the Lolo guarantors to take him into the Lolo community, they had to swear by drinking blood and wine. But this time we broke the tradition of taking vows.

Five miles west of Lei-no we came to the Lolo sphere of influence where only a few Chinese live under Lolo protection. They can still keep the Chinese language and customs. But twenty miles westward, no Chinese family can be found except the captured slaves who are forced to adopt the Lolo ways of life. In general, the Lolo are divided into classes, namely, the Black Lolo or the Black Bones, the ruling class, and the White Lolo or the White Bones, the slaving class. The Chinese captured are made slaves of both the Black and White Bones, so that the Chinese captives hold the third and the lowest position in that community. The class distinction is very strict. Intermarriage between them is forbidden.

Here our expedition group expanded. We had two translators, one White Lolo and one Chinese. We hired also four coolies to carry our baggages. The two guarantors and their far White Bones slaves joined us, making up a group of fourteen. On the way, the two guarantors arranged a third Black Lolo to join us without my previous knowledge. This man appeared very ferocious in one evening when the first two guarantors were away from us. His first word was to demand a goat for his meal which would cost us a thousand dollars. We had to refuse him, otherwise his demands would be unlimited. His murmurings went on until dawn.

One day we climbed up to the top of the highest mountain called Hwang Mao Kan, the dividing line between Hsiao Liang Shan and Ta Liang Shan. The place is nearly 4000 meters above sea level. Here the third guarantor demanded again a piece of Lolo silver as our bribery for passing the hilltop. We could not refuse him this time, but tried very hard to persuade him to agree upon its payment on our return.

A third and more serious incident happened when we came to the heart of Ta Liang Shan, the stronghold of the Lolo tribes. At the moment of his leaving for his home, the third Black Lolo asked for his compensation. This was a difficult problem for us because we did not know that he was needed as a guarantor so that no compensation gifts were prepared for him. We promised to give him his compensation later, but he did not believe our words. Our two translators tried in vain to convince him. At the top of his wrath, he levelled his gun and rushed over toward me. I was terribly frightened but did not move. I was fully prepared even at the outset to sacrifice myself, if necessary, for the sake of science. I had heard of the tragic deaths that had happened to an Englishman and a French Catholic Father, and the stories told by the prefect of the Lolo cruelty toward the Chinese, but my determination to take this adventure was not for a moment shaken.

At the critical moment when my life was at the disposal of the ferocious man, there came the first guarantor, my saviour, who snatched away the gun from the rebellious Lolo and pushed him aside. This is only an example showing how difficult it is for one to deal with the Independent Lolo.

As a matter of fact, the first two guarantors were not too faithful either. They disappeared many times on the way without telling us. We learned later that some of the tribes were their hostile enemy. The feuds between the Lolo hostile tribes are perpetuated from generation to generation. Every tribe has its own territory. The trespassing of enemy's territory is often the cause of serious fighting, killing, plundering, capturing and enslaving. The first two guarantors belonged to the same tribe. They purposely called for the third Black Lolo, a member of a different tribe who could protect us in going through territories hostile to them. However, the sudden disappearance of the guarantors on many occasions and the nervous state in which they crossed some of the dangerous zones gave us the impression that the Lolo did not live a life of harmony and peace.

Difficulty in dealing with the Lolo is only one side of the story. Neither are the surroundings of the Lolo community attractive at all. The mountainous Hsiao Liang Shan is steep and dangerous. We had seen some animals falling dead from the cliffs. We had to climb up and down the mountains most of the time and to crawl on all fours, taking us quite a few minutes to make a single step. There are many deep woods in which we could hardly see the heavens. We suffered terribly from the swampy air. Once we slept in the woods. We built a bonfire to get warmth but took no food. The weather often changed suddenly. It is not unusual to find a bright sunny day clouded all of a sudden by a threatening storm.

There are many kinds of animals and insects in these regions. In the woods, we saw a blood-sucking insect not found elsewhere. The point sucked would gradually become swollen. There monkeys and tigers make their homes, and poisonous snakes and insects squirm and wriggle. Malaria is a universal illness among the Lolo community, and many unknown contagious diseases infect the place. The Lolo believe in no medicines, they perform rites to ward off evil spirits.

