

One Hundred Percent Chinese

Christian, statesman and scholar, David Z. T. Yui, represents the type of leadership to which China must turn for stability and guidance and counsel if she would become governmentally strong.

By P. Whitwell Wilson



O the Western mind, the word China has always suggested a puzzle. It is from China that we have derived the problems of chess, and in the last year or two, the fishermen of China have fascinated us with the speculative intricacies of the game called mah jong. Here is a country where the intellect and the physique of the people are alike vigorous, alert and astonishing in adaptability. And yet China somehow has failed as yet to find her new self. Of all her secret societies, she is, as a nation, the most secret. Of all her enigmas, she is herself the hardest to solve.

What chiefly perplexes the detached spectator of China's evolution is the question why the race should be so strong when the government is so weak? The individual Chinese citizen is sure of himself. But the collective politics of China are in confusion. Never was there an Empire less aggressive than China. Yet her provinces are frequently at civil war. And at Peking, Chinese interests are sacrificed to external and international pressure. Why have Chinese Governments so often yielded to influences which they should have resisted? The answer is that China with all her ability and all her age-long philosophy, has too often been guided by men who have been open to various inducements and humiliating menaces.

It is the problem of awakening the citizenship of China that the Y. M. C. A. has been facing. The General Secretary of the Movement is not an American nor is he European. Dr. David Z. T. Yui is one hundred per cent Chinese. No man living has been animated by a more genuine patriotism than is he. And he is a statesman as well as a Christian. He meets the statesmen and bankers and industrialists of China on equal terms. In a land where erudition has always been



David Z. T. Yui

highly regarded, he is, too, a scholar. It was at St. John's University of Shanghai, China that he graduated, so becoming, as it were, an alumnus of the foreign mission. Thence, he proceeded, as so many orientals now proceed, to an American University, to Harvard, where he took his degree of M. A., specializing in education. And at St. John's University in China, there was conferred on him the honorary degree of Doctor of Letters. He thus belongs to that class of *literate* or learned men who have been, for thousands of years, the real rulers of China.

But, in his case, the limits of Chinese erudition have been broken down and his outlook is wide as the world.

Dr. Yui is himself an interesting study. His irony, his beaming smile, the twinkle in his eyes, his perfect English and his easy diplomacy suggest reserves of knowledge and emotion. He has the broad brow—the full head—which, according to Bacon, comes of much reading. He believes in books. What he admires in Sun Yat Sen, the President and leader of Southern China, is his omnivorous appetite for the latest that has been written. And among books, Dr. Yui includes the time honored archives of his own country. To him, Christianity does not involve the surrender of these stores of profound sagacity. On the contrary, it is in Christ that Dr. Yui would have them conserved.

For I asked him about printing. How was the use of the Chinese phonetic alphabet proceeding?

It cannot be said that Dr. Yui was enthusiastic. He wondered whether, in substituting phonetic symbols for the Chinese characters, the Bible Societies had not gone too far. He doubts whether the simpler alphabet of thirty-nine characters thus devised is really expressive of China's varied and often confusing idioms. He is zealous for the exact subtleties of his speech.

"But is there not a deplorable illiteracy in China?" I asked.

"There is," he said, "and possibly the Dynasties encouraged it because it concentrated power in their own hands. But our way of handling illiteracy has been to select from our language the thousand characters which are fundamental. We find that it takes four months to teach these thousand fundamental characters. We offer this course of instruction free, on condition that the student undertakes, at graduation, himself or herself, to give six evenings a week, for a similar course of four months, to teaching others. In this way, we are attacking illiteracy by private and voluntary effort. And we are preserving the traditions of our country."

GUIDED by Dr. Yui, the Y. M. C. A. in China thus stands for China's own language, as used from time immemorial. Innovations have been suggested which are calculated to simplify reading and writing. But of these innovations, Dr. Yui is cautiously sceptical. He wants the Chinese still to retain a thorough, as distinct from a shallow, mentality.

The point at issue is much more vital than the question whether it is more convenient to write 39 or even 26 letters across a page or to write some thousands of characters from top to bottom thereof. The Chinese characters are to Dr. Yui the symbols of Chinese culture. And as a Christian he values that culture. He believes that, in the books of China, there lies concealed a storehouse of the wisdom which the western world needs. If he is Christian, it does not mean merely that he wishes to change China for the better. It also means that he wishes to preserve China from changing for the worse.

Hence his manner of approaching Japan. He is profoundly convinced that China and Japan must learn to live peacefully as neighbors. One of the Y. M. C. A.'s in Shanghai is entirely Japanese. But he attaches great importance to the fact that, up to the present, Japan has not withdrawn her twenty-one demands upon China. Despite the Washington Conference and all it achieved, Dr. Yui thinks that Japan, by holding to the twenty-one demands, at any rate formally, lays herself under suspicion. According to his observation, however, China's boy-

cott of Japan has weakened and is not now the serious factor that once it was.

He would be a bold man who, in talking with Dr. Yui, were to suggest that Japan had advanced her civilization beyond the Chinese. One may indicate his rejoinder by an allusion to history. It will be remembered that the United States, in surrendering her share of the boxer indemnity, devoted its proceeds to education in China. To the Japanese, as years passed, that has seemed to be a splendid stroke of American diplomacy.

"And so," says Dr. Yui, "Japan decided recently that she also must devote her share of indemnity to the promotion of culture in China"—at which remark his eyes—as the saying goes—danced with amusement.

"To my Japanese friends," he went on blandly, "I put the question—why not spend some of this money in Japan? Years ago, the elder statesmen of Japan were, as a matter of course, educated in Chinese learning, which, indeed, is the basis of Japanese civilization. Nowadays, there has been a tendency in Japan to drift away from these foundations. And what has been the result? Japan finds herself between two worlds, to neither of which she belongs. She has lost touch with the old world of China. And she has yet to come into touch with the new Europe."

It is a view which—whether we accept it or not—reveals the analytical quality of Dr. Yui's mind. He admits Japan's success as imitator. He is not so convinced of her initiative.

"What," I asked, "does China think of Christianity?"

"The Chinese," he said with emphasis, "are a practical people. What they ask about a religion is—Does it work? Christianity has indeed come to us, but how? To begin with, there are 130 missions, all separate and all trying to convert the Chinese. Why is that? Then we look at your wars and we ask, Is this Christianity? Christian nations come to Peking and interfere with our Government—and again we ask, why? They smash our treasures of art or steal them. And once more, we want to know whether or not this is Christianity."

I SUGGESTED that China also had her "Christian Generals"—for instance, Feng—and knowing that Dr. Yui is a man of humor whose quiet satire recalls the Chinese enjoyment of the grotesque, I hit back. What about footbinding in China and long finger nails?

Dr. Yui laughed outright. "Fashions that pass away," said he, shrugging his shoulders, "All countries have fashions. Even in Atlantic City"—and he looked around that resort where we were staying—"there are fashions—high heels for instance. Are they justified by anatomy? Footbinding! Was there not a time when western ladies used to bind their waists?"

I asked him about the opium trade.

"That," said he, "is bad."

"Is the trade carried in by the Chinese themselves or by foreign importers?"

"By both. And each helps the other's business. Because some foreigner—say an Indian—smuggles opium into the country, therefore some Chinese person thinks that it is all right if he plants a few poppies. And when the poppies are thus planted, the foreigner comes along again and says, 'Why do you object to us importing opium? You grow it yourselves! One abuse thus reacts upon the other. It is a vicious circle.'"

In the opinion of Dr. Yui, many of China's social evils are aggravated by what diplomats call "extra-territoriality." In the large cities, there are reservations, controlled by foreign powers. Within these favored localities, the writ of the Chinese Republic does not run. It is a privilege, defended on the ground that foreigners, domiciled in China, must have protection. But what is the result? The reservations are veritable cities of refuge for the smugglers, criminals, brothel-keepers or other offenders, all of whom know that if they once reach the extra-territorial area, they are safe from pursuit and practically safe from prosecution. It is the reservations that have become the hotbeds of the opium traffic. And under her treaties, China protests that she is powerless. In these illicit transactions must be included a lucrative import of arms and munitions.

Dr. Yui knows, of course, that there is another side to this question. A country, with a population so numerous and so virile as the Chinese, has in a sense itself to blame if it fails to inspire respect for its laws, both at home and abroad. The fact that China entrusts the collection of her maritime customs to an international civil service, over which a Briton presides, is evidence that she has yet to develop in her citizens the civil conscience. To this day, Chinese are not as a rule employed to collect the customs.

IT is to the students, as a class, that the Young Men's Christian Association devotes its attention. In the progress of the Republic, the students have already played an important, or at least, a vocal part. I invited Dr. Yui to give an estimate of what significance should be attached to the student demonstrations, of which, from time to time, we hear so much.

"The students," said he, "have no business or family responsibilities. And they can thus speak their minds freely. If public opinion is on their side, they get their way. But if public opinion is against them, they fail. It is a question, not of the students as such but of the support which they can secure."

"Do you anticipate," I asked, "that there will ever be a return of the Manchus to reign in Peking?"

"No," said Dr. Yui decisively. "The

entire nation is for the Republic. The only question is how the Republic is to be established. Some people want the Government at Peking to be strongly centralized and backed by military force. Others desire that there should be a considerable measure of autonomy in the provinces. The issue is what, in this country, would be called, state rights."

"Still," I said, "the tuchuns—are they not, in effect, military dictators?"

"The tuchuns are, as you know, the governors of the provinces. And they are actually appointed by the government at Peking."

It was evident that—immersed as he is in the maelstrom of Chinese reorganization—Dr. Yui fosters in himself what President Wilson called "the neutral mind." He is for China. He is not for any party in China. And he assured me that, as a result of this attitude, the Y. M. C. A. is everywhere welcome. There are no leaders and no authorities who refuse contact with what has become an ameliorating and unifying influence.

The Y. M. C. A. has 80,000 members.

"To these members," said Dr. Yui, "we do not say, 'See what you will get out of the Y. M. C. A.' We tell them rather, 'See what the Y. M. C. A. insists that you give to others.' We want our men to be not the favorites of faith but a force. Our members are the shock troops of the new era in China."

"I can well believe," so I remarked, "that the influence of the Y. M. C. A. over individuals is all that you say. But how far has the movement captured the imagination of China as a whole?"

"There are two features in the Association that impress the Chinese mind. First, it is seen what is meant by a sound organization. And it is organization that China needs. It is in co-operation that as a nation we are weak."

"And, secondly," he went on, "China is impressed by the fact that, in a Y. M. C. A. an attempt is made to educate and to train the whole man—his body and his mind and his spiritual facilities. The Chinese philosophy is full of this ideal—seeing life whole. The Chinese thus appreciate so all round an application of the Christian faith."

"Sun-Yat-Sen—how far has he succeeded?"

"I have known Sun Yat Sen for many years. Beyond controversy, he will ever rank as the father of the Chinese Revolution. And although he has served for so long a time as the head of a great party in China, he remains today in the most honorable sense of the words, a poor man. And, in his later period, his life has been an example for us all. The essential fact about him is that he is China's prophet. He sees far ahead of what others see. Looking solely to ultimate ends, he makes what some of his friends think are mistakes in the immediate present."

(Continued on page 242)

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One Hundred Percent Chinese

(Continued from page 204)

"IS Russia influencing China?"

"Yes—There is Russian influence in our country. Take the young men. Moscow sends for a hundred of them every year and gives them some kind of an education on Bolshevik lines. They return to China—if not Red—then Scarlet."

It is the aim of the Y. M. C. A. in China to set forth the ideals, not of Lenin and Trotsky, but of Christ. To this program, it is essential that oriental students shall still have access, as hitherto, to American Colleges. Otherwise, China will be thrown inevitably into a closer intellectual fellowship with Bolshevism. If Christian Churches can send missionaries into the country, so can any other faith, whether it be religious or political. And these are days when it is more plausible to attack Christianity than it is to defend it.

It may be said that China, with her temperate weather, is less mystical, more material, than India, to the south. But, at various periods of her existence, China has shown how intensely she cares about religion. She has built innumerable temples to Buddha and, in a fury of disillusionment, has swept them away again. In her long annals, the coming of the Christians is as yet no more than an incident. She must test Christianity. She must make it her own.

Hence the importance of a movement, like that of the Young Men's Christian Association which is already Chinese by adoption, which, as in Shanghai, displays an anxiety for all classes in the community and all races, and so reveals the love of God for "the whole world."

Dr. Yui told me how, at Shanghai, the Y. M. C. A. has many institutions meeting the needs of students, of soldiers, of sailors, of special industries, of the Japanese and, last but not least, of foreigners who find themselves without true friends in a vast eastern city. For an Association building for these latter, a sum of \$500,000 is now being raised.

And if the Y. M. C. A. helps all races, so is it served by all races. The Secretary may be Chinese or British or American or Danish, or Norwegian, but his status is equal to that of any other secretary. There is no discrimination. There is no racial rivalry. In the one task, all are one. And it is thus shown that Christ and His crusade are a reconciliation for mankind.

The second season of the New York Church Athletic League sponsored by West Side Branch, is opening. Last year 27 teams competed which number will probably be exceeded. Basketball schedule began December 1, running through April when the championship tournament comes off. Other of the season's features will be an indoor track meet, a swimming meet and indoor baseball competition.

"I'm Fresh As a Daisy!"

(Continued from page 199)

grapple with. Better save your exercise for purposes of relaxation after your work. However a short walk of one or two miles in the morning is good. What I mean is that if you have a five mile walk, or something like that, it is better to keep it until the late afternoon. Ride to your work, and get there fresh.

For one of the beauties of exercise late in the day is that it is restful. That is the one thing that you ought to know about it, if you do not already. It is more than a mere relaxation and relief from nerve-tension. It is a means of actively eliminating the fatigue poisons that have accumulated during the day. It is in that way that it "sweeps the cobwebs out of your brain." Through the quickened circulation the waste-poisons or fatigue products are rapidly picked up by the blood and thrown out of the system, and so your exercise makes you feel refreshed. Up to a certain point—and unless you overdo it. If you carry your exercise too far, until fatigue begins to pile up again, you commence to lose the sense of refreshment that it first brings you.

If you can reach your gymnasium somewhere around 5:30 in the afternoon—and in so many cities the Y. M. C. A. gym. is the most suitable and convenient of all—you can find there the variety of body building exercise that will tune you up from top to toe, and that will serve to make your training interesting, just because of variety. Then there is the psychology of the gymnasium, the thing that you miss in bedroom exercise, no matter how good it may be. It is human nature to enjoy doing this kind of thing in company. The good fellowship of the "Y" gym., as I know from personal experience, is one of the things that makes keeping fit not only easy but a pleasure. However, keep in mind our little tip about self-managing your training. Watch yourself to see that you stop when you are still feeling fresh, when you can still enjoy doing more. Perhaps fifteen minutes is enough in your case, perhaps twenty, perhaps ten. Find out what, place a limit upon your work in advance, and then quit when the clock says so. However, in any case, walking is of such value from a constitutional standpoint, that you should do at least some walking every day on top of your gymnasium work. Plan some number of hours outdoors every week, irrespective.

Sleep? Certainly, that is a factor in keeping fresh. But if you provide for your needs in the way of activity and your food is what it should be, with the emphasis on quality rather than quantity, you will have no trouble about sleep. You will enjoy the proverbial sleep of the just, because you will have done yourself justice. However, unless you do some of this self-managing in the matter of keeping fit—and fresh—you will not have done yourself justice.

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[Yü Jih - Chang, General Secretary of the
National Committee, 1925]

中華基督教青年會全國協會

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中華基督教青年會全國協會總幹事余日章謹啟

癸亥十二月十一日

中華基督教青年會全國協會

敬啓者邇來國事糾紛勢如累卵分崩離析迫等燃眉敝會挹基督之宗旨闡四育之精神素認完全人格為救國之要道痛振青年為改進之根本是以近年以來專力於此類事工如公民教育平民教育家庭教育改進職工提倡及學生事業拒毒運動等悉昭然於國人之耳目冀同胞之覺悟共支大廈於將傾導學子以正途同挽狂瀾於既倒所幸全國各市會校會協力同工推行甚利茲將民國十三年全年度敝會及各市校會所經營建設者撮要分門彙編成帙以供海內外各界之瀏覽謹呈一冊即祈諸務待興際此時局維艱經濟益感困難台端對於青年事業夙荷贊同敢祈鼎力維持慨予惠助並希 時錫嘉猷藉匡不逮庶敝會事工得以進行日盛則全國青年悉拜厚賜於無既矣望風引領延跂為勞臨穎依馳書不盡意敬頌台綏不一

中華基督教青年會全國協會總幹事余日章謹啓

壬午 十月 十日

1925?

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS ASKED BY MR. CLINTON.

1. Among the greatest encouragements in our work are-
 - (a). The increasing support by business men;
 - (b). The growing place in the community occupied by the Association.
2. Among the greatest problems are-
 - (a). Financing an adequate program, in a province continually engaged in civil war;
 - (b). Training an adequate leadership.
3. We face a day in China when the need for friendship, co-operation, and the Christian way of living is more insistent than ever. This is a 'new day' only in the sense that recent events have greatly emphasised this need. The Y.M.C.A. can meet the opportunities of this 'new day' by a continued demonstration by men of different nations and races working together in friendly fashion to interpret the mind and heart of Christ in the midst of suspicion, hatred, and disregard of human life and personality.
4. Possibly the greatest contribution of the National Committee has been to establish the autonomous nature of the Chinese movement.
5. The National Committee can probably make its greatest contribution to the Association movement of China-
 - (a). By the product of needed literature;
 - (b). By helping in the work and expense of training needed secretaries;
 - (c). By unhurried visits to the local Associations two or three times a year;
 - (d). By facilitating the intercourse with other national movements during the times when great contributions of men and money are still needed from abroad;
 - (e). By continuing to give the work in China a national consciousness.
6. America should continue its present contribution, both in men and money, for the next three years, providing it is made unmistakably clear by the National Committee, speaking for the Associations of China, that such contribution is wanted. This will give time to the local Associations to develop men to take the places now occupied by the foreign secretaries, and for the National Committee to develop its own financial constituency. Other than sharing our experience of the West with the Chinese secretaries beside whom we work, I do not feel that we have a great contribution to make in methods.
7. America should be willing, if that is desired, to make a money contribution to the China movement for a long time, for special projects, such as the present student emergency program,

As suggested above, I believe the appropriation to the National Committee as such should be continued long enough for the National Committee to develop its own supporting constituency, say from three to five years.

8. The National Committee can be made more quickly entirely self-supporting only by getting the local Associations to assume responsibility for their national body. This probably can be hastened by the National Committee's entering into an agreement with the National Council to transfer the present appropriation to special projects after a stated term of years. This will give the time needed for the Associations of China to assume the full support of their National Committee.

9. The policy of the National Council regarding ^{American} ~~the~~ personnel should be to supply men whenever they are sincerely wanted to make a demonstration of the full program of the Association, and to withdraw men whenever they stand in the way of developing Chinese secretaries who should be in places of responsible leadership.

10. Men and nations have varying gifts. It seems to me America can afford for many years to come to contribute money toward the promotion of the program of the Christian Association in China, where there are not yet many Christians of great means. But it might well be invested in special projects as mentioned above, and for short periods. Included in such projects I would further mention—

(a). The training program in China known as "The college without a campus." This is still a project in name only because, presumably, men and money have not been found to put it into operation.

(b). The providing of scholarships in Chinese local Associations for the men of the National Committee promoting programs and activities. The National Committee continues to call men without local experience, simply because suitable men with local experience are not available. If a way could be found to give these men scholarships in local fields for from three to five years, it would meet a need recognised by everyone.

(c). The organising of regional committees and staffs. This is greatly needed to serve the interior Associations, and yet it cannot be realised because the present resources of the National Committee are not sufficient for it.

(d). The providing of further building funds sufficiently unrestricted to erect buildings to follow Chinese architecture and genius.

1925

This Conference composed of Chinese and Foreign secretaries, having recognized that the Y. M. C. A. of China is an autonomous movement we a group of secretaries maintained by the National Council of the U. S. in attendance on the conference interpret this to involve the following:-

1. That in all arrangements made between the China movement and the Councils of foreign movements the China movement should be the final judge as to whether such arrangements are in harmony with this principle of autonomy.

2. This would seem to imply.

(a) That contributions of men or money from movements of other countries should be made on the request of the China movement and should be for such purposes as are agreed upon by the movements concerned.

(b) The administration of such contributions should rest entirely in the hands of the China movement care being taken to avoid even the appearance of dual administration.

3. We believe that the development of the China Association Movement and the rapid changes taking place in the country make it appropriate that the National Committee and the newly organized National Council of America take steps to provide for an early joint review in China of the present cooperation the American Movement is giving the China Movement, in order to determine the changes if any which should be made in the lines along which the American contribution in men and money ~~can best be made given~~.

4. As foreign secretaries we desire to make whatever adjustments in our own work and plans which these changes may involve.

We also wish to record our profound gratitude for the privilege we have had of service in the China Movement. The guidance and blessing of God on the work have been given unmistakable and abundant evidence. We believe that God has prepared the Young Men's Christian Association to make its greatest contribution to China in this critical hour. We rejoice especially that He has called into its service Chinese leaders who are so competently dealing with the demands of this period. Under their leadership we as foreign secretaries count it a privilege to serve for such time and in such ways as we may best contribute to the strength and usefulness of the China Movement.

R. L. Verward.
J. W. Nippa
Dwight W. Edwards
Leeming Sweet
John L. Childs.

Arthur Hugh
W. F. Curry
E. E. Barnett
Erwin R. Magill
W. O. Wagner
Harry C. Kingman

Copy for
[Signature]

January 8, 1925

Dear George:-

When Dr Peter was herewe had a number of talks about residence sites. He went to see the one we had in mind. I think he would approve of that and heartily altho he prefers the other side of the river. I hope that you will have a good talk with him about it and see if you can come to some conclusion about the best site or best general area for a YMCA residence.

Still no word from the Customs and since the Commissioner who was for us has gone and has been replaced by a different type of a man it does not look too hopeful for an affirmative answer. Peter knows the new Commissioner and can tell you what his attitude is in general.

