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Yenching
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Taylor, J. B. 1925-1934

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*See British
Student
Volunteer
Movement*
Peking, Midsummer Day 1925

Dear Mr. Tatlow,

As a group of old S. Vs. and other friends engaged in student work in Peking, we wish to try to give you some idea of the significance of the part being played by Chinese students in their country's affairs, especially at this time when British relations are so closely involved. The situation is so unusual that it is difficult to appreciate unless one is in close touch with it.

For something like a decade the students have been foremost in China in voicing national resentment at any act that could be construed as an encroachment by a foreign power on China's sovereignty. In 1919 they were deeply disappointed by the attitude to China embodied in the Treaty of Versailles, and their activities took a more organised form. The "Student Movement" then became a national factor to be reckoned with in questions connected with China's international relations, or at least with the actions of foreign powers and their nationals in China. In that year, despite attempts at suppression by the government, they succeeded in securing the dismissal of the Minister of Finance and two other prominent officials, whom they accused of alienating to Japanese control some of the most important of China's natural resources, in exchange for loans very unfavourable and burdensome to China.

The importance of the Student Movement in Chinese eyes has lain in the fact that in recent years it has been the only national voice that China has possessed. There has been no strong central government. The only political party, in the Western sense of the term, has been the Kuomin Tang - Dr. Sun Yat Sen's party, - and though that has attracted a number of scholars and idealists, it has contained many unscrupulous and undesirable elements. Moreover its influence has been effective only in limited areas. The merchants, to whose Chambers of Commerce many have looked for a lead, have been too slow to move and have rarely taken any concerted action. In the absence of initiative on the part of more responsible bodies, the Student Movement has had the field almost to itself. It has repeatedly brought China's case to public attention and created a national feeling which has strengthened the hands of vacillating officials, stirred more responsible people to action, and made it impossible for various interests in league with corrupt officials to carry out high-handed measures. In such ways it has played an important part in the developing of a national consciousness. It has been the main driving force behind the too lightly adopted forms of democratic government, to which the Chinese people as a whole have hardly begun to adapt themselves.

But while this is so, it is unfortunately the case that the Movement is one to which foreigners, not only those who have an axe to grind but even the most sympathetic, find it difficult to do justice. This is due not simply to the fact that it fastens attention on injustices done by foreigners to the neglect of much weightier injuries wrought by their own officials and generals, but to the character of the Movement itself. When an incident occurs or a question arises on which the students wish to express themselves, the procedure is somewhat as follows. The Student Union of the centre meets and decides whether action is to be taken. If it is, the students of all the schools represented go on strike. In the government institutions this means not only that they discontinue all academic work, but that they take complete control of the institution, the faculty more or less completely effacing itself. (In the present agitation there has not

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really been a breach of discipline, for the teachers have usually been willing to go as far as the students). The buildings are used as the base of operations, which consist in public processions, open air lectures, pasting up of placards, the issuing of leaflets, newspapers and so forth. All this is part of a definite educative process which the students believe to have considerable value, and the conduct of these activities contributes to making the student a better citizen. In order to bring pressure to bear on the interests concerned, extensive boycotts and strikes are often organized.

To most Westerners all this appears to be a flagrant violation of discipline and order, entirely opposed to the best interests of the students and of all concerned. The lack of discipline allowed at such times reacts on the normal working of the schools, so that it is not unusual, even in times of "peace" to find the students dismissing an unpopular teacher or dictating the choice of a new Head! Agitation has been continued so long in many schools that the students' standard of scholarship has suffered grievously. Universities have complained of the poor quality of the men coming to them from the Middle Schools, as the secondary schools are called in China. For the Student Movement is not confined to the colleges; the middle schools are a normal part of it, and on occasion even elementary schools are brought in to swell the numbers.

It hardly needs to be stated, therefore, that the great majority of the students are not qualified to deal with complicated international questions; indeed large numbers of the demonstrators often have a very hazy notion as to why they are on the streets at all. It is part of the extraordinary instinct of solidarity which is a feature of Chinese life. Occasionally, it must be admitted, the students are the unconscious tools of interested parties and their activities furnish an opportunity to disorderly elements of which the latter are not slow to avail themselves. While the great bulk of the students are actuated entirely by patriotic motives, some of those urging them on, done at the instigation, unknown to the majority, of outsiders who hope to gain through the trouble and disorder caused.

It must be quite clear then that the administration of missionary schools in centres in which there are large numbers of government students presents very delicate problems whenever there is strong national excitement. The students of our schools are anxious to make common cause with their fellows, to show that they are as patriotic as they, and to disprove the taunts that Christians are not good citizens of China but are under foreign domination. The Chinese faculty is usually entirely with the students. The foreign teachers are equally anxious that their student should do these things. They wish their schools to be as truly Chinese in character, as earnest in national aspiration, as any. Their course is very difficult when they conscientiously object to some of the methods and acts of the students as a whole and are afraid of their students being drawn into policies which they could not consider as even remotely Christian. It is hard for the foreigner to stand by when there seems to be deliberate misrepresentation of his own nation, even though he recognises that a certain amount of exaggeration is inevitable.

In such circumstances, it seems necessary to go a long way in the direction of admitting the principle, that, when the general purpose is approved, Chinese standards of judgment as to

methods must very largely be followed in regulating the actions of Chinese. Certainly they must be sympathetically understood. We must not offend their consciences and we should not impose ours upon them. Moreover as to responsibility for the result, it is often a choice between allowing our students liberty to join a movement, with our consent, as a moderating influence, or of driving them away to join it with embittered feelings and with a fixed opinion that even the most friendly foreigners misunderstand and are opposed to their national aspirations. For at such times motives are not impartially weighed. In the present instance, if we as British had refused to allow our schools to fall into line with the others controlled by Chinese and Americans it would not have been attributed to conscientiousness to known educational principles but as a ranging of ourselves with our fellow nationals without regard to the rights of the case. To have done this would have reacted unfavourably on the Chinese attitude to the British as a whole.

Wonder may be felt as to why the Shanghai incident should create such a passionate outburst of resentment. There are various reasons for it, of which perhaps the chief is the intense racial animosity which has been evident for months past in Shanghai. Chinese from Peking, who have recently stayed there, have come back commenting very bitterly on the attitude of the foreign press and the insolent treatment of Chinese by foreigners. Behind this again lies the lack of mutual understanding of one another's psychology. We British, conscious of our own good intentions and proud of our institutions often fail to appreciate the way in which they strike others and the need for modifying them to altered circumstances. And so we are inclined to blunder along, too honest to be understood, and too unimaginative to understand. It seems as though the authorities did not realise how entirely different it appears to Chinese eyes to fire on a group essentially composed of students and to fire on rubbers or other unruly characters. To the Chinese the incident does not so much raise the questions as to whether a particular policeman exceeded his duty and acted more violently than the occasion demanded, but it is viewed as an example of the way foreigners treat Chinese. This feeling is all the stronger because they do not hold the same views about the preservation of order as those on which we pride ourselves. Moreover they are increasingly resenting the continuance of purely foreign control in settlements like Shanghai, all the more so because as a result of the War three of the great powers have lost their extraterritorial rights in China, and this weakens the claim of others to it. There is nothing more clearly revealed by the whole incident than the need for mutual interpretation of Chinese and Westerner and the need of applying the knowledge of one another's psychology to the handling of such a situation as arose on the 30th of May.

It is greatly to misinterpret the present outbreak, and incidentally to offend Chinese feeling, to speak as though a second Boxer uprising had begun. So far from this being the case, the contrast between 1900 and 1925 is very striking. In 1900 all the forces of conservatism, of superstition and reaction were gathered in a great effort to eject the foreign intruder and all his innovations once and for all. The movement was participated in by nearly all sections of the people. The present movement is the expression of the new aspirations of those who have come into closest contact with Western life and been most influenced by its ideals. Its best men believe that international intercourse is desirable and inevitable; that its basis should be mutual respect and friendship; and that the

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securing of a greater measure of the equality and consideration which they deem essential to such friendship should be the aim of all Chinese patriots. They do not hate foreign ways but protest against certain policies which they regard as onesided and unfair. Not to show sympathy with these reasonable aspirations will only put the whole movement into the control of the more violent elements already present in it.

We recognise that much remains to be thought out in relation to the ethics of the Student Movement and our connection with it. The outbreak of feeling that followed the shooting of students by the Shanghai police in defence of their police station came upon us so suddenly that there was no time for the calm discussion of the principles underlying action in so complicated a situation. It was felt broadly that the Christian schools and University should act together and that they should be allowed to join the Peking Students Union, provided that events did not take a course that compelled us to dissociate ourselves from the movement, and that academic standards were not relaxed but that work missed was made up.

With the general results of the participation of the Christian schools in the student movement in Peking we feel that we have on the whole good reason to be satisfied. Peking is not only the capital, it is the great student centre. More than 25,000 students in fifty institutions are included in its Union. The students of Yenching (the Christian Peking University) have taken a prominent part in student councils and have helped to keep the movement from extremes which seriously threatened it. The anti-Christian movement, never so strong here as elsewhere because of liberal policy, has died away. Our action as foreigners in allowing Chinese patriotism freedom to express itself in its own way has created a good impression and contributed to a friendlier attitude to foreigners generally. We are sadly aware that our action has been easily misunderstood by foreign friends.

At the moment of writing the main body of students is dispersing to their respective homes, leaving representatives of each school behind in Peking to watch the situation and see that no hitch occurs in the realisation of the promises made by the diplomatic body. We cannot say how things will turn out until the inquiry into the Shanghai incident is completed and judgment is given. When feeling has cooled down, we shall need to discuss, with one another and with Chinese and American colleagues, the Christian attitude to the movement as a whole and so, if possible lay down a common policy for future guidance. A Movement which places such great power, for evil as well as good, in relatively inexperienced hands, needs the very wisest counsel. The student energy and enthusiasm, their intense patriotism, need to be guided into definitely constructive channels, and the movement needs to be freed from elements of weakness now inherent in it and protected from untoward influences. We British can only be of indirect service in these things, but even so it is of great importance that we should take the right line. We trust that we may have your prayers and the whole Student Movement may have them in coming months.

T. H. Barker E. J. Bentley Carol Lenwood Miffany Wood
I. Miffan Rosamond E. Waller Gladys E. Tefferis
J. B. Fayler

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O
P
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December 5, 1932

General William Crozier
Peiping, China

Dear General Crozier:

At Dr. Stuart's suggestion, I am writing to tell you a little more about the Industrial Service Union. I think that what was said on Saturday may have given you a general idea of the lines in which we hope to proceed. We have not yet written out any full statement in regard to our proposals but that matter is being attended to.

If you are familiar with the book entitled "Japan's Economic Position" by Professor Orchard you will find on pp. 483-88 that he has been led to very much the type of policy by his first-hand study of conditions in Japan. Our programme for the coming year will, we hope, include further study into certain economic situations with which we shall be practically concerned. We are wishing to continue and expand the quite important work that Mr. Sam Dean is doing in designing appliances suitable for village use in the textile industries. He has already been successful in working out such appliances for wool. The problems before us now are to extend that to the improvement of village appliances for cotton, and in part to find out the best ways of using the Hsi-lo cotton which is peculiar to North China, and which has value, especially for such goods as cotton blankets and as a wool substitute.

The iron project in Shansi is largely financially provided for, partly by Oberlin-in-Shansi, and partly by Mr. Rockefeller who we hope will agree to the use of a gift to cover the expenses of bringing an expert here. The function of the expert will be to work out the best methods of smelting under the peculiar conditions of ore distribution in Shansi and the state of industrial development which they have so far reached. The object is to secure standard qualities of iron for the preparation of improved agricultural implements, tools and household requirements. Mr. Moyer of Oberlin-in-Shansi has shown that a plough which turns the soil over to a depth of 7" gives a 30 to 40% better yield than one which merely loosens the soil to a depth of 4" without turning it over, which is the present practice in his district. Our hope is to prepare standard qualities of metal as the basis for improved forge, foundry and machine shop practice throughout a large area in North China.

Our third project is for the improvement of the pottery industry by the application of science and of improved organization. There are three, or rather four, important centres in North China with which we have contact and where the people are ready to follow expert advice. I take the liberty of sending you a little pamphlet describing one of these centres. We are anxious to secure the services of an expert in helping these existing potteries to improve their technique, and at the same time their social and industrial organization.

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Sincerely yours,
/s/ J. B. TAYLOR

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學大京燕
YENCHING UNIVERSITY
PEIPING, CHINA.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

TELEGRAPH ADDRESS
"YENTA"

December 5, 1932

Mr. N. Gist Gee
150 Fifth Avenue
New York, N.Y.

My dear Mr. Gee:

This letter will deal with the special problem of J. B. Tayler's future. He has been one of our representatives from the L M S until this year, when, because of their financial exigencies and his own proposal that he accept an invitation from Nankai University, he was dropped. As a matter of fact they cancelled all of their representation to our institution, at least temporarily. I have written in protest as you know from copies of letters sent you, but am doubtful as to the results.

Tayler is due to go to England next summer on his regular furlough, travel being paid by the L M S and presumably his allowance while on furlough. After that he has no definite plans. It may be that family conditions will make him wish to stay in England, but the possibility of a suitable means of livelihood is not entirely promising. What is far more to the point, he is the kind of man who ought not to be lost to China, with his unique interest in the economic welfare of China's masses, and his capacity for the study of this problem, enriched by long experience. In fact, he is just now where his best work can be done. On the other hand, with our limited resources for the social science departments we can scarcely indulge in the luxury of having a man most of whose time will be spent by his own preference and sense of duty, in research.