Out of eight-eight days of our trip, we spent fifty days in the fields and traveled by foot for 500 miles to collect anthropometric, linguistic and cultural data. As it was the first anthropological study in this region, we tried very hard to persuade the people to let us measure them and answer our questions. We succeeded in measuring about 100 Lolo men and making more than ninety photographs, all of which, I hope may prove to be of great value. We also translated some of the Lolo writings, especially their book of fortune telling, which had never before been introduced to the outside world. On the cultural side, we paid greatest attention to the family and kinship system, clan and tribal organization, the details of which had never been found in any publications.

In addition, we discovered new pathways leading from Lei-po westward to the heart of Ta Liang Shan. We made note of all the places we passed by together with their distances and habitations. Besides the geographical discovery, we explored also the natural resources, economic conditions, political and military organizations of the Lolo community.

The above is a very brief account of the trip. I am giving the expedition report in Chinese, hoping to render it into English in the future.

A REPORT ON YENCHING'S EXTENSION WORK IN NORTHWEST CHINA

Yenching University has long had a special interest in the economic and social reconstruction in the Northwest China. Through its staff and alumni, it has given efforts to promote them and has already made significant contributions along the lines of cooperation, small industries and social education. One needs only recall the work of Dr. Y.P. Mei and his team in the Kansu Science Education Institute, the community study of Labrang on the Kansu-Tibetan border by Mr. and Mrs. Li An-che, a Rockefeller fellow, and its association with the Chinese Industrial Cooperatives through Mr. K. M. Lu, director of the Northwest region, of Mr. K. L. Chang, who has made Lanchow one of the most important centers in the country, and of Prof. J. B. Tayler as a theorist of the movement. It is thus an attractive proposition for Yenching to establish an institution of its own in order to participate more directly, efficiently and permanently in this great work, on a basis that will survive the changes of the post-war period and direct them into fruitful channels. Of the many attractive forms which its participation might take, the most characteristic and valuable would be one which places practical reconstructive services in the forefront and directs research to fit the services most fully to the need.

It is on this background that a Committee on Social Studies and Services was formed last year in the University and two of its members were sent to Lanchow this summer. When they were there, the whole subject was discussed with a group of alumni. It was felt that, in working for economic and social reconstruction, it is not sufficient to think only of individual productive enterprises - a piece of agricultural improvement or the establishment of an industrial enterprise; all planning must have the community in mind. Therefore, to seek in such a community a balanced development of agricultural and industrial production supporting not only the families occupied in them but also educational, medical and cultural services for the area is fundamental for wise planning. Such a coordinated program is specially essential to the progress of the Northwest, a district economically undeveloped yet with potentiality for a full development. It was also felt among the participants that in order to have a good beginning, a careful study of selected localities should be first undertaken, because the choice of these must depend on favorable conditions and responsive local people and the procedure must be carefully planned to bring the people to an appreciation of what is being attempted and fit them to carry it out.

In Kansu, it is suggested that a population of about 1,000 or more families centering in a small market town in a river valley and including not only a strip of the valley but an area of hill land on both sides of it is desirable for this purpose. Since travel is mainly by foot, the area should not be too big, not more than some 10 km. from the centre, to begin with. Later, as the centre's services come to be more fully appreciated, the area can expand or be federated by cooperative means which will build up a sound economy.

In view of all these considerations, it is proposed to start, as soon as finance and personnel allow, an economic and sociological study. The economic study will cover an extensive field of agriculture, industry, transportation, trade, natural resources and standards of living, both their existing conditions and possibilities of development and improvement while the sociological study will include topics on the composition and mobility of population, technology, social organizations, life cycle, social changes, external relations of a community, and language, belief and customs. The data thus collected will serve as a basis for detailed planning.

In discussing these problems, it has not neglected the practical difficulties of finance and personnel created by the wartime situation. The realistic solu-

A Report on Yenching's
Extension Work in Northwest China

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tion seems to lie in simultaneously promoting the idea among Yenching's beneficiaries and making full use of the experience already gained by the existing institutions such as the Industrial Cooperatives and the Science Education Institute in which Yenching staff and alumni have had active participation.