Since the other side of the river, opposite Tsao Tien Men, is near to the place where the Canadian Methodists are building their new compounds for residences and hospital, since they have their school for foreign children there, and since the air and surrounding over on that side would be far superior to the inside of the city, we are inclined to agree with Dr. Peter that that is the better location. Furthermore we could get over on that side enough property to give us a garden and decent surrounding for half or even less of the amount that would be needed here (barring the chance of the Custom's property). We have heard just recently of a piece that is for sale, quite large and well situated for about \$ 6r \$4000.

The objection to crossing the river every day of course is the real difficulty. The matter of night work is another. Both are things that are important but the wife and children are the ones that have to live in the house. They are the ones to be considered more than the secretary. So many people here do the daily crossing however that it is not considered a difficult thing. Some of the Canadian folks are doing it, in fact Mr. Smith of the Young Men's Guild, and he can make the trip from his house to the Guild quicker than I can from our house to the YMCA. I am inside the city and he is outside and across the river. This time of year of course is the low water season and easily arranged for crossing. In the summer it is better to be near the work but in the summer the secretary's family is in the hills anyway and the secretary must cross daily anyway. Of course I might be followed by a man that would hate the river, who might not have a family of children to consider in connection with the proximity of the foreign school, and whose wife might be nervous about the river and her hubby's daily trip. The bad feature of course is that it would not be easy to make use of the home for entertaining Chinese, but that may not continue long for the trend seems to be away from such work in cities as Shanghai.

fill
report
Twenty years ago a leading Chinese Statesman said in Shanghai:

Jan 1925

C. W. Harney

27
17
6

The Association movement in China represents thirty years of international Christian cooperation. Less than a generation ago, it was unknown. Today, it is a movement of national significance. A leading Chinese statesman, twenty years ago said: "The Young Men's Christian Association cannot succeed in China." Today, he and other leaders in political, commercial and educational circles recognize it as one of the great constructive forces in the nation, and gladly cooperate through gifts of money or service, toward the carrying out of its program. *this Association* ~~Less a generation ago it was unknown.~~ Today it is a movement of national significance.

It began without buildings, funds, staff, constituency, or experience. It is now effectively established in forty of the leading cities and in more than two hundred schools, colleges, and universities. It has property and modern buildings in many of these cities with a total valuation of approximately three million dollars, toward which, sums have been raised locally. It has a secretarial staff of four hundred qualified Chinese young men, many of whom are graduates of colleges and universities in China or the west. It is controlled and promoted locally and nationally by a body of influential Chinese laymen on its committees, boards, and National Committee. Its buildings are beehives of activity and centers for city-wide service.

Its progress is due in large measure to its policy of local self-support and self-control and to its courage as a pioneer in new fields. It started, and has continued, as a Chinese movement. It is rooted in the life of China. It has been a pioneer in the promotion of physical education, continuation day and evening schools, popular education for the illiterate, social service, organized work for and by boys, work among men in modern industry, evangelism among literary classes, city and ^{Nation} ~~mission~~ wide campaigns in science, education, conservation of natural resources, health, visual instruction, Bible study and evangelism. In each of these lines, it has made invaluable contributions.

It confronts, today, a gigantic unfinished task. It is operating in a field containing two hundred million men, gathered in 1,900 wall cities; almost countless villages and great rural areas. It is working in the midst of a nation in ferment, a situation best described by the concentration in one country, and in one generation, of the Reformation, the Renaissance, the Industrial Revolution, the French Revolution and the American Civil War. It feels the impact of, and seeks to serve widely divergent interests, represented by the keen, critical minds of the modern students, the restless spirits of the toiling industrial workers, the ambitious struggles of military and civil leaders, and the awakened consciences and inquiring minds of young men of many types of religious belief.

This task ~~they~~ ^{can} cannot finish alone. It asks of the American Brotherhood only that we shall continue to maintain in China a group of American secretaries, qualified by character and training to share with them our best experience. Eighty such

secretaries are now being maintained. The National Committee desires that this number be continued, and slightly increased during the next five years to help meet this unparalleled opportunity.

Chas. W. Hawley

RECEIVED
JAN 10 1944
U.S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

SIGNIFICANT AND PRESSING ISSUES IN THE FOREIGN FIELDS WHERE THE
NORTH AMERICAN ASSOCIATIONS ARE AT WORK.

CHINA

by

Mr. Fletcher S. Brockman

Common foe

Davis Yui

I was in China during the Boxer War, the Russo-Japanese War and the overthrow of the Manchu Dynasty. I had a rather intimate touch with the great world war and travelled for weeks over thousands of miles of the devastated area of Europe. My life in the Far East has brought me in close contact with pestilence and famine, but my stay in Shanghai during the month of June of this year was, I believe, the profoundest experience of my life. I was never so conscious of being in the swirling vortex of mighty forces. From our long training, our study of history and our general attitude toward life, unless we hear the boom of cannon, see falling bombs and the clash of contending forces, we think that nothing important is taking place; but I have come to understand since last summer as never before that more significant than the whirlwind, the thunder and the earthquake is the still small voice. The decisive battles of the world are fought in the hearts of peoples. Something is taking place now in the hearts of four hundred millions of Chinese which is profound, overwhelming, majestic. A drama is being enacted in the Middle Kingdom which promises to become a tragedy as profound in its poignancy as that of King Lear, as relentless and fateful as that of Oedipus and on a scale as colossal as the world has not heretofore seen.

China is at last united. From the borders of Siberia to those of Burmah from the Sea to the far reaches of the Himalayas, colonists in the Southern Seas and exiles to foreign countries as well as residents of China itself, men and women, young and old, the poor and the rich, the dweller in the city and the farmer--all have one spirit and one thought. They are united in the conviction and the determination that China must be free, that the shackles which bind her must be thrown off.

Some of us, perhaps, have not realized that China is not a free country, but it is not as free as the United States was before it threw off the yoke of the Mother Country. America had one master; China has twenty. America had comparatively insignificant grievances; China has a hundred where we had one, and each of the hundred greater than our own. She has scarcely a shred of sovereignty left. She has no control over the aliens that swarm throughout her domain. I can travel for six months in China, commit every crime known to mankind, and not a Chinese official from the President down could touch me. While in China, my person is sacred. I have the privileges that I would not have as American ambassador in other foreign countries. Aliens are smuggling opium into China, surreptitiously furnishing arms to military leaders, carrying on intrigues with enemies of the government and performing all sorts of acts inimical to the peace and order of the country, while China has no right to interfere.

China does not control her own fiscal affairs. Her maritime customs are in the hands of foreign countries who collect the tariff and distribute the proceeds. In this way a particular

government may be foisted upon the people and maintained against their will. Along the coast of China are forty foreign settlements which are places of refuge for political exiles and breeding grounds for plots against the government. Professor Willoughby of Johns Hopkins University has dispassionately described in a book of some six hundred pages the intricate, multiplied and harassing limitations upon China's sovereignty. No lover of liberty can go through its pages without having his blood boil with indignation. It is not surprising that the new Republic of China has found it difficult to establish itself. For several years, the leaders of the nation have come to realize what now the whole people understand, that China's domestic affairs cannot be settled until the country is given relief from the handicaps imposed upon her by foreign countries.

It is an interesting fact that the determination to change the unjust treaties which have been imposed upon China has been accompanied by the decision that this is to be accomplished without the use of force. The Chinese are as yet unwilling to surrender their conviction that reason and justice are more powerful than armies and navies. They are facing all the great powers of the world with the query, "Are you not willing to do right? Will you not treat us as you would have us treat you?" Don't get the idea that another Boxer war or anything akin to it is threatening in China. From the very first, the Chinese leaders have said, "We will gain our freedom without an appeal to force."

Don't imagine that this is because the Chinese are afraid.

are unwilling to pay a high price for liberty or are half-hearted in their efforts. Such solidarity as one sees amongst four hundred million people in China today is not born among the double-minded. One can feel the flood of China's emotion rushing past him like some mighty torrent. There has been no lack of sacrifice in the demonstrations, strikes and other non-cooperative efforts. The rich have poured out their wealth to sustain the poor, and the poor have gone without food. Following the thirtieth of May, I saw the Chinese banks, stores and hongs closed like a clasp. Nanking Road, which is both the Fifth Avenue and the Broadway of Shanghai, had its stores and places of amusement closed as if there were a funeral in every home. The store of one friend of mine was estimated to be losing ten thousand dollars a day. Men who on the thirtieth of May were rich, on the fifteenth day of June were bankrupt, but did not change their policy of non-cooperation. Great steamers drew alongside the kangs in Woosung River and left without having discharged or taken on a pound of freight. Shanghai was as a city paralyzed, and the West saw that what had happened in Shanghai would happen in the nation as a whole. The Chinese have taught the world that there are other ways of effective fighting than by bloodshed. Where is the Anglo Saxon who does not lift his hat and give a cheer for the spirit of freedom? Its manifestation is what we are most proud of in our history. We cannot but admire it in other countries.

There is thus much in the situationⁱⁿ China to fill us with hope, but there are other forces than those I have described which threaten to turn the drama into a tragedy. One and the least sig-

nificant is the attitude of the selfish military leaders, but we may leave them alone. When once the Chinese have gained their liberty, they will deal with the military situation and install democratic institutions. The real menace to China comes from the West. There are forces widespread, backed by boundless resources and unutterably sinister, that are attempting to destroy China's ancient civilization and nullify her attempts to secure her freedom. These forces have been described already in no small measure by Mr. Colton. A propaganda plausibly adapted to the situation in China is making a powerful appeal. They would have been practically innocuous if they were not able to take advantage of the wrongs which have been imposed upon the Chinese. The propaganda rides in on the tide of nationalism. This propaganda is taking a diabolical advantage of the situation. It says--and unfortunately with all too much truth--to the Chinese, "You have been imposed upon by the powerful nations, America, Great Britain, France, Japan and others. They have forced unequal treaties upon you." This is followed by the statement, "Some of these countries are professing to teach you religion. Why have they established churches, hospitals, schools, universities and Christian Associations? They have done it to hide their real purpose of exploitation. Their religion is hypocrisy. You are being exploited not only territorially and economically, but also culturally, which is the most deadly exploitation of all. Who are the missionaries? They are the agents of capitalistic countries. They come to steal the hearts of the people."

Here are some extracts from certain resolutions concerning the Anti-Christian Movement adopted last July by the Seventh National Convention of the National Student Union, an organization which had

come under the influence of this propaganda. It is interesting to notice what artful advantage is taken of the high tide of nationalistic feeling, how skillfully Christianity is identified with imperialism and the adroitness with which resentment at the unequal treaties is turned against missionary effort. "Recently Chinese students have come to recognize the evils of Christianity and to realize that Christianity is an instrument of the ruling class.... the Y. M. C. A. and the other Christian institutions are the hawks and hounds of the imperialists...In the mission schools no student is allowed to have any freedom of action or thought. Their students are not allowed to participate in patriotic movements. They make their students read the hypocritical creeds of universal love and social service so as to chloroform their thoughts. Their aim is to poison the spirits and deceive the minds of the Chinese youth. They try to educate the youthful masters of China to become the tame hounds of the imperialists so as to realize their ambition to encroach on the Chinese people...Since the Christian municipal council of Shanghai, the American Christian marines and the British Christian sailors have killed scores of Chinese in Shanghai, Hankow and Shamen, the masses of China understand that Christianity is the instrument of the imperialists' encroachment."

The propaganda is not only anti-Christian; it is anti-religious. Confusionism, Buddhism, Mohammedanism and Taoism are all attacked. The magnificent ethical system of Confucius, which has been such a stabilizing influence in China for over two thousand years, is attacked. God is to be taken out of civilization. Morality out of the relations between man and man. Posters have been pasted on the walls

of Inland China with such sentiments as these in Chinese: "Down with government", "Down with Christianity", "down with Confucianism and all other religions", "down with the home", etc. Efforts are being made to induce China to pass a law that no child shall be taught religion even in his own home and by his own parents, on the ground that it is unfair to bring the child under the control of superstition before he has come to the age of discretion.

It is a propaganda of hatred and atheism. It attempts to blend itself with the nationalistic movement which is running at high tide. A great battle is being fought in the soul of China, a battle between God and atheism, between chaos and civilization, a battle between all we count dear and all we hate.

Is there a man here tonight whose blood does not boil at such a conflict? I do not like to get into a fight naturally, but I am in this one. Every atom of my being is in it. I don't want to sleep, to eat, to be at home, to do anything that is going to take me out of this battle. Truly if one can think that God is on one's side, and everything contrary to God is on the other, it is so in this conflict.

One significant fact concerning this destructive anti-Christian propaganda is that it has chosen the universities and colleges as its special field for activity. This was an astute choice, for several reasons. In the first place, it is true of China as of no other country on earth that public opinion is made by men trained in the universities. Second, the undergraduate students of China exert an influence in public affairs and are interested in public affairs to a degree that is true in no other country. The college students

are more subject to a patriotic appeal than any other class in the community. Moreover, the colleges are located in a comparatively few cities and it is possible by bringing influence upon them to most easily touch the entire nation.

And now we may well ask ourselves what connection does the Young Men's Christian Association have with this situation. The Association has a very intimate relationship to this situation because it has a unique access to the universities and colleges of the nation, and in fact a unique hold upon the educated class. You will recall the history of the Association movement in China-- how it was really born from a national standpoint, not in China, but amongst the fifteen thousand students that had gathered in Tokyo/ during the latter years of the Manchu dynasty. These students had come from every province and almost every town in China. Through the generous cooperation of the Christian churches, the Association was able to carry on an extensive work among these students. They were peculiarly susceptible, being strangers in a strange land. Here it was that C. T. Wong led in an apostolic mission. He was the most prominent person in Tokyo amongst the students. Great meetings were held on Sunday evenings in the largest auditorium of the city. This work continued for about three years and then the revolution broke out. All of these students returned to China. They became the leaders of the new Republic. The new Parliament was made up largely from their number. They sat as justices in the Supreme Court. They are the presidents and professors of the universities. Almost to a man they had gone back home with a desire to see the Young Men's Christian Association established in the cities and institutions of higher learning, so that from the

very beginning of modern higher education in China until today, the Young Men's Christian Association has been an open sesame to the universities and colleges.

Not only does it have this access, but it has a leadership amongst both secretaries and laymen which commands the confidence of the university students. Amongst its secretaries are men whose names are magic among the students from one end of the country to the other. Dr. David Yui, the General Secretary of the National Committee, an eminent Chinese scholar, also a graduate of Harvard, has been elected president of so many colleges that I have forgotten the number. T. Z. Koo, the head of the Student Department of the National Committee, a Secretary of the World Student Christian Federation, recently was given a unanimous call by the World's Committee to become its secretary. John Y. Lee, a Doctor of Philosophy, and formerly a member of the staff of the University of Chicago, and an eminent scientist; Jimmy Yen, a graduate of both Princeton and Yale and a distinguished Chinese scholar, the founder of the Mass Educational Movement; Dr. Herman Liu of the University of Chicago, the head of the Educational Department of the National Committee; Thomas Tchou, a graduate of Glasgow University, head of the Industrial Department, a man who speaks Chinese, English, French and German with equal fluency, are a few of the brilliant coterie of Chinese related to the Association. The Association movement from the days of Zia Hong Lai, the most eminent Christian writer China has ever had, has made much of literature and its periodicals, pamphlets and books which have had a wide circulation among the educated classes. More than two hundred student Associations have been established in the universities and colleges. From this, one

one can see that the Association is in a position to influence the present situation. The men who have made the Y. M. C. A. in China are the men who are making modern China. I have just today had my attention called to an editorial written by one of the ablest appointees of President Taft, a man who lived in the Far East for some eight or ten years. I will read an extract from it. "That the Y. M. C. A. has been effective in bringing out the best in the Chinese, and in winning their confidence, is shown by results. Tactful, judicial, and able, the Y. M. C. A. is the most influential force in China today except the militarists which it silently combats."

In the providence of God, the Association, organized so recently and seemingly with such slender resources, has now come in this critical moment of China's history to stand at the gateway of power. God has taken this movement and carried it to heights of influence and power we never dreamed of. Truly, this is no time for us to hold back anything which we can contribute to our friends who are fighting a battle of such significance to the entire world.

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January 5 1925

Room 1008
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FEB 2 1925

ENCL.
ACK.

Mr C A Herschleb
International Committee Y M C A
New York

My dear Herschleb

Herewith copy of a letter I am just sending to a group of special friends in America. It is nonetheless personal because it is a copy. I will be glad if you might share it with anyone else in the office whom you think would find it interesting.

I enclose also a tentative inventory of our work at the end of the year. This may seem like a pretty dry statement but I wish you could find time to go over it and let me have your thought on it. My own personal chief convictions are that our emphasis must be on the training of leaders and on the development of the religious life of our active members. Altogether the most significant group I am meeting I think is the staff of the Shanghai Association. If we can get that staff of twenty-five men prepared to make effective Christians and Christian workers out of the three hundred active members of the Associations and lead them in a campaign for the four thousand non-Christian members I think we will be getting along. If we can get something like this done in each of the Associations during the year it seems to me it will be exceedingly worth while. In most of our Associations, we have been breaking our backs trying to win the non-Christian members while our active members have been idle and have not been growing in their own religious experience. I hope we can make more headway on this.

The political situation is not any clearer than it has been for a month. I believe that General Feng sincerely hoped that he would be able to call a national conference of constructive statesmen and have them start a real non-military government. It is quite doubtful whether he will be able to do it. About the only hope I see of his doing it would be if Chang Tso-lin's son would be able to convince his father to drop militarism and join in a constructive program.

The anti-Christian Movement is pretty vigorous but is being led usually by very second-rate men. I think that a large percentage of the urge in this connection is from Bolshevik propaganda.

1-5-25

Wish you could have been with us yesterday morning at the American church where about thirty-five saints with twenty-three varieties of theology discussed the question "In what sense is the Bible inspired if it is not infallible?" We plunged headlong into the controversial point of the fundamentalist position. Several officers of the Bible Union came especially to defend the faith. I think we made some real headway and did it without any heat developing in the discussion. The Bible Union ^{people} agreed that there was error in the Bible, that it was possible that the modernists might be right and that the fundamental thing was to get men into a Christian experience and that it was not necessary to convince a man that the sun stood still for a day before he could become a Christian. Dr Tewksbury, Secretary of the Bible Union, is a regular attendant at the class. Dr Walter Lowrie, President of the Bible Union was present last Sunday. Mr Landon, General Secretary of the Stewart Evangelistic Fund was present yesterday in addition to a number of other faithful defenders of the faith.

It has been a great privilege to lead this group. I really believe that we can make some headway in convincing the leaders of the Bible Union that there is a better way.

Please keep this part of this letter about the Bible Union entirely to yourself and the other friends in the office. If it should get out, by the time it got back to China we would probably learn that I was reporting that the Bible Union had gone modernist and that would not help the cause.

I hope that the end of the year was not too difficult. I would appreciate very much hearing from you whenever you have time to write. I have been trying to write faithfully to a lot of the supporters in America and have been pleasantly surprised at the number of answers received.

Cordially yours

Arthur Rugh

areh

Arthur Rugh

*Our love to the family. And I want to
Thank you again for sending Douglas out with
us this time. Christmas and every other day
would be a bit tough for his mother
without one of the Three.*

TENTATIVE INVENTORY
BIBLE STUDY
Y. M. C. A. IN CHINA

December 31, 1924

ASSETS:

1. The habit of having Bible Classes as a recognized regular part of the Association program.
2. An established record of success in promoting Bible study for non-Christian men.
3. Deep conviction on the part of local leaders that Bible study is the back bone of our work.
4. Many devoted leaders of groups who put their best energy into their leadership.
5. Thousands of men enrolled in groups.

LIABILITIES:

1. Our courses are prepared on the basis of the Herbartian rather than the Dewey philosophy of education. They aim to give instruction in doctrine rather than to enlarge and enrich life. They must be adapted both to present conditions in China and to modern principles of curriculum construction.
2. We have no program for the training of leaders. Our leaders are mostly foreigners not one in ten of whom have had training in religious education. Our leaders belong to the Moses school of educators who lay down and interpret the law. There is a more recent school.
3. Our local staffs are depleted. The financial problem is serious. Only second rate energy is being spent on the supervision and promotion of the religious program. It is consequently below par.
4. There is almost no Bible study work being done among Christian men - workers or members. - We are winning men and losing them. We are enrolling thousands of non-Christians to study and developing very few men to lead them.
5. In the centers visited the Student Associations seem to have yielded the field to curriculum classes.

SOME SUGGESTED ITEMS IN A 1925 PROGRAM:

1. Get a few courses produced by men who are leading groups of representative types and who have had training in text construction. This list should include courses for Christians and for mass education students.
2. Do everything possible by visitation and correspondence to strengthen the local force for promotion and supervision of religious education. Aim especially to discover laymen to carry this responsibility.
3. Aim to get a monthly seminar of leaders in each Association.

Promote in a few centers training institutes looking to their becoming regular annual events in every Association.

Produce manuals for leaders of all new courses.

4. Lay special emphasis on groups for Boards of Directors, secretarial staffs, committeemen and other natural groupings of Christians. Possibly some groups might be profitable in the National Office.

5. Be of service to leaders of groups in student Conferences. In connection with the summer school, train leaders of leaders for local Associations.

6. Study the field of curriculum Bible Study in Christian schools to see what service we may be in leadership and literature.

7. Secure a National Chinese leader for the department of Religious education.

1925

This Conference composed of Chinese and Foreign secretaries, having recognized that the Y. M. C. A. of China is an autonomous movement we a group of secretaries maintained by the National Council of the U. S. in attendance on the conference interpret this to involve the following:-

1. That in all arrangements made between the China movement and the Councils of foreign movements the China movement should be the final judge as to whether such arrangements are in harmony with this principle of autonomy.

2. This would seem to imply.

(a) That contributions of men or money from movements of other countries should be made on the request of the China movement and should be for such purposes as are agreed upon by the movements concerned.

(b) The administration of such contributions should rest entirely in the hands of the China movement care being taken to avoid even the appearance of dual administration.

3. We believe that the development of the China Association Movement and the rapid changes taking place in the country make it appropriate that the National Committee and the newly organized National Council of America take steps to provide for an early joint review in China of the present cooperation the American Movement is giving the China Movement, in order to determine the changes if any which should be made in the lines along which the American contribution in men and money can best be made.

4. As foreign secretaries we desire to make whatever adjustments in our own work and plans which these changes may involve.