Meanwhile he has been the chief promoter of the North China Industrial Service Union in which Nankai and this University together with several other agencies, are uniting to carry into effect his plans for small scale industry, cooperative credits, improvement of cotton, wool, pottery, iron, etc. All this is not only an extremely useful undertaking for this area, and an expression of the Christian spirit, but also gives the best kind of material for class-

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room work, even though Tayler himself cannot do much of the last. This whole scheme would doubtless disintegrate if he dropped out.

Mr. Gunn arrived here some two weeks ago, and almost immediately was taken by Dr. Grant out to Ching Ho to see the laboratory work of the Department of Sociology. About a week later at his own suggestion he came out for lunch with me and gave me a very frank statement of his own plans and purpose. In general he made recommendations to the Foundation about enlarging their program in eastern Asia, especially in the direction of the social sciences, and they asked him to come out in residence with a view to formulating a program along the general lines he had in mind. He intends to spend some weeks or months in forming impressions before undertaking any specific recommendations, but the presumption is in favor of working through educational institutions which they have already been helping, projects such as Jimmy Yen's, and famine prevention schemes. These all are more or less interrelated of course. Mr. Gunn is to spend today with the Natural Science people and wants to have another day out here with the Social Science group. He is leaving for Shanghai in two weeks more or less, and proposes that he and I have a thorough-going talk about our own plans and needs when I am in Shanghai next month. All this looks extremely encouraging. He is especially interested apparently in Tayler's plans.

Dr. Robert E. Park has been spending this semester with us and I have learned quite a little from him as to what he himself would endorse and what he thinks would be the best proposition to make to the Social Science Research Council, which is closely connected with the Rockefeller Foundation. He and Mr. Gunn seem to have similar views. I shall try to give you all of this in more detail when I see you, but in general it is the integration of Sociology and Economics, perhaps including Political Science, in undertakings that reveal the cultural structure of a given area, and treating this as the basis for reforms. This in contrast with a larger project by each department more or less for its own sake and unrelated alike to the other departments and the social patterns which have come down from the past.

Specifically, in our own case I incline to feel that emphasizing the work Mr. Tayler is engaged in with the Sociology group included, will stand the best chance of help from the Rockefeller Foundation, as intelligently conceived research and implying academic training as an essential feature.

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All this is leading up to the proposal that you try to interest Messrs. Scott and Betts of the Laymen's Appraisal Commission both of whom seem to have been much attracted by Tayler. In view of the recommendations of that report could they not be a nucleus for an organization in America to back up economic reconstructive efforts with Tayler's own salary and a working budget as the initial feature. With him thus provided for we can develop further the other parts of the program as suggested above. I raise the question whether a meeting could not be fixed after my arrival in the east when those two gentlemen and perhaps others such as Hocking himself who would supply inspiration, would discuss this possibility. We would have put into effect at once one of the most specific recommendations of this Commission, and one that ought to have a popular response, especially from liberal-minded laymen.

With this outline of the problem I leave the next steps to you, but shall be preparing here for a more comprehensive statement of this whole issue.

Sincerely yours,

J. Houghton Stuart

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J. H. S.

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~~Also see file in "Ch" -~~
~~"Publicity - Econ."~~

January 5, 1933

Dear Dr. Stuart:

I have been trying to get in touch with Mr. Albert L. Seott of the Laymen's Commission, but he is tied up until the middle of next week and I am to be away then, so I am sending him the enclosed letter and the materials listed. Mr. Gamble and I hope to see him as soon as possible and discuss the situation and get his suggestions as to a meeting for you with some of those of the Commission who may be in a position to help set up something.

X to
In the copy of your letter to me sent to Mr. Seott I have left out the paragraph on page three beginning "All this is etc." and ending "from liberal-minded laymen." In the copy of Mr. Tayler's letter to General Crozier I have omitted the last paragraph referring to the budget.

We would be glad to have any literature you may have on the subject, especially the pamphlet referred to in next to the last paragraph in Mr. Tayler's letter to General Crozier telling about the project for the improvement of the pottery industry in one center.

With all good wishes for the New Year,

Very sincerely,

H. Gist Gee
Vice-President

Dr. J. Leighton Stuart
Yenching University
Peiping, China

HGG:RC

0259

January 5, 1933

Dear Mr. Scott:

I have been trying to get a chance to run over and have a talk with you about a matter which has been developing in China and in which you, and others of your Laymen's Commission, will be much interested. Since I find that you cannot be seen within the next few days, and since I am out of the city so much myself these days, I am sending some of the materials to you with this letter and I hope you will have an opportunity to read them on some of your long train trips.

Dr. Stuart has just written to me about the organization of the North China Industrial Service Union for the purpose of carrying on the type of rural work in which Professor J. B. Tayler has been especially active during the last couple of years or so. With the present financial situation it begins to look as if there is danger of losing Professor Tayler simply because of a lack of support for him. If such a condition should arise, it would be a very serious loss to a most constructive enterprise.

Now that we are all looking for a larger degree of cooperation in Mission work as the result of your report, I am hoping that you, Mr. Betts and Dr. Hoeking, and any others of the Commission who may be interested, will be willing to meet with Dr. Stuart, President of Yenching University, when he is in this part of the country in May, 1933, and let him present the whole proposition to you with full details.

Mr. Sidney Gamble and I are hoping to have an opportunity to come over and discuss the question with you in a preliminary manner as soon as we can find a time convenient for both of us.

I am sending with this, portions of two letters - Dr. J. Leighton Stuart to Dr. W. Gist Gee, 12/5/32; and J. B. Tayler to William Crozier, 12/5/32; also, a newspaper clipping "Tayler explains movement etc."; and a copy of Professor Tayler's little book "Farm and Factory in China."

With best wishes for the New Year for both you and Mrs. Scott. My family will be starting this way by the middle of May if they are not driven out earlier - the situation looks bad now, does it not?

Very sincerely,

Mr. Albert E. Scott, President
Lockwood Greene Engineers, Inc.
100 East 42nd Street
New York, N.Y.

N. Gist Gee
Vice-President

NGG:RC

0260

Prof. J. B. Taylor

over

February 4, 1933.

Dear Dr. Stuart:

Mr. Gamble and I went over this morning to talk with Mr. Albert L. Scott concerning the organization of the North China Industrial Service Union, and found Mr. Scott very much interested. He is quite familiar with the work that is being done by Mr. Taylor and is very sympathetic with the general ideas underlying all attempts to provide industrial training for men who may be able to render a great service to their several communities through the organization of productive industries.

We talked with him for some time concerning the work being done by Mr. Taylor and by the Yenching Department of Sociology at Chingho, and I am sure that we have his keen interest in the project. He was asking especially about the support for Mr. Taylor and in his business-like way stated that it seemed that it would be necessary to make some provision for Mr. Taylor over a period of service rather than a year at a time. All of us thought that it would be wiser to approach this matter after you had arrived and talked with us as to your ideas concerning provision for Mr. Taylor. I feel quite sure that we would have Mr. Scott's cooperation in any project that might be evolved after a conference with him, and I would like for us to put a interview with Mr. Scott down as one of the items which should be met while you are in New York City.

I have gone into this matter, as in the case of Dr. Fausett also, by trying to interest people in the project because I believe that in that way we can secure intelligent assistance and spread a knowledge of what we are attempting to do at Yenching. I am hopeful that financial support may in some way arise out of a conference after you arrive.

Very sincerely,

H. Gist Gee.

Dr. J. Leighton Stuart
Yenching University
Peiping, China

c.c. - to coast
" - Miss Van Scurven

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call to my
attention when I go
back

NORTH CHINA INDUSTRIAL SERVICE UNION

華北工業改進社

CHAIRMAN:
DR. CHANG PO-LING
VICE-CHAIRMAN:
DR. J. L. STUART
DR. W. H. WONG
TREASURERS:
DR. Y. T. TSUR
REV. J. A. HUNTER
SECRETARY:
MR. J. B. TAYLER

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:
THE OFFICERS
MR. GIDEON CHEN
DR. FRANKLIN HO
COMMITTEE ON MINERAL INDUSTRIES:
DR. W. H. WONG, CHAIRMAN
COMMITTEE ON TEXTILE AND OTHER INDUSTRIES:
MR. S. M. DEAN, CHAIRMAN
COMMITTEE ON ECONOMIC RESEARCH AND
INDUSTRIAL ORGANISATION:
DR. FRANKLIN HO, CHAIRMAN

Yenching,

17, Feb. 1933.

Dear Dr. Stuart,

This is to wish you 'bon voyage' and to say that we will keep you informed as to the work we shall be sending literature to Betts & Scott, Gamble, to the Institute of Social & Religious Research to Sherwood Eddy and to Henry Hodgkin, as well as to the office. Also to Reissner.

If any sums become available we shall be glad to have them remitted or advised promptly because we cannot go ahead unless we know what is available. Also I want to have things in as satisfactory a state as possible when I go home. In discussions of the future, I think a sum of the order of \$15,000 a year for 3 years would be useful, but we cannot make detailed plans in the next month or so. I had hoped to see Franklin Ho again before you went, but I have not heard from him since he went to Kiangsu.

I am sorry the new printed statement has not yet reached me but will send it after you.

Yours very sincerely

J.B. Tayler

0262

學大京燕
YENCHING UNIVERSITY
PEIPING, CHINA.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

TELEGRAPH ADDRESS
"YENTA"

February 28, 1933

Dr. J. Leighton Stuart
150 Fifth Avenue
New York, N.Y.

My dear Dr. Stuart:

I want first of all to report that Y. T. Tsur has had considerable success in finding funds for the Industrial Service Union. The Bank of China, The Chungfu Bank and The Chin-Ch'eng Bank have each promised \$500. Nankai and Yenching have followed suit and altogether he seems to have got \$3200 besides the \$700 previously secured by private subscriptions. He is hopeful now of exceeding the \$5000 Mex put down for this year's budget.

The other is that my wife has cabled saying that the British Indemnity Funds are being used in part for the creation of a new position at Manchester University for Chinese Economics, and she is very anxious that I should apply for that position. I discussed the matter with Gideon Ch'en yesterday and particularly on the side of the possibilities it might present for helping the research work by contact with various experts at home, and by the securing of material not easily accessible in China. We felt that it might be a good thing to apply for this position with the idea of holding it, if the application is successful, for a matter of three years, and then reconsider a return to China. Making the application does not finally commit me, and consequently I am planning to go forward with it and should be very grateful if you would send a testimonial addressed to the Senate of the Manchester University. It will be best to send it to my wife, 22 West Kensington Mansions, London W 14, as she will collect papers for me. I am referring to such matters as my connection with the Famine Commission's cooperative work, the chairmanship of the Commission on Social and Economic Research in 1924-25, and the time in Shanghai 1930-31.

original membership of the Chinese Economic Society

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If I am really wanted by the Industrial Service Union or if funds justify I should weigh the 2 posts very carefully.

JBT C

Very sincerely yours,

J.B. Tayler
J. B. Tayler

0263

Memorandum re the future of the
North China Industrial Service Union.

- I. Granted ~~that~~ a capitalization of half a million dollars gold, or a certain amount of income guaranteed for a period of five to seven years, a more definite form of organization of the North China Industrial Service Union should be effected.
- II. In addition to the present organization of the Union, a permanent staff may be set up which may take the following forms:
- (1) As an independent body.
 - (2) Under the joint auspices of Nankai and Yenching.
 - (3) In connection with either Nankai or Yenching.

The disadvantage in (1) is obvious; it is both expensive and difficult to swing a new machinery of this type especially in the initiation stage.

The difficulties which would result in form (2) as a consequence of dual control are also clear.

Believing that ~~that~~ the policy for the future development of social sciences in China should be co-operation through specialization, the only possibility left is (3). Not entirely free from personal prejudice, my choice lies in Yenching, because Nankai already has an Institute of Economics which is famous for its statistical work and field research, and this specialization should be further encouraged, while Yenching's interest in actual economic reform is also well known, and the Industrial Service Union's work is more in harmony with the latter than with the former.

III. Facilities at Yenching for developing the Industrial Service Union.

Yenching has:

- (1) a long tradition and experience in social and economic reform.
- (2) a well organized natural science college, which is the foundation of technical improvement.
- (3) a number of social science departments with keen interest and actual experience in practical application.
- (4) close contact with similar movements in the West, which may throw light on the experiment in China.
- (5) personal and organizational relations with the constituency of the North China Industrial Service Union, members of which are almost entirely Christian institutions.
- (6) Professor J. B. Tayler, the spirit of the movement.

IV. Proposed Yenching Institute of Applied Sciences.
(a co-ordination with Nankai Institute of Economics)

- (1) Purpose: to be the technical section of the North China Industrial Service Union in charge of technical improvement and economic organization through research and experiment.

(2) Organization.

- A. The following phases of Yenching work should be co-ordinated reorganized, strengthened and developed:

- (1) Industrial Chemistry.
- (2) Leather Tanning.
- (3) Applied Physics.
- (4) Economic Biology
- (5) Rural Economics.
- (6) Personnel Management.
- (7) Ching Ho Rural Experiment Center.

- (8) *Crop experimentation station, at Yenching, under the auspices of Nankai U. is ready to be co-ordinated.*
- B. The North China Engineering Practice School, which is in close co-operation with Yenching, should be incorporated.

- C. An extension section to educate the farmers and craftsmen on technical and economic reforms should be established.

- (3) Programme. See Mr. Tayler's Three Year Plan for the North China Industrial Service Union. The work of the Yenching Institute of Applied Sciences should be planned in reference to the Union's programme.

- (4) Budget. If the general plan is accepted the budget for the Institute of Applied Sciences will be drawn up together with other items of expenditure of the Union.

Respectfully submitted,

Gideon Chen.

April 12th, 1933.

(The above proposal is hastily drafted, and represents my personal opinion only).

學大京燕

YENCHING UNIVERSITY

Peiping, China

OFFICE OF THE DEAN
COLLEGE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS

April 18th, 1933.

Dr. J. Leighton Stuart,

New York.