Other factors also help in one way or the other the promotion of this project. In the first place, the project is strongly backed by Dr. W.C. Lowdermilk, the technical expert lent to China by the U.S.A. Government under the Lend and Lease Act, Dr. Joseph Needham of the British Cultural Mission to China and Dr. C.C. Chang, a known agricultural economist and the present Commissioner of the Kansu Provincial Government. Dr. Lowdermilk being a soil expert, has spent many months in the Northwest highland. After an intensive study of the area, he wrote to one of our members in Lanchow and said:

"I am sure that we shall not be ready to carry out a program of extension of conservation measures until we have worked out their application on the land on farm wide and drainage wide basis. We must have demonstration areas of sufficient size to give this information - to demonstrate to ourselves what can be done in a practical way. We want land enough to set up a farm large enough to grow a variety of crops, including grain, forage, livestock, and tree crops: for nuts, fruits and fuel. Also we shall want to adopt our farming measures to variability of rainfall rather than assuming moisture already in the soil, enough to mature the crop. Any more rain after the crop is in, is so much the better. Until we have worked out these problems we are not ready to do much extension work in conservation measures. It is my hope that a conservation demonstration could be located in such an area as you suggest."

In his official capacity, C.C. Chang's keen interest is highly valuable. His idea of having greater efficiency out of the land in higher yields and a higher efficiency from a co-ordinated agricultural and industrial development falls exactly in line with our program. His assistance after the inauguration of our plan could be counted. Dr. Needham's interest is in general, but he does not ignore the significance of the idea. He went as far as to suggest an appeal to the British Council for finance, though it is apparent to us that the Council which has so far only limited its help to some individuals here or there with a subsidy and to the securing of some scientific supplies and literature has not taken up any large plan like ours, so the aid, if any, could not be large.

The Indusco is also a contributing factor. Since this project aims at continuing and developing, on a permanent basis, activities with Indusco has initiated and which promise to play an important part in post-war progress, it is directly related to its needs. There are clear advantages to have an academic body cooperate with the promotional institute for such service at the present time.

Let not the above description suggest any idea of an ambitious and big attempt. It is hoped to begin in an unpretentious way and on a small scale, and to take time in the expansion of the scope of work. But, on the other hand, we see in the Northwest that interest has been strongly aroused and the field for the service is ripe, so we must not let the opportunity slip. It is difficult to think of any type of work more thoroughly in harmony with the new order for the post-war reconstruction. Also it is a direct and logical

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development of the services that Yenching has rendered in rural reconstruction and cooperative and industrial promotion in different parts of China. The realization of this program will be a contribution to the country as well as the world today.

In brief, we may state again that the theme of the project is the carrying out in a centre or centers decided upon a co-ordinated program the purpose of which is to secure the optimum employment and standard of living obtainable at the present time in the region and to link it with community development thus making possible a larger measure of social welfare in the fullest sense of the term. The work will be preceded by an extensive socio-economic study of the area. It is estimated that the minimum expenditure for the first year of the work would be around NC\$ 510,000. The work could be started right-away if Yenching could contribute both staff and finance and were able to cooperate with other institutions.

C O P Y

A BRIEF REPORT ON THE WORK DONE IN THE MONTHS OF JUNE TO AUGUST 1943
INCLUSIVE BY THE RURAL RESEARCH AND SERVICE STATION, COLLEGE
OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS, YENCHING UNIVERSITY, CHENGDU

Purpose

The purpose of our station is threefold:

A comprehensive study of a chosen typical rural community in this part of the country with a view to providing materials for comparison with the studies we have had in North China and other ecological studies. Rapid cultural changes caused mainly by the war are greatly emphasized. Interrelationships among the nearby communities, especially among the fourteen Hsien profited by the famous Tu Chiang irrigation system and urban influences are also main features of our study. The ultimate aim is undoubtedly providing materials for rural reconstruction for the government after the war.

The second phase of our work is based on the principle of social service. By actually handling social relations, one begins to realize the difficulties and problems and subsequently increases his knowledge of the situation and finally paves the steps for reconstruction. One must bear in mind that social service is in itself a training of personnel as well as a means of improving the environment.

The third phase of our work lies in the training of students of social sciences who are interested in rural problems. The lack of books and equipment for library and laboratory research has put our wartime Yenching in a precarious and abnormal position. Anything approaching satisfactory library study is for the time being impossible. In the open-country, the field has abundant material for both research and study. This part of the program fits into our war-time arrangement and needs.