We also wish to record our profound gratitude for the privilege we have had of service in the China Movement. The guidance and blessing of God on the work have been given unmistakable and abundant evidence. We believe that God has prepared the Young Men's Christian Association to make its greatest contribution to China in this critical hour. We rejoice especially that He has called into its service Chinese leaders who are so competently dealing with the demands of this period. Under their leadership we as foreign secretaries count it a privilege to serve for such time and in such ways as we may best contribute to the strength and usefulness of the China Movement.

J. L. Verford
J. W. Nippa
Dwight W. Edwards
Lemmy Sweet
John L. Childs

Arthur Hugh
L. W. Perry
E. E. Barnett
Orin R. Magill
W. O. Wagner
Harry E. Kingman

X 951.

American History!

Renton 101

J. E. R. system

~~William F. Collins~~

~~Gen. L. L. L. L.~~

very important
points of interest
taken from the
copy of the
Mrs. Virginia

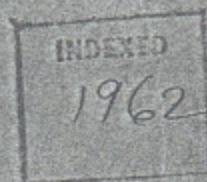
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12/5/61



Purpose and Organization.

With the change of our Tientsin Y.M.C.A. Boys' Camp, held for many years at Chefoo, to Wo Fu Ssu this summer, a statement seems necessary making clear just why we are this year joining with the Boys' Division of the Peking Association in such a radical departure. This difference is clearly indicated by the new name in Chinese 京津初中夏令會 which, however, will probably be changed next year to a name that more nearly approximates "School Boys' Camp" in English.

The change was made at the request of the Student Division of the National Committee and of a number of local Student Divisions. Many reasons have led the men in student work to feel that the boys in the junior middle schools of most cities are quite without the field of the Student Divisions. It is partly a matter of age, and partly one of method. The Boys' Divisions have therefore been asked to take over the junior middle school field except for such schools as have student Y.M.C.A.s already organized which would include these younger middle school boys.

The Boys' Divisions of the Peking and Tientsin Association were asked in February of this year to organize their boys' summer camps this year so as to provide for the junior middle school boys in the two cities, who in other years have joined the older students' conference at Wo Fu Ssu. Boys Work methods have been given a satisfactory trial in two middle school conferences and all concerned agree that the Boys' Camp idea works well with the younger boys especially.

To meet this request our Boys' Divisions have decided to join forces and so arrange the program as to make the camp contribute directly to the school life of the junior middle schools. This means that we are thinking in terms of all the twenty-five hundred junior middle school boys in Tientsin. Naturally, only a small percent of these boys can go to Wo Fu Ssu. Not many more than usually go to our Boys' Camp at Chefoo can be accommodated this summer since the Tientsin delegation has had to be limited to forty-five.

So if it were merely a matter of getting forty or fifty likely boys to attend our camp, no change in place or organization would have been made. But since we believe it possible to make our Boys' Camp more or less of a training center for the leaders in the junior middle schools, we feel we must think and plan in terms of the whole group of twenty-five hundred. The more nearly the forty-five picked boys who go can be actual representatives of the whole junior middle school body, the better the results will be, for the boys and for the life of the schools upon their return.

Experience abroad among high school boys clearly points to large values coming from such camps and conferences. Those of us in charge of the camp this year are not only eager to make this experiment an unqualified success but feel deeply our responsibility in making the camp contribute directly to better conditions in school life. We probably all recognize the need for developing among Chinese school boys a spirit of initiative, group loyalty, unselfish leadership, and of responsibility on the part of the individual for conditions

in the larger group. Toward these ideals we should strive our utmost to shape the program of the camp.

Not only for the larger good coming to the Camp from the fullest possible use of democratic methods in getting the boys' interest and support, but also as a present training in group thinking and activity, we want to enlist as many boys as we can in the selection of the delegates from the different schools and in the choice of topics for the discussion groups at the Camp. We feel also that to bring large numbers of boys from various schools together to interest them in the project is good psychology and will contribute to an inter-school spirit rather lacking in Tientsin at present.

This Camp-Conference is for the uplift of the boy life in the junior middle schools. We don't want to get boys to it just to do something good to them and in them. We want their fullest intelligent cooperation. We should like to have them feel, as the idea develops year by year, that the Camp is theirs to enjoy, to use, and to make an influence in the life of their respective schools. This is an ambitious undertaking but is not impossible of attainment. Did we not believe in this approach and plan, we would not, naturally, give up the Boys' Camps of the former type, the success of which is granted by all.

We do not know what method of selecting boys is best for each school. That we are quite ready to leave to the proper school authorities. Since the number is very limited, the largest delegation being eighteen and several schools having but one, much care needs to be exercised so that truly representative boys will be chosen. We have only specified that the prospective campers shall be "handpicked", so to speak. We want to train boys for leadership so that the capacity for leading is an important requirement. One principal has suggested that in his school the two higher classes of the junior middle school will be asked to elect boys ought to go. Then from this number of fifteen to twenty the teachers will choose the six boys to represent that school.

The choosing of these campers should not, we feel, be left to the members of a school Y.M.C.A., though the Association officers might well be consulted. In all our Boys' Work we emphasize adult control in important matters and we would not leave this choosing to the boys entirely. We are not, of course, asking that these campers be Christian boys. They may have no connection with the Y.M.C.A. or any Christian body. We want leading boys whose influence will count for the best in school life provided they get the right training. We shall try to give them a vision of their responsibility and opportunity for service. We do not contemplate the formation of any new organization on their return to school in the fall. The good from the Camp will have to be brought into the school life mainly through the boys' own changed lives and their personal influence with their mates. If they need some simple organization, they themselves will develop it.

One of the most important features of the Camp will be the group leadership. For every ten boys there will be an adult leader who will share in all the boys' activities, sleeping in the same room, leading their Bible study discussion, joining in the sports etc. These leaders are all active Christian young men chosen for their gifts of wholesome influence with younger boys. We expect them to help greatly in effecting an environment for the boys to live in for ten days that will inspire high ideals, furnish a vision of future usefulness, and form attitudes that will carry on into their school and after life.

PEKING - TIENTSIN SCHOOL BOYS' CAMP

For 100 representative Junior Middle School boys of the two cities: 55 from Peking 45 from Tientsin

Location - Wo Fu Ssu (Temple of the Sleeping Buddha) in the Western Hills, near Peking

Date - July 6 to 16th 1925

LEADERSHIP

Tientsin Committee: Finance - Paul Young, (Chairman)
C H Pian, G S Ling
Executive, Rev. I H Li (Chairman) E H Hou, H C Chu,
Y H Yang, C H Wang.

Camp Director - Dr. Liu Shen En

Ass't " and Leader of the singing - Hsiao Hui Ch'ien

Secretaries of Joint (Peking-Tientsin) Committee:
Chang Yu Hsing
Chu Hsing Chiao

Executive Secretaries - Lennig Sweet and A G Robinson

Business Dept. - Hsiao Shih Min, Yang Yu Hsin, Chou Hung

Secretarial Dept. - Shu Yu Ch'ien, Liu Chung Wen, Hsin K'e Ch'ien

Physical Director - Li Yu Chen

Camp Physician - Dr. Amos Wong of the P U M C

Social Activities - Liu Ming Yi

Nature Study - Dr. George D Wilder and Chou Ching Fu

Scouting - Timothy H Y Lin

Carpentry - A G Robinson

First aid - Dr. Amos Wong

Group Leaders - Liu Ming Yi, Sun Ping Wen, Wang Ching Hsiu,
Chang Hsi Yang, Ch'iao En Lu, Han Li Shan, Wang
Tsu Ying, Wang Kuei Sheng, Hsu Fu Lo, Lin Hsien
Yang.

Special Speakers:- Dr. P C Chang and Principal Li He Ch'ao.

Questions for Schoolboys' Camp - (a Tentative List
from which the final ten are to be chosen)

1. In the case of a boy who has plenty of money and neither for himself nor for his family faces any financial problems, should he not work?
2. Should a boy study (learn his lessons) at home or go to a school?
3. How should a boy use his leisure time?
4. What wrong is there in cheating in examinations?
5. Is gambling really wrong or is there merely a certain prejudice against it on the part of some people?
6. How much education should a boy have?
7. Is there a God anywhere?
8. What sort of a man was Jesus? What connection has He with society of today?
9. When is it justifiable to lie?
10. What is the reason for ill health (weak bodies)?
11. How can I secure the respect of others?
12. " " keep for ever the spirit of bravely going forward?
13. What constitutes a good citizen?
14. How can young men so improve themselves as to prevent their going wrong?
15. What sort of books do you consider most worth while reading?
16. In striving for success in a piece of work why is it necessary for one to help others & be helped by them?
17. Why should a boy be honest in small things?
18. If students do things which, due by a pastor or Y M C A secretary, would be judged as wrong, is it right?
19. Of the four-fold principles, which is most important?
20. How much time should I take for sleep (rest) ?
21. What is a boy's greatest temptation?
22. Are great men born with special gifts? or Are great men naturally endowed with special talent?

- 23 What place should physical exercise have in a student's life?
- 24 How can I be a leader of others?
- 25 Of what help can a seventeen year old boy be to his country?
- 26 What relationship is there between strong physiques & national strength?
- 27 How can a boy attain the goal he most desires?
- 28 How should a boy use his money?
- 29 How can our group, either in school or in society generally, develop into the best sort of group?
- 30 What is the best contribution that Christianity has made to China?
- 31 What responsibility has a boy towards his town or city?
- 32 What attitude should a boy have toward other countries?
- 33 Clean thought, speech, & actions have what to do with a boy?
- 34 Is the life of a student made up chiefly of study?
- 35 Should a boy while he is in school do social service?
- 36 What suitable recreation is there to take the place of improper fun?
- 37 How can one win friends?
- 38 How can a group (or club) be developed in a given school (or among students)?
- 39 How can a student pick out friends and strengthen the bonds of friendship.

PEKING - TIENTSIN SCHOOL BOYS' CAMP (1925)

First meeting of Joint Committee
Tientsin, April 9 and 10.

The first meeting of the Peking-Tientsin Joint Camp Committee was held in Tientsin Thursday evening, April 9th, at the home of A.G. Robinson and was attended by Messrs Liu Shen En, Li P'ei Ch'ing, Chou T'ien Tu of Peking; and by Pian Shu Ch'eng, Ling Kuei Sheng, Yuan Wei Tsing, Wang Chien Hsin, Chang Yu Hsing, S.A. Liang, and A. G. Robinson.

An informal discussion took place as to the nature of the proposed camp at Wo Fu Ssu for the Junior Middle School boys of Peking and Tientsin, July 6-16. Mr. Pian acted as temporary chairman and Mr. Chang was elected secretary of the committee. It was agreed to limit the attendance to one hundred boys, fifty-five of whom are come from Peking with forty-five from Tientsin. An estimate prepared by the Student Division of Tientsin showed about 2500 boys in the Junior Middle Schools of that city. Further reports and decisions were left to the meeting on the next day but before adjournment another chairman was chosen for the rest of the sessions as Mr. Pian found it impossible to serve. Mr. Liu Shen En was elected.

Friday's conference was held at Nankai College through the kindness of the Dean Dr. Ling Ping. The opening devotions were led by Mr. Wang Chien Hsin, his theme being the need for our planning and working, FOR, BY, and WITH JESUS. Besides those mentioned above, with three exceptions, there were present Messrs. Lennig Sweet of Peking, Liu Ming Yi, Rev. Li I Hsin, and Dr. C.P. Wang of Tientsin. Beginning at 9:20 a.m. the conference lasted till 3:30 p.m. with adjournment for lunch in the college dining room. Chairman Liu having to leave at the end of the forenoon, Mr. Li I Hsin was elected Vice Chairman and presided over the afternoon session.

The place, dates and limited attendance, as before suggested, were approved and the following officers of the camp were elected:

Presiding Officer - Liu Shen En

Executive Secretaries - Lennig Sweet and A.G. Robinson

Secretary of the Committee - Chang Yu Hsing

The six suggestions drawn up at Shanghai in February by Sweet and Robinson and approved by Magill and Childs were formally adopted with the exception that the expenses of the Camp are to be shared as follows:
Railway fares for Tientsin delegates to be borne by Tientsin
General expense to be shared equally by the two Associations
Delegates to pay \$4 each, including board, etc but not the personal transportation fees from Hsi Chih Men to Wo Fu Ssu, of which \$1 will be required in advance as registration fee.

At the beginning of the business session the nine men present separated into three groups in order to facilitate discussion and action on the long list of items in the agenda. These three subcommittees, roughly speaking took up and made reports on the following main heads:

I. Religious program - S.E. Liu, S.A. Liang, A.G. Robinson

II. Delegates - Y.H. Chang, P.C. Li, Rev. I.H. Li

III. Personnel of Leaders - M.Y. Liu, C.H. Wang, T.T. Chou

1. It was decided that the Bible Study should include the discussion of school boys' problems and should be easily applicable to the daily life of the students. Eight topics are to be selected from A Chinese Boy's Personal Problems, the subject matter reprinted on loose sheets, and each delegate furnished with one set as the Camp Bible Study Course.

There are to be ten Bible Study groups of ten boys each, if the delegates come up to the maximum limit of one hundred, organized as regular boys' clubs with special names. The adult leaders will live with the boys and share in their camp activities, being chosen for fitness for just this close fellowship with the members of their groups. It was suggested that these leaders be Christian men not less than twenty years old, active, sympathetic with boys, and able to become both adviser and friend to them. Several men now in college were mentioned, it being understood that Peking would invite six of these leaders and Tientsin four.

As religious addresses, it was felt that three campfire talks would be sufficient. There will also be a Sunday morning service with a regular sermon, the plan being to make this just such a church service as would appeal to middle school boys and at the same time give them a conception of Christian worship. One lifework address is planned with the emphasis on service, for which it is hoped we can get James Yen of the Mass Education Movement.

A key man in the leadership of the camp will be the religious work director. The name is not suitable and the position will not be generally announced. The idea is to secure some one who will be in touch with the whole life of the camp, able to mix freely with the boys, understanding the full import of the Bible study and other meetings, working in closest cooperation with the chairman and other leaders. He will have his finger on the pulse of the whole camp and be able to sense critical situations as well as personally be the friendly adviser to many boys. For this important position, Mr. Hsiao Hui Ch'ien of the Peking YMCA was strongly recommended.

II. The delegates are to be Junior Middle School boys, but in exceptional cases where the Committee feel groups of boys are already prepared for joining the Camp, younger or older boys may be especially invited. Such cases would be the Fu Lun Kao Hsiao boys under Principal Li P'ei Ch'ing and certain groups in the two Associations. These special cases would need to be very strictly limited. It was felt unwise to get boys from schools where no previous work had been done, letting attendance at Camp follow the experience of leadership in school "religious" work. Limitation to one hundred boys was thoroughly discussed and finally approved, a strong factor being the experimental nature of this first school boys' conference-camp.

III. The leadership has already been indicated in part. Other important posts will be the Nature Study in charge of Dr. Wilder and Mr. C.F. Chou of Ch'angli; Group Organization, for which it is hoped to get Prof. Donald Tweksbury as a "coach" for club activities on the project basis; Campfire stories and "chapel talks", Rev. C.E. Ewing; Setting-up Exercises and Sports T'ao of Nankai College, Handicrafts (e.g. Carpentry, map drawing, first aid, and cooking, photography); Singing leader; Camp physician.

Shao Fu

"Charting interviews" will be carried in so far as practicable. Leaders will be urged to arrange for some interviews before the boys leave their home cities and training classes will be held to prepare club leaders for this work. The "point system" will be used in stimulating fullest participation by the boys in the four-fold activities of the Camp. Credit will be given for individual and club participation, the latter being stressed especially i.e.g. in group service projects.

Manual work in care of sleeping quarters, camp grounds, and diningroom will be expected of all delegates.

The Committee decided that in so far as practicable the National YMCA Camp Standards be followed. In addition to the provisions made above, this would call for, among other items, an organized camp council of boys and leaders, training classes of three sessions (these to be held, once locally and twice with all the leaders together, just before the Camp), a physical examination of all boys expecting to attend, and, for the Camp administration, a carefully prepared budget and system of accounts.

A Statement of the objective of the Camp was very fully discussed. It finally seemed best to use on our printed announcements a simple statement in Chinese.

which would be understood to include a definite Christian ideal for Boys' lives, an all round manly life, and training for future service both in school and after life. It was felt to be an important part of our purpose to make the Camp help the boys better to understand Christianity and to provide adequate opportunity for definite Christian decisions as well as for those of a forward-step nature.

For the Bible Study groups it was felt best to give a full hour in the morning program but with the understanding that fifteen minutes, either at the beginning or the end of the period, should be given to discussion by the boys, of the group business they might have on hand for the day.

It was decided to hold the second meeting of the joint committee in Peking May 1st and 2nd, when reports would be made as to success in getting the proposed leaders, budget passed, literature approved and training groups for leaders arranged.

A Later Conference between Sweet and Robinson (April 10) resulted in this suggestion for a DAILY TIMETABLE

A.M. 6:30 Rising bugle
6:35-6:45 Setting up exercises
7:00 Flag raising and breakfast
8:00 Boys' Problems Discussion Groups - Tent inspection
9:00-11:00 Group activities - Nature study, handicrafts etc.
11:00-12:00 Swimming 11:30 Council or Leaders' meeting
12:00 Lunch

P.M. 12:30-1:30 Rest hour (Absolute quiet for naps)
1:30-3:00 Reading, writing, quiet games, camp duty
3:00-6:00 Athletics and hikes 5:15 Swimming
6:00 Lowering colors and supper
6:30-7:30 Free time
7:30-9:30 Camp fire
9:05 Evening prayers by tent groups
9:30 "Taps"- Lights out.

1925

The Boys' Work Secretaries in session at this conference believe that the Association should give the largest possible emphasis to its work for the adolescent boy in the present emergency. Investigations in other countries have shown that the average age of entry into prison of all criminals is less than twenty, and in America, of church members 14 years and seven months.

The importance of boy life has been recognized in all countries by the phenomenal growth of such movements as the Boy Scouts, the Union of Communist Youth (which has no officer or director over twenty) the Union of Pioneer Youth in the American Labor Movement, etc.

In the Association Movement it has been known for many years that other things being equal expenditure of a given amount of time and money bring much larger results with boys and students than with older men.

The Boys' Work Secretaries believe that the field of this department should be the adolescent boy up to twenty years of age. They believe that the instinctive and emotional similarities which make a boy a boy are more important in his character building than the environmental influences which make him a student, a working boy, or a beggar.

In the present emergency, which will not last for a day, they believe that the major emphasis of the whole Association should be on their recruiting and training of Christian Citizens. By Christian Citizens the men who will have a symmetrical four-fold Christ-like character and personality, and who through a life of service will be worthy, cooperating citizens of a republic. To this task of the whole Association they pledge their loyalty.

The program of the Boys' Departments in Christian Citizenship Training should be as follows:

1. Younger Boys Clubs the general plan of which is the following:

AGE OF BOYS: Approximately 10-15.

NAME: Kung Min Yang Ch'eng T'won.

BASIS: The ideal of growth toward all-round perfection as expressed in the verse: "And Jesus increased in wisdom and stature and in favor with God and Man."

MOTTO: "Training for Service".

ORGANIZATION: The usual club of 10-15 boys with an adult Christian leader and boy officers.

FIVE DEGREES OF MEMBERSHIP: Members are divided into five grades according to the amount of work they have done. In each degree are graded projects, part of them expected of all boys and part (the majority) decided according to the interests and need of the group. Projects are of three classes things which the boy does individually, things which he does with his club, things which he does with his social group (Church, School, Family, etc.)

RECOGNITIONS AND HONORS Degree badges
Diploma at the end of the course.

RITUAL There is an initiation ritual which impresses the boy with the nature of the organization which he is joining and the importance of the step which he is taking.

ADMINISTRATION: Leaders' Council
Boys' work Committee
Secretarial Supervision.

2. Working Boys' Clubs.

The general plan for these clubs will be the same as those for younger boys, with different projects. For instance the main project for qualification as a first degree member may be recognition of the thousand characters. Working boy activities should stress Religion, self-initiative, education, recreation.

3. Older boys Clubs. These should be along the plan of the "Blue Book" published a year or so ago. There are no five degrees. The greatest possible amount of self-government is given; the major emphasis is service in training younger or underprivileged boys that they may become the best citizens. The work is a combination of problem discussion and projects involving service to others.

4. Monthly Emphases.

September: Organization and training of leaders.
October: Organization of Boys. National Holiday Celebration.
November: Good Home Week.
December: Christmas, brotherhood, service.
January: Thrift.
February: Country Evangelism, New Year Calling.
March: Association Week (Emphasis of importance of youth)
April: Vocational Guidance, Life Service.
May: Civic, Citizenship Week.
June: Health.
July: Camps and Conferences.
August: Recreation. (Summer School).

RESOLUTIONS ON BOYS' WORK

1. This conference believes that there is a need, not for a change in the boys' work program, but for an added emphasis on this division of Association service.

In view of the results in Christian service which can be obtained from work with boys every Association should, at the earliest possible moment, put its boys' work on an equal footing with its other departments, as to expenditure in time and money. The boys' work secretary should be equal ability with its best department head.

2. A Chinese with the highest qualifications should be added to the staff of the National Committee immediately for Boys' work. This man should preferably be a specialist in religious education and should by all means have had a successful local Association experience.

3. Of the proposed staff of ten men to be added to the emergency program at least two should have especial responsibility for boys' work - one to carry on the boy Life Study, and the other for literary work in the preparation of material for boys and leaders and technical material for secretaries.

4. The major emphasis of the boys' work should be the training of Christian citizens with all-round Christ-like character with the ability and desire to serve humanity and be worthy citizens of a republic. The program for this work is the Christian Citizenship Training Program. (Kung Ming Yang Ch'eng Fa).

Copy of Cablegram received January 12th, 1925.