My dear President Stuart,

We have been able to learn about your movements in America from the letters which you have written to Dr. Galt published in the University bulletin from time to time.

I am writing to let you know of the progress we have made in connection with the North China Industrial Service Union. Dr. S. W. Gunn was in Peiping on Monday, and had a talk with Mr. Tayler about the work of the Industrial Service Union. Mr. Gunn is making a comprehensive programme for rural reconstruction in China, in which the rural industries will be definitely included. The project for financing the Industrial Service Union work and Mr. Tayler's salary from the Rockefeller Foundation is interesting Dr. Gunn. Mr. Tayler has presented a three-year's programme of the Union's work to Dr. Gunn, which asks for about G.\$50,000 a year for three years. I do not know whether you are informed of this plan or not. This is not a formal presentation to the Foundation, but more or less asking Mr. Gunn's personal opinion. He seems to be ready to recommend the proposed budget to America in connection with his general scheme for rural reconstruction, which as I understand, will not be presented until September, and presumably will be discussed in New York at the December meeting of the Foundation. Mr. Gunn further intimated that he would be willing to take up the question of Mr. Tayler's services with their executive in America. As you have undoubtedly known, Mr. Tayler has applied for a position in Manchester, so there are complications in several directions which I do not think can be cleared up until Mr. Tayler arrives in England and discusses with the people there.

On hearing that Mr. Gunn was coming to discuss with Mr. Tayler about the future prospects of the Industrial Service Union I tentatively drafted a memorandum, of which I enclose a copy. In the first item there is a difference in the length of time between my proposal and Mr. Tayler's. I got Mr. Tayler this morning to agree that five is better than three years for this kind of work, and probably the budget will be in the form of a five-year plan when it is officially presented. Mr. Gunn's reaction is more in line with my own thinking, that is to delegate different parts of the work of the Union to existing institutions, rather than giving the grant to a loose federation. He further has in mind that Nankai and Yenching

2.4.4.

0266

April 18th, 1933.

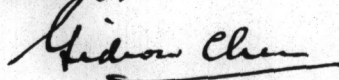
Dr. J. L. Stuart.

undertake this as a joint enterprise, which as I know has always been in your mind.

Mr. Tayler has a different opinion about the matter. He feels strongly that Cheeloo University should be included in the general picture, suggesting that Mr. Sam Dean's School of Engineering Practice move down to Tsinan. I had a lengthy discussion with Mr. Tayler this morning about this particular point. The situation in regard to Sam Dean's work in Peiping as told by Mr. Tayler is: the Mission authority in America have instructed Mr. Dean to move his work down to Nanking. Mr. Dean himself, and Mr. Patton, Mr. Weare, and Miss Frame do not think the proper place is in Nanking. The thought of Cheeloo University is largely influenced by the active part which the Presbyterian Mission has taken in that University, and Sam Dean's work may fit in with them there. I raised the question with Mr. Tayler about Sam Dean's work being incorporated with Yenching. There seem to be two chief difficulties: one is the general criticism of Yenching's failure in maintaining vocational work in the past, such as the business training school, the agricultural experiment station, and the precarious situation of journalism and leather tanning. I pointed out that the difficulty in the past in regard to vocational training has been partly finance and partly personnel. Now, if we have a guarantee of income over a definite period of years with active interest among certain sections of the University in industrial work, I do not personally feel there will be any danger of falling down as other pieces of work have done.

As to the second question: the relation of the Presbyterian Mission, I think you are the best person to answer it. I will try to hold up any decision about this matter until you come back, and make a final decision. In the meantime, if you happen to come across the Presbyterian Mission authorities in America it would be desirable if you talk over the whole matter with them in an informal way, to sound out their opinion whether there would be any objection to removing Mr. Dean's work to Yenching. The best way would be to get the Mission to continue Mr. Dean's support, salary and other part of the budget which they have already given for this kind of work. If Mr. Dean's work can be removed to Yenching I think probably we could make better use of our Power House. Mr. Woo, the engineer, can be drawn in if co-operation between the two proved possible.

Yours sincerely,



(Gideon Chen)

File

學大京燕
YENCHING UNIVERSITY
Peiping China

I have called
Gunn proposing support
rural industrial work. Desirable
secure this year \$1200 sold.

file J. B. Taylor

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS
系學濟經

TELEGRAPH ADDRESS:
"YENTA"

18 April 1933

My dear D. Stuart,

It seems likely that I shall be
returning to China 1) because the Manchester
post requires teaching of Chinese language as
well as of Economics and 2) because Gunn
is making plans in the field of Rural Recon-
struction including industry & is prepared to
finance, if not the Industrial Service Union
certainly a coordination policy of Yenching,
Nankai or probably Cheeloo.

I report this not only for its own interest
but also that the idea that I may go to
Manchester may not cause you to question
the wisdom of seeking that \$1200 sold we want
for the M.S.U. this year. China is doing its
bit nobly \$4400 out of 5000 already & I
hope to appeal in England

P.S. I leave Shanghai
9 June.

J.B. Taylor.

0268

Re - J. B. Tayler

Cu

April 18, 1933

My dear Mr. Cartwright:

Professor J. B. Tayler has for a number of years been very much interested in the improvement of local industries in the rural districts in China and has had an unusual opportunity during the last few years to make an intensive study of the possibilities of this kind of work. The result of this study has been the organization of the North China Industrial Service Union for the purpose of bringing together and correlating of all of the various efforts being put forth in this direction by the several agencies engaged in such programs. This organization is already successfully launched and the Chinese are raising a budget for its maintenance. The Union is not solely a Yenching University enterprise but is a real union between Chinese and foreigners for a very worthy cause.

The entire project, which fits in with one of the ideas of the Laymen's Report and which has their very hearty approval, has been built up largely by Professor Tayler, and his continued presence in China is essential for its success. It would be a serious mistake to let this splendid piece of necessary work fall through on account of the failure to provide for his salary and expenses at the present time. The amount necessary at present exchange rate is about \$2500 U.S. a year for three years. This small amount will save him for China. Unless it is secured soon, we may lose Professor Tayler from China as he is considering another position in England.

We are presenting the problem of retaining Professor Tayler on the field to the Secretaries of the three Mission Boards interested in Yenching University and are requesting that they arrange conjointly to assume the responsibility of raising outside of and in addition to their present budgets the necessary funds for this purpose. We believe that this project offers an opportunity for a genuine union effort in the real spirit of the Laymen's Report and that its success will be the first long step in the right direction.

It is also likely that such a project as this will make a strong appeal to many practically minded men who would gladly give toward such an effort.

We are sure that we will have your united support of this effort to carry out a small but important undertaking.

Very sincerely,

Mr. F. T. Cartwright
150 Fifth Avenue
New York, N.Y.

J. Leighton Stuart

H. Cist Gee

0269

PATRONS ARE REQUESTED TO FAVOR THE COMPANY BY CRITICISM AND SUGGESTION CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable sign above or preceding the address.

WESTERN UNION

NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT

J. C. WILLEVER, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

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DL - Day Letter
NM - Night Message
NL - Night Letter
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1933 APR

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MINUTES IN TRANSIT			
FULL-RATE		DAY LETTER	

YENCHING=NYK=

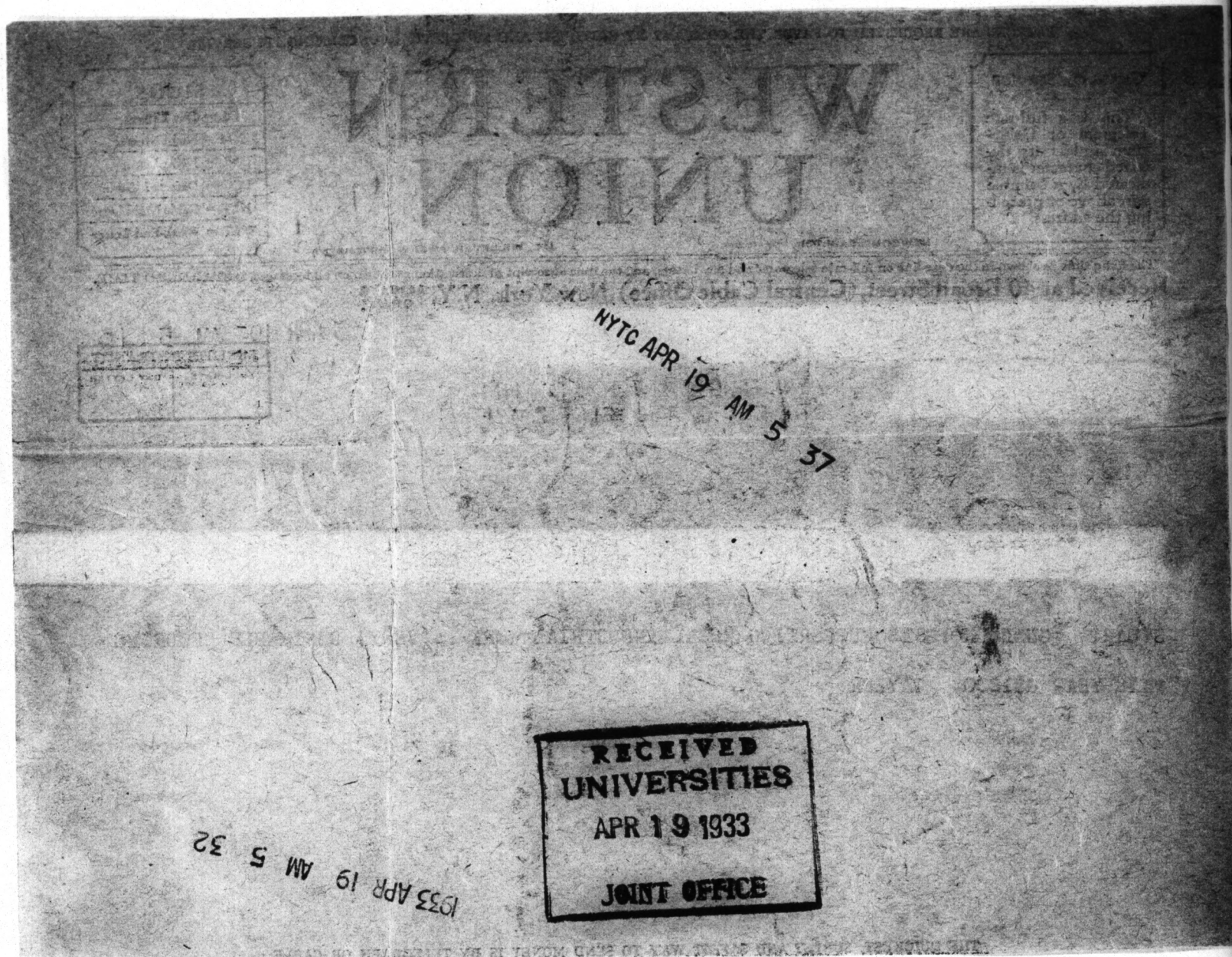
YENCHING UNIVERSITY INC
9TH FL. 150 FIFTH AVE

STUARTGUNN TOSAHWUSYX RURALJUHUV HALUBUZTED YPAPPOXOHM TAYLER.

STUART GUNN PROPOSES SUPPORTING RURAL INDUSTRIAL WORK (VERY) DESIRABLE SECURING
THIS YEAR G\$1200 TAYLER

THE QUICKEST, SUREST AND SAFEST WAY TO SEND MONEY IS BY TELEGRAPH OR CABLE

0270



0271

April 21, 1933.

The Senate,
Manchester University,
Manchester, England

Gentlemen:

I understand that Mr. J. B. Taylor is being considered for a professorship in Chinese Economics at Manchester University. While I very earnestly hope that it will be possible for us to retain his services in our own institution, yet if, for any reasons this proves impracticable, I can heartily recommend him for the position in question. He has done a most significant piece of work in connection with various concrete economic projects in North China, to which he brought a long experience in teaching and in technical reading, combined with field investigation. His personal character and single-minded devotion to this cause have won the highest praise from all who know him. Such statements may seem extravagant but I am inclined to feel that they would be supported by all who have been associated with him or have had opportunity to study his activities. The sincerity of what is being said is evidenced by the opening statement of this letter, that we shall exert every effort to keep him from going to Manchester or anywhere else away from his present location!

Very sincerely yours,

JLS:A

Forwarded to
Mrs. J. B. Taylor
22 West Kensington Mansions,
London, W. 14, England.

0272

April 22, 1933

Prof. J. B. Tayler

4-20-33 - Dr. Geo. T. Scott of the Presbyterian Mission Board

Mr. Frank T. Cartwright of the M. E. Mission Board

Dr. Wynn C. Fairfield of the Congl. Mission Board

met with Dr. J. L. Stuart and NGG to discuss possible sources of support for Prof. J. B. Tayler in order to retain him in China for his industrial program there since he has now been dropped from the L.M.S. support. After discussing the question from many angles it was concluded that there were so many mechanical difficulties in handling such a matter through mission boards that it would be very much simpler to handle it through the Y. U. organization in which all three of the Boards are at present cooperating. That the simplest plan would be for the money to go directly to the Y. U. Treasurer but that if money designated for this were sent through the Boards that it would be forwarded to Y. U. for this purpose.

0273

The New York Office

INDEXED

學大京燕

YENCHING UNIVERSITY

PEIPING, CHINA.

4 May 1933.

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

系學濟經

This is to confirm the cable sent in my absence to say that I expect to arrive in Seattle by the President Taft on June 5. Mr. Selokar, Mr. Gunn is writing to the Rockefeller Foundation to ask whether they can suggest any people or institutions I should see in the order to learn what America has to teach in relation to rural industry. I am hoping that there will be some word for me from Dr. Smart or the Yenching N.Y. office on arrival in Seattle if not before.

These last few weeks are very crowded.