Organization

Our station was formally inaugurated on the 27th of June 1943. Chung Y i Chiao, a sub-urban community roughly 8 miles northwest of the North Gate of Chengdu was chosen as the site. Being one of the fourteen Hsien of the district of Chengdu it consists of 21 pao close to 12,000 population scattering and feeding themselves on approximately 25,000 mou of land. Our headquarter is located in a temple, called Hsia Chia Sze, two li from the market. Our regular staff consists of one director, one assistant, one clerk and one cook. Members of the Hsien Headquarter and local people of high standing together with 7 upper-class students of the College of Public Affairs willingly and helpfully contributed their services at the beginning stage of our program. Our current budget for the whole year 1943-1944 including initial expenditures, salary, rent, etc. comes to NC\$130,000 of which NC\$ 60,000 is from the Rockefeller Foundation. At the time of making our budget we had no idea of the acute climbing of the commodity prices. As a result we are already facing a serious deficit.

Work

As a student of sociology we notice that the secret of any successful cultural study or social service lies first in the cultivating of friendship among the people. This holds more true in Szechuan where contact with the outside world has been difficult, taxes have been numerous and high and where the government conscription plan is at full swing. For the past three months, by living with the

A Brief Report on the Work done
By the Rural Research and Service Station
College of Public Affairs
Yenching University, Chengtu

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people and being members of the farming community, we have carried ourselves deep into their lives.

A summer school was started immediately after our inauguration. 85 students of all categories, girls and boys ranging from ages 6-26 put down their names. Some of them have never gone to any school before; some are already senior middle students; some find their homes just next door while some live 8-10 li away. Everybody was mobilized to handle this group so heterogeneous and yet so eager for an education.

Medical work has already begun. In close cooperation with the Hsien Health Headquarters we started the first health campaign in Chung Yi Chiao by lecturing to crowds with the assistance of charts and diagrams. As a result of a two day campaign 300 cases of protective inoculation for smallpox were given.

As I have mentioned above 7 upper-class students from our College were sent out to spend the summer in Chung Yi Chiao. Besides being busily engaged in teaching courses in the summer school each of them was assigned a special subject for preliminary field study. Subjects such as local government (hsiang and pao cha), educational institutions (such as old-fashioned private school, apprentice education), irrigation problems, seasonal changes and crops, native medicine and medical treatment, religious activities, marketing system and transportation, and the problem of landlord and tenants were distributed according to interest among our students for observation and study. As a result, a preliminary study of all of them has been obtained and recorded. Upon the closing of our summer school a group of five local youths were carefully chosen as practice social workers. An extensive training program has been worked out. After a year's training we expect them to become members of the staff and will be able to carry on both research and social work with a little guidance.

Prospect:

Experiences in the past three months have confirmed us in the belief that in order to consolidate our gains and to enlarge the scope of our influence we must be able to acquire the help from both the local and the provincial governments. A hsien is really the most ideal unit for such study and work. Negotiations are on the way; we hope to report to you the successful result in the nearest future.

As to our immediate future we are planning to re-establish the cooperative there which unfortunately, for one reason or another, was abandoned a few years ago. Farmers around are desperately in need of small loans either in kind or in cash. Agriculture work such as the improving of crops, fertilizer, and tools have long attracted our closest attention.

Respectfully submitted

(Sd) T. C. Liao

T'ai-ch'u Liao
Director

Sept. 17, 1943.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COLLEGE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS OF YENCHING UNIVERSITY
FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR 1942-1943 TO THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION
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Appendices:

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| 1. Faculty | |
| 2. Students | |
| 3. Finance | 1. Budget and actual expenditure for 1942-1943 |
| 4. Curriculum | 2. Budget for the College 1943-1944 |
| 5. Publications | 3. Budget for the Rural Station |
| 6. Projects | 4. Report of the Rural Station |
| 7. Prospect | 5. Report of the Social Service and Studies Committee |

With the passing of the academic year 1942-1943, the College is now in a position to render a report on the various phases of its activities for that particular year. There is no doubt that the past year has been one of the most significant years in the history of the College as it saw its re-establishment in Chengtu after Yenching was forcibly closed in the North. The previous report has already dealt with the initial phase of the re-opening of the College in Chengtu. Here we would only like to express our thanks to the Rockefeller Foundation and other supporters for the very liberal and sympathetic support they have given us for the last year, and to express the wish that such support will be continued. Following is the report.