*Copy
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China*

SHANGHAI
FORESEC NY

REFERRING TO OUR LETTER OF DECEMBER EIGHTEENTH LOCAL BOARD STRONGLY
URGE DELAY FURLOUGH DEAN L. KELSEY FOR ONE YEAR ASSIST NANKING BUILDING
MAIN CONTRACT FOR BUILDING AT _____ HAS BEEN LET JANUARY FIFTH
R. H. STANLEY TWO YEARS NATIONAL COUNCIL OF Y.M.C.A. OF CHINA EN-
DORSE-D I (WE) RECOMMEND TELEGRAPH APPROVAL STOP
IN REPLY TO YOUR TELEGRAM OF JANUARY SEVENTH PRESENT CURRENT
RATE OF EXCHANGE IS 178 X (CHINESE CASH) I (WE) RECOMMEND CONTRACTING
NOW ONLY ENOUGH JANUARY AND FEBRUARY REQUIREMENTS BENAJMIN RETURNS
JANUARY 30th OF THIS YEAR WAITING FURTHER INSTRUCTIONS AS TO

R. S. HALL

January 12, 1925

Dear George:-

I have seen the Customs today about the property for which we offered \$8000. The I.G. stated that it could not be considered unless that is the market price. The Customs consider the market price as \$16,000. Mr. Mansfield the new Commissioner urged me to cable home to ask for an additional allowance and stated that he thought it could be bought for \$16,000. but no less. He also stated that there might be some complications because of the property below which belongs to the military and upon which the Customs has a perpetual lease as long as they own the upper piece. If they sell they must return the lower. He did not promise that if bought there would be no difficulty with the military. This answer seems to be final and therefore we have not hope there. Dividing the property is also out of the question and I know of no one that will go in with us to buy it.

There are one or two other sites in this section of the city. They are small however and closed in on all sides with other buildings. The dangers of fire and unhealthy conditions are against these prices. The prices are high, altho because they are small they might be bought within the \$8000. One of these belongs to a family of brothers however and it might take a year or two to buy it. Dr. Peter felt that such house sites would be out of the question. If we try to buy (and I have found nothing hopeful) down nearer the center of the city it would be out of the question financially. The more I look at the map however and ask questions it seems more certain that the city cannot expand back but will extend itself along the river, and likely down river instead of up.

Last Sunday we went across the river to see the Abreys. Mr. Abrey as you know is a builder and architect for the Canadian Methodist Mission. He, by the way, is pulling out of the Mission and is going in with J. H. Morrison, the architect and builder and they will be able to take on our contract for everything from architect to contracting. Rate from 7% to 10%. The Abreys are living in one of the three new C M M houses marked on the accompanying map as "3". From that point we walked around the hills and became convinced that that site is desirable. It took us less than 30 minutes to go from the Tung Shui Gate to the house. Returning from the house it took less than 20 minutes to the YMCA. Of course that is low water. In high water it would take longer but in the highest water the family is on the Hills anyway and the river would have to be crossed anyway. Of course we would need to have our own sampan until the launch service is put on. There are people talking launches now and a foreigner is interested. He may and he may not succeed. The fact however that there are so many people already that cross the river every day puts the crossing as a very possible thing.

Please keep this confidential.

Ch. Jan. 16th, 25.

Dear Mr. Shedd,

Your note to hand; in repl^y

I beg to state that it is true that I am
willing ^{to sell} a piece of the land I just bought.

As the whole piece is not yet surveyed I
am not able to give you any details about
the largeness of the piece I can offer you.
I think the best ^{first} to ~~show~~ show you the land
in question and then we can talk about size
and price etc. etc.

Can you perhaps arrange to
call on me at my office when going home to
have lunch or do you prefer that I come to
you some time? In this case I would like to
ask you to fix the time.

Sincerely Yours

Frank Fisher

Ch. 81 7

Dear Mr. Shedd, I am now prepared to speak
the prize of the piece of land you like to buy.
Please let me know when I can see you; will
you come round to me or do you prefer to come
to me, just as you like, but I have to mention
that I am at your disposal only this afternoon
between 2 and 5 later on having an invitation
for dinner. To-morrow it would not be possible
as I am going over to the island and coming
back not before dark, but on Monday it would
O K.

Sincerely Yours, Frank Fisher

January 16, 1925

Dear George:-

After writing the enclosed letter I received a note from the secretary to the Commissioner of Customs saying that he would go with me to see his property on Thursday. We went over yesterday and found it to be quite a good piece from many standpoints but of course not perfect. ^{of the hill.} It is not on the top of the hill but just below on the river side. It faces West and with a special type of construction we can get a view up and down the Yangtze and up the little river. We are almost directly opposite the mouth of the Little River. It took about 30 minutes to cross from the YMCA ^{at the} and the same time back.

On the site there is sufficient stone of a good quality to build all foundations and perhaps the first story of the house or all the walls necessary. The place has been improved with a heavy retaining wall along the front and a big level space with solid foundations so that building operations could be begun at once. The back of the property rises to is close against a big piece on the crest of the hill that is owned by a Frenchman in a shipping company. On the back (East) is a high wall of stone which cuts off the Eastern sun in the early morning and perhaps some breeze. It is open to the south (except for a small obstructing knoll that would be no trouble above the ground floor), on the West is a clear opening to the river and no chance of any kind of building to obstruct for we are up higher, ~~xxx~~ on the North we look out over a grave filled hill and to the river to Kiang Peh. There is not much chance that we would be surrounded in 100 years. The SE corner is up against a knoll that has a small Chinese house on it but a high stone wall has already been constructed there.

We are within easy walking distance of the CMM school for foreign children. The height ^{above} the river is hard to estimate in feet but is about the level of the upper part of Kiangpeh city. The steps up from the river are good and a privately built road (by the owner) goes from the property to the main road making a clean and well built approach. There is already a big stone drain built down under the center of the property affording a good outlet for drainage. The water would likely have to be brought from the river except for the rain water, which we must find a way to conserve. We might find a place where a well would collect a certain amount of drainage under the rocks above.

More and more people urge ^{on} buying over the other side of the river. You might talk also with Dr. Sheridan and M.P. Smith of the C M M. They could give you their viewpoint on that section.

Write soon. Cordially yours,

Chas. C. Shedd.

January 16, 1925

Dear Mr. Tong:-

In order to give our Shanghai office a clear understanding of the location of your property in relationship to other sections of Chungking port and foreign residences and hongas, I wonder if you cannot find a way to give me a sketch map of the port. I would like to have a tracing of that service map that you have on your office wall. If you can possibly find for me two copies of the Chungking harbor I will gladly pay the regular price for them.

Please let me have a tracing of the map you spoke about. I want to send it to Shanghai at once so as to get back a decision as quickly as possible.

I wonder if there is any possibility of securing the little piece of land to the south of your property? The one with the little farm house on it? At this time of year perhaps the owners would like to sell. Would you mind sending some one of your men over to make enquiries to see if you can make any kind of a bargain? We could make much better use of that site if we had that mound upon which stands those trees and the little farm house. The graves could be dealt with gradually or even left inside our wall if necessary.

We thank you very much for taking us to your property. We will endeavor to give you a decision early.

Cordially yours,

Chas. C. Shedd.

Mr. Z H Tong,
Maritime Customs,
Chungking.

January 16th

Dear Mr. Abrey:-

We went over yesterday to see that property belonging to Mr. Z H Tong. From many standpoints it looks good. The one disadvantage is that it has rather a high bluff at the back and would not get the advantage of the morning sun in winter. There have been a good many improvements made already and without any work building operations could begin at once. There is plenty of good quality stone on the place to take care of foundations and perhaps all the walls. The south exposure is rather restricted but by a special type of construction we could get above the obstructure and get a view of the Yangtze up and down and the Little River up.

Mr. Hambleton of Shanghai is staying with us and will be returning to Shanghai in a few days. He will gladly take some pictures of the site and talk with our Shanghai office about it when he returns. This will give them first hand knowledge of the place and perhaps bring a favorable reply. The exact size of the place is not known.

I wonder if you could arrange to meet us at the property on Sunday afternoon about 3 p.m.? We would like to get your advice and help in running rough measurements. The type of building, foundations stone etc etc. we would like to have you look over with a professional eye. I suggest Sunday because you will perhaps be free and Mr. Hambleton can get away from his work at that time. It will be the last chance before he goes to Shanghai.

The property is at Yeh Mao Chi just under the site that is walled in on the top of the hill. The piece that was owned by Tong Chi Ta and later sold to Mr. Lordereau.

Hope you can make it at that time.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. F E L Abrey,
Shih Tze Shan,
Chungking.

Chas. C. Shedd.

Custom House,

Chungking, 17th January 1925.

Chas. C. Shedd, Esquire,
Young Men's Christian Association,
Chungking.

Dear Mr. Shedd,

In reply to your letter of yesterday's date I am now sending you a tracing of the map of the port of Chungking including harbour, giving the relationship between the foreign residences and hongs and my property at Yeh Mao Ch'i (野毛池). As this tracing is based more or less on the same footing as the Service sketch map that I have in my office, I trust that it will be useful to your request.

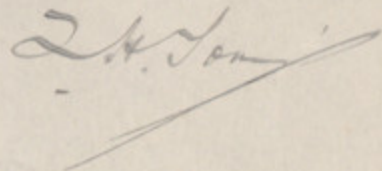
I am also sending you one Chungking Harbour Chart, the price of which is \$3.00. As this is the only one left in stock - new supply from Shanghai has not yet come to hand, -there is a little stain on it. If you wish to keep it please send me \$3.00 for its payment.

Regarding the purchase of the little piece of ground to the south of my property, I sent my men over yesterday afternoon to make inquiries of it, but he reports to me this morning that it is impossible at present to find means of getting it. As it is said that the owner has been well paid for looking after the two graves belonging to somebody in the Young Bros. Banking Corporation, Chungking, he has not the least intention, at present, to sell this land to anybody. However, I think, you may be able to try to get it in future when opportunity presents itself, but not now.

With best regards to Mrs. Shedd.

I remain,

yours sincerely,



MEMORANDUM

TO Mr. Babcock
FROM Mr. E.C. Jenkins
SUBJECT

Copies to:
Mr. Lomprey
Mr. Herschleb
Miss Mullin

DATE Jan. 23/25

Please refer to my memorandum to you dated January 20th, 1925, in which I enclosed copies of correspondence regarding the transfer of certain amounts to China for buildings.

Please note that the amount for Kuling is changed from \$4,708.70 to \$4,897.80. The following paragraph from R. S. Hall's letter will indicate how they will take care of the shortage of 99.10:

"I am very sorry to report that a mistake was made in connection with the amount of the Kuling fund. The figures 7 and 8 were inadvertently reversed in the process of calculating our totals. The balance of Kiangnan Conference site fund which is being devoted to the erection of two additional units in the Lily Valley Conference Site at Kuling is Gold \$4,807.80 instead of Gold \$4,708.70. This has resulted in contracting for \$99.10 less than we should have done. In order to cover this amount of \$99.10 and thus close out the balance in the Kiangnan fund we will include it in the next contract for exchange which we have to make."

Edward C. Jenkins.

EC J:M

1925
January 27th, 1925.

My dear L.K.:-

Your letter about the conference on Boys' Work reached me this morning and I am telegraphing you, Coming. Oddly enough I had been reserving that week as a let up after our New Year's rush of activities for catching up a bit on my own personal work, correspondence, putting desk and files to right etc. So your meeting comes at a good time for us. I may be down a bit early.

The letter from Dr. Lee has not arrived but I trust this early reply will not indicate too great an eagerness on my part. I was about to write you on some other matters anyway. It is hard to see how we are going to make much progress, nationally speaking, in our Boys' Work until you have an adequate staff on the Nat'l Committee but your plans will be interesting and you can count on the rest of us to back you up in them to the limit. You have carried an amazing load of work with infinite complications and I can't understand how you have managed it all. I know what sacrifices it has meant on your wife's part and what your boys have lost through all your absence from home.

I had hoped to hear from you by this time about that World Outlook contribution business, which I mentioned in letter of Jan. 6th. I hope to get this matter straightened out before I leave for your honorable city. If you didn't get that letter of the 6th, please let me know by return mail. By the way, I did get yours of Dec. 12th, from Hankow, and was glad for news of the F. & S. books. No, we shall not need them, I fear, till next fall.

Enclosed is a report of our F. & S. observance. The war upset and the consequent postponement of the Rotary Club cooperation - I just couldn't persuade them to carry on - meant a cutting down of the original program and the loss of the international features that were such a feature the year before. But the Club is committed to F. & S. Week and I believe in this YMCA - Rotary cooperation. Your challenge to get the Association back of it in the same way resulted in my doing my best toward that end, with fair results. It was the whole Association's movement pretty much in name only.

Your estimate of our Boys' Camp rating agreed with mine. Our Camp Committee were much pleased with the result and I am sure the standardization scheme will do much to put all our camps on the proper basis.

letter

That New Year was a fine piece of just the kind of message we need. Tientsin is grateful for every word. C.P. is keen about passing your word on to the whole staff and I am sending copies to the members of our Boys' Work Committee. I hope also to have a good Chinese translation made. You won't mind, will you, my rewording it to use with other departments in accordance with C.P.'s request?

In your letter of Dec. 12th there was another intimation I must refer to. You say, "What you did for him alone was worth your trip to China." I can't imagine in what particular way I was of help. His stay with us was exasperatingly short. I hadn't been long in Tientsin and our work was in trying position. Altogether I felt he could have gotten vvery little from his visit here and was sure we were the ones who profited most from it. He was a new type to me then and I shall never forget how completely entered into our work and identified himself with our boys. He was just one of us, despite his being a southerner and his difference in speech. So, if Rao said something ingratitude for some fancied help from me, how would it be for you to send it along to Lenz in N.Y. and let him forward it to the folks on my consituency list. That might reassure them a bit as to the wisdom of continuing me on the field. I mean this much more seriously than you may think. I am gratified, of course, at Rao's kind thought of me but it's much more important that the folks at home be given some real evidence of a contribution made in men through our efforts. I am ashamed many times at my own ineffectiveness.

Our annual report, just sent in, will give you plenty of evidence that I don't lack for reminders of the last sentence in the above paragraph.

truth in that

I am sending you the supplementary information called for on the printed form. I should appreciate a complete typed copy of all the information sent in from us here on Boys' Work. It was done rather hurriedly and I haven't a decent copy. Two copies by one of your typists would be most welcome, one for Walter and one for me.

Cordially yours,

Copies to

Dr. Hott
C.A. Herschleb
E.C. Jenkins
C.W. Harvey
Confirmation
Files
Cable book
Miss Mergen

REGULAR CABLE

January 28, 1925

Foreign

9/4-3

*Chris
copies filed*

MR. C.W. HARVEY UNAVOIDABLY DETAINED STOP SAILING FREE.
JEFFERSON FEBRUARY EIGHTH OF THIS YEAR DEFER DECISION RESIDENCE
YUNNANFU PENDING ARRIVAL STOP YOU ARE AUTHORIZED TO PROCEED IN
THE MATTER OF SECOND RESIDENCE HANGHANG AT YOUR DISCRETION.

No signature

(Prepared by C.A. Herschleb)

Regular cable

COMMITTEE SHANGHAI (China)

USPICYDEB WISCUUSOB YEATLEWOB GRUMULPYV IJOUASNEY WISCUOTROD
UEASTULPYV BUNYTHIUB

Sender: C.A. Herschleb, YMCA, 347 Madison Ave., NYC.
Addressee: R.S. Hall, YMCA, Shanghai, China.

*Sent to all in E.A.M. Constituency
List - Jan 29, 1925*

(1) An absence of eighteen months from one's task here *with* in China gives one the sensation of the proverbial "back number". *personal* True that time was spent in recovery from a severe illness, furlough *paragraphs* in America with opportunity for observation of trends and tendencies *at opening* in our American religious movements, and travel to and from the homeland. *closing* We ordinarily think of a furlough in terms of physical refreshment, mental and spiritual invigoration and getting up-to-date generally. All of these objectives the Munson family attained, but nevertheless we have returned to Foochow only to discover that China has been moving rapidly in the meantime and we need to do some strenuous hustling to catch up.

(2) The cable dispatches and newspaper reports have doubtless given you the main facts of the political situation. A medley of selfish militarists fighting for control of men, money and territory, disrupting business and bankrupting the country. An average of only 1.2 % of the total Government funds has been available for Educational purposes. The military regime has eaten up the hulk of the country's revenue. The percentage of illiteracy will average from 90 to 95 % for the nation as a whole.

In the face of this situation one of the most significant movements in all modern history has been launched, i.e., the Popular or Mass Education Movement. Literally tens of thousands of illiterates of both sexes ranging from eight to fifty years of age have been taught to read and write.

Dr. John Dewey saw the beginnings of this movement three years ago and said it was the most hopeful sign in all China. Dr. Paul Monroe visiting the Provinces six months later voiced the same sentiment.

The teaching has been more or less voluntary by students. Almost every educational institution has its own "free school" for poor apprentices and illiterates.

One illustration gives us a glimpse of the unlimited possibilities. A few years ago the students in the Foochow Y. M. C. A. Day School started a "Free Night School" for the neighborhood boys. One poor boy from the "boat class", the poorest of the poor, joined the school. For two years he worked as a "coolie" in the daytime cleaning the building. At night he studied in this free school taught by students on fire with a passion for service.

With a little help and the money he saved he was able at the end of two years to enter the Y.M.C.A. Day School. Just last week he completed his course, standing 3 in a class of 25 graduates. The Christ spirit working through those students, his teachers in the Free School, years ago, was contagious. He became a Christian, and a real factor in the religious life of the school. For two years he has served as a leader of a Boy's Club among under privileged boys. He has led the movement for clean living, promotion of Bible Study and evangelism among his fellow students. He has decided to give his life in Christian service and goes next week to become a Christian teacher in a neighboring city.

A poor under privileged lad living with his family on a sampan - 15 feet long and 5 feet wide! His horizon bounded by the fierce

daily struggle for existence in this miserable class of almost social outcasts! Yes, and he represents millions, in fact the 90 to 95 per cent who are classed as illiterates in China's vast population. The path up which he has struggled is opening to them through the Popular Education program which the Association is fostering. Last month there were 75 who received certificates showing they had completed the course given by the Association in these classes.

The door of opportunity opens before us in this field. Fukien Province with an estimated population of 17 million - according to the Ministry of Education Reports next to the poorest in all China in elementary educational facilities. Pray that we may enter the door.

(3) Modern industry sweeps across Asia with all the evils of Western industrialism accentuated. Factories are rapidly springing up even in backward Foochow. Our problem - can we get the jump on modern development of industry - and pave the way for right relationships between employer and employee! Notwithstanding the fact that our Board face the biggest deficit in our 18 years history, due largely to disturbed political conditions this past year, yet they feel the time is ripe to press forward their industrial program. One of the ablest men of the Board - Vice-President for the past three years - an electrical engineer - returned student from America - Manager of the Modern Electric Co. which furnishes light, telephone and ice for the city - becomes at his own request chairman of the Industrial Department. This man - Mr. S. H. Song - went to America several years ago - a non-Christian accepting invitations to speak in various churches in China - he had a chance to meet Christian America - and Christian America won him to America's Christ. He was baptized at Northfield and returned to Foochow. Today he is the most trusted young leader among the business men of the city. Unjustly thrown in prison for a week by military officials some time ago, I aided in securing his release. Upon meeting him at the door of the prison on his release, I saw him carrying his hat in one hand and Bible in the other. His first words were, "This has been the finest week of fellowship with Christ which I have ever known". Already an educational and religious program has been starting in four factories. In one umbrella factory an average of 60 out of a total of 85 workers, have been in Bible classes. Gambling, lottery and other evil practices have literally been wiped out. Other industries are asking for the program we have to offer. The Industrial Department are planning to double the extent of their activities this Spring.

(4) A little over 6 million boys and girls of China are in Government and Mission Schools. There are other millions in old style private schools - no modern facilities - non and anti-Christian in influence. Into this field our Boy's Department have leaped. The two Gibralters for the Foochow Boy's Department are the apprentice boys and boys in these private schools. Within a radius of 1 mile of the Association Building there are 56 of these schools with over 3,000 boys. A regular program of four-fold clubs, teacher training, education and health lectures, and Bible Class work is being led by one Chinese Boy's Work Secretary. One lad, twenty six years old, with a goodly supply of vision, tact and pep and a devotion to Christ - this is our staff for this field. He, Mr. G. M. Huang, needs your prayer cooperation. Sometime I will tell the story of how he, single handed, has changed the atmosphere in his native village from one of gambling, idol worship and illiteracy, to one where education is sought after, the church exerts a

powerful influence, and he a Christian boy from a home of poverty, now is the hero of the village dictating the influences that obtain. A romance in itself!

(5) Evangelism is not dead on the Foreign Field, even if some would have us believe so. Quietly the Student Department conducted a series of meetings through their eight Student Associations this autumn. Figures don't tell the story where lives are affected. Several hundred young men in the prime of life accepted Christ for the first time. New influences for clean and honest living were set going in schools. Many Christian students experienced anew the power of prayer in their efforts to win their fellow students.

(6) All Bible Study programs look toward China New Year as the time for decision. No less than 124 men and boys made the supreme choice for Christ in our Association Bible Classes this past month just preceeding the Chinese New Year period.

(7) These are a few of the open doors of opportunity which face us notwithstanding political corruption, military disturbances, business depression, anti-Christian and anti-foreign expressions of bolshevik propaganda, and restricted financial resources. The bottom has dropped out of business this year. A former steady financial constituency has become fluctuating. Provinces and the nation face bankruptcy at the hands of selfish military commanders. As Mr. Brockman puts it, "The Government is disintegrating but the nation is not". Will you not broadcast more prayer from your powerful sending stations and we will endeavor to serve as God's relaying stations in transmitting the Gospel of His love to the young men and boys of the Middle Kingdom.

Yours in the Master's Service,

E.A.M.

China

January 29th 1925.

Dear Mr. Harvey:

Under date of November 28th the following cablegram was sent to China:

R.S.HALL YMCA FOREIGN DEPT INT.COM. AUTHORIZE
TIME CAN BE EXTENDED TO JULY THIRTYFIRST OF NEXT YEAR
SHANGHAI FOREIGN BUILDING OFFER STOP
AT PRESENT CANNOT GRANT EXTENSION OF TIME SHANGHAI
CHINESE BUILDING AFTER DECEMBER THIRTYFIRST OF
NEXT YEAR STOP
AUTHORIZE YOU TO COMPLETE CONTRACTS BUILDINGS AND
EXCHANGE ON OTHER PROJECTS PRESENT PROGRAM EARLY
IN THE YEAR AT YOUR DISCRETION STOP
DO NOT RENEW H.R.SWEETMAN LEASE.

E.C.JENKINS

I do not find that a confirming letter was sent regarding this cable. The oversight, as you probably realize, was due to the rush of other work in connection with the closing of our books at the end of the year.