Yours sincerely

J.B. Taylor

0274

INDEXED

YENCHING UNIVERSITY

BEIJING, CHINA

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

RECEIVED
UNIVERSITY
MAY 26 1933
JOINT OFFICE

0275

// PRE/IDENT HOOVER
DOLLAR/TEAM/HI/LINE/

San Francisco

13 June 1933.

Yenching University Office
New York.

Dear Dr. Gee (or other)

As I am not sure who may be in the office just at the moment, I am writing impersonally. Since receiving Dr. Stuart's cable urging me to make my return to England via America, I have been hoping for some word of advice as to people or groups to meet in this country. I was most reluctant to transfer from the President Taft to the Hoover, as that meant change of port of arrival and of dates. The reason was

0276

S.S. PRE/IDENT HOOVER
DOLLAR/TEAM/HIPLINE/

San Francisco

13 June 1933.

Yenching University Office
New York.

Dear Dr. Gee (or other)

As I am not sure who may be in the office just at the moment, I am writing impersonally. Since receiving Dr. Stuart's cable urging me to make my return to England via America, I have been hoping for some word of advice as to people or groups to meet in this country. I was most reluctant to transfer from the President. I left to the Hoover, as that meant change of port of arrival and of dates. The reason was

0276

however, urgent - to allow of further consultation with Mr. Gunn in Shanghai in view of the appeal the Industrial Service Union is making to the Rockefeller Foundation. This seemed to be more important than anything I could do in America.

I am expecting to reach Chicago on Saturday (17th) and am anxious to make the most of my short stay. I am tentatively booked on the Berengaria on the 29th & cannot delay beyond July 5th without cancelling European engagements which should not be cancelled.

Some of my friends have advised me to see something of certain types of

Industrial training - eg. Dr. Prosser's work at Dunwoody Institute, Minneapolis or Lowell Textile Institute, where Prof. Russell is interested in us. Others suggest the work for the "mountain whites" & the negro. I am anxious to get in touch with members⁺ of the Laymen's Foreign Missions Inquiry who are deeply interested & would like to visit Cornell and Washington. . . W. Lambie is of course deeply interested in Sam Dean's share in our work.

I left Shanghai with letters from W. Lunn to Dr. Alsberg at Stanford Univ. & to the Rockefeller Foundation. I have seen the former & am writing the Foundation by this mail. Obviously, I must economise travel & eg. Messrs E.H. Rells, A. Scott, Dr. H.C. Taylor, Mr. Sibley, among others.

time to the utmost. I wish it were possible to do something to secure \$400 (U.S.A. currency) towards this year's budget but in some ways guidance as to our work & permanent contacts are even more important.

as to people or itinerary
Any suggestions you can get to me 90 Y.M.C.A. Hotel, 826 S. Wabash Avenue, Chicago by Sunday 18 or at latest Monday will be most useful & acceptable. I am sorry the notice is so short.

Believe me, yours sincerely

D. Butterfield,
the Agricultural
Missions Foundr. and other
possibilities. Sherwood Eddy

J.B. Taylor.

cut
June 15, 1933.

Dean Wallace B. Donham
Harvard School of Business Administration
Soldiers Field
Boston, Massachusetts

Dear Dean Donham:

Professor J. B. Tayler of Tsinghua University, Department of Economics, is on his way to New York from China. We hope that he will be here within the next few days.

Professor Tayler has done quite a constructive piece of work, especially in North China, in the study and adaptation of certain home industries to local conditions. He has especially been interested in the weaving of wool in the homes, and in certain simple types of iron work. He has a very interesting story to tell, and I am desirous of getting him in touch with you and, through you, possibly to certain people whom you may suggest in Boston who would be interested in this phase of work.

Mr. Albert Scott was more taken by the work Mr. Tayler was doing, I believe, than almost any other individual effort in China, and it is in consultation with Mr. Scott that I am asking that you allow us to run up to see you in Boston for a day, possibly early next week, if you will be in Boston.

If you will kindly let us know whether you will be there Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, and whether it would be convenient for you to give us an hour or so on one of those days, time subject to later appointment when we know Professor Tayler's schedule, we would appreciate it.

Hoping that it will be possible for you to see us and put us in touch with some people whose interest in this work might prove of benefit to us in raising Professor Tayler's salary for the coming year or so, I am,

Very sincerely,

H. Gist Gee
Vice-President.

NGG.A

4-3500

0280

June 15, 1933.

Mr. J. B. Tayler
c/o Y.M.C.A. Hotel
826 S. Wabash Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Mr. Tayler:

Your letter, dated June 13, just came to hand. I returned from Washington yesterday in order to be here to make arrangements for you, hoping that you would arrive in New York City by Saturday. Since this is now impossible, I am arranging our plane accordingly, hoping that you will wire us just when to expect you to reach New York City.

All of our plans for you here have been discussed with, and largely arranged by Mr. Albert L. Scott, whom you will remember as a member of the Laymen's Commission. Mr. Scott hopes that it will be possible for you to remain around New York a week or ten days, and at his suggestion I have just written to Dean Donham of the Harvard Business School about the possibility of our running up to Boston for a day to see him and others, whom he may suggest as people worth acquainting with your work in China. So far this is all we have planned out of the city of New York. That trip should not take more than two days.

Mr. Scott has suggested that he would like very much for you to see Mr. J.M. Speers, also a member of the Laymen's Commission, Mr. Packard, one of Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr.'s advisers, Mr. Appleget, Vice-President of the Rockefeller Foundation, and Dr. Day, also of the Foundation. He is hoping to arrange with Mr. Wilfred Fry of Philadelphia, who also has a New York office, to meet you.

Two of the men we wish to see in Boston are Mr. D.F. Edwards, President of the Saco-Lowell Shops, and Mr. H.P. Kendall, a cotton manufacturer. These men are both Congregationalists and have been somewhat interested in the industrial type of things rather than in the ordinary type of missionary work. Mr. Scott has given us a card of introduction to these two men but suggests that we get in touch with them through Dean Donham. I am hoping to hear from Dean Donham within the next day or two.

If you arrive here by Monday, or Tuesday at the latest, I do not see why we could not finish most of the things which have been planned and allow you to get off certainly not later than July 5th. Just as soon as you

June 15, 1933

0281

COPIES FOR MR. GEE'S FILES
From H.S. Person's office
2360 Graybar Building
420 Lexington Ave., N.Y.C.

June 23, 1933

June 23, 1933

Dear Lewis Lorwin:

Dear Dr. Morgan:

Professor J.B. Tayler, of Yenching University, Peipking, is here with us in Dr. Person's office. He tells us he is going to be with you in Washington on Monday. Dr. Person and I have been urging him to get in touch with A.E. Morgan and Secretary Perkins, if he can make that possible. We are writing this note with the idea that you may be able on Saturday to make these appointments for him for Monday, inasmuch as we understand his visit in Washington is limited to a single day. He is particularly interested in the application of modern techniques to the development of industries on farms, and in general, in the development of a planned program of centralized industry. He is making a brief visit to America in the hope of deriving from our experience light upon his problems.

Sincerely,

Dr. Lewis L. Lorwin
Institute of Economics
The Brookings Institution
722 Jackson Place
Washington, D.C.

Robert W. Bruere:MH

Sincerely,

Dr. Arthur E. Morgan, Director
Tennessee Valley Authority
Washington, D.C.

Robert W. Bruere:MH

0282

June 23, 1933

June 23, 1933

Dear Frances:

Professor J.B. Tayler, of Yenching University, Peiping, and Executive Secretary of the North China Industrial Service Union, and a single day in Washington. He is one of the Westerners whom I met in China who is making a fundamental contribution to Dr. Person, in whose office I am dictating this letter, has joined with me in urging upon Professor J.B. Tayler, of Yenching University, Peiping, and Executive Secretary of the North China Industrial Service Union, to secure an appointment with you as soon as he arrives in Washington next Monday morning.

He is a chemist by early training and an economist and sociologist by long experience. He has been devoting some twenty-seven years to the promotion of research and technical education in China. He is particularly interested in the application of modern techniques to the development of industries on farms, and in general, in the development of a planned program of decentralized industry. He is making a brief visit to America in the hope of deriving from our experience light upon his problems.

We are sending this letter directly to your office to prepare you to welcome Professor Tayler when he communicates with your office by telephone from the Executive Institution, which will be his office. Both Dr. Person and I felt that no one could help him so quickly to what is best in our experience in this field as yourself, and we are joining in sending you this letter in the hope that you may find a few minutes out of your very busy day to see Professor Tayler. Dr. Tayler's story, we know, is the kind which will delight you.

Sincerely,
Sincerely,

Hon. Frances Perkins
Dr. Arthur E. Morgan, Director
Tennessee Valley Authority
Washington, D.C.
Robert W. Bruere:MH
Robert W. Bruere:MH

0283

June 23, 1933

Dear Frances:

Professor J.B. Tayler, of Yenching University, Peiping, and Executive Secretary of the North China Industrial Service Union, is going to spend a single day in Washington. He is one of two Westerners whom I met in China who is making a fundamental contribution to the conservation and development of what is most vital in Chinese life. His particular interest is in the hitching up of industry with agriculture in China and in the decentralization of industrial enterprises there.

He is a chemist by early training and an exonomist and sociologist by long and rich experience. He wants to get hold of the best of our American experience in his field, and Dr. Person, in whose office I am dictating this letter, and I have joined in urging him to see you if possible in Washington during his one day there next Monday.

We are sending this letter directly to your office to prepare you to welcome Professor Tayler when he communicates with your office by telephone from the Brookings Institution, which will be his address for the day.

It is a long time since I have seen you. Can't you and Susanna spend an afternoon with Martha and me the next time you are down this way.

Sincerely,

Hon. Frances Perkins
Secretary of Labor
Washington, D.C.

Robert W. Bruere:MH

0284

J. B. Taylor

June 28, 1933.

Dr. J. Leighton Stuart
Yenching University
Peiping, China

Dear Dr. Stuart:

Mr. Taylor arrived a few days ago and we have been making a number of contacts for him, filling the days very full of calls. Mr. Albert Scott has taken a great deal of interest in him and has helped us in a number of interesting contacts.

The entire situation which we discussed with a view to raising Mr. Taylor's salary for Yenching has changed. It seems that just before Mr. Taylor left Shanghai, he had a conference with Mr. Gunn and that Mr. Gunn suggested that Mr. Taylor be supported by the funds already given by the Rockefeller Foundation to Nankai University, since Nankai was not able to utilize the whole of the grant for each of the years up to the present. Mr. Taylor wrote to Dr. Chang Po-ling suggesting this, and is expecting to hear from him as soon as he reaches London. When he has Dr. Chang's reply he will then communicate with us and let us know what he wishes to be done here. His suggestion so far is that we attempt to raise the \$1,400 which is the amount suggested for America by the Union. Mr. Scott thinks that it will be easy to raise this sum.

Mr. Gamble and I have both talked with Mr. Taylor, trying to see if we could not hold him in his connection with Yenching. He feels, however, that he should go to Tientsin, where the head office of the Union is to be, and make that his headquarters. He claims that the intimate association of Nankai and Yenching will make this still very largely a Yenching project.

He is further talking here with the people in New York about the possibility of getting Mr. Sam Dean's work transferred to Chooloo and we are to meet Dr. George Scott this afternoon to further discuss such a possibility.

Mr. Taylor feels that Mr. Gunn is definitely committed to

0285

Dr. J. Leighton Stuart

-2-

6/28/33

the plans for the Union and that he will recommend an adequate financial grant from the Rockefeller Foundation for the maintenance of this over a period of several years. I take it that this has no relationship to Yen-ching's plans to ask the Rockefeller Foundation for a grant for the School of Public Affairs. I have heard nothing further from that, though I have talked with Mr. May once or twice concerning other matters.

I hope that you have found things in Peking in a satisfactory condition and that there will be no handicap to the regular opening of the work this fall. The newspaper reports are quite disconcerting and we are wondering just what the opposition of the North and of Canton to the Central Government may mean.

With all good wishes, I am,

Very sincerely,

NCC.A

H. Diet Geo

0286

June 28, 1933

Dear Dr. Stuart:

I do not want to leave America without sending you a brief note. However my time has been so short that there is not opportunity to write fully.

As you know, I cancelled my sailing on the Taft and so was a week late in arriving on the West Coast. The reason for this was that I found it desirable to spend several days in Shanghai drafting a memorandum for Mr. Gunn. You will have seen a copy of this and probably have helped the Industrial Service Union to act upon it. I found that Mr. Gunn was rather anxious that I should tie up with Hankai. Lebenstine and Cocker Brown had been pressing him to do something to make my salary in China a certainty. Gunn would have been willing if I had pressed him to have asked the Executive Committee of the Rockefeller Foundation to assume my salary, pending a decision at the end of the year on the major scheme which he is to prepare this summer. He was, however, obviously reluctant to take this step and he had the proposal to make that as Hankai was not spending the full Rockefeller money which it already had, it would be more suitable for me to come upon their funds. Accordingly I wrote Dr. Shang Peling, suggesting that Hankai guarantee my salary for twelve months on the understanding that if and when the Rockefeller funds became available for the Union's work, I should be transferred to them. This would leave me free to come back as soon as ever it seemed desirable in the interests of this work.

I did not know until I arrived in New York of the plan which you had discussed with Mr. Albert Scott. Under the circumstances, it was decided, as far as time permitted, to introduce me in the quarters he had in mind, but to leave any appeal for funds until he had heard from me in July. I hope to get Dr. Chang Peling's reply soon after my arrival in London which is due on July 5th.

You know that my transferring to Hankai does not imply any diminution of interest in Yenching and its future. I shall be glad to help Gideon with advice in shaping his program of research and other activities just as freely as if I were still on the staff, but I think, under the circumstances it may be better for me to resign my position. In the event of my salary being supplied we shall ask Mr. Scott to do what he can to find the smaller amount of \$1400 to \$1500 which we are asking from America towards the present year's budget.