I FACULTY

The size of the faculty of C.P.A. remained the same throughout the whole year, that is, nine full-time and four part-time teachers. Following is a list of the members of the faculty according to departments and according to old and new.

A. Political Science Department

Mr. Wu Ch'i-yu, professor and chairman (old)
Miss Chen Fang Chih, lecturer (old)
Mr. Hu Tze Wei, part-time professor (new)
Mr. Hsieh Yuan Fan, part-time lecturer (new)

B. Economics Department.

Mr. Cheng Lin Chuang, professor and chairman (old)
Mr. Chao Jen Tsun, professor (new)
Miss Jao Yu Su (Mrs. Lin Yueh Hua), instructor (old)
Mr. Li Ch'o Lin, part-time lecturer (new)
Mr. Lu Kuang Huen, part-time lecturer (new)

C. Sociology Department.

Mr. Li An Che, chairman of the Sociology Department of the West China Union University, concurrently acting chairman of our Sociology Department on a part-time basis.
Miss Chou Li Chiu, professor (old)
Miss Kuang Jui Wu (Mrs. Chen Lin Chuang) lecturer (old)
Mr. Lin Yueh Hua, assistant professor (old)
Mr. Liao T'ai-ch'u, lecturer (old)

Faculty in Peking.

As has been said above, the College feels fortunate that most of its teaching members have come out from Peiping to Chengtu. A number of others, however, are still in

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Peiping. Because of the difficulty in communication and the dispersion of the staff news about them is rather incomplete. So far we have definite news about only three persons. They are Miss Augusta Wagner, Mr. Chao Cheng Hsin, former Chairman of the Sociology Department, and Mr. Gideon Chen, former Dean of the College. Latest news about Miss Wagner is that she has already been repatriated and is on her way to the U.S.A. with a number of other Yenching colleagues. Both Mr. Chen and Mr. Chao have been imprisoned for a period of about six months by the Japanese after the forcible closing of the University. Since their release in July 1942 they have been living in Peiping. Later Mr. Gideon joined the staff of a certain Sino-Japanese research institute established by the Japanese organ, Hsing Ya Yuan. The function of the Institute, as far as we know, is to investigate into ways and means for the exploitation of the material resources of North China by the Japanese. Mr. Chen's plight caused great sympathy among his colleagues, but his participation in this institute caused much disappointment as service to the enemy does not seem to be the only alternative for him. Mr. Chao so far has preferred to remain inconspicuous, living a rather simple and prudent life.

II. Students

Since the previous report the student body of the college has increased considerably, solely because more students have arrived from the North. At the end of last semester the figures are as follows:

	Senior		Junior		Sophomore		Freshman		Special		Total		
	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	T
Pol. Sc.	2		7		16	2	9				34	2	36
Economics	7	2	10	3	26	4	22	5	5	1	70	15	85
Sociology	1	5	1	4	1	2	1	4	1		5	15	20
Total	10	7	18	7	43	8	32	9	6	1	109	32	141

Of this number, we had a graduating class of ten students. The following is a list of those graduates, the titles of their thesis and their present occupations. However, it has to be pointed out that only Sociology and Economic Departments had graduating class in the last year. No students graduated from the Political Science Department because so few seniors came out from the Peiping and the two seniors who did come out were not quite due for graduation.

III. Finance

The Rockefeller Foundation's grant for the last year to the C.P.A. is \$4,000. The grant of the Princeton Yenching Foundation is \$ 8,500. At the exchange rate of NC \$ 20 to G\$ 1.0, the two grants in terms of local currency was NC\$ 250,000. The total expenditure budgeted for the last year (1942-1943) was NC\$ 287,660.25. The actual expenditure ending June 30 was NC\$ 186,763.72 including NC\$ 6,238.00 for the Rural Station which did not appear in the previous budget. This leaves a balance of NC\$ 100,896.78. The detailed items of expenditure as against the original budget are on one of the attached sheets. Here it is only necessary to say that the surplus left over by the last year's budget has gone into this year's expenditure which will be presently described.