Mr. Jenkins is now away from the office and will not return until after the first of February. Before he left he asked me to talk with you regarding this cablegram, but I did not have an opportunity to do so.

I think no further comments are necessary. Under date of June 2nd., 1924 Mr. Jenkins wrote you that the time had been extended on the Chinese Building to November 30th, 1925. The above cable extends the time to December 31st, 1925.

The balance of the cablegram is clear, I think, and no further comments need be made. You will know what steps, if any, need be taken in announcing the extension of time on the Shanghai Foreign Building to July 31st, 1925.

I will bring this matter to Mr. Jenkins attention again upon his return to the office and if necessary he will communicate with you further.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Chas. W. Harvey
Shanghai, China.

Mrs. Harum

JAMES M. SPEERS
CHAIRMAN

B. H. FANCHER
TREASURER

JOHN R. MOTT
GENERAL SECRETARY

The International Committee of Young Men's Christian Associations

347 Madison Avenue, New York

Foreign Division

OFFICE OF SENIOR SECRETARY FOR CHINA

20 MUSEUM ROAD, SHANGHAI

CABLE: "SENSEC"

TEL. C. 5287-C. 5288.

CHAS. W. HARVEY,
SENIOR SECRETARY

P. O. BOX 924, SHANGHAI, CHINA

January 30, 1925

Mr. C. C. Shedd,
Y. M. C. A.,
Chungking.

Dear Shedd:-

I am happy to acknowledge copies of your letters to Helde of January 8th, 12th and 16th and your note to me of January 16th. I note that due to the large amount which the Customs people seem to insist upon charging for the site which you and Helde proposed to purchase, it is practically out of the question for us to secure that piece and that the location on the other side of the river is being looked upon with increasing favor. I shall be glad to talk with Mr. Hambleton when he comes in.

I would certainly advise you to keep on the look-out for other available pieces on the other side of the river and report as soon as possible. I hope that Harvey will be here in time to help reach a definite decision. I am glad to note the possibility of securing Mr. Abrey in connection with construction of the house.

I hope the family are all keeping well.

Yours cordially,

R. S. Hall
R. S. Hall.

RSH;mb

ES M. SPEERS
CHAIRMAN

B. H. FANCHER
TREASURER

JOHN R. MOTT
GENERAL SECRETARY

The International Committee of Young Men's Christian Associations

347 Madison Avenue, New York

Foreign Division

OFFICE OF SENIOR SECRETARY FOR CHINA

20 MUSEUM ROAD, SHANGHAI

CABLE: "SENSEC"

TEL. C. 5287-C. 5288.

CHAS. W. HARVEY,
SENIOR SECRETARY

P. O. BOX 924, SHANGHAI, CHINA

January 30, 1925.

Mr. C. A. Herschleb,
347 Madison Avenue,
New York, N.Y.

Dear Herschleb:- re: Sian - H. M. Wagner.

In connection with a telegram despatched January 29th concerning Mrs. W. W. Brockman I felt obliged to cable you again concerning our need for B. W. Smith in Sian. Writing under date of January 14th Wagner in a most restrained way but yet with very deep feeling told us of the troubles he is having in his home and in the Association. These conditions have contributed to personal financial difficulties concerning which I will write you at this time.

I do not feel that I can impress upon you the urgency of the situation in Sian better than by sending you a copy of Wagner's letter. The other men with whom I have conferred on this matter agree emphatically that every possible effort must be made to send a second man to Sian. This would have been done before if the man could have been found. We all feel that most of the difficulties with which Wagner finds himself faced would be in large part removed or in a fair way to being removed if a foreign associate were in Sian to share the work. While there is grave risk of the family having a complete breakdown before the 1st of June, we believe that definite assurance that B.W.Smith could be counted upon in Sian by not later than June 1st might enable Wagner and the family to hold out until Smith's arrival. The great distance of Sian makes it difficult and very expensive to provide even temporary assistance in any other way.

In view of all of these conditions we felt it was justifiable to reinforce our appeal for B.W.Smith for Sian by cabling you again and hope that you have presented the matter in as pressing a way as possible to Smith and have secured his consent.

You doubtless know that due to the distance and isolation of Sian the Wagners spent the summer of 1924 in Sian and that in

view of this fact and the condition of the health of the family the Senior Secretary has approved their spending the summer of 1925 in Kuling. It is understood that the stay in Kuling should occupy about three months if the family is to secure adequate return in health for the money spent for the trip, and that due to difficulties of transportation the family could not travel in either direction without male escort which doubtless means that Wagner will have to remain with the family. This is the reason why Smith should if possible reach Sian before June 1st in order to take over from Wagner and hold the situation alone until Wagner returns. We would suggest the advisability of Mrs. Smith and the children spending the summer at one of the resorts and not proceeding on to Sian until the fall when they might go in with the Wagners or with some other escort.

On the assumption that the Smiths are agreeable to the Sian assignment we all trust that you will not allow anything to prevent their return to China some time in May, even though this does involve perhaps a shorter furlough than they may have expected. Should the Smiths not be available for Sian I must confess that all of us are at a great loss to know how the necessary relief for Sian can be provided. It will be an extreme disappointment if the plan for the Smiths' going to Sian cannot be realized.

I propose to refer to C. W. Harvey the question of some adjustment to relieve Wagner financially and we may be communicating with you on this subject in a separate letter.

Yours faithfully

R. S. Hall.
R. S. Hall.

RSR:mb

COPY

January 14, 1925.

R. S. Hall, Esq.,
20 Museum Road,
Shanghai.

Dear Hall,

During the past three months I have written you some three or four letters and then torn them up in hope that there might be a change for the better. I am writing this time again, because there is no change for the better as yet. It concerns one important and one unimportant but extremely annoying thing.

The important thing is the health condition of our whole family. I am writing in some detail so that if you deem it advisable you might secure some advice for us from the medical examiner.

First, there is our baby boy. He is just a year old now. Mrs. Wagner fed him herself till after the summer when we gradually weaned him. You may remember that it was just after his birth that Mr. Jordan died and a great load of extra responsibility came on Mrs. Wagner entirely too soon. She had had to get up and take complete charge of the baby when he was only eight days old, as there are no trained nurses in the city, - or province, - except the two already overworked Baptist Hospital nurses. The consequence is that the baby suffered in quality, not in quantity, of food. But it was the summer that pulled him down. From the first of June till the middle of October he did not have a normal bowel movement, - green stringy and painful; from mid-July till the 1st of December he did not gain an ounce. The doctors of the hospital merely said it was nothing to worry about as he looked healthy. He now weighs only 17 lbs. 4 oz. instead of the 22 lbs. that he should weigh; he has no color whatever. The only unhealthy symptom that he had was his continual belching and gas on his bowels, and his lack of normal bowel movement. It worries us no little that he is so underweight, and has no color in his cheeks whatever.

Second, there is our little girl, three years old. She was born in Hankow, has travelled around the world and has always been a model baby as far as eating and all habits are concerned, - normal in every way. Until summer came she was in the pink of health but during the summer, in the excessive heat that began the first of June and lasted till mid-September, she began refusing to eat. She developed a lateral curvature of the spine. The doctors said in regard to her not eating that it was simply the heat; in regard to the spine, - not to both that she would outgrow it. But the fact remains that she has not been well since summer, - appetite no good, always tired out, wakes up in the night, nervous, never still a moment. (We guessed at worms and gave her santolin, result negative).

Third, there is Mrs. Wagner. The strain of getting the new house in some sort of preparation for the coming of our

baby, the fact that after eight days she had to assume entire care of the baby and our little girl drew on her strength. When we were left alone in the work here, we tried to carry on the same work that the Jordans had done with what we could personally do. It was our joy to be able to help Mrs. Jordan somewhat; we enjoyed the visit of people who came on famine relief work; we glory somewhat in the fact that our home has become the rendezvous for a whole group of officials and educators; our best work has been done through the friendships we have made in our home, - but it has been taxing on Mrs. Wagner's strength. You who live in port cities can scarce gauge the way one's home enters into the work in interior Association work. The fact is that it was too much to attempt; and the summer instead of being a time of recuperation at Kuling or Peitaiho or elsewhere became the final straw. From summer on, Mrs. Wagner has not regained her health.

In the summer indications of a case of piles appeared; we tried everything we could, - except going to a hospital and resting that is the impossible thing here, - but the piles persisted until the doctor advised cutting. That whole time was extremely painful. Stomach and bowels are still not well, though the doctor can find nothing the matter. He has continually advised resting, and as often as possible Mrs. Wagner tries to follow his directions. At Christmas time he said Mrs. Wagner should leave Sian and get away for at least a month, but with the closing up of the year, the beginning of the new year, with budget, reports, etc., it seemed impossible for me to get away (Of course getting away means going to the East, - Peking or Hankow or Shanghai). So we decided we'd try to pull through and I did not write you. We are at present trying to tide over till June 1st, when we will leave for the summer. But we wish you to know this is against the advice of the doctor who has been attending to our family.

Here are the things, that pull down the health of Mrs. Wagner...pile still persists, though care in diet is helping
bowels continually full of gas
teeth in wretched condition
continual cold in head
general run-down, underweight condition.

If we closed up our house and not receive friends we might be a little better, though that is merely a contributory cause but the fact remains that we might nearly as well leave here as to close our house to our friends. Yesterday, for instance, was a perfectly normal day, - we had six guests come in unexpectedly, one even in the morning, the rest between three and six in the afternoon. Yesterday I happened to be home, but very often I am out and the duty and privilege of entertaining devolves on Mrs. Wagner.

May I just add one word in regard to myself. I am a notoriously healthy person; the only thing the matter with me is that I have lost the enthusiasm and energy that health gives, - nervously way under par. I would that we could face the spring work with a bit more enthusiasm and courage, and maybe if we could rest we could, but where can one rest in Shensi?

I may mention that since arriving in Sian I have had one day - August the 20th, our wedding anniversary - when I left the Association for the whole day, and merely loafed.

Now this being the situation, we wish your advice as to how to proceed when we leave here in the spring. We are going to Kuling, but the medical attention in Kuling is not of the highest order. We were wondering if thorough examination and overhauling of our machinery at the PUMC might not be the best thing. We mention PUMC because of its being nearer than Shanghai.

In case the doctor again advises us to leave Sian, what should be our course of action? Such a trip involves such an expense that we would never have sufficient funds in hand even if authority for expending should be given.

The other thing that is unimportant relatively but which worries me exceedingly is that of finances. We are in debt to your office \$772.42. We had hoped to wipe that off long ago. But with the rising cost of living in Sian we haven't been able to pay a cent off for six months or more. Instead of seeing that diminish we see at the end of the year an even greater debt staring us in the face as we have had to borrow money locally for running expenses. May I state a few reasons for this state of affairs. The cost of living has advanced all around about 50% but for things that we as Americans need, it has advanced even more.

1. We laid in our winter supply of coal at \$72 per ton, and that was the cheapest it has been all winter. If we had not the Arcola that heats the house with one fire instead of two or three we should be hopelessly bankrupt.
2. Because of the cost of fuel, oil is the cheapest thing to use in the kitchen, but that it now at \$10.70 a case. We use about five tins a month in winter.
3. Milk. We just got four cases of Milkmaid Milk for \$76.20. You in Shanghai would pay \$42.
4. Eggs. 36 for a dollar, oranges 3 lbs. for a dollar, and at that they are extremely poor quality. Flour (local brown) almost \$4. for 50 lbs. meat runs about .15 for the poorest quality to 30 cents for good port, per catty.

We have been using no butter for six months; we have cut down our servants; we have bought no clothes. And still our debt mounts.

In your last letter you said that each place had its difficulties financially and each place its compensations. I have been told that people in Shanghai have the Red Cross Drive and the subscription list to the church, etc., etc. I wonder if many of you have the Russians coming into the city and seeking out the foreigners who may be here, - you can't send them away without help. In the past year well over \$150 has gone into Russian relief. And there may be more drives made but the proportional gift is smaller, if our experience goes for anything. Our tithe and much more has gone to "Charity during the year. As far as I know this is our only extravagance, - this and entertaining where it might help the cause of the Kingdom in Sian.

Now I donnot know the way out. Even the increase in salary does not seem to help solve the difficulty. It worries me exceedingly, as there has never been a time when either of us have faced an ever-increasing debt. If it were not for the fact that our families in America have practically clothed the two children, and that two huge boxes of stores were sent to us with our only expense being the freight, the situation would be unthinkable.

I have tried to write this in no complaining spirit but simply that you may know the facts. The letter has become overlong, but I trust you will pardon this.

Very sincerely yours

H. M. Wagner

Appendix A - in case you question "tithing"

Appexdix B - letter to Dr. John Y. Lee

Appendix A
Relative to "charity" payments in Sian.

Herewith is a list of "charity" items for the year:

To helping Russians	\$150.
Independent Christian Church	10.
To a secretary out of work & sick	50.
To a former secy. to get him to a new place of work	20.
To education of three boys	26.
To Christmas at Y for kiddies	15.
Towards buying a Nankia man who was helping in Y and died	78.
To paying November salaries in Y	100.
To paying December salaries in Y	100.
Yearly contribution to W	100.
Towards memorial to Mr. Jordan	54.

693

Just to explain why we have been such fools as to give away so much. The Nankai boy was living at the Y, helped in athletic work, took sick, went to hospital, died. No close friends here, family in war area of Chihli. Subscription taken to pay for hospital and burying expenses. Subscribers do not pay after money is spent. Who is to pay? I had advanced money. Gone.....

Finances fearfully hard; no money for salaries; one quarter or one third of our salary would foot entire amount lacking for secretaries salaries. Could we afford to see them in real hardship while we had sufficient? Advanced.

Memorial to Mr. Jordan voted on. Subscription list.. Committee erects movement...subscription falls short.....who must pay? No one will assume responsibility.

And so on through the whole list. There seems no way to get out of paying and paying even though you haven't anything to pay with. The trouble seems to be that the Y, started by the mission, given mission funds, fostered by Feng Yu-Hsiang, carried by Mr. Jordan to a great extent, just hasn't gotten the idea of giving into the community. A few people give gladly, a few more when they are forced to by face, and the rest write in nice subscriptions and expect to let it go at that. And so it all falls back on the foreign secretary, and if that secretary happens to be a person who likes to work but is not a "go-getter" a "Heisman" and so on, why... the above is what happens.

It may be remarked that during the past year what we have given and brought into the Association amounts to more than the total membership fees. For instance the contribution of the Governor - \$1000 - only came in because, or in the main because, of our personal friendship and the way Mr. Tomlinson and others in Shanghai looked out for his brother. He could not but give his subscription when I went to get it, - others had tried and failed. But the Association that allows and forces the foreign secretary to do as we have had to do is in a bad way. The precedent of years is hard to break.

H M W

Jan. 6, 1925.

Dear Mr. Hibbard:

For over a month I have been considering your letter and debating with myself as to what reply I should make to it. I have finally concluded that the best procedure will be for me to give you frankly the conflicting attitudes which I personally hold on this matter of reporting to the friends at Wisconsin who are supporting my work in China. I shall leave it to your judgment as to whether the contents of this letter should be shared with others or not. I am sure that you have had sufficient experiences to understand the psychology of the man on the ground in the field.

At the outset I want to state that I have the highest appreciation for the splendid way a number of faculty men have consistently stood back of The Wisconsin In China project. It has not been an easy task for men who are carrying as heavy burdens as they are to assume the responsibility annually of organizing for this drive. While I realize that their devotion to this cause has primarily centered in a genuine interest in the welfare of China rather than in an individual alumnus there is nevertheless the personal side to it all and I am sincerely grateful for the continuing confidence which they have reposed in me. My regret is that feeling as deeply as I do about their unselfish devotion to this cause that at the same time my difficulties in reporting on my work should give them the impression that I am indifferent to their efforts. Such is very far from the case and I hope that you will cooperate with me in helping them to understand this fact.

As near as I can analyze the situation there are two main reasons for the difficulty I feel in giving the kind of reports which are apparently desired. One of these is that while we speak of it as The Wisconsin In China movement the whole project as far as the China end is concerned happens to center in me personally. The task the home committee faces is, to put it bluntly, that of selling me and my work to a changing student body. In order to do this it is necessary that they have information about me that is striking and impressive. Always at the center of their publicity about China and the challenge of her changing situation must appear the person and the activities of their representative in this field. Now I may be unduly sensitive but it is precisely this sort of material which I am unable to furnish and which I regret having used even when volunteered by well meaning but over-enthusiastic friends who are sent to the University of Wisconsin to inspire a somewhat indifferent student body to contribute to my budget.

Apart from my own feeling in this matter there is another and more important factor to be considered. I refer to the impressions which Chinese students studying in America get of this sort of publicity. Its general tendency is to over-emphasize the dark side of Chinese

civilization and to exaggerate greatly what we of the Y.M.C.A. are doing to ameliorate the situation. For example one of my Chinese colleagues in the student work in Peking tells me that some of the Wisconsin Chinese students have sent out word that the impression has been given to the University that I am the factor largely responsible for having started the Chinese Renaissance Movement. This is of course a preposterous statement and yet it shows how great is the need for care in statements about the significance of the work of Westerners in China. This is doubly true at the present time for we are passing into a period when the national feelings of the Chinese people are undoubtedly to be much more sensitive than they have been heretofore. I think on the whole that this rising national consciousness on the part of the Chinese people is to be welcomed as wholesome, but it certainly will mean that they will be much more critical in their attitude toward Westerners and statements made by them about the civilization of China.

My own view is that the time is at hand when radical changes will have to be made in mission methods on the field and in methods of presenting the work to home supporters if the total effect of missionary work is to continue to make for international good-will and understanding. This is particularly true of projects in our university centers. Traditional and, in my opinion, false views of white race superiority, of the superior nature of Western "Christian" civilization will have to be replaced by attitudes of mutual appreciation and mutual exchange if satisfactory results are to be achieved. We are living in a time when the whole world is so knit together that it does not take many hours for things said in New York Chicago or Madison to get repeated in Peking or Shanghai. I do not need to stress this point to you as you are already wholly familiar with it.

Nor need I emphasize to you the fact that at times we of the Y.M.C.A. have been somewhat prone to give out impressions of the Associations decisive influence in the life of nations which an unprejudiced view of all the facts would hardly substantiate. Our record in China is all to the good, and we have done much in the thirty years that we have been here for which we may well feel thankful. Undoubtedly there was a period when our work was much more dramatically significant in the life of the nation than it is now. Our period of dominant popularity is over and we must be content to occupy a place at least relatively much less significant than that we have held in decades past. This does not mean that there is not much solid work for us to do as an organization in China. I believe that our opportunities here are indeed vast, but I also believe that we will only realize them as we become a truly Chinese movement. The inevitable corollary to this is that the American secretary must occupy a much less conspicuous place in the work, and it is important in our presentations of the work at home that we keep him in proper relationship to the whole enterprise.

I realize the pressure which comes when one is in the midst of a finance drive to give that interpretation to ones case which will meet the expectancy of ones constituency. I believe, however, it is time that we made a shift in our conception of The Wisconsin In China project. We ought to stress primarily the significance of China, the greatness of her people and their culture, and the importance of the East and the West coming to understand each other better. In all of this enterprise we of the West have just about as much to receive as

We have to give. The only interpretation of my function which satisfies me today is one which views it in terms of mutuality. The kind of Westerner needed in China today is one who has fundamental appreciation for the Chinese people, who believes in their full equality with the White race, and who is out here to learn as well as to contribute his little bit. I do not know ~~that~~ I at all qualify for I am hopelessly Western, but I am at least attempting to re-adjust to the realities of the situation, and hope at least that a few of the naive assumptions of Western and White race superiority which I used to hold have been rooted out of me. If they have been it is because some of my Chinese friends have been very patient and faithful with me.

Does it appeal to the University group to maintain out here a man who thus conceives his task? Also will it be possible to build a support for this work among the students which is not centered in the individual representative but which is primarily given to an interpretation of the people of China to the people of the university. It is my hope that this can be done, and I know that it is a view such as this which has dominated the thinking of many of the faculty supporters who have held this cause together through these years.

The last few months have been stirring ones for us here and the end is not yet. The next few years are going to witness some profound developments in the life of China and it is absorbingly interesting to be living here in this capital-city at such a time as this. It would be foolish too make predictions for none of us know what turn events will take. The commercial groups in the port cities are trembling in their boots. They believe now that Sun Yat Sen has reached Peking that he may turn the government over to the influences of Bolshevism. My contact with the rank and file of the Chinese people does not lead me to any such conclusion but they may be right and I may be wrong. Of course it depends somewhat on the definition of Bolshevism. Some seem to think that a repeal of some of the unequal treaties which have been forced on China is tantamount to Bolshevism while I would call that giving a justice long overdue.

There is also much difference of opinion about whether or not the Christian General Feng Yu Hsiang was a traitor? Again it is too early to say. Also much depends upon ones definition of loyalty. If loyalty means sticking by your gang regardless of whether they be right or wrong, sane or insane, there is no question but that Feng was disloyal. On the other hand if it means standing for the best interests of the widest group that you know one will do well to reserve judgment about the character of Feng's act until he sees what its actual consequences are to be.

Well this is a long letter and I hope that I have not spent too much time telling you of things that you probably knew long before I had graduated from the University of Wisconsin. With all good wishes to you and the other friends, I am,

Loyally yours,

1-7-25

China

Topics for Discussion with E. C. Jenkins

I. Building and Residence Properties

(a) Modifications, if any, in present building program arising out of the Lake Placid Conference, or for other reasons, relating to:

1. Present time limit - December 31, 1924.
2. Building procedure.
3. Building Bureau relationships, staff and support, including A.Q.A.
- China Conf 4. As to titles to present or acquired building sites and buildings.
- China Conf 5. Unfulfilled conditions in China:
Amoy, Hangchow, Shanghai, Foochow Gymnasium.
6. Agreement between International and National Committees and local Associations.

(b) Interpretation of the present residence fund, especially as to:

1. Funds for purchase of sites recently acquired or to be acquired.
2. Funds from sale of sites - Shanghai, Hankow, Foochow, Tsinan, Paoing, Chengtu.
3. Balance of present residence fund and proposed use.
4. Transfer of funds to other cities.
5. Possible additional funds.

(c) Provision for up-keep, repairs, taxes, insurance, etc., on International Committee's residences and property.