Dr. Gee has been of great service in guiding me through to my various appointments in New York and Miss McCoy has helped me in making my appointments. I must leave any description of my visit until I get to England. Hoping that all will work out well, both for Yenching and the Union,

Sincerely yours, J. B. Taylor

0287

Ask. 7/7/33
Thanks 28/7/33

22 West Kensington Mansions
London W. 14

7th July 1933.

Dear Dr. Gee,

Herewith I am sending a rough draft of material for the Survey graphic which I hope you will be able to put into shape without too much trouble. My wife does not like the beginning & thinks the Industrial Service Union should be mentioned earlier. It is of course necessary to choose an approach for the article & it seemed to me American Participation in this experiment might be a suitable one for the Survey. But of course the material is yours to use as you think fit. I am not sure about the end.

I have not counted the words. It may be too long. The heart of the matter is the description of the wool center's work on pp. 2 & 3. I have tried in this article to give its setting in the special ^{needs} ~~character~~ of the north China farming community & its general rationale. More might be said about the Industrial Service Union, but you have the printed statement to guide you there.

I would rather have the matter referred back than go ahead on an unsatisfactory basis - a month's delay would probably not be serious.

P.T.O.

I will send the pictures in a few days.

I hope Mrs. Gee has arrived safely & had as good a voyage as the Berengaria.

Once more thank you very warmly for all the help you rendered me in New York.

The letter from Chang Poling is not here yet. If it does not come in a week or so I plan to wire him.

Very sincerely yours

J. B. Taylor.

Signed
Mr. Albert S. Hunt
7/17/33 n.p.s.

0289

RURAL INDUSTRIALIZATION:

A New Experiment - or

"American Participation in an
Eastern Experiment"

Of course there is some rural industry even now, and the conditions described naturally impart tenacity and vitality to it. Where the farmer is so fortunate as to be near coal or iron fields for six months of the year he is a miner. Elsewhere he turns to any work that presents itself - hauling produce and other goods, engaging in village textiles and a hundred and one petty industries. Modern influences sometimes displace old industries or again give a fresh fillip to others. Thus fine materials may be imported from Manila to be braided, in interior villages, for fashionable ladies hats; or rayon is shipped from as far as Europe to be woven up country, on hand-loom fitted with Jacquard attachments, into flowered cloths for Chinese city and overseas trade. In one center where machinery was introduced twenty years ago into a local paper industry using mulberry bast as its raw material, the number of handworkers was multiplied ten fold.

But something more than this and more than the occasional introduction of a workshop catering for some luxury trade is required. What more can be done? The various types of industry which are being undertaken or planned will be illustrated below. But not less important than the choice of industries is the determination of the means by which they are to be established and protected from sweated conditions, from the evils of isolation and from possible competition from larger mechanised concerns. To avoid these dangers and to create industries with real social values and the prospect of future development the following principles have been decided upon as a guide in this experiment:

1. To start at the point where farmers and craftsmen now are, with their special aptitudes and limitations, their resources and their capacity for organisation and from this basis proceed by easy stages to improve equipment and productivity as skill and mechanical knowledge, credit facilities or capital resources, the expansion of the market and the growth of administrative capacity make such advance possible.
2. Suitable facilities need to be provided for research and training in order that this progressive character may be given to the industries, and that improvements may be passed on to the industries as a whole. For the latter purpose the central research centers will require to be connected with local demonstration or training centers, as agricultural colleges and experimental farms are with agricultural demonstration work.

3. Similarly the local workshops or groups of home workers must be thoroughly organised in trade associations and co-operatives. These organisations will be charged with securing for their members facilities for credit, for the supply of materials and equipment, for marketing or for trade information. They will of course, have very close connection with the facilities listed under "2".

The anxiety of the peasant to find a subsidiary industry has long been a matter of common knowledge. That the Chinese craftsmen is ready to change his time-honored methods when better are actually demonstrated to him, has also been demonstrated. A recent test has shown the readiness and ability of farmers to co-operate under favorable conditions. The success of co-operative credit societies has been amply demonstrated in the North by the China International

Famine Relief Commission and a recent test indicated that farmers who had enjoyed this experience were ready, in the more difficult field of marketing, to realise the value of grading their produce, to remove objectionable practices and to act together in collective marketing of cotton in the Tientsin export trade.

The first industrial experiment began in June 1932, when a committee of the National (China) Christian Council brought about the opening of a Wool Center in connection with the School of Engineering Practice in Peiping. The purpose of this Center was to devise equipment for the various processes of wool manufacture, adapted to North China wool and suitable for village use and then to train selected workers, sent by responsible groups in the country who pledged themselves to use them after training, in developing the industry in their own localities. Swiss experience had shown that work in wool is admirably adapted to present conditions and can be made part of a general cultural movement.

The principle adopted was first to provide the very simplest appliances - hand cards on the European model, the spinning wheel, hand looms and the most economical means of willowing, washing, dyeing, finishing and so forth. At the same time experiments were made in devising better means of carding and spinning. For the latter an old Welsh model was improved upon and proved valuable where a condensed sliver could be obtained, but that condition limits its use at the moment to larger centers. A small carding machine, based on a type early introduced into America has proved more generally useful. A woman can card about half a pound of wool from the hand cards per day; the carding machine (which is easily turned by a boy) combs the wool so much better that she can now spin a pound and a half and earn 60 instead of 20 cents a day. One such carding machine can be made in Peiping for \$300 and it serves fifteen spinners, so that it is soon paid for. A further step, for which however, they are not yet quite ready will make it possible to double output again.

Thus the Wool Center is already in a position to provide for the progressive technical improvement of the industry. There seems to be a place for the simplest as well as for more developed stages of production in different localities in accordance with their accessibility to markets and the degree of general industrial development.

Training began in October 1932 and by the spring of 1933 eight localities were already engaged in production for the market. The local organisation differs with the character and purposes of the agency which has created it, for at this stage the movement depends on other than peasant leadership. In one case the industry is being conducted partly as a workshop, with the spinning put out as homework, and the profits devoted to social services in the village; in others the effort is to spread the trade as widely as possible in the district and to trust to organizing those whose income is thereby increased for new community enterprises. All the main organizations engaged in rural reconstruction in the North are sending workers to the Center for training.

The task of rendering each local group as co-operative as possible and of federating these groups in a trade association is the responsibility of the North China Industrial Service Union to which reference will be made later.

While continuing to develop the wool, it is hoped this year to tackle the problem of improving the already wide-spread cotton industry, which is found in primitive and in more advanced forms in every province. This textile development, again, is creating an urgent need for a new race of mechanics, familiar with forging, founding and machining, who will be able to set up, repair and in some cases to make the equipment required for these expanding industries, and who will be familiar with improved agricultural implements. The organisation of workshops for these purposes will differ in detail from that for the localised textile industries, but it is essential that the trade be organised, that stagnation may not overtake the isolated shop and that the problems of apprenticeship, raising standards of work and the like may be adequately provided for.

The plant with which these metal shops will be prepared to deal will include all those concerned with the processing of the farmers' crops. These will include cotton gins, packing presses, oil presses, canning outfits, desiccating plants, and so forth. In this connection it may be pointed out that the processing of crops in peasant countries in Europe has led to special kinds of co-operatives, such as the co-operative creameries, dairies and bacon factories of Denmark. This then is another field for co-operation and one which can be extended to those parts of the village industry which can best be carried out on a workshop basis, as opposed to a home industry basis. In the textile group for instance, some processes such as weaving are likely to remain household enterprises, but others of a more mechanical nature, such as carding will best be done in a plant serving a number of weavers. Such a plant should be owned by a co-operative group of weavers, as a creamery is by a group of farmers. In such ways as these a very considerable integration of rural industries will be possible on a genuinely co-operative basis.

Of course no two or three industries will suffice to meet the under-employment of the villages, which in these northern provinces is probably equivalent to the whole time unemployment of some 40% of the able bodied adult population, male and female. Increasing numbers of diversified industries must be brought into the plan; wood-working, basket-making and allied crafts; such chemical industries as those dependent on vegetable oils; tanning, which itself provides for leather working and the application of dyes. Local industries associated with special mineral deposits, such as pottery and iron smelting have been studied and are ripe for improvement. The raw materials for these are mined by the farmers at incredibly low money costs. In the case of pottery it is known that great economies can be effected by means of kilns and modern equipment of new designs and by use of power and rearrangement of labor, and above all, that a knowledge of chemistry and the blending of materials and of new applications such as electrical and sanitary ware, would make extensions possible. Significant Japanese developments show how much can be done in pottery by the organisation of small and even home potteries in guilds. In the case of iron, the thinness of the ore deposits, the high cost of transportation and of overhead are reflected in the fact that whereas a 250-ton furnace outside Peiping cannot expect to produce pig iron at less than \$45 per ton, the village smelters in Shansi, if they had better crucibles capable of standing 1500°C and the action of flux, might hope to deliver good foundry iron at the railroad at \$25 per ton, though it would not be in large quantities. For the limited purposes of the rural industries and in the immediate future there seems to be an opportunity for a metallurgical development on humble lines which may eventually prove to be the shortest way to the indigenous iron industry of the future.

Some description has now been given of the lines on which this rural industrial experiment has been begun and on which it is planned to develop it. What advantages is it legitimate to expect from it?

1. In the first place it deals directly with the basic standard of living in China, - that of the vast peasant populations. In so far as the farm income can be converted from the return on a year's work to one on six months' labor, and can be supplemented by six months' industrial earnings, the farmer's standard is raised immediately and considerably. The importance of this can hardly be exaggerated.

2. Moreover, as has been shown in the case of wool, there is much more guarantee, if this policy can be carried out in its entirety, of ensuring that the benefits of increased productivity are passed on to the worker. Sixty cents a day is distinctly more than women receive in factory work in say Tientsin. A Tientsin study showed that the older handicrafts in that city are better paid than the new factory occupations, even including in the latter.

Under present social conditions in China, as in Japan, there is little likelihood that the benefits of greater productivity, say from introducing automatic looms, will find its way in any appreciable measure to the worker.

3. Organised but decentralised rural industry lowers overhead, because of smaller capital expenditures charges bearing high interest charges and makes management easy because it lays the responsibility on the worker of a type to which he is accustomed and to which he responds. By keeping him in a situation in which his costs of living are much lower than in the city, it secures him higher real wages at the same monetary level.

4. It holds out the prospect of creating wider home (China) markets, because it diffuses purchasing power over a larger proportion of the population than can be reached in any other way. The head of the United States Steel Corporation has recently stated that industry in this country will in the future require a diminishing number of workers, and that the surplus population will have to return to the land - presumably to a subsistence standard of living! It is to this cul de sac that mechanization under a competitive system based on industry for investment appears to be heading. The policy outlined above, while it is not offered as a final solution of our western industrial difficulties, will at least delay and mitigate the severity of such a denouement in China. Indeed it may provide the conditions out of which a new system adapted to the needs of Asia might arise. In Switzerland the 'homework' fostered in the mountain villages by the Peasants' Union has clearly demonstrated that such populations, reduced to a growing penury by the effects of urban industrialization, can be raised to higher economic levels by such means as these.

That numerous difficulties may be expected to arise as this policy is implemented hardly needs to be said. In particular there is the ever present problem as to how an improvement in the means of subsistence is to lead to an improved standard of living rather than a mere increase of population. The fact that the policy involves essentially an educative process and easily gears-in industrial development with social policies is the chief ground of hope.

Pick up title from next page

John B. Taylor, by secretary of the North China Industrial Union

As children I recall that many of us shared a naive impression that everything went by opposites in China - a notion, one fancies, that found root in our discovery that the Celestial Empire was located on the opposite side of the globe.

At the present moment one may refer aptly to that old notion because just as we hear American students of today's economic problems discuss the necessity for development of an industrial class that has gone back to the land, at least to an extent sufficient for it to rely upon the soil for some measure of support, ^{we find that} in China, ~~on the other hand~~, and particularly in the north of China, it is being found necessary, in order to solve the economic problems of the farmer ~~there~~, to bring to the peasant the technic and methods of industrial organization.

~~Here~~ In the North China the need is great. It is a region where poverty is the rule, because of the pressure of population upon the means of subsistence at present available, and where famine is a frequent visitor because of uncertain rainfall. ~~In this region,~~ Partly because of the fact that farms are small, but chiefly because the farmers' chief reliance is upon field crops rather than upon animal husbandry, and because the winters are long and severe, agriculture is really but a half-time industry.

學大京燕
YENCHING UNIVERSITY
PEIPING, CHINA.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

TELEGRAPH ADDRESS
"YENTA"

August 21, 1933

Dr. N. Gist Gee
150 Fifth Avenue
New York, N.Y.

My dear Dr. Gee:

I have a number of letters from you which should have been replied to earlier, but constant pressure of more immediate business, absences of Miss Cummings or myself on vacation, and other factors have delayed this.

1. Your own Schedule - I note that this has been worked out rather definitely to cover the twelve months. The arrangement seems to me admirable, and I shall await letters describing your experiences in the east, in St. Louis, and on the Pacific coast with much interest.

2. J.B.Tayler - No definite word has come from you or him as to whether the attempt to secure his support through Mr. Scott proved successful or not. Meanwhile an arrangement between Nankai and ourselves guarantee his salary if not secured in some other way for the current fiscal year. I might add in this connection that these two institutions are proposing to take over in his absence the appeal he presented to Mr. Gunn on behalf of the North China Industrial Union, and change this into Nankai-Yenching Industrial Service Institute. The reasons for this are the conviction that the union is quite a clumsy and incoherent body, existing only because of Mr. Tayler's personality, and with widely scattered unrelated and conflicting units; that the executive committee as at present constituted, is actually made up almost entirely of those representing these institutions, and if doing so officially it could give more efficient service and have the continuity of its institutional connections; that we both agree to function as nearly as possible as a single enterprise as far as this work is concerned, and leave Tayler free to render his best service in investigating, dreaming, inspiring, and otherwise promoting, while we undertake to see that his projects are put in execution by some process of which we become jointly responsible; and finally that Mr. Gunn seems to be more interested in our two institutions than the rather vague and inchoate "union" which Tayler has created. We have urged him to come back here in November.