The College budget for the current year (1943-44) totals NC\$635,120.0. Besides we also have to add another sum of NC\$ 130,000 budgeted for the College Rural Station of which more anent later. This will bring the College budget to NC\$ 765,120 for this current year. It is expected that the grant of Princeton-Yenching Foundation will again be G\$ 8,500, while the Rockefeller Foundation has promised G\$6,000. The University has budgeted most of its income from abroad at 25% discount on the ground that this 25%

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might have to be reserved for the payment of back salaries, etc. of those members who still remain in Peiping. At the exchange rate of NC\$ 30 to G\$ 1.00 especially established by the Chinese Government for the benefit of the educational institutions, etc. the yield of the Foundation grant will then be NC\$ 135,000 and that Princeton-Yenching Foundation NC\$ 191,250. A total of NC\$ 326,250. This will leave a large deficit which will have to be covered by other university sources. An idea of the budget for the current year can be obtained from two of the enclosed sheets (one for C.P.A. budget and the other for the Rural Station budget.)

As this is the last year of the Foundation's China Program, C.P.A. naturally becomes interested in the possibility of the Foundation's continued support to it. It is the unanimous hope of the College that the Foundation will grant a lump sum of money in the form of endowment to the College after the termination of its China Program. Such a grant will, of course, have to be made on the merit and record of the College. With regard to this, the College wishes to say that it heartily welcomes any investigation into any phase of its activities which the Foundation may like to undertake. Besides such a grant will perhaps also be determined by the value of the future work program of the C.P.A. The College will also be glad to submit such a program. Anyway the College will certainly appreciate it very much if the Foundation can make its attitude known to the College at an early date.

IV Curriculum.

As has been stated in the previous report the present curriculum of the University follows rather closely the patterns prescribed by the Chinese Ministry of Education. In the same report it is also stated that as far as possible the College would still want to emphasize the study of rural reconstruction, international relations and social institutions. Following is the list of courses offered by the various Departments of the College.

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In this connection attention should be called to a special point. In Chengtu, previous to our coming there were already four Christian Universities. Logically cooperation among them so far as concerns the curriculum should be the order of the day. The situation was even more so with Yenching since we did not have enough personnel to offer all the necessary courses. A number of our students, therefore, went regularly to attend classes in Hua Hsi Pa, and a number of our teachers also offered courses there. Along this line the Sociology Department has gone farthest as Mr. Li served as head of both the Sociology Department of W.C.U.U. and also that of Yenching, while Prof. Chou Li Chiu gave the greater portion of her work in Hua Hsi Pa. In the Economics Department Professor Chao offered a course in Hua Hsi Pa, while in return our students went there for a number of courses. In view of the difficult financial situation of this institution as well as that of the other Christian Universities in Chengtu, one will certainly wonder at this point whether even closer cooperation among them may be possible in order to make for greater economy. This line of action has long commended itself to the members of the College, but they regret that their ideas along this line have so far been incapable of realization. Between Yenching and Hua Hsi Pa there is a distance of about one and half miles which takes about twenty to thirty minutes walking for one to reach from one place to the other. Experience has shown this distance to be one of the most important handicaps in the way of our cooperation with Hua Hsi Pa. Then again, each institution has its own system of administration and curriculum structure, etc. which will have to be adjusted before closer cooperation is practicable. All courses in Nanking are on semester basis, while those of others as well as ours are on an annual basis.

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This and many other problems and factors have by nature of the case very much reduced the possibility of closer cooperation. But it must be emphasized that it has always been the policy of the College to cooperate with other institutions in the matter of curriculum to the fullest extent possible. So far there have been very happy results of this cooperation.

V Publications

It is rather difficult to talk about research and publication under the circumstances of last year since there were no facilities to speak of and we were all busy with the problem of the rebuilding of the College. We were barely able to maintain a skeleton program. However, in spite of the adverse circumstances, the members of the CPA still find time to write and publish some articles. The following is a rather incomplete list of those articles which have been published by them.

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It is the hope of the college that with the strengthening of the faculty this year more research work may be undertaken. But we will reserve this topic for discussion below.