(d) Relation to special Association properties.

1. Navy building, Shanghai.
2. Marine building, Peking. Title, deeds, repairs, taxes, etc.
3. Foreign buildings - Kowloon, and Shanghai.
4. Residences - Peking.

(e) Review of status of present building and residence program, as to:

1. Fulfillment of local conditions as to sites, titles, etc.
2. Unfulfilled conditions.
3. Projects completed.
4. Projects under construction.
5. Projects in various stages of preparation.

(f) Projects for future building program and factors to be considered.

II. International Committee Staff

(a) Review of location, work and problems of Staff in China.

(b) Modifications, if any, as to location, work, transferring relationships and furloughs growing out of the Lake Placid Conference.

(c) Relationship to special secretaries of International Committee, such as:

1. Army and Navy secretaries in China.
2. Special secretaries of International Committee.
F.S.B. - D.W.L.
3. Secretaries allocated to special work in China.

(d) Special problems of Secretarial Staff:

1. Education of children.
2. Frequency, length and use of furlough.
3. Local transportation.
4. Housing.
5. Tenure in a field, or form of service, as related to efficiency.

III. Senior secretarial status and procedure

(a) Modifications in present status and procedure, as affected by the Lake Placid Conference and for other reasons.

1. Functions, responsibilities and relationships.

2. Responsibilities for present building program.
3. Negotiation between National and International Committee.
4. Authority to represent International Committee on field.
5. Location, transfer, furloughs and vacations of International Secretaries.
6. Handling expense payments of secretaries, in whole or part.
7. Functions, as interpreted, of International Committee to field, and vice versa.
8. Staff and office budget.

+ (b) Procedure in carrying out results of Lake Placid Conference.

(c) Appropriations for Senior Secretary's office for 1924 - 1925.

1. Total amount.
- + 2. Contingent fund and limitations as to use.
- + 3. Provision for rent and other similar adjustments in personal budgets.
- + 4. Provision for up-keep, repair, taxes, Insurance, on residences.
- + 5. Handling of expense payments.

IV. Special Problems

(a) Princeton Work in Peking.

1. Relationships and responsibilities of International and National Committees and local Association toward the Foreign Staff, especially in respect to number and type required, work, transfer, furloughs and allocation to educational work.
2. Location and responsibilities as between International and Peking Committees, with respect to Association buildings, residences for foreign staff, property and work for American Marines.

(b) Army and Navy Work.

1. Relationships and responsibilities of Senior Secretary to Army and Navy Department Committee, New York City, sub-committees in China, , property, subsidies, etc.
2. Provision for up-keep and repairs of property.
3. Titles to property and custody of documents.

4. Organization of a central Army and Navy Committee for all such work in China.

1. Draft of Document. Nov 5, 24
2. " " Record. Nov 26, 24
3. " " " Comp. (Prof.) Nov 26, 24
4. Misc. notes re expectations of Chinese
Paddy, Army, etc.

HOWARD
BOND
MADE IN U.S.A.

January 7, 1925

SOME PROBLEMS REQUIRING DECISION

C. W. Harvey

Quincy

- Conf.* ✓ 1. The budget of the Senior Secretary's Office itemized for 1925 with any limitations as to its use.
- ✓ 2. Personal working budgets of all secretaries approved and reported to field.
- ✓ 3. The manner of handling expense payments and all adjustments in such payments.
- ✓ 4. Contingent Fund available ~~and a clear definition as to its use.~~
- ✓ 5. Understanding as to the present Emergency or Loan Fund now handled by Tomlinson.
- ✓ 6. Policy as to handling expenses such as Tomlinson now reports and collects on statement accounts.
- ✓ 7. What discretion, if any, with reference to adjustments of personal budgets if within the entire China budget.
- ✓ 8. Understanding with reference to the present Building and Residence Program and funds available; in particular, who is responsible in New York, who is held responsible in China; relationships of E.C.J., F. S. B. and C.A.H. to China Building Program
- FSB* ✓ 9. Balance of Residence Funds now available in New York and limitations, if any, as to its expenditure.
10. Relation of the International Committee and National Council, one or both, to this present Building Program.
- Conf.* 11. My official status and responsibilities with reference to the International Committee, the National Council, the Administrative Secretary.
- FSB* 12. Procedure in securing appointment by the National Committee of Associate General Secretary for dealing with International Committee problems.
13. The designation of such secretary when dealing with International Committee matters, such as property, buildings, etc., and with the National Council on personnel and other matters affecting its interests.
- FSB* 14. Responsibility and relationships to the Army & Navy Work, and foreign buildings in China.
15. The necessity of a written commission from the International Committee or National Council, or both, in finding my status, functions, responsibilities and relationships.

15. The procedure with reference to the Lake Placid Resolutions in securing approval by the National Council and the National Committee; the status of such Resolutions pending such approval.

*For
Filing
12/17/11*
17. The present status of D. W. L. and procedure in making any adjustments that may be necessary.

*20
12/17/11*
18. The decision with reference to the furlough period as recommended at Lake Placid; how and when is this recommendation to be made effective.

Contingency
19. How are important emergency or unexpected contingencies on the field to be cared for, such as enforced furloughs not cared for in the present budgets or unusual expenditures of rent, medical, etc.

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20 MUSEUM ROAD, SHANGHAI

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JOHN Y. LEE, ACTING GENERAL SECRETARY

C. W. HARVEY	ASSOCIATE GENERAL SECRETARY
T. Z. KOO	ASSOCIATE GENERAL SECRETARY
H. A. WILBUR	ASSOCIATE GENERAL SECRETARY
L. T. CHEN	G. E. LERRIGO N. Z. ZIA

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STUDENT VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT
E. M. HAYES DING LI MEI
J. W. SHEN

January 10, 1925.

F. S. Brockman, Esq.,
Y.M.C.A.,
347 Madison Avenue,
New York City, New York, U.S.A.

Dear Brockman:-

Those who have returned from America recently, have told us more about you than your scanty letters have revealed. We await now some word as to your co-operation in the Buffalo Meeting. I remember so well your short speech which turned the tide at rather a critical moment in the Cleveland Convention that it makes me eager to know what similar event occurred in the Buffalo Meeting.

I am afraid you have been working under the handicap of poor health, but I hope, following the Buffalo Meeting, you will be given an opportunity to gather yourself together, and get rested.

The stage is set here to receive David Yui on his return January 16th. We hope that he is well. We are prepared to shield him from the excessive burdens that he carried before, if he will permit us to do so. Dr. Lee has given a great deal of attention since his return to increasing the efficiency of our Business Organization, including the Association Press and the Visual Education. We hope this will mean reduced expenses, and increased income.

A good deal of work has been done defining the objectives and functions of the divisions and departments of the National Committee, which is sure to produce better co-ordination of effort, and to save waste. L. K. Hall has done excellent work on this.

12 a willow

FEB 23 1925

We have made a very earnest effort on finances since the middle of September. Unfortunately, not a great deal was done early in the year. The political and economic conditions have made it impossible for us to get what this effort under favourable conditions would have brought. All the men have worked earnestly in Shanghai and in the Field. They have also made heroic contributions themselves, and have practiced economies which have not been thought possible before. In spite of this, January 10th finds us about \$ 10,000.00 short, though we have more than this amount in pledges. We are making earnest effort to collect these pledges, but we are sure that a number of the large ones cannot be collected because they are made by officials no longer in office. These men are now residing in Tientsin, Shanghai or Japan, and are not very accessible to callers.

I do hope that before this year is half gone, we shall have you with us again in Shanghai, helping us as you did on your last visit in such constructive ways. You are the man who does not need to keep office hours, or even to have a desk to give your constructive service. Your presence in the country is a bulwark, and the opportunity to talk things over with you, is just the kind of inspiration and guiding influence that a hundred of the Christian leaders in China need at this time. Do come back to us as soon as you can.

Affectionately yours,

Hollis

H. A. Wilbur.

HAW:MEJ

January 14, 1925

Dear Dr. ~~X~~ Hodgkin:

Your cable of December 18, 1924, which our office decoded to read as follows, was received on December 19th:

"Jenkins Telegraph approval budget submitted and begin payments."

In response to this cable I sent you on December 29th, through Mr. R. S. Hall, the following reply:

"You are authorized to draw from us and transfer \$2500 industrial work to National Christian Council. Should be used under the terms of Rockefeller's letter January 22nd of this year."

The International Committee does not interpret its function in connection with this generous contribution of Mr. Rockefeller to be that of passing in detail upon the budgets of the other two bodies who benefit by his gift, but only to make clear to these organizations the limitations on the use of this fund, as clearly defined in Mr. Rockefeller's terms given in his letter of January 22, 1924. As we interpret Mr. Rockefeller's purpose, it was to provide certain experienced personnel for both the Y.M.C.A. and the Y.W.C.A. to enable them to develop model pieces of Christian social service in industry. His contribution toward the National Christian Council was not for personnel but was to enable the Council to do a more general piece of educational work in the circulation of literature, setting up of institutes, and calling of conferences. A careful reading of Mr. Rockefeller's letter indicates that he wished each organization to have more freedom in carrying out these general purposes, but the general purpose of the gift to each organization seems very clear.

Mr. Rockefeller began payments on his gift some months ago upon the request of one of the organizations which was ready to start work immediately, and on the expectation that the others were prepared to go ahead. The Y.M.C.A. and the Y.W.C.A. have been delayed in securing personnel and have not until recently been in a position to call upon the fund. I am presuming that Mr. Rockefeller will be willing to have the payments on the first year date as from January 1, 1925, on the part of those organizations which have not been able to begin this work before that time. In the case of the National Christian Council I do not know from what date you began the expenses properly chargeable to this gift. You will recall that,

according to Mr. Rockefeller's terms, only such portion of the \$5,000 as you actually expended within any one year can be charged against this account for that year, and that no balance can be carried forward from one year to another. We will await word from you, therefore, as to the date from which you wish charges to be made against this gift, and we believe that Mr. Rockefeller will agree to have his gift begin as from such date, not later than January 1, 1925.

Faithfully yours,

Dr. Henry T. Hodgkin,
National Christian Council,
5 Quinsan Gardens,
Shanghai, China.

R

RR Gailey

會年青教督基京北

THE PEKING YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS NASSAU PEKING MISSIONS
AND WESTERN UNION CODES

FEB 24 1925

Jan. 17, 1925.

Mr. F. S. Brockman,
347 Madison Ave.,
New York City.

Dear Brock:

I want first to thank you most cordially for your thought of me at the Xmas season in sending me a standard diary again this year. These little books are very useful. George Leonard has been sending me one every year since I have been in China and he did not fail again this year so I have quite enough facilities for keeping my engagements.

I don't know that you have yet heard the plans for our furlough as they are now practically settled. We expect to sail from Shanghai July 13th on the Empress of Canada. In order to give us a little change in the transcontinental journey, we are going to try the Canadian Pacific through to Montreal and then down to New York. If all goes well we hope to reach the big city the first week in August. Perhaps you will be on your vacation at that time but I hope to see you very soon after reaching home. We are rather expecting to live in Princeton and if that arrangement is carried out it will be very convenient to get in and out of the city frequently.

We are expecting Dwight Edwards and his family to reach Shanghai about the 30th of January. They sailed I understand on the 10th and if all goes well they should reach Peking by the 1st week in February. I shall be glad to have Dwight back again as I am sure all of us here will. The National Committee had sent me formal notification that my furlough was to begin in March but it seems to all of us here that I should postpone it until July so as to give more time for Edwards to get into things a bit and we will then have had time to work out our program of Association activities and the budget for the coming year. We also expect Mr. Wannamaker to get here some time in April and we will have opportunity then to talk over our Princeton program with all of the group here on the field. I understand that you have been having some conferences in New York regarding the Princeton enterprise and we hope that we may have your findings before very long.

The Board of Directors at its last meeting approved the recommendation that Edwards be made acting General Secretary during my absence from the field. I think that is the best arrangement that can be made for the chief responsibility in the Association at this time. The Chinese are very glad to have Edwards act in this

capacity. They all are very friendly toward him and I think will be able to make a good go of it. The work in the Association now is going along very well but there are a great many problems of course, that we are hoping to see solved gradually. Considering the rather difficult times that we have been passing through, I think we may all feel very much encouraged over the present outlook. I shall be glad to have an opportunity to talk with you about some of these matters as I am sure you have been and still are very much interested in the situation which we had here and its working out.

If Edwards gets here early in February and takes over the work and chief responsibilities of the Association soon after he arrives, I hope in the near future to be relieved of my main duties here but will of course give as much help as I can for the time remaining up to July 1st when I suppose I will be getting away towards Shanghai. During these intervening months before leaving Peking, I hope I may have some free time to think more deeply into some of the questions regarding my future work. You will remember when you and Harvey were in Peking I talked with you something about my having a kind of loose relationship to the local Association, but that in order to avoid being just a kind of a curio, I will want to have some definite piece of work. I still have that idea of taking up some work in connection with the country districts around Peking. I would like to learn from some of the older Association leaders what old Uncle Robert Widenhall did in his older years on behalf of county work. It may be that I can try to follow in his steps in some similar work for country regions in the near vicinity of Peking. This will also make it possible for me to occasionally give some help to the Peking City Local Association when they desire it. I would like very much to continue my relationship to the Y.M.C.A. movement if it is possible. When I joined the Student Volunteer Movement in 1891, as I presume the records of that Movement will show, I at that time had and still have the purpose to give my life to missionary work. My idea then was that I should go to work for and do what I could to bring the Gospel to those who had never heard or at any rate had learned very little of it. I would like very much to try and spend my later years possibly in fulfilling that purpose among the people who really have had little or no contact with Christianity.

It might interest you to know that I have been going down to the country south of Peking about fourteen or fifteen miles to a place called Tuan Ho. This is one of the many pleasure parks in the vicinity of Peking that the old Manchu Imperial Household used to have. I think in many respects it compares very favorably with Tsinghua which also was one of those pleasure parks. Of course it has not been developed so wonderfully as Tsinghua has been but General Feng Yu Hsiang when he came up to Peking got access to this Tuan Ho Park and he has made use of it during the summer season for a kind of Bible Conference grounds for his officers. I have been out there for the last two summers helping a little in that kind of work. He

has now moved his Cadet School, (sons of his officers), out to this Tuan Ho and is planning to make that a permanent location for that school. There are about 300 boys there now and judging from the way he is strengthening his army recently I should expect in the next five years to see a thousand boys out there. I have thought that possibly I might help a little bit in connection with that school and through the school as a kind of base work out in the community in some kind of Christian work for the country districts. I hope therefore, to do a little studying and investigating of this problem in the next six months before I leave Peking. When I get back to New York I will want to talk this matter over with you fully. You will remember that this idea of mine is an attempt to try to find a workable plan for myself personally but also a test out of a scheme for making a place for the older members of our foreign staff as the years go by and the Chinese leadership comes more to the front so that we older foreign secretaries may have some kind of relationship to the local work, but not be standing around in the way.

I won't attempt to enlarge on the political situation but will just say that things do not look very bright and in fact most everybody feels pretty discouraged. However, one of the chief saving elements in the situation from my viewpoint is the part which General Feng Yu Hsiang has had recently and what we hope he will continue to have. Of course Feng has come in for a great deal of adverse criticism since his coup d'tat but I still believe in him as a Christian man and have always believed that he is a real patriot working for the real interests of the country. Because he is expanding his army very rapidly and is making himself pretty well stabilized in the country, many people think that he has ambitions for political power. His position, while it looks very much stronger than it has ever been, surely is involving considerable risk and danger but I don't see how he can move forward in China's development without meeting that kind of a situation. It looks to me now as though he was the strongest military man in China unless we might except Chang Tso Lin. Just what the relationships of these two men are is very difficult to say. My hope is that they are working together, but here again, when we think of the past, we wonder how they can be thoroughly sincere and sympathetic with each other's plans. Undoubtedly China's future will be very decidedly affected by the part which Feng Yu Hsiang will play. ~~In China's immediate future,~~ It is very interesting to watch this work of Feng and I think we ought to do what we can to help him succeed in the right way as we believe that he is anxious to do. He certainly has lots of enemies and his path is beset with all kinds of obstacles and perils. Just at present he has moved up to Kalgan where he now has one of his most trusted Division Commanders and I expect will visit the region to the west at Sui Yuan where he has another division commander with very full quota of soldiers so that they are in a position to give an account of themselves in that part of the country.

The famous Mohamaden Ma Fu Hsiang and his ho[rde] have been moving on further west into Kansu and it is difficult to see just how they

Mr. F. S. Brockman-----4

will be able to absorb or dissipate or dissolve or get rid of that bunch and prevent some kind of trouble. I have great confidence in the staying qualities of Feng and his officers with his men more or less imbued with the Christian Religion which has certainly had a tremendous effect so as to make them an army that really works under full control of their officers and without bringing trouble and ruin to the people. This is a new kind of army in China. Since we have to have armies, I say let us put our trust in Feng Yu Hsiang and his Christian soldiers.

Very sincerely yours,

Robert A. Gailey

MADE IN U.S.A.
BOND
HAMMILL

COPY

Jan 17, 1925

Dr. John Y. Lee,
20 Musuem Road,
Shanghai.

Dear Dr. Lee:-

Your letter of December 10th has been awaiting my attention for quite a few days. It is certainly good of you to send us such an interesting account of your trip to America. The news that Dr. Yui was expected to be back soon was indeed heartening.

There was no immediate necessity for answering your letter, as the check for \$100 contribution of Sian Y to the National Committee, had been mailed in some days before your letter arrived. It may be interesting to you to know that the Association here by getting in \$1750 during the month of December closed the fiscal year "only" about \$3000 in debt. We trust other Associations and the National Committee have had a better year financially than Sian. In spite of the debt, however, we are looking forward to increasing service in the community. Instead of the staff of two foreign secretaries and eleven Chinese secretaries and assistants that began the year 1924, we begin 1925 with one foreign secretary and three Chinese secretaries. It is indeed a difference!!! A number of the board and members are carrying on with volunteer service, so that the work may show an even healthier aspect than last year.

We are anxiously awaiting your word as to when the promise for the additional foreign secretary to be sent to Sian is to be realized. In faith that it would be realized during the past year, Mrs. Wagner and I have tried to keep things going on more or less of a two-foreign secretary basis. It has burned up energy so that we face this year on the ragged edge of health. Concerning that I am writing the senior secretary. If the oft-repeated promise is not to be fulfilled, we should appreciate knowing so that we can decide the great question personally, -whether it is worth while to try to carry on in this fashion. We often think that the policy whereby one foreign secretary and family are stationed all alone in the interior with practically no visitation nor help, other than letters and prayers, from Shanghai is a policy against which someone in such a situation must make an effectual protest.

We wish to point out in addition that we leave here on June 1st for Kuling, and are not able to return till about Oct. 1st. Our Association is certainly in no condition to go four months without a general secretary. The last time such a situation was faced it meant almost disruption of the Association and only the Herculean efforts that Mr. Jordan gave to the task pulled the Association together again.

Awaiting your further letter with anticipation, I am

Yours most sincerely,

H.M. Wagner.

THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS OF CHINA

20 MUSEUM ROAD, SHANGHAI

ASSOCIATION PRESS
PHILIP W. CHENG

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BUILDING CONSTRUCTION
A. Q. ADAMSON R. S. HALL

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Z. T. KAUNG, VICE-CHAIRMAN N. L. HAN
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STUDENT VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT
E. M. HAYES DING LI MEI

TELEPHONE NO. C. 5287, 5288, 5289
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "COMMITTEE, SHANGHAI"
POST OFFICE BOX NO. 624

January 19, 1925.

F. S. Brockman, Esq.,
Y.M.C.A.,
347 Madison Avenue,
New York City, New York, U.S.A.

Dear Fletcher:-

David returned Friday evening the 16th. We met him on the wharf with fire-crackers, banners and flowers, then came over to the library for a reception in which members of the National Executive joined us. David's whole family was present. He spoke just a few words, expressing his appreciation of the stream of kindness that had borne him to America, through our country, and back again to his friends in China. He seemed to be well and to be deeply moved by the wealth of affection showered upon him as he returned.

Yesterday, Sunday, we had an afternoon of fellowship in a quiet room at the Navy Y, celebrating his return. There were present all the full secretaries and assistant secretaries of the National Committee. First we had a discussion of conditions in China affecting our work. Dr. Lee opened this with a statement concerning the Chinese church. He was followed by T. L. Shen, who spoke on the organization and literature of anti-Christian movement. Then Herman Liu presented the attack on Christian schools. S. C. Liang followed with radicalism in South China. Then D. T. Chen presented the Challenge of Withdrawals, in which he presented especially the experience of Mr. C. C. Nieh. Some day we shall give you the notes of these talks.

The discussion of these topics took hold of the group deeply. They did not make light of the opposition, nor were they frightened by it, nor were they disposed to fight back. We considered together how to deal sympathetically and constructively with those who are raising these questions.

Handwritten: H. a. Wilbur

Stamp: FEB 3 1925

Following this discussion, David spoke for more than an hour of his experiences in America. He told with great appreciation of the fine medical and surgical attention that the family had received, and their travels across the country; of the welcome of their various friends, and the consideration of the International Committee, and of the action of the National Council meeting in Buffalo. He assumed that John had told us about the Atlantic City meeting and the Lake Placid Conference, which was true.

When he told of the new organization at Buffalo of the International Service Committee, including your appointment as executive secretary for Asia, and your acceptance of the appointment, your thirty three colleagues gathered around the big table in that quiet room, burst into applause. It was the first word that had come to us of this action.

David went on to explain what was involved in it, The direct access of the position to the ~~International~~ Council, the freedom to reach decisions on the field, and the fact that, following the united financial campaign in March, you will be coming to us in April. I cannot express to you how grateful and happy all of us were made by this good news. It means a very great deal to all of us.