0295

Meanwhile I suppose we shall hear more definitely regarding the success or failure of efforts through Mr. Scott.

3. University of Southern California - Dr. Flewelling wants me to take up with Bishop Welch a plan for Asiatic fellowships for study in the School of Philosophy at U S C, this to cover several countries in Asia, and therefore to be a rather comprehensive program. The special relationship of Yenching must be delayed until this takes shape and from my correspondence with Bishop Welch there seems no opportunity for us to meet in the immediate future. I doubt therefore if there is any immediate result to be looked for from this source. You might well keep a more or less casual relationship with Dr. Flewelling and do your best to meet and get on friendly terms with Dr. Seeley Mudd.

4. L.M.Mead - There is no occasion to do anything in regard to him as his mother presumably is continuing his support as a permanent arrangement. Of course any friendly contacts with various members of the family are all to the good, and it is quite possible that he can be used in some form of publicity work.

5. Y.M.Hsieh - This has all been settled by radio messages. He is to continue his research for some months at Cal Tech, and meanwhile we have been lucky enough to pick up a young American, son of missionaries, who is studying at Berkeley, who came out for the summer, and is filling in for the coming academic year. His name is R. E. Worley.

6. Chinese Militarists - I am enclosing a little memorandum as you suggest which you are free to use as you wish, although I imagine it will be more helpful in your own conversations or addresses than in a published article.

The more personal matters I hope to get to very soon.

As ever yours,

Freighton Stewart

JLS C

0296

September 6, 1953

Professor J. B. Tayler
37 Glenhouse Road
Eltham
London, S.E.9, England

Dear Professor Tayler:

I am writing again to ask about your plans for the future and the action that you wish us to take here in America concerning plans for the follow-up of your several interviews. I would like very much to have some distinct understanding with Mr. Scott before I start on my Western trip, around the first of October. It would be a pity to let matters drop after the time and energy which we put into these interviews.

If plans are made for your salary through Nankai, then I think we should take up here the question of trying to raise the additional sum needed for your united budget for the year. I believe you stated this to be about \$1400 U. S. currency.

I trust that you have had a very pleasant visit in Denmark and that you are enjoying your rest among your own people.

Let me hear from you soon.

Very sincerely yours,

Vice-President,
Yenching University

0297

file J.B. Taylor

100

37 Glenhouse Road,
Eltham Park,
N. 11th Ave., S. E. 5.
17th September 1933

Mr. A. I. Scott
New York City

September 16, 1933.

ALICE HENRY HENRY: I LOVE YOU

1941-1942

Dr. J. Hightson Stuart, Teaching University, Peking, China.

Dear Dr. Stewart:

Thank you for your letter of August 21st, and also for your personal letter enclosed with this.

(1) We are making arrangements for me to leave here around the first of October for my trip to the west. Mrs. Gee and the two girls will be settled in our apartment at 416 W. 122nd Street before I get away. All three of them will be in school another year, Mrs. Gee working in Rural Social Science at Columbia, Drucilla taking some work in Social Science at the New York School for Social Work, and Claribel carrying her work in Lincoln School. If you come back next year we hope to have the pleasure of having you drop in on us at that place.

(2) J. E. Tayler. I have been trying to get some definite word from Prof. Tayler as to his plans. When he was here he insisted upon our not attempting to raise his salary, but the deficit in the budget of the Industrial Service Union. This amounted to about \$1,400 U.S. Mr. Scott was much interested and arranged to give us quite a number of contacts. Mr. Tayler and I spent several days seeing the individuals suggested and we had hoped to follow this up at once as soon as Mr. Tayler gave us his final plans. Up to the present there has been no word from him as to what his arrangements are and this has tied our hands here. He stated in every case, where the question came up, that his support was being provided for by Hankai University; that there had been a tentative arrangement between himself and Dr. Chang Po-Ling, and that he was waiting for the confirmation of this, expecting to have a letter awaiting him upon his arrival in London. When he reached London he wrote at once that there had been nothing from Dr. Chang and that he was therefore holding off his plans until this letter was received. I have written him once or twice since then but have had no reply as to developments. I am writing him again today. Until we hear from him I do not feel like going back to Mr. Scott with a definite proposition. I regret that this has been held up but it has been due entirely to Prof. Tayler's uncertainty as to his own plans. He even mentioned the thought of the possibility of his remaining in England in some position in

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Dr. J. Leighton Stuart

-3-

Sept. 16, 1933.

the University of Liverpool. Just as soon as we get something definite in this connection I shall again communicate with you about it.

(3) University of Southern California. I note your remarks concerning the arrangement with Dr. Fowelling. When I am in the west I shall plan to talk with Dr. Fowelling and see how definitely his ideas as to plans for the future are shaping up, and if possible I shall get in touch with Dr. Sedley Ward. I understand it is very difficult to meet Dr. Ward but I shall make my best efforts there.

(4) Dr. E. M. Ward. I am glad to have word from you that Dr. Ward is coming back to Yenching. I shall speak to Mr. Hedrick about his availability for publicity work and hope that he can be used to good effect.

(5) Dr. E. M. Ward. I am glad to learn that Mr. Worley is to be with you for another year in your Physics Department in Dr. Ward's place.

(6) Chinese Militarists. Thank you for the little article which you have sent me, at my request, on the above topic. I shall discuss with Mr. Seisinger the possibility of using this in a release for the newspapers. To me it seems to be a splendid statement and gives reasons for the present disunity in China.

Mr. Hedrick and I have just arranged that I am to take over the cultivation list cards west of the Mississippi and begin to become familiar with the persons in that region who may be helpful to us. He and Mr. Thompson will do the same with the list east of the Mississippi. An attempt will be made to get in touch with those persons of special significance by letter or by personal touch.

I am wondering if, in special cases, such as Mrs. Charles W. Wallace of Wichita Falls, Texas, it might not be well for you to write a personal letter and in the letter state that I am now in the New York office and it is likely that I may be communicating with them. You will know, much better than I, who these special cases are, and I can follow them up as you suggest.

During the past few days I have been looking up correspondence in connection with the University of Denver, Colorado, and Washington University at St. Louis. I shall see what the possibilities are in those two cases of trying to get a working arrangement, even though this must be at first on a small scale.

With kind regards, I remain,

Very sincerely,

HGG.A

H. Gist Gee.

0299

For Yenching Files

COPT

NORTH CHINA INDUSTRIAL SERVICE UNION

37 Glenhouse Road,
Eltham Park,
London, S. E. 9,
17th September 1933

Mr. A. L. Scott,
New York City

Dear Mr. Scott,

It has been a little difficult deciding what to do in the matter which was left open when I sailed from New York - namely whether an effort should be made to carry through Dr. Stuart's original plan, or whether the more modest goal should be set of seeking to raise \$1500 U.S. currency for the Industrial Service Union's budget. A cable from Dr. Chang Po-ling stating that my salary was available and they were awaiting my return arrived the same day as a letter from Leighton Stuart upbraiding me for making overtures to Hankai and reporting that friendly conversations between himself and Dr. Chang revealed that they were both interested in the industrial work, anxious that their institutions should both participate on a suitable division of labour, and willing that I should be free to live wherever the interests of the work could best be served - which means at present Tientsin.

If your interest extends to seeking this money for my work, expecting that the salary itself will be forthcoming, and on the understanding that this is the work which Yenching is glad to have me do, my own judgment is that that will be the best thing to do this year. The situation is that I have been seconded by Yenching for this special work in which it is deeply interested. Consequently their name can be used in the matter alongside with that of the North China Industrial Service Union. Yenching is corporately a member of the Union besides furnishing the cooperation of its chemical, sociological and economics departments and providing several of the officers.

You will know how to present the proposal in the most appealing way, and I hope that this change will not prejudice it in any way.

Trusting that you have had a good summer and thanking you for your interest and encouragement,

Very sincerely yours,

/s/ J. B. Tayler

0300

Copy to JLS
9/25/33

NORTH CHINA INDUSTRIAL SERVICE UNION

華北工業改進社

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REV. J. A. HUNTER
SECRETARY:
MR. J. B. TAYLER

37 Glenhouse Road,
Eltham Park,
London S.E.9.
18th. Sept. 1933.

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Dear Dr. Gee,

Your letter recently to hane pricks my conscience all the more sharply because of your kindly restraint. I ought to have written earlier but the situation has not been very clear, and the holiday with the family has made attention to business difficult.

Please read the enclosed to Mr. Scott and pass it on to him. My address book has mysteriously disappeared. On my present short furlough in England my salary is provided by the L.M.S. and if I do not return till January and the Rockefeller Foundation helps the Industrial Service Union my salary will rather naturally come from that source. Whether I am then simply the servant of the Union or retain any membership of Yenching I think Dr. Stuart and Dr. Chang must determine between them, and I have written him a long letter in this sense. If there is any hitch in these plans it may perhaps be possible to revert to the earlier plan if Mr. Scott and his friends are still prepared to go forward with it.

I do hope it may be possible to secure the \$1500 for the Union's budget. If it is desired to associate this in any specific way with Yenching other than the ways suggested in my letter to Mr. Scott it might be possible for some phase of the work in which Yenching is particularly interested.

I hope that you had a good summer with you family. We have had a most wonderful summer in England.

With very kind regards,
Yours sincerely,

J.B. Tayler

Dr. N. Gist Gee
Yenching University

P.S. I find among my papers some stamped envelopes which I return

0301

September 18, 1933.

Prof. J. E. Taylor
27 Glenhouse Road
Eltham
London, S.E.9, England

Dear Professor Taylor:

I have been waiting, with the hope that I would have some definite information from you as to your final plans, in order that I may proceed with Mr. Albert Scott's assistance in attempting to raise funds for the work which we have been discussing with the people you met here in New York City. Unless something is done at a very early date to follow up the contacts already made, our efforts, insofar as money raising is concerned, will prove to be useless.

Will you kindly write me at the earliest possible date as to just how your plans have worked out. It still looks as if the wiser plan would probably be to try to raise money for your salary, since Dr. Stuart now writes me that an arrangement has been entered into between Hankai and Trenching to guarantee your salary, if it is not secured from some other source, for the current fiscal year. Please write to Dr. Stuart, and at the same time to me, in order that we may proceed with the plans. I, unfortunately, am leaving New York on October 1st for a three months' absence in the west.

With all good wishes, I am,

Very sincerely,

H. Cist Gee,
Vice-President.

HCG.A

0302

September 25, 1933.

Dr. J. Leighton Stuart
Tenching University
Peiping, China

Dear Dr. Stuart:

I have just had a letter from Prof. Taylor and I am enclosing a copy of this, and also a copy of his letter to Mr. Scott, with this note to you. I am to see Mr. Scott as soon as possible in order that we may discuss some method of carrying through his ideas for the raising of this sum of money (\$1500 U.S.).

It is unfortunate that this has been held up until I am just on the eve of getting away for three months. I dare say this will have to be left in the hands of Mr. Hedrick to follow through.

Very sincerely,

N. Gist Sec.

N. Gist Sec.

HOO.A
Encs.

Very sincerely,

N. Gist Sec.
Vice-President.

0303

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CY

October 5, 1933

BMH

September 30, 1933.

Mr. Albert L. Scott
Lockwood-Groves Engineers
100 East 42nd Street
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Scott:

We have this morning received the following radiogram from Professor J. B. Taylor:

"LETTER RECEIVED SINCE TEACHING JOINTLY GUARANTEEING SALARY SUGGEST SCOTT PROCEED ORIGINAL PLAN RAISING 2500 POSSIBLY APPLY HALF SALARY HALF GENERAL FUNDS. TAYLER."

I regret that I have not been able to see you relative to this matter and it looks now as if this is not going to be possible since I am leaving the city on Monday for a three months' absence. I am therefore asking Mr. B. M. Hedrick to discuss this plan with you and cooperate with you in any way possible in carrying out your suggestions relative to the raising of this sum.

It would seem now that it would be wise to attempt to raise this \$2,500 either to cover the whole of Prof. Taylor's salary or to divide it as he suggests. It would seem advisable, I think, to unify the project and put it on his salary, but either plan would be agreeable to us.

Assuring you of our appreciation of your interest and assistance, I am,

Very sincerely,

HGG.A

H. Gist Coe.
Vice-President.

Copy to JHS

0304

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LAYMEN'S

FOREIGN MISSIONS INQUIRY

October 5, 1933

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WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.

Mr. N. Gist Gee
Yenching University
150 Fifth Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Gee:

I am very sorry that I missed seeing you last week before you started for your three months' trip. I should like to have talked with you about a number of matters, but particularly about the situation with regard to Mr. Tayler.

I am writing Mr. Tayler a letter direct, of which I am sending you a copy.

Truly yours,

Albert L. Scott

ALS E

Ch. Lewis

10/9/33

Mr. Hedrick -

*Will you please take this up with Mr. Scott?
See the file and Mr. Roberts' last letter concerning the
matter. Please also send a copy of this letter of Mr. Scott to Mr. Tayler
to Mr. A.
I hope very much that Mr. Scott can secure something
for us, if not all then a part of Tayler's salary.*

n. 44.

Copy for Mr. Gee

Mr. J. B. Tayler

- 3 -

October 5, 1933

reception this fall. Please let me know the exact status of these negotiations and keep me posted generally as to your plans. Especially let me know when you expect to return to China.

October 5, 1933

Mr. Gee has left for a three months' trip and unfortunately I did not see him before he started. I will hope to hear from you, however, immediately in reply to this letter so that we may be able to keep in touch with each other.