VI Projects

In the previous report it is made clear that because of a variety of circumstances in war time the College will lay greater emphasis on the practical side of our work. At the same time a number of plans or projects were then presented. A year's time has seen the gradual and steady carrying out of all these programs. They can be described as follows:

1. Committee on Social Studies and Services. When the last report was being written the Committee was just being formed. Because of lack of personnel and funds, its work was, however, very much delayed until after the summer vacation. During the vacation two of our colleagues, namely, Mr. Cheng Lin-chuang of the Economics Dept. and Mr. Lapwood of the Mathematics Dept. were invited to the Northwest to map out plans for carrying on some Yenching work there. A local subcommittee was formed there in cooperation with the C.I.C. with a view to doing various pieces of social service and research there. This service and research covers many fields, the details regarding which are described separately. Here it is only necessary to point out two things: (1) In order to start the work and to share responsibility with the C.I.C. in an equitable way, we must put in some money, which so far, is still unobtainable. It is therefore the unanimous wish of the College that the Foundation will consider granting the College, say a sum of G\$ 3,000 this year for this purpose now that the Sociological Station in Yunnan, formerly under the auspices of Dr. W.T. Wu is being wound up. (2) In order to make this work a success, manpower is also urgently needed. Since it has been the attitude of the Foundation to encourage Hsu Yun Shun to come back, it is the hope of the College that he will return early to take up this work in the Northwest. The College will write Mr. Hsu separately, but it hopes that the Foundation will also attempt to persuade him of the importance of this work.

2. Rural Studies: In the previous report mention was made of a rural station. Since then this Station has come into existence and has already done some very interesting and valuable work. Mr. Liao T'ai-ch'u is now its director, and he has rendered a separate report which is herewith attached. Here it only needs to be said that the work of the Station fulfills everyone of our expectations and fully justifies its existence and further continuance.

3. Frontier Studies: As funds are very limited and most of staff busy with other jobs, the College has, so far not been able to do very much along this line of academic interest.

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However, one project must be mentioned here, and that is Prof. Lin Yueh-hua's trip to the border region between Szechuan and Yunnan called Lei Ma Ping O to make anthropological study there. The trip was partly financed by funds from Dr. W.T. Wu's Sociological Field Research Station and partly subsidized by the Government and also partly financed from the Harvard-Yenching Institute's grant. Mr. Lin started his journey early last July and has so far published two brief accounts of his trip in the Central Daily News here. He has now already come back and will soon render a report which, we are sure, will be highly valuable.

4. Training of Personnel for the Welfare of the Blind. This work entrusted to us by the National Committee for the Promotion of the Welfare of the Blind was started this last summer. Professors Chow li Chiu and Kuan Jui Wu are in charge of it. It consists of two services: (1) The training program proper and (2) the publication of a Braille Magazine. To carry out the first a number of courses have been planned to be offered this year. Those which have already been opened this fall are as follows: (1) Medical Lectures taught by Dr. Yu Huan Wen of the W.C.U.U. Hospital (2) Eye diseases taught by Dr. Eugene Chen of the Methodist Hospital in Chengtu and (3) Educational Sociology taught by Mr. Liao T'ai-Ch'u. Those which will be opened in the spring semester are as follows: (1) Education for the handicapped (2) Occupational Therapy and (3) Educational Administration.

Those courses have to be taken by students interested in this work besides the regular University and Department required courses. Besides, a student in this program is also required to do a certain amount of practice work in blind institutions before his graduation. As this field of social service is rather new in China, some publicity campaign to arouse the interests of the students and the public is, therefore called for. In view of this the College has arranged with the Central Daily News in Chengtu to have a special issue on the blind welfare work published by the said paper. So far two students have definitely signed up for this kind of service. But it is hoped that more will be interested soon.

The Braille Magazine, was formerly published under the direct auspices of the National Committee for the Promotion of the Welfare of the Blind. Recently our Sociology Department has been asked to take over this work. Just now it is under the editorship of Mr. Lu Cheng Lung, assistant of the Sociology Department with the help of Mr. Wang Kuo Yu, a blind teacher in the Chengtu Christian Blind School. The first issue came out at the beginning of September. Above are the projects already in operation. Two new projects, however, have to be mentioned here. One is already in force, and another still under contemplation.