At the close of his remarks, David discussed seriously his future work. He expressed his conviction of the importance of the Association movement in meeting the present problems of China. He expressed sincerely and with deep feeling, his attachment to his colleagues and how hard it would be to separate from them. He outlined clearly the limitations upon his future work that result from his physical condition. He could not travel as formerly nor make public addresses, nor engage in financial work to the extent that he had done previously. He wanted his colleagues to consider carefully whether it would not be better for some ~~constructive~~ man to be selected to take his place, than for his leadership to be continued with its limitations. After a moment of quiet, Dr. Lee responded for us, that we are all prepared to take a larger share of responsibility if he will continue his leadership, and so, unitedly, even with a smaller portion of his time, accomplish larger results than in the past. David said that he wished us all to give further thought to the matter, that he would consult with the National Committee, and make known his decision within a few days. We believe that we can assure him of protection and co-operation to such a degree that he will continue as our leader.

strong

- 3 -

To-day ~~of~~ to-morrow, the Executive of the National Christian Council is meeting. Though David is chairman, he is showing his self-restraint by attending only this afternoon and to-morrow afternoon sessions. On Wednesday he will rest, we hope; and on Thursday and Friday, will spend most of the day with us in our New Year Setting-up Conference.

We have the feeling that a new day has dawned for our service. The return of David in comparatively good health, and the prospect of your early return under conditions that will assure the full contribution of your ~~hand~~ and heart - these are the promises of our new day.

Faithfully yours,

Hollis

H. A. Wilbur.

HAW:MEJ

China
no copies filed

January 20, 1925.

Dear Mr. Tomlinson:

Your letters to Mr. Herschleb, dated December 2nd and December 16th, have been referred to me. We have noted the arrangements you have made for the transmission of funds for the new buildings, as follows:

Chengtu	48,025.
Nanking	60,000.
Moukden	20,000.
Kuling	4,708.70
Tsinan	5,000.
Changsha	12,500.

We will see that the amounts indicated in your letters are deposited in the Irving National Bank, New York, for the credit of the Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, on the dates specified.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. P. R. Tomlinson
Shanghai
China.

M

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TELEPHONE NO. C. 5287, 5288, 5289

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "COMMITTEE, SHANGHAI"

POST OFFICE BOX NO. 924

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STUDENT VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT
E. M. HAYES DING LI MEI

January 20, 1925.

J. M. Clinton, Esq.,
Y.M.C.A.,
347 Madison Avenue,
New York City, New York, U.S.A.

Dear Clinton:-

David Yui told us in a heart-to-heart talk that we had last Sunday afternoon, that he had urged you to come to China with Brockman in April, and to stay a number of months. I suppose you had not yet received my letter on this subject when he talked with you, but it must have come soon after. I ~~do~~ hope you will find it possible to comply. You will be of greatest help to us.

We received a cable from New York on January 15th, telling us that the books have been closed without a deficit. We were rejoiced beyond expression. On the same day we were having a meeting of our National group on our finances, and the recommendation was brought in that we close the books on that day with a deficit of \$ 3,500.00. It seemed the best that we could do. When the report was made, one after another, three of the Chinese secretaries raised their objections. They said this must not be done; we have never yet closed with a deficit; let us take another week and go back to our friends and make further sacrifices ourselves and bring this money in. So we agreed to continue for another week to meet our need. The week closes to-morrow. One of our secretaries just came to me to say that a member of the National Committee, who has been trying for two weeks to collect a pledge of \$ 1000.00 from an ex-official, is prepared to advance the money himself, hoping to collect it later. This man is in no position to advance the money. He would be quite seriously crippled if the donor should fail to pay, yet we may have to accept it in order to close.

It would be like letting Mr. Murray advancing \$ 25,000.00 to close the accounts of the Foreign Committee. The mail will take this letter to you to-day. I cannot report the result in it, but I am confident that somehow or other, the forces that are at work and the sacrifices that will be made, will bring us a clean balance sheet.

We have already began earnestly our plans for 1925 even before finishing the year 1924. We hope they will be well along by the time you come. We shall not sit down in idleness to wait for you to solve our problem. You will find us working at it earnestly and as wisely as we know how. But you will bring us the experience and judgment, and you will help us to test our present method and to enlarge its scope, or modify it, as may be needed, so that in spite of very serious economic conditions, we shall get the money that is needed for our present program. At the same time, we must prepare the way for such large increases within a very few years, that the International Committee may be relieved completely from making a cash subsidy to the National Committee.

From this, you will see that there is something out out for you. We hope that you can come to help us do it. You may feel free to share this letter with Jenkins and Herschleb, and others who might be interested.

Faithfully yours

H A Wilbur

H. A. Wilbur.

HAW:MEJ

China - general
New York, N. Y.
January 20, 1925.

China
UNDERSTANDINGS

Prepared by Charles W. Harvey

*see supplement
Jan. 23/25*

The following are the understandings based on correspondence and conferences concerning the topics referred to below:

I. The present Association Building and Residence Program for China, known as "The 1922 - 1924 Program."

(1) Responsibility

It is understood that the International Committee will continue to be responsible for the entire present Building Program, including the commitments already made and outstanding offers, until the completion of the buildings and residences, and until the necessary legal agreements and transfer of responsibility have been effected. Negotiations concerning all building matters related to China will now clear through F. S. Brockman as Administrative Secretary for the Far East, or his deputy, C. A. Herschleb.

(2) Procedure

It is understood that this present Building Program will continue to be carried forward and necessary contracts and agreements executed in the name of the International Committee. The present building procedure, including negotiations with the National Committee of China, the handling of building funds, preparation of building plans, letting of contracts, appointment of building committees, and all matters in connection with the buildings and residences, will continue along the present lines until the completion of this program. This procedure, as now followed, is defined in "The Outline of the Building Program in the Far East, 1922 - 1924" by E. C. Jenkins, dated January 24, 1923, and letter of E. C. Jenkins to C. W. Harvey, dated September 24, 1923.

(3) Responsibility in China

It is understood that C. W. Harvey will continue to represent the International Committee in carrying out its responsibilities in China in connection with this program. In order to avoid legal and other complications in connection with contracts and obligations already entered into or which must be entered into in the name of the International Committee, he will continue to function as Senior Secretary of the International Committee for China, in all matters related to this present Building Program.

He is authorized to go forward with the erection of the buildings and residences included in this program without

further reference to New York for approval, so long as he is acting within the terms of the various offers and in line with the general procedure as defined above. He will keep the New York Office informed as to the progress of the program, from time to time, and render a final audited statement with respect to each building as soon as possible after its completion.

It is understood that the International Committee will continue to provide for his assistance until this program is completed the services of R. S. Hall, as Associate for Building, A. Q. Adamson, Director of Building Bureau, P. R. Tomlinson, Comptroller of Funds, and an adequate office staff and facilities, as agreed in letter of E. C. Jenkins to C. W. Harvey, dated September 24, 1923.

It is understood that the International Committee will continue, through this present Building Program, to be responsible for the Shanghai Building Bureau, including its support and staff.

(4) Funds

Present Status of the Various Funds as Reported in "The Outline of the Building Program in the Far East 1922 - 1924" by E. C. Jenkins, dated January 24, 1923, and subsequent correspondence.

1. Association Building Funds

(a) Definite Final Commitments:

Shanghai National Headquarters	G\$50,000.
Changsha	112,500.
Moukden	20,000.
Fukien Conference Site	16,000.
Kiangnan Conference Site	7,136.34
Tsinan	65,000.
Chengtun	48,025.
Paoingfu	26,000.
Foochow	40,000.
Nanking	60,000.
Nanchang	* 23,000.

(* G\$4,000. of this was drawn earlier and expended toward purchase of site, which will now be refunded and expended in the construction of the building.)

Total

G\$467,661.34

It is understood that the International Committee is committed to and responsible for providing the above building funds, since the local conditions were met previous to December 31, 1924, and definite commitments have already

been made in each case through C. W. Harvey acting as Senior Secretary. These projects are all under way, at different stages, and it is expected that many of them will be nearly or entirely completed by the end of 1925. Bank contracts for the transfer of the funds to China have already been made for a large part of the above funds.

It is understood that C. W. Harvey is authorized to continue to draw on the International Committee for the transfer of funds on the basis of bank contracts already made. He is also authorized to make contracts for the transfer to China of such portions of these funds as have not already been contracted for. These funds are to be drawn as required during building operations. He will report to New York the terms of each contract as soon as made so that the necessary funds may be made available to meet the drafts when presented.

(b) Outstanding Unconditional Offers:

Amoy	G\$10,000.
Soochow	<u>5,000.</u>
Total	G\$15,000.

These offers were made through the National Committee of China, as authorized in the following cablegram, of E. C. Jenkins, dated December 16, 1924: *and confirmed by letter of E. C. Jenkins dated Jan. 22, 1925.*

"John Y. Lee Upon further consideration building funds Y M C A Foreign Department International Committee grants G\$10,000.00 Amoy, G\$5,000.00 Soochow. Offer is withdrawn Hangchow. Letter with full information follows."

It is understood that the National Committee of China is free to draw on the International Committee for the above amounts and transfer them to the Amoy and Soochow Associations to be used toward their building projects without fulfillment of further conditions.

If the National Committee has not already drawn on the International Committee, C. W. Harvey is authorized to draw on the International Committee for the above amounts, namely, G\$10,000. for Amoy, and G\$5,000. for Soochow, and to transfer these amounts to the National Committee and receive receipts which will complete these transactions so far as the International Committee's responsibility is concerned.

It is understood that the National Committee will deal with the Amoy and Soochow Associations.

(c) Outstanding Conditional Offers:

Shanghai Foreign Building	G\$298,800.
(Time limit December 31, 1925)	
Shanghai Chinese Building	<u>G\$100,000.</u> G\$398,800.
(Time limit November 30, 1925)	

It is understood that these offers are binding on the International Committee until the expiration of the time limit as stated above, and in case the conditions are met within these dates they become final binding obligations on the Committee, and the funds named must be provided by the International Committee.

Shanghai Foreign Building

It is understood that the conditions imposed by the International Committee with respect to the Shanghai Foreign Building, and the procedure to be followed are defined in the letter of C. W. Harvey to Harold Dollar, dated March 28, 1924, and confirmed by the letter of F. S. Brockman to Harold Dollar, dated May 30, 1924, and reported by C. W. Harvey to E. C. Jenkins on May 24, 1924.

The Trustees of the Shanghai Foreign Association are now in the midst of a campaign for funds. It is expected that the conditions of the gift will be met before the expiration of the time limit, December 31, 1925.

It is understood that C. W. Harvey is authorized to deal with this project on the basis of the above letters and to contract for the transfer of the funds as required, if and when the conditions have been met. He will inform the New York Office concerning the fulfillment of the conditions.

Shanghai Chinese Building

It is understood that the conditions imposed by the International Committee in respect to its offer toward the Shanghai Chinese Building are as contained in the letter of E. C. Jenkins to C. W. Harvey, dated November 14, 1923, confirming his cable of November 5, 1923, in all respects except the time limit, which has now been extended to November 30, 1925, as authorized by E. C. Jenkins in a cablegram dated May 31, 1924, and confirmed by his letter to C. W. Harvey June 2, 1924, and acknowledged by C. W. Harvey July 2, 1924.

The Board of Directors of the Shanghai Chinese Association are in the midst of preparations for a campaign to raise the funds required to meet the conditions of the International Committee. It is hoped that these conditions will be met before the expiration of the time limit, or November 30, 1925.

The procedure with respect to this building has not been defined. In view of the large amount to be provided by the Shanghai Association and also its able and experienced leadership. It is recommended that C. W. Harvey be authorized to contract for the transfer of the amount offered by the International Committee, and transmit it to the Shanghai Building Committee as required during building operations, upon the following conditions:

1st. That he be assured on these points:

1. That the amount of M\$600,000. as indicated in the letter of E. C. Jenkins dated November 14, 1923, has been provided by the Shanghai Association in property and cash, or in pledges which are guaranteed in writing by the Board of Directors.

2. That the title to the site on which the building is to be erected is satisfactory.

3. That the site is free from all indebtedness.

2nd. That he, representing the International Committee, pass upon and approve the following:

1. The personnel of the Building Committee including the joint Treasurers.

2. The sketch plans, final working drawings and specifications for the building.

3. Provision for supervising the erection of the building.

4. The final building budget showing that the building can be completed as planned without debt.

3rd. That he secure from the Building Committee assurance that a final audited financial statement of the building fund will be rendered as soon as possible after the completion of the building.

(d) Offers transferred to other building projects:

Tokyo Chinese building to Foochow Gym.	G\$12,500.
Mukden to Foochow Gym.	G\$19,000.
Mukden to Paoingfu	G\$ 1,000.

Authorization for these transfers were made in a cablegram from E. C. Jenkins dated September 27, 1923 and confirmed by his letter to C. W. Harvey dated October 15, 1923, and in a cablegram of E. C. Jenkins dated January 3, 1924.

Acting upon this authorization, C. W. Harvey has already made such transfer and the amounts are included in the buildings named under group (a).

(e) Offers toward which local conditions have not been met:

Hangchow	G\$40,000. (Time limit Sept. 1, 1924)
Amoy	G\$20,000.

These offers were authorized by cable of E. C. Jenkins dated November 5, 1923, and confirmed by his letter to C. W. Harvey of November 14, 1923.

These Associations were unable to meet the conditions within the time limit. This has been reported to the International Committee. It is understood that in the case of Amoy the offer was revised as reported above under group (b). In the case of Hangchow the offer was withdrawn as reported in cablegram of E. C. Jenkins to J. Y. Lee dated December 16, 1924.

(f) Funds handled directly by the New York Office:

Peking Language School	G\$15,000.
Peking American School	6,000.
Shanghai American School	20,000.
(3) Nanking American School	5,000.
Hongkong (Kowloon) Foreign Building	75,000.
Total	G\$121,000.

The above funds were included in the outline of E.C. Jenkins dated January 23, 1923. They have been handled directly by the New York Office with the parties concerned.

It is understood that C. W. Harvey has no responsibility in connection with the funds for these projects but that they will be reported by the New York Office.

II. Secretarial Residences

(1) Responsibility in New York. Procedure and Responsibility in China.

It is understood that responsibility in New York, procedure and responsibility in China are the same as reported above in connection with the Association Building projects.

These are defined in "The Outline of the Building Program in the Far East, 1922 - 1924" by E. C. Jenkins, dated January 24, 1923, and in E. C. Jenkins' letters to C. W. Harvey, dated July 20, 1922, September 24, 1923, and November 14, 1923.

(2) Residence Funds

It is understood on the basis of the letters of E. C. Jenkins to C. W. Harvey, of July 20, 1922, September 24, 1923, and November 14, 1923, and November 29, 1924, that the International Committee has appropriated toward the erection of secretarial residences in China, a total of Mex. \$559,284. Of this amount, Mex. \$26,784., as stated in letter of E. C. Jenkins to C. W. Harvey dated July 20, 1922, would be reserved in New York to cover the cost of certain specified residence sites previously purchased at Nanchang, Changsha, Taiyuanfu and Soochow. This made available a total of Mex. \$532,500. to be used toward the erection of a specified list of residences in China.

It is now understood from the letter of E. C. Jenkins to C. W. Harvey of November 29, 1924, that all income as reported by C. W. Harvey to E. C. Jenkins, July 3, 1924, under the headings of Funds 1, 2, 3, and 4, including sites either purchased or to be purchased since January 1, 1917, must be credited against the above appropriation, and that in addition the cost of the 25-year lease of the residence property at Kirin, must also be charged against this appropriation, as indicated in letter of E. C. Jenkins to C. W. Harvey, dated December 3, 1924.

On this basis it is understood that the appropriations are as follows:

- (a) Total appropriation for residences and sites already purchased at Nanchang, Changsha, Taiyuanfu and Soochow, as per letter of E. C. Jenkins Nov. 14, 1923 -- Mex.\$559,284.
 - (b) Total cost of all sites purchased from Jan. 1, 1917, to July 20, 1922 as per report of C. W. Harvey dated July 3, 1924, including M.\$26,784 for sites at Nanchang, Changsha, Taiyuanfu and Soochow, referred to in letter of E. C. Jenkins of July 3, 1924 26,784 M.\$42,258.12
 - (c) Reserved in New York toward the lease on the Kirin residence property at annual rental of M.\$90. for 25 years M. 2,250.00 v 44,508.12
- Balance of appropriation available for erection of specified residences and purchase of new sites in China - - - - - Mex.\$514,775.88

It is understood that the above amount of Mex.\$514,775.88 is available for this present residence program and that there are no other charges against it for overhead in New York or for any other purpose, except such as C. W. Harvey shall authorize in connection with residences or sites within the program.

It is understood that he is authorized to charge this fund with the cost of such residences as have been or are being erected within this program and to complete the erection of such residences and purchase such additional sites as may be required so long as within the above appropriation. It is understood that he will proceed in line with the proposal in the summary of residences and funds reported July 3, 1924.

Since the above funds will be inadequate to complete the entire program as outlined in the letter of E. C. Jenkins to C. W. Harvey of November 14, 1923, C. W. Harvey is authorized to meet such residences as may be necessary in his discretion in order to come within the appropriation available.

He is authorized to go forward with this residence program without further reference to New York for approval, so long as he is acting within the terms of the offer and conditions specified above. He will report from time to time the progress of the program and will render a final audited financial statement on the entire residence funds as soon as possible after their completion.

III. Senior Secretary

Since no action has been taken by the International Committee or National Council with respect to the recommendations made at Lake Placid Conference, or the conferences held with the National Secretaries from China, it is understood that C. W. Harvey will continue to act as Senior Secretary of the International Committee until such time as official action has been secured from the International Committee or National Council with respect to the new policy, and notice given him and the National Committee of China to this effect, together with instructions as to his status, responsibilities and duties.

In the meantime, it is understood that the procedure will continue as at present, but that he will act with a view to the inauguration of a new policy in line with the Lake Placid Resolutions. It is understood that Dr. Mott will issue a statement to the National Committee of China to this effect.

THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS OF CHINA

20 MUSEUM ROAD, SHANGHAI

ASSOCIATION PRESS
PHILIP W. CHENG

BOY'S WORK DEPARTMENT
L. K. HALL

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STUDENT VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT
E. M. HAYES DING LI MEI

January 21, 1925.

F. S. Brockman, Esq.,
Y.M.C.A.,
347 Madison Avenue,
New York City, New York, U.S.A.

Dear Brock:-

One of the very top-notch piece of news was brought by David, when he said that you had accepted the executive secretaryship of the International Service Department of the New National Council. Here's hoping that you can be free to come out so that we can all connect up soon on problems and plans, and creative achievements. I have been awaiting Harvey's return to report the results of the conference in New York. This news that David brings of your being related directly to us again, is like fresh air to a drowning person, and gives me hope that it may yet be possible for me to do some really great things - most of the visions that we have dreamed in those wonderful years that you were here.

But I must not go far for to-day. This is just a word of greeting and rejoicing over the great news that David has brought. I want to write you very shortly in some detail so as to make as clear as possible, hopes, plans and possibilities. Just a brief word of news:

1: David has been with us now about five days. There was a great reception on his return, and his messages have been most inspiring and acceptable.

2: The National Committee staff has grown greatly during his absence under John's administration, in sodality and ability.

3: The research enterprise which you heard us discussing at Hangchow, is, I think, beginning to tell on the situation here. (a) Barnett and L. T. Chen have done some good

For recd Report

C. H. Robertson

work of practical sort in inquiry and articulation of local Associations, and experiences on membership and finance problems. (b) The Student Department begins a study of the attitude of Chinese students toward religion. That will be very important if carried through successfully. (c) L. K. Hall has started a study of adolescent boys' life. He has been doing some great work in getting a summary of the functions of different departments, and arranging for inter-department conferences. This will all come up in a general discussion in the setting-up conference beginning to-morrow. (d) Blaisdell in Peking, has made a fine study of the rug industry. Gamble, Stewart, Burgess and others there, are taking up other researches this winter. (e) A.E. Dome has done some fine work in the physical measurements of south China men and boys. (f) I enclose a record of an intensely interesting experiment that I spent some years in carrying out. It is, I think, capable of very wide application, and constitutes the greatest discovery of my work, so far.

pedgogie
3: The laboratory wing of the National Committee is now up to the fourth floor. It is a big and important job to get the laboratory and shop equipped, and requires much inventing and constructing on my part.

4: We closed our books yesterday, January 20th, without a deficit, the hardest by far of all our years, and under the conditions, a really great achievement.

5: I am planning tentatively to start for furlough on June 10th.

As ever Yours,

Robbie

C. H. Robertson.

CHR:MEJ

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dist.
file.

The International Committee of Young Men's Christian Associations
347 Madison Avenue, New York.

FOREIGN DIVISION

January 21, 1925

C. W. Hawley

My dear Charles:

Your telegram reached me on Friday afternoon requesting that I come at once to Chicago for a conference of the China secretaries. My first impulse was to respond. I would have liked very much to meet with the group and particularly to take up questions relating to China. It seemed impossible, however, to do this earlier than the middle of this week. I telegraphed ~~you~~ to that effect. A little later, however, I got in conference with Brockman and he felt very strongly that it would be unwise for me to make such a trip at this time. We were then dealing with very fundamental questions affecting our future work in China - such questions as our understandings concerning the building and residence program, the funds available for each, the arrangements for the sub-controller for China and the procedure which should be followed in such case, the agreement to be entered into between the National and International Committees and local boards, with respect to the controlling use of buildings which we are erecting, negotiations with the Army and Navy Department with respect to my responsibilities, and a group of similar questions. Brockman felt that these should be clearly defined in writing so as to be brought before either Dr. Mott for his approval before I sail, or else in shape for presentation to the meeting of the Foreign Division on February 4th. It appeared to both of us that it would not be possible for us to do this unless I should give most undivided attention to it during this week. Our thinking has just now become crystalized so as to make possible for the first time, writing out these lines and trying to reach a final conclusion. Brockman was planning to leave for the South early this week to be gone a number of days and it seemed very desirable that I give these days during his absence to completing this work. I therefore sent you a second telegram on Friday night expressing our judgment that I had better not come to Chicago.

We both felt that you could deal in an entirely satisfactory manner with most every question that would be raised by the secretaries from China. We feel that any questions that you do not feel qualified to settle, could be postponed for conference with me in New York, or else plan to have me confer with such secretaries when enroute to the Coast. I

have been thinking over the entire China group and as I recall, we have conferred in person with practically all of them so that they know the present view of the National Committee and also have had my opinion on most questions raised.

The only exceptions that I can think of are in the case of Smith, who has recently been called to Hsian, who may wish to confer. In his case, this would be possible in Chicago, enroute to Seattle.