Truly yours,

Mr. J. B. Tayler
37 Glenhouse Road
Eltham Park
London, S.E.9, England

Dear Mr. Tayler:

I have received your letter of September 17, and I am glad to know that your services are so much in demand that both Nankai and Yenching are bidding for them. I was at first concerned for fear that there would not be sufficient funds available for you to return to China. I am relieved to learn that this is not the case.

Now as to the situation concerning raising money here. I have sounded out this program with several of my friends who would normally be interested in supporting your work. Owing to the great falling off of gifts to all religious and charitable enterprises in America, all of these men have demands upon their purses to support enterprises to which they are already committed, which makes it impossible to take on any new commitments. No one can tell what the turn of business will be in America. We are hopeful that things will improve, but with the present uncertainties it seems now to be impossible to get the support for your work which I had hoped to get. I shall not give up the effort, however, and hope that I understand your correspondence correctly and that you can return to China and begin your work with your salary guaranteed.

I will continue my efforts to secure the support of some friends in America who can be counted upon to contribute to your work. Meanwhile, it would be helpful to me if you will let me know what the situation is with the Rockefeller Foundation. As I recall it, you had presented the program to their Vice President and he was to present it to the Foundation here in New York.

0306

Mr. J. B. Tayler

- 2 -

October 5, 1933

sometime this fall. Please let me know the exact status of these negotiations and keep me posted generally as to your plans. Especially let me know when you expect to return to China.

Mr. Gee has left for a three months' trip and unfortunately I did not see him before he started. I will hope to hear from you, however, immediately in reply to this letter so that we may be able to keep in touch with each other.

Truly yours,

ALS E

0307

Nov. 2, 1933

When here Dr. Tayler said Nankai University (by Dr. Chang Po-Ling) had guaranteed his salary for the next twelve months and that Mr. Gunn of the Rockefeller Fdn. favored his going to Nankai (which has some unexpended RF money) rather than remaining at Yenching and asking further immediate Foundation support. Tayler said this Nankai proposal was verbal; that he was awaiting written confirmation.

In these circumstances Mr. Tayler favored raising in America about \$1400, the amount of the deficit of the "North China Industrial Service Union."

When appraised of this situation, Dr. Stuart made an arrangement with Dr. Chang Po-Ling whereby Nankai and Yenching will jointly provide Mr. Tayler's salary. Dr. Stuart also says that to conform to Gunn's wishes the name is being changed to "Nankai-Yenching Industrial Union."

Now Tayler and Gee suggest that \$2500 be raised in America.

L.H.T.

0308

J.B. Tayler

C O P Y

YENCHING UNIVERSITY
Peiping, China

November 2, 1933

November 11, 1933

Dr. N. Gist Gee
150 Fifth Avenue
New York, N. Y.

My dear Dr. Gee:

Replying to your letter of September 25 regarding the attempt to secure Mr. Tayler's salary through Mr. Scott and his friends, I hope that that can be taken up again with the understanding that Mr. Tayler will agree to the arrangement. He can be assured that the activities of the organization which he has created will be cared for by present funds or those we hope to secure from the Rockefeller Foundation much more easily if his own salary is already provided by other sources. Mr. Scott and his friends would naturally be more interested in providing for him than for the debts of something out here in which they can only have a vague concern. If this effort fails, Nankai has committed itself for one year for Tayler's salary, but they would much prefer to have the net gain that would come through this special gift and will have that much more money to release for the general project. I am writing Tayler himself so that I think all you need to do is to take up the matter again with Mr. Scott and advise Tayler of the outcome. His address is: 37 Glenhouse Road, Eltham Park, London S E 9, and he is planning to stay in England until after New Year.

Very sincerely yours,

(Signed) J. Leighton Stuart

JLS C

*the orig. has been
put in RZ's folder*

0309

J. L. Taylor

November 11, 1953

Dear Dr. Gee:

As you suggested to Mr. Hedrick, I called upon Mr. Albert L. Scott on November 2nd to discuss with him the present status of the Taylor situation.

Mr. Scott was most cordial. He said that of all educational projects of which he knows in China, Mr. Taylor's appeals to him as the most vital. He feels that if times were somewhat better, he could persuade a group of his friends to provide the necessary funds. Under present conditions, however, he doubts that he could succeed in such an effort.

Mr. Scott understands that Mr. Taylor is not leaving London until January. He feels that conditions may by that time be sufficiently improved to justify him in seeking to raise money for the project. He believes that it is wise to postpone any action until it becomes clear what action the Rockefeller Foundation will take on the recommendations Mr. Gunn is expected to make.

Mr. Hedrick suggests that it might be well for you to get from Dr. Stuart, prior to your next conversation with Mr. Scott, a statement as to the exact details of the proposed cooperation with Haskin.

Sincerely yours,

Lyman H. Thompson

Dr. H. Gist Gee
C/o Hilton Hotel
Los Angeles, Calif.

LHT:LM

Copy to JLS - 1/2/34

0310

Attached to Gee's letter, Jan. 2, 1934

November 28, 1933

GIST OF CONVERSATION BETWEEN MR. ALBERT L. SCOTT
AND MR. LYMAN H. THOMPSON
November 2, 1933

Mr. Thompson called on Mr. Scott for the purpose of following up Dr. Gee's negotiations relating to Dr. J. B. Tayler.

Mr. Thompson gave Mr. Scott a brief summary history of the Tayler matter. Mr. Scott said that this summary represented his understanding of the situation also.

Mr. Scott stated that under present economic conditions he felt that it would be impossible to raise any funds from his friends for this purpose. He felt that perhaps within a few months the situation might change and he expressed the hope that he might be able to raise some funds shortly after the first of the year. He had understood from Dr. Tayler that the latter is not planning to leave London before January.

Mr. Scott expressed the hope that the arrangements for the support of Dr. Tayler's further work in China might be stated very definitely before he is asked to make any effort to raise funds for the purpose. There appear to be several indefinite elements in the situation at present. The President of Nankai University appears to have guaranteed Dr. Tayler's salary for another year. For this purpose it is understood he has been authorized by Mr. Gunn of the Rockefeller Foundation to utilize some unexpended funds which the Foundation some time ago made available to Nankai. Dr. J. Leighton Stuart of Yenching has written that after consultation with the President of Nankai, Yenching is prepared to share the expense with Nankai. At the same time Dr. Stuart suggested that he and the President of Nankai were agreed that the name of Dr. Tayler's project be changed from The North China Industrial Service Union to The Nankai-Yenching Industrial Service Institute.

Mr. Scott pointed out that these arrangements are in some respects quite indefinite. He suggested that Mr. Thompson make inquiries of Dr. Stuart to get definite statements from the persons concerned.

Mr. Scott said that Dr. Tayler's project in China interests him far more than anything else he has seen in connection with missionary activities. He stated that in normal times he felt sure that he could raise ample funds for the carrying out of such a project.

WY

0311

January 2, 1934.

Dr. J. Leighton Stuart
Yenching University
Peiping, China

Dear Dr. Stuart:

I am sending you herewith a copy of a resume of the conversation between Mr. Albert L. Scott and Mr. L.H. Thompson on November 2nd, concerning Prof. J. B. Tayler.

I am also sending copy of Mr. Thompson's letter of November 11th, mailed to me in California. You have probably already received a copy of this letter sent to me, as I forwarded it to you in order that you might give us a clear statement of the present status in the arrangements between Nankai, Mr. Tayler and Yenching. Mr. Scott seems somewhat confused as to what the real situation is. While he has no hope immediately of securing any funds for the support of Mr. Tayler, yet Mr. Thompson tells me he felt that possibly conditions might pick up to such an extent in the early part of next year that something might be done. If we have a clear statement of just what the present understanding is with Mr. Tayler, this will be of advantage in the discussion of plans with reference to the raising of money. It seems that confusion has come through letters written by Mr. Tayler to Mr. Scott and we have had no copies of those letters here in our office.

We are seriously handicapped in our negotiations here by the fact that we do not know what is going on between Tayler and Yenching and between Tayler and Scott. If we had copies of all the correspondence we could deal with the situation very much more intelligently than we are able to do under present arrangements.

Very sincerely,

HGG.A
Encs.

H. Gist Gee,
Vice President.

03 12

March 26, 1934

Dear Dr. Stuart:

Things are moving very slowly here. The outcome with regard to the policy for China which I have presented is still obscure and I cannot expect any clarification on the situation until the April meeting of the Trustees and even then I am not sure that we shall be able to get definite action.

I have had some conferences with Mr. Gee, Mr. Gamble, and others concerning Yenching University. Mr. Gee will doubtless write you with regard to the present situation and the necessity in the minds of the Yenching people here of clearing up the question of the relationship of Yenching to the Correlated Program.

The newspapers the last month have been singularly devoid of Chinese news which leads me to believe that everything is relatively calm in at least those parts of China in which we are immediately interested.

With very kind regards, I am

Yours sincerely,

Selskar M. Gunn

Dr. Leighton Stuart
Yenching University
Peiping, China

SMG:LMG

✓ Copy to Mr. Gee

03 13

Copy for Mr. Gee

April 9, 1934

March 26, 1934

Dear Dr. Stuart:

Things are moving very slowly here. The outcome with regard to the policy for China which I have presented is still obscure and I cannot expect any clarification on the situation until the April meeting of the Trustees and even then I am not sure that we shall be able to get definite action.

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With very kind regards, I am

Yours sincerely,

Selskar M. Gunn

Dr. Leighton Stuart
Yenching University
Peiping, China

SMG;LMG

✓ Copy to Mr. Gee

03 14

Copy for Mr. Gee

THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION
April 9, 1934
49 WEST 49th STREET, NEW YORK

Dear Dr. Stuart:

Your code cable to hand. I have just talked with Mr. Gee on the telephone who informs me that favorable action has been taken by the Yenching Trustees concerning the Institute of Rural Administration and I shall receive a letter from Mr. Garside about this in a day or two.

I wrote you under date of March 26 that things were moving slowly here. Since then it has become apparent that no definitive action with regard to China will be taken at the April 11th meeting. This is due to unforeseen circumstances. Certain prominent Trustees are out of the country and cannot be present at this meeting, and a special Trustees' committee of review, which was to report at the April meeting on the present program of the Foundation and future policies, is only going to make an interim report. The Chinese item is merely one of many which will have to be postponed. After the April meeting is over I expect to have information as to when the meeting at which decisions will be taken will be held and I shall keep you informed. This unforeseen complication is a serious disappointment to me but entirely beyond my control

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) SELSKAR M. GUNN

P.S. I am enclosing herewith a copy of my letter of April 9th to Dr. Stuart.

President J. Leighton Stuart
Yenching University
Peiping, China

SMG:LMG

Mr. H. Gist Gee
Yenching University
150 Fifth Avenue
New York City

SMG:LMG - enc.

4/10/34
LMG

03 15

THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION

49 WEST 49th STREET, NEW YORK

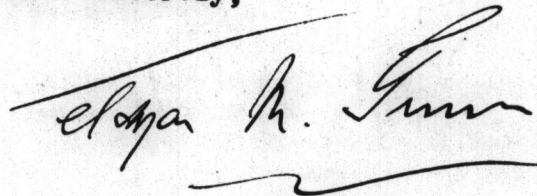
OFFICE OF THE VICE-PRESIDENT

April 9, 1934

Dear Mr. Gee:

The enclosed cable has been received from Dr. Stuart. I am anticipating receiving word from Mr. Garside that favorable action has been taken with regard to plans to create the Institute of Rural Administration.

Yours sincerely,



Selskar M. Gunn

P.S. I am enclosing herewith a copy of my letter of April 9th to Dr. Stuart.

Mr. N. Gist Gee
Yenching University
150 Fifth Avenue
New York City

SMG:LMG - enc.

4/10/34
1248

03 16

C
P
Y
COPY

NORTH CHINA INDUSTRIAL SERVICE UNION

50 Ku Lou Shi, Peiping, China.

Rockefeller University
Rockfound (ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION)
NEW YORK

26th. May 1934.

Dear Mr. Gunn,

GUNN, EXTREMELY ANXIOUS ABOUT RURAL INSTITUTE:

Thank you for your letter of April 18 and the copy of
your letter to my wife. She was waiting very anxiously, so she will
have been correspondingly pleased to have word.

DECIDE WITHOUT FURTHER PARTICULARS, MUST REQUEST

YOU TO SUPPLY ALL POSSIBLE INFORMATION AT ONCE.

When the question of the postponement of all decisions relating
to China projects came to hand, there were first consultations
especially between our immediate group and then between Dr. Chang,
Dr. Stuart and Dr. J. C. Fair as to what might be done to finance
the existing work of the Union and my salary until October, and
it seemed possible to do this, but very difficult to provide be-
yond that. The difficulty is met in part by Li Kuang-mien giving
part of his time to organising co-operatives for marketing under
the new association formed by Nankai, Tientsin and the Kinoheng
bank. We have felt that this lay sufficiently near to our own field
of work to permit of seconding him for part time, his services to
be paid by them. Our own Union is giving its main attention to
the local wool centers, now numbering 23 which have grown up through
our work. Effort is being concentrated on improving their production
and their local organisation and relating them more closely to
headquarters. In Shansi we are finishing off the task that Mr.
Walters left not quite finished, getting satisfactory foundry iron
(desulphurised) on to the Peiping market.

MY LETTER WILL BE TOO LATE. STUART

It is in regard to myself that the situation is least
satisfactory, since if I am stranded in October, it will be a
difficult time at which to find a position. I am therefore looking
round to see whether I can find something closely related to the
Union's work which I could take for the year. Nothing definite
has materialised thus far. I hope it would not prejudice the
prospects of the Union if I were to find a post even in England, so
long as it did not commit me beyond the year and it was understood
that I would return to the Union long enough to assist it to make
a good start. Meanwhile I am writing a somewhat comprehensive article
on some "Aspects of Rural Reconstruction".