(1) The one already in operation refers to the opening of a new course on the study of international trade in the Department of Economics. There is no doubt that this subject will be one of the most important problems of China after the war. The Govt. has already established a Foreign Trade Commission in Chungking to take care of this function both in wartime and also in anticipation of expansion of international trade after the war. However, they are in need of trained personnel. In order to make up this deficiency they have recently asked us to train personnel for them on an annual grant of NC \$100,000 to be spent partly for books and scholarship and partly for salary for extra teacher or teachers. Several courses along the line of international trade have as a result, been added and the teaching strength of the Economics Dept. increased. We will report more in detail later on.

(2) The second project, which is under contemplation, relates to the publication of some sort of journal by the College. As is well known the College used to publish the Yenching Journal of Social Studies. Because of apparent difficulties, its publication, was suspended last year. With the several projects in operation materials seem to be now forthcoming for such a publication. It is, hence, the unanimous hope of the College that the Journal may be revived. In such an event some fund has, of course, to be pro-

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vided. The Foundation has supported this project very liberally and it is hoped that it will continue to give its support in this matter. The College will submit a more detailed plan later on.

VII The Prospect.

In discussing the prospect of the College in the immediate future, it seems that several factors have to be taken into consideration. These are (1) the duration of the present war, (2) the condition of education in China, (3) our contribution and (4) our financial sources. Some of these factors are rather uncertain but we will try our best to cast our policies with them in view.

(1) It seems that with the offensive definitely passing over to the Allies and with the better coordination of strategy and effort, the present war may come to an end very soon, say perhaps within a year and half or two years. Allowing for a period of waiting of about one more year before actually returning, it seems that the College will have to stay here for about two and half or three years. In view of this, the College shall, of course, avoid laying out plans which will be attached to the locality permanently. The College has so far avoided doing this. However, in view of the present day governmental policy towards education and the condition of education, there seems no doubt that there is good deal of room for the contributions to be made by the College. Financial support to the College is thus, justified. We will explain in some details as follows:

(2) The governmental policy in time of war in regard to educational institutions in China does not need very much elaboration here. In brief, the policy is to keep the institutions going and expanding to the fullest extent possible in order to produce as many trained people in as many lines of knowledge so that when the nation embarks on reconstruction after the war is over, there will be an abundant supply of well-trained people. That is a part of the national program of resistance and reconstruction.

However, if we look at the present day condition of education in China, we must admit that our successes in this direction seem to be very limited. Many institutions are in a very chaotic condition. Not only there seems to be a definite lowering of the academic standard but also there is a very marked demoralization of the spirit among the faculty and students in many institutions. There seems to be a mass production of College graduates without any attention being paid to their quality. Far from being desirable elements many of them will, therefore, perhaps prove to be disturbing factors of society in the future.

(3) Against a background like this, we can certainly be of great service to the nation. There is of course no doubt that our own standards have dropped somewhat. But also there seems to be no doubt that ours is still the best type of education that many young people may be able to get in present day China. In this we are the real executors of the government policy of reconstruction in the matter of education.

Of even more direct importance, perhaps, is our present method of study. As mentioned in the previous report we are now emphasizing the more practical side of our work. In order to carry out this policy we have mapped out the projects described above. Many of these projects are directly of service to the nation, notably the rural program, the social service and studies program, the international trade training, the frontier research, etc. Besides, as mentioned above these projects are also yielding much material for publication, and there is no doubt these materials will be an important contribution to knowledge. There is thus double justification for continued support to the College.

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(4) On the other hand, we are rather worried about our financial prospects. Our financial position in the immediate future has already been explained above. Here it only needs to be said that our financial outlook seems to be very uncertain. For the current year the University is facing a deficit of approximately NC\$ 2,000,000. At the same time we have also been constantly warned by the UCR and the ABCC against possible shrinkage of income in view of increasing war effort in the U.S.A. and have been urged to reduce our expenditures. Our own Trustees in New York have also warned us to the same effect and asked us to save funds for the future reconstruction of the University in Peiping and also for the relief of our members of staff still staying in North China. Then again we have also to tackle the rising price level. In view of these factors, and the fact that the Foundation has always supported the C.P.A. very liberally in the past it is hoped that the Foundation will continue its support to us preferably on a permanent endowment basis, after the termination of its China program.

Respectfully submitted by

(Sd) Ch'i-yu Wu

Dean of the College of Public Affairs
Yenching University, Chengtu
Oct. 20, 1943.

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