Hoping very much that the Foundation will see its way
to carry out your China project on a worth while scale,

Yours sincerely,

The Union is planning an
exhibition of its work in the
Fall.

(Signed) J. B. TAYLER
Mr. Selskar W. Gunn, Vice President
Rockefeller Foundation

4/10/34
MAG

0317

C
O
P
Y

NORTH CHINA INDUSTRIAL SERVICE UNION

June 7, 1934

50 Ku Lou Shi, Peiping, China.

Nankai University
Tientsin
26th. May 1934.

Dear Mr. Gunn,

Thank you for your letter of April 18 and the copy of your letter to my wife. She was waiting very anxiously, so she will have been correspondingly pleased to have word.

When the news of the postponement of all decisions relating to China projects came to hand, there were first consultations especially between our immediate group and then between Dr. Chang, Dr. Stuart and Dr. Y. T. Tsur as to what might be done to finance the existing work of the Union and my salary until October, and it seemed possible to do this, but very difficult to provide beyond that. The difficulty is met in part by Lu Kuang-mien giving part of his time to organising co-operatives for marketing under the new association formed by Nankai, Tingsien and the Kinchong bank. We have felt that this lay sufficiently near to our own field of work to permit of seconding him for part time, his services to be paid by them. Our own Union is giving its main attention to the local wool centers, now numbering 23 which have grown up through our work. Effort is being concentrated on improving their production and their local organisation and relating them more closely to headquarters. In Shansi we are finishing off the task that Mr. Walters left not quite finished, getting satisfactory foundry iron (desulphurised) on to the Peiping market.

It is in regard to myself that the situation is least satisfactory, since if I am stranded in October, it will be a difficult time at which to find a position. I am therefore looking round to see whether I can find something closely related to the Union's work which I could take for the year. Nothing definite has materialised thus far. I hope it would not prejudice the prospects of the Union if I were to find a post even in England, so long as it did not commit me beyond the year and it was understood that I would return to the Union long enough to assist it to make a good start. Meanwhile I am writing a somewhat comprehensive article on some "Aspects of Rural Reconstruction".

Hoping very much that the Foundation will see its way to carry out your China project on a worth while scale,

Yours sincerely,

The Union is planning an exhibition of its work in the Fall.

(Signed) J. B. TAYLER
Mr. Selskar M. Gunn, Vice President
Rockefeller Foundation

0318

June 7, 1934

Dr. J. Leighton Stuart
Yenching University
Peiping, China

June 7th, 1934

*This radio was sent
Mr. McNeely 6-11-34
Mr. Bennett unable to
transmit it to China
- his station closed
to adv. July 1st*

Gunn asks for amateur radio message giving details present situation concerning salary and term of employment J. B. Taylor step. Have arrangements been made to finance him until late winter or early spring when appropriation from Rockefeller Foundation for Village Industrial Institute might be voted if Gunns program is adopted.

*Copy to JLS
+ to Mr. Gunn*

Professor Taylor had been taken over by the Chinese University and that there was no need to go any further with our effort now to secure support for him. He had been interested in Taylor and still is, but his efforts to secure help did not materialize and the matter was dropped by him when Taylor wrote that he was taken care of. We are hoping that the reply from you in answer to our radio message (copy of which is enclosed) of to-day will be reassuring as to the temporary support of Mr. Taylor is concerned. Huxford will probably be able to carry on until provision is made here. I had anticipated the same went on earlier from the field to mean that Huxford and Taylor's support for at least twelve months.

Mr. Gunn is receiving letters from Leonard that about his work and he fears that Leonard is going into politics. I think in some of this correspondence that it has been suggested that they would like to have Mr. Chung, now on Fellowship, take over some work in Hingai. Mr. Gunn said very definitely that Mr. Chung was being given this fellowship for training for Yenching University and that they would naturally expect him to return there. I told Mr. Gunn that I had heard nothing of any other plan for Mr. Chung than that he should return to teaching this fall. It could be a mistake to let him go now, I think. This might have a very serious bearing on the outcome of the application for support for the rural work at Yenching.

The question was raised with me as to the importance of work in the field of Cultural Anthropology. I said I had heard nothing of any other plan for Mr. Chung than that he should return to teaching this fall. It could be a mistake to let him go now, I think. This might have a very serious bearing on the outcome of the application for support for the rural work at Yenching.

Sincerely yours, N. F. G.

0319

June 7th, 1934

Dr. J. L. Stuart,
Yenching University
Peiping,
China.

Dear Dr. Stuart:-

Mr Gunn asked me to come up to his office this morning and discuss the situation relating to Professor J.B. Tayler. Mr Gunn had had a letter from Mrs Tayler which left him very much disturbed and I have this morning sent you an amateur wireless message asking for information as to the present status of Mr Tayler's plans. Mrs Tayler writes to Mr Gunn that salary for him is provided only to the summer and that no provision is made for further support. Mr Gunn hopes to take care of him if his general plan for China goes through in October, as he hopes that it will. He is hopeful that until those funds are available some provision for Prof. Tayler will be made from other sources. Mrs Tayler and the five children much on Mr Gunn's mind.

I was under the impression that Professor Tayler had been taken over by the Nankai University and that there was no need to go any further with our effort here to secure support for him. Mr Scott was interested in Tayler and still is, but his efforts to secure help did not materialize and the matter was dropped by him when Tayler wrote that he was taken care of. We are hoping that the reply from you in answer to our radio message (a copy of which is enclosed) of to-day will be reassuring so far as the temporary support of Mr Tayler is concerned. Nankai will probably be able to carry on until provision is made here. I had interpreted the news sent us earlier from the field to mean that Nankai had taken Tayler's support for at least twelve months.

Mr Gunn is receiving letters from Leonard Hsu about his work and he fears that Leonard is going into politics. I think in some of this correspondence that it has been suggested that they would like to have Mr Chang, now on fellowship, take over some work in Kiangsi. Mr Gunn said very definitely that Mr Chang was being given this fellowship for training for Yenching University and that they would naturally expect him to return there. I told Mr Gunn that I had heard nothing of any other plan for Mr Chang than that he should return to Yenching this fall. It would be a mistake to let him go now, I think. This might have a very serious bearing on the outcome of the application for support for the rural work at Yenching.

The question was raised with me as to the fellowship for Mr Li An Che of Cultural Anthropology. I told Mr Gunn that I had no information concerning it at all. It seems that Mr Gunn has had several letters from members of the staff which were not favorable to Mr Li.

Sincerely yours, N.Y.G.

0320

June 7th, 1934

Dr J. L. Stuart,
Yenching University
Peiping,
China.

Dear Dr Stuart:-

Mr Gunn asked me to come up to his office this morning and discuss the situation relating to Professor J.B. Taylor. Mr Gunn had had a letter from Mrs Taylor which left him very much disturbed and I have this morning sent you an amateur wireless message asking for information as to the present status of Mr Taylor's plans. Mrs Taylor writes to Mr Gunn that salary for him is provided only to the summer and that no provision is made for further support. Mr Gunn hopes to take care of him if his general plan for China goes through in October, as he hopes that it will. He is hopeful that until these funds are available some provision for Prof. Taylor will be made from other sources. Mrs Taylor and the five children much on Mr Gunn's mind.

I was under the impression that Professor Taylor had been taken over by the Nankai University and that there was no need to go any further with our effort here to secure support for him. Mr Scott was interested in Taylor and still is, but his efforts to secure help did not materialize and the matter was dropped by him when Taylor wrote that he was taken care of. We are hoping that the reply from you in answer to our radio message (a copy of which is enclosed) of to-day will be reassuring so far as the temporary support of Mr Taylor is concerned. Nankai will probably be able to carry on until provision is made here. I had interpreted the news sent us earlier from the field to mean that Nankai had taken Taylor's support for at least twelve months.

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The question was raised with me as to the fellowship for Mr Li An Che of Cultural Anthropology. I told Mr Gunn that I had no information concerning it at all. It seems that Mr Gunn has had several letters from members of the staff which were not favorable to Mr Li.

Mr Gunn expects to go right ahead with the fellowship and told me that the letters from Mr Li's critics (he did not tell me who they were), while they created a bad impression, would have no effect upon his decision. I think he said that you know of this matter.

Mr Gunn also seemed to feel that Princeton was not filling its obligation altogether in connection with the College of Public Affairs. He wanted to talk with Mr Gamble and I have communicated this to Mr Gamble who will go to see him. I am working up some in the office some figures which Mr Gamble may wish to see in this talk. Mr Gunn sensed the vagueness of this support in some previous interviews and now is asking for facts and figures. It is not a very pretty picture with the declining support from Princeton and we want to keep the Foundation interested with the hope of getting this department on a firmer foundation.

We are looking for the adjournment of Congress now with a hope that conditions may pick up a bit when they are out of the way. The Exchange Market control bill is now passed and a law and it is not nearly so bad, it seems as the men down on Wall Street feared that it might be. I think a great many alterations were made in the conference which were held just previous to its final presentation to Congress. The failure of the wheat crop in the middle west is causing a bit of a flurry now, but I think we have stored up enough wheat to take care of almost any emergency.

We hope that conditions there are favorable for your local campaign. The Associated Boards is planning to start out this fall with its series of meetings in several cities and they expect to solicit funds. If they go out this will mean that my plans will have to be made to follow this group and that any special teaching plans will have to wait until this is over. Final decisions on their plans will have to wait only a few days now, I understand. They have about reached an agreement upon what they are to do but must get their committee action.

Very sincerely,

H. Gist Gee.

0322

June 19, 1934.

June 18, 1934

Mr. William Goldberg
1703 St. Johns Place
Brooklyn, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

Through Mr. Sidney D. Gamble I have learned that you very kindly send radiograms to China (Yenching University, Peiping) from your private station and I wonder if you would be so good as to send the following two messages. We shall, of course, reimburse you for any postage you may require in sending us a reply, and we enclose herewith a return postcard for acknowledging this letter and advising us whether or not you have been able to send the messages. The station at Yenching is ACRT, Peiping, China.

Message 1 -

To Dr. J. Leighton Stuart
Yenching University
Peiping, China

Gunn asks for amateur radio message giving details present situation concerning salary and term of employment J. E. Taylor stop Have arrangements been made to finance him until late winter or early spring when appropriation from Rockefeller Foundation for Village Industrial Institute might be voted if Gunns program is adopted.

I have discussed your case with Mr. Packard.

Message 2 -

Dr. J. Leighton Stuart - same address Foundation should

No fellowship available Pomona next year stop Doctor Von KleinSmid with Doctor Pettus in Peiping June sixteen to June twenty stop Discuss fellowship with him. Stop Mrs. Leonard Elmhirst not expected before middle of July No definite date yet fixed stop If there is special objective in Porter's a trip and hope of funds it may be wise. General trip just now not considered worthwhile until times are better. Financial situation here progressively worse.

GHE

Sincerely yours, N. E. G.

These are
same to
Gunn
for
reply
to date

0323

Professor Taylor

- 2 -

June 19, 1934.

take action with regard to the Chinese program. Unfortunately, I
have not been successful. I asked Mr. Gee if he could **June 19, 1934.**

to President Stuart to find out what your present situation was. This

Dear Professor Taylor:

mail was started on its way a few days before your letter arrived and

so far no answer has been received. Your letter of May 26th to hand. I regret

very much the difficulty in which you find yourself on account

I shall be much interested to have a copy of your article

of the unavoidable delay at this end in the consideration of the

on some aspects of rural reconstruction when it is available.

new program for China.

Yours sincerely,

As I explained to you on several occasions

before I left Shanghai, I did not feel that it was wise for you

to be at all certain that the Foundation would take favorable action

concerning the project for the North China Industrial Service Union.

Consequently, if you get a good opening in England or elsewhere,

Professor F. H. Taylor,

I would not dream of advising you against taking it. If our Chinese

Nankai University,
Tientsin, China.

program is adopted, as I sincerely hope it will be, I will necessarily

be interested in the work of the Union as I consider the question

of village industries very vital. While I would regret to see you

leave China, your departure would not prejudice the prospects of

the Union as far as I am concerned. However, your first duty certainly

is in connection with your family, and any step which you may take

will be fully understood by me.

I have discussed your case with Mr. Packard,

Mr. Albert Scott, and Mr. Gee, in the hope of being able to find

some way of temporarily financing you until the Foundation should

0324

Professor Taylor

- 2 -

June 19, 1954.

take action with regard to the Chinese program. Unfortunately, I have not been successful. I asked Mr. Gee if he could send a radio to President Stuart to find out what your present situation was. This radio was started on its way a few days before your letter arrived and so far no answer has been received.

I shall be much interested to have a copy of your article on some aspects of rural reconstruction when it is available.

Yours sincerely,

Selekar M. Gunn.

Professor J. B. Taylor,
Nankai University,
Tientsin, China.

SMC:ERN

Very sincerely,

Mr. Selekar M. Gunn

0325

June 20th, 1934

Mr William Goldberg,
1703 St Johns Place,
Brooklyn,
New York.

Dear Mr Goldberg:-

Your card of yesterday, acknowledging receipt of our letter and telling me of the sending of them, came this morning and I write at once to thank you for your courtesy. It is interesting to know that you are in touch with Peiping and I am wondering if it is a direct communication or if you have to relay these messages through some station on the west coast. Those stations out there have frequently sent messages direct for us. It will be much more satisfactory for us if you can handle these messages from time to time right here in New York and we are certainly very grateful to you for your kindnesses in doing the favors for us.

With very kind regards and sincere thanks, I am

Very sincerely,

H. Gist Gee.

*Kindly give us your
telephone no.*

*Q
X to J.B. Taylor
X to Elmhurst
X to Vernon*

0326