Bob Service has also not been seen and may desire conference. In his case, I think you know fully that it is the desire of both the National Committee and myself that he and Mrs. Service return to China as soon as the doctors permit. As to his future work, it cannot be determined now, but I am sure that there will be no difficulty in reaching an understanding which will be entirely acceptable to him and Mrs. Service. I am sure the National Committee is prepared to make considerable adjustment in order to meet their needs during the next few years.

Verink may also desire conference. In his case, I think that you ~~know~~ my opinion and also that of the National Committee. It is desired that he be located at Paoing, and both the National Committee and the Local Association feel the importance of his early return. I agree in this. I understand, however, that he has been promised further study and time for medical treatment. In view of Dr. Vaughan's recent favorable report, which is confirmed by that of Mayo Clinic, it occurs to me that he may think it wise to revise his plan so that he may go to China earlier than expected. I would certainly think that if there is no health problem, that his return should not be very long delayed. The letter received from Wear dated December 5th emphasizes this quite strongly. I have also sent a copy of Hall's letter to you dated December 18th which also requests cable information as to when he may be expected. I hope that some conclusion may be reached in your conference in Chicago and that this may be communicated to Hall by cable as he desires. I do not know that there are any other China secretaries in the United States whose problems have not been thoroughly discussed. If there are, I shall be very glad to help, either by later conference with you or by seeing them when on my way to the Coast.

I have just this morning received a copy of R. S. Hall's letter to you of December 18th dealing with a number of very important questions. It is quite evident that Hall and others are getting quite restless about my delay in returning and also the fact that we have not dealt fully with all the questions which he has raised within recent months.

I suppose it will be difficult to interpret either of these actions by correspondence. I hope that I can clear the matter up when I see him and other friends in China face to face. In the meantime, I hope we can clear up most of the questions which he has raised. I will give my suggestions concerning each of them.

(1) Paoting - I have already given my judgment concerning Verink. A cablegram should be sent to Hall concerning decision as to his plans.

*Copy for
Res. files*

(2) Houses - The Residence Program contemplated two residences for Nanchang. This was based on the opinion of the National Committee that they expected to have two secretaries continue in that city. Hall's letter confirms this opinion. In the light of this, I think they should go forward with the second residence as planned. We cannot of course be sure of having two secretaries and will be running some risk in building a second house, but I see no reason for changing the program in view of the above facts. I suggest, therefore, that in the cablegram, you authorize Hall to go forward with the second residence at his discretion. You will note Hall's question concerning residence in Yunnan and that he will proceed in the erection of a wall unless instructions to the contrary reach him by January 15th and will proceed with a residence unless he has work to the contrary by February 15th. This letter did not reach me until January 20th so the first is impossible. I presume the wall is being erected. I see no particular problem in this except that it incurs expenses in the present Residence Program which I would not have incurred under the circumstances. I do not think it wise for him to proceed with the residence until after my return and until we have had an opportunity to restudy the whole Residence Program and more especially the balance of the funds available. You will recall that by the final decision of Mr. Jenkins with reference to this fund, it will be considerably reduced as contrasted with the amount which we expected. This is due to the charges which must be made against it for resident sites purchased previous to the liberation of this fund. I would recommend in the cablegram sent to Hall that you advise that he defer operations on the Yunnan residence until after my return.

✓

(3) Proposed Postponement of Furloughs - The furloughs referred to in Hall's letter, I understand have already been dealt with and results cabled to China. I was in a conference the other day with Brockman, McAlpin and Wannamaker concerning Gailey's return. It was agreed that a cablegram should be sent urging that he reach America by the first of March. I have since seen a copy of the cablegram of December 7th signed by Dodge McAlpin and Dr. Mott as recommended. I understand that you have also cabled approving of delaying the furloughs of Kelsey and Stanley. If this has not been done, I would favor approving the recommendations received from China and cabling them to this effect.

copy for prop. file

(4) Hanchow Agreement - I am entirely familiar with the negotiations to secure an agreement between the National Committee and the Hanchow Board. Hall is familiar with the requirements of the Committee in this connection and I have every confidence in his ability to reach right conclusions in any agreement which may be executed. I judge that it will not be possible to put this through before my return. If it is, I have no doubt that it will be well done, so that I see no necessity for cabling him concerning this matter. Brockman and I had a conference the other day with Mr. Murray and Mr. Williams of the International Committee concerning the form of such agreements. Mr. Murray is now drawing up the proper documents which I hope will be approved by the International Committee or National Council before I sail. This will be the basis for all future agreements, but need not affect the agreement which Hall is now negotiating in respect to Hanchow since this deals with the past and has already been the subject of negotiations with the National Committee and the Hanchow Board. If you write Hall, however, I suggest that you call his attention to the fact that such negotiations are in process and upon my return I hope to be in a position to put through the various agreements required in connection with this building enterprise.

(5) Personal Items - I do not know that there is anything in this section which requires comment except the arrival of Joe Platt. I note that he is due on January 21st on the President Wilson. I am sure you have this in mind and communicated with him with respect to his immediate program and will take steps to see him as soon as possible with reference to his future. I wish that it could be possible for us to see him together before I sail. Perhaps we could meet in New York. You have also noted that Wear is booked to sail from Shanghai for the United States on February 18th. I do not know the boat. You probably have this information and will see that he is instructed as to his program. In his letter to me of December 5th, which I am sending you, you will note that he raised a number of questions concerning the use of his furlough and also plans for return. It is my understanding that the National Committee does not expect him to return to Paoting. Whether he should return to China or not is first a matter of medical advice. No decision should be reached on that until we have such advice. In Hall's letter to Wear of December 15th, I note that he makes clear that there is no thought in the minds of anyone in China that he should not return there. I have no other late information on this subject. I am sure the health history of Mrs. Wear should be given very careful attention before a decision is reached. I have considerable doubt as to her ability to stand the strain of conditions in China and some doubt as to the wisdom of their return. I agree with Hall's advice to him concerning

the disposition of their furniture with a view to its transfer elsewhere in China or to America as occasion requires. With respect to his furlough plans, first emphasis should be placed on medical examination and the treatment required and then on the question of study.

With respect to the question Hall has raised concerning the senior secretarial office and the policy during 1925, I would think it best to defer this until I reach China. I hope that the matter may be reasonably well cleared up here before I go so that I can make the situation clear when I reach Shanghai. In the recent conference here, it is becoming quite clear, I think, that it will be necessary to proceed on the present basis pending action by the National Council with respect to the Lake Placid Resolutions and other conferences. I would of course think it wise to operate in the spirit of the Lake Placid Resolutions even though not approved, but would not think it possible to do so officially until action had been taken by the Committee. This, I think is agreed to by Brockman and others here and some word will be sent to the country to this effect. I have written you quite in detail in regard to these questions so that I may share with you my full thought.

You have learned that Lockwood and family have been detained by scarlet fever, and that they hope to sail on the President Jefferson February 8th. I hope this can be done. I think there may be some doubt. I am planning definitely to leave by that boat and see no reason now for any further delay. No word has been sent to China yet to this effect. Lockwood did not favor cabling concerning his sailing date until he is reasonably sure. I think it would be safe for us to delay such message until you reach New York early next week. I think we could cable the report that Lockwood and I have both been delayed, at that time, giving the reasons and stating the boat on which we are sailing. I would not do this earlier in view of Lockwood's uncertainty. I think it very unwise to have another message go concerning the sailing date of either of us until there are ninety nine chances out of one hundred that it can be carried out.

I hope that you are having a very valuable conference. I know that you will remember me to the group and particularly to the men from China. I would enjoy meeting with them, but feel more clear than ever that I am doing the right thing in staying here.

Sincerely yours,

Chas. W. Herschleb

Mr. C. A. Herschleb
International Committee Office
Central Y.M.C.A.
19 South LaSalle Street
Chicago, Illinois

THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS OF CHINA

20 MUSEUM ROAD, SHANGHAI

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S. C. CHU, TREASURER
T. H. HAU, SECRETARY L. T. YUEN

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TELEPHONE NO. C. 5287, 5288, 5289

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "COMMITTEE, SHANGHAI"

POST OFFICE BOX NO. 924

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STUDENT VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT
E. H. HAYES DING LI MEI

January 21, 1925.

F. S. Brockman, Esq.,
347 Madison Avenue,
New York, U. S. A.

Dear Fletcher,

Our hearts have been singing with joy the past three days. David arrived in Shanghai on last Friday and Sunday afternoon we had a long period of fellowship with him. He told us in great detail of his experiences in America particularly in the three conferences he attended in Atlantic City, Lake Placid and Buffalo.

When he told us of the reorganization which has been effected in the Foreign Department and of the new position into which you have been called by the National Council I could hardly believe my ears. The news seems too good to be true. I shall not elaborate just now but I do want you to know that this news has lifted the spirits of all of us, Chinese and Americans alike, as nothing has in recent times.

It is good to have David back with us again. Both he and Mrs. Yui are warm in their expressions of gratitude for all that was done for them in America. Both of them were with us for supper Monday night after which the whole Shanghai group of American secretaries and their wives met for the usual prayer meeting. I wish that all of those who have contributed in any way to the happiness of David and his wife in America could realise how much it has meant to them and how how it will mean through them to us all.

We spent a large part of Sunday afternoon in surveying the present anti-Christian movement throughout the country. This movement is proving an incentive to all of us to think more deeply into our motives and into our methods of work as well. The Executive Committee of the N. C. C. which has just closed its winter meeting has also given a good deal of attention to the same subject. The same is true of the East China Educational Conference which closes its meeting this afternoon.

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Barnett*

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You will be grateful to know that by keeping the National Committee books open until this afternoon we have been able to close them without a deficit. Of course, we have mortgaged almost one-twelfth of 1925 by keeping the books open until today, but this is offset by at least \$5,000 of good pledges which the disturbed conditions of the country have prevented ~~in~~ reaching us in time.

Political conditions are going from bad to worse. It is generally believed that Tuan Chi Jui will be eliminated in two months or less. There is a good deal of expectation that Sun Yat Sen will succeed^{him}. It is not thought that Sun can hold the leadership long but everyone is wondering what he will do to make the most of his tenure.

Our hearts were greatly warmed by Mary's Christmas letter. We thank you both for remembering us so handsomely by sending us the Christian Century. We shall read it with greatly increased interest because we shall feel that we are sharing its contents from week to week with you.

With heartfelt¹ gratefulness for the wonderful things which God is accomplishing and is going to accomplish through our beloved movement on both sides of the sea, I am

As always yours,

Eugene E. Barnett.

EEB/H

Copies to F.S. Brockman
C.W. Harvey
C.A. Herschleb
Confirmation
Files. - *China general*

January 22, 1925.

Dear Dr. Lee:

I wish now to confirm on behalf of the International Committee the statement made to you some time ago to the effect that the Committee would appropriate an additional \$10,000. gold toward the building fund for the Amoy Association building. *in*

It is our understanding that the equivalent of \$25,000. gold has been raised in Amoy and paid in for the building and that by the payment of this additional sum of \$10,000. gold the building can be finished and made adequate for the purpose.

We would suggest that you draw this sum in the usual way, as it will be available after January first. I trust that our delay in confirming this offer has not embarrassed you.

Faithfully yours,

Edward C. Jenkins.

Dr. John Y. Lee,
Shanghai,
China.

ECJ:M

MINUTES OF MEETING OF EXECUTIVE
OF THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE
YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS OF CHINA
January 22, 1925
20 Museum Road, Shanghai

Present:-

Executives:- Dr. Fong F. Sec. (Chairman) Mr. S. C. Chu,
Mr. Y. H. Bau, Mr. N. L. Han and Rev. Z. W.
Kaung.

Secretaries:- Dr. David Z. T. Yui, Dr. John Y. Lee, Mr.
H. A. Wilbur, Mr. C. L. Chen and Mr.
P. W. Cheng.

The meeting began with prayer by Rev. Kaung, at 5:45 P.M.

The minutes of December 18, 1924, were read and approved.

Dr. Lee reported that in accordance with section 1098 of
the minutes the secretaries had set office hours from 9 A.M. to
12:30 P.M. and from 2 P.M. to 5:30 P.M.

1102. Financial Report of 1924:

The financial report of the year 1924 was given, showing
total receipts of \$136,337.30, total disbursements of \$136,252.31
and balance of \$84.99.

1103. Budget for 1925:

Dr. Lee reported that after strenuous efforts the
secretaries had been able to reduce the 1925 net budget to
\$112,000.00. This budget was formally adopted for three months.

1104. Reorganization of Business Department, Visual Educa-
tion Section, and Association Press:

Dr. Lee explained the reorganization scheme, which
simplified the work of the Business Department and combined the
Visual Education Section with Association Press. It was shown that
considerable reduction of expenditure and increase of efficiency
could be achieved.

It was agreed that the service of checking accounts in
the Business Department for the secretaries and local Associations
be reorganized so as to be in harmony with the needs and facilities.

It was agreed that Mr. Philip W. Cheng be transferred
to the General Administration staff and Mr. Howard S. Chang be
appointed Acting Manager of the reorganized Association Press of
China.

It was agreed that the National Committee's account
be continued in the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation; the

Association Press Account and the Building Operation Account be opened in the Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank.

1105. Postponement of Furloughs:

It was agreed that since Mr. D. L. Kelsey and Mr. R. H. Stanley had requested to have their furlough postponed and since the International Committee had consented, the postponement be approved.

1106. Assignment of Mr. J. Rasmussen:

Dr. Lee reported the return of Mr. J. Rasmussen to China. It was agreed that Mr. Rasmussen be re-assigned to the Moukden Y. M. C. A. with the understanding that in his work special emphasis would be given to the training of Chinese secretaries and occasionally he would be called upon to travel on behalf of the National Committee.

1107. Delegates to Estes Park Conference:

In response to an invitation from the Estes Park Boys' Work Conference the following men were duly appointed as fraternal delegates to the conference:

S. Y. Chao
D. M. Hsu

C. S. Chen
Y. T. Wu

Dr. John Y. Lee and Mr. L. K. Hall were requested to get some boys work secretaries on furlough to attend the conference.

1108. Boys' Work Policy:

In view of the expected departure of Mr. L. K. Hall for America, it was agreed that during Mr. Hall's absence Mr. Esbert M. Hayes be appointed Acting Executive Secretary of Boys' Work in addition to his duties in the S. V. M. and Dr. Herman Liu be requested to collaborate with him.

It was agreed that the following persons be requested to serve as cooperating secretaries for National boys work:-

S. M. Doong
Lennie Sweet
Harold Rounds
J. C. Clark

A. G. Robinson
C. A. Rao
B. H. Schmidt
V. D. Parker

G. E. Lerrigo

1109. World Conference of the Y. M. C. A's:

The General Secretary and the national boys' work secretary were appointed to serve on the Promotion Committee for the World Conference of the Y. M. C. As. to be held at Helsingfors in August 1926.

1110. Dr. David Yui's Resumption of Office as General Secretary:

Dr. Yui in a brief statement reported to the Executive Committee on his experience in the United States during the past few months and told of his gradual recovery from illness; but in order to prevent the recurrence of the illness, he said, the doctors strongly advised him to avoid (1) frequent traveling, (2) too much public speaking, and (3) heavy financial responsibilities. In view of such limitations he requested the Executive to let him resign from the General Secretaryship in order to make way for a man with full active energy.

The Executive members, after affectionate expressions of appreciation for Dr. Yui's devoted service and high leadership to the Association movement, unanimously urged him to resume the General Secretaryship with the suggestion that the responsibilities be so divided among the secretaries as to reserve the General secretary to deal with main issues in our work. Dr. Lee, on behalf of the Secretarial staff, emphatically expressed the unanimous desire of the secretaries to have Dr. Yui back as our prophet and leader.

To the joy of everybody Dr. Yui finally consented to serve.

The meeting adjourned at 7:30 P.M.

Approved:

(Signed)

Fong F. See,

Philip W. Chong,

Chairman.

Secretary pro tem.

China - general
New York, N. Y.

China
January 23, 1925.

SUPPLEMENT TO UNDERSTANDINGS DATED JANUARY 20, 1925
PREPARED BY C.W. HARVEY

The following understandings are based on the memorandum dated November 26, 1924, on a conference between E. C. Jenkins, C. W. Harvey, and C. A. Herschleb regarding China problems, and memorandum dated November 29, 1924, between E. C. Jenkins, C. W. Harvey, and C. A. Herschleb.

I. RESIDENCE APPROPRIATIONS FOR CHINA:

1. Shanghai (Barchet Road Property) No. 543.

The total proceeds from the sale of this property was Tls. \$38,015.10, of which Tls. \$26,348.30 was expended for residence sites in the French Concession, known as No. 544, leaving a balance of Tls. \$11,666.80 which realized Mex. \$16,114.36. It is understood that this balance of Mex. \$16,114.36 is available toward the 1922-1924 Residence Program in China and that it is included in the total of Mex. \$514,775.88 reported in the Understandings prepared by C. W. Harvey, dated January 20, 1925.

2. Hankow Residence Property.

It is understood that the balance of Mex. \$16,000 is to be added to the Residence appropriations for China, thus increasing the total to Mex. \$514,790.24
Since the residence site in the old German Concession of Hankow, known as No. 402, was purchased previous to January 1, 1917, it is understood that the total proceeds from its sale may be added to the total appropriations for 1922-1924 Residence Program for China, and thus increase the appropriation by such amount. These proceeds as now invested are as follows:

Toward purchase of residence site on Peking Road,
known as No. 396, Tls. \$16,658.31

Toward purchase of residence site on Portland Toad,
known as No. 397, Tls. \$5,161.63.

It is understood that C. W. Harvey is authorized to sell residence site No. 396 and when sold that the proceeds may be used toward the 1922-1924 Residence Program and added to the appropriation of Mex. \$514,775.88, as reported in Understandings of C. W. Harvey, dated January 20, 1925.

II. RESIDENCE PROPERTY UPKEEP:

It is understood that a total appropriation of Mex. \$17,580. is included in the budget of the Senior Secretary for China for 1925 and is available for upkeep, repairs, taxes, and insurance on residences owned or leased by the International Committee in China for

its secretaries. It is understood that this fund is cumulative from year to year and that C. W. Harvey is authorized to draw on the fund as required for the above purposes, and that any unexpended balance at the end of the year may be carried forward.

III. TENURE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE PROPERTY IN CHINA:

1. With respect to residence property in China owned by the International Committee, it is understood that C. W. Harvey will take no action concerning titles to such property unless and until he receives official word to this effect, and instructions as to procedure.

2. With respect to Association property in China, the title to which is vested in the International Committee, it is understood that C. W. Harvey will take no action at this time but will await recommendations from the National Committee in line with the Lake Placid Resolutions and subsequent conferences with National General Secretaries of China, which recommendations he will submit to the International Committee for action and instructions.

IV. BUDGET FOR SENIOR SECRETARY'S OFFICE IN CHINA FOR 1925:

It is understood that the total appropriations for this office as requested by C. W. Harvey in his letter of June 11, 1924, have been granted and that a letter will be written him to this effect. It is understood that these appropriations are as follows:

1. Office Expenses	Mex.\$ 4,250.
2. Stenographic and Office Help:	
a. Senior Secy.'s Office	13,300.
b. Nat'l Committee Office	9,000.
3. Property Upkeep	22,300.
4. Travel of Int'l Committee Secretaries	17,580.
5. Transfer of Int'l Comm. Secretaries	6,000.
6. Contingent Fund	10,000.
	20,000.

Total Mex.\$80,130.

V. THE WHITMORE FUND:

It is understood that this total ~~cumulative~~ ^{Whitmore} fund, amounting to Mex.\$1,530.02, has been appropriated to the Nanking Association and used by it toward securing suitable frontage for its building site, and that this fund is now closed, as reported in the letter of C. W. Harvey to E. C. Jenkins, dated August 4, 1924.

VI. SPECIAL UNDERSTANDINGS:

1. Personal Budget of A. Q. Adamson.

It is understood that his entire personal budget, including travel, local transportation, and all allowances, is to be provided by the International Committee and charged

against its Building Fund, and is not to be made a charge against the China Building Program or the Shanghai Building Bureau.

2. Personal Budget of George A. Fitch.

It is understood that the International Committee will continue to provide his entire budget at least until the completion of the Foreign Building in Shanghai.

3. Special Furloughs.

It is understood that the International Committee has agreed with the parties concerned, that they be granted a special furlough beginning in 1925:

Dr. W. W. Peter, in order to avail himself of a special fellowship.

C. H. Robertson, in order to render service to other National Movements and to undertake further study in the United States.

Mrs. C. W. Harvey, in view of the necessity of assisting her mother who is in ill health.

4. Visit of Dr. John Y. Lee, to the United States.

It is understood that Mr. E. C. Jenkins, on behalf of the International Committee, has written Dr. Lee, inviting him and his family to make an extended visit to the United States in 1925, agreeing that the International Committee will provide the necessary expenses.

THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS OF CHINA

20 MUSEUM ROAD, SHANGHAI

ASSOCIATION PRESS
PHILIP W. CHENG

BOY'S WORK DEPARTMENT
L. K. HALL

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION
A. Q. ADAMSON R. S. HALL

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT
HOWARD S. CHANG P. R. TOMLINSON
C. L. CHEN F. B. JANSSEN WONG
T. Y. HO K. F. WONG
WM. LEE J. Z. ZEE

CITY DIVISION

E. E. BARNETT L. T. CHEN

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT
JOHN Y. LEE HERMAN C. E. LIU
HOWARD S. CHANG W. W. PETER
DANIEL C. FU C. H. ROBERTSON
C. H. HAN Z. Y. WAUNG

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

FONG F. SEC, CHAIRMAN
T. H. LEE, VICE-CHAIRMAN S. T. WEN
Z. T. KAUNG, VICE-CHAIRMAN N. L. HAN
S. C. CHU, TREASURER L. T. YUEN
Y. H. BAU, SECRETARY

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

DAVID Z. T. YUI, GENERAL SECRETARY
JOHN Y. LEE, ACTING GENERAL SECRETARY

C. W. HARVEY	ASSOCIATE GENERAL SECRETARY
T. Z. KOO	ASSOCIATE GENERAL SECRETARY
H. A. WILBUR	ASSOCIATE GENERAL SECRETARY
N. Z. ZIA	G. E. LERRIGO K. S. WANG

TELEPHONE NO. C. 5287, 5288, 5289

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "COMMITTEE, SHANGHAI"

POST OFFICE BOX NO. 924

January 27, 1925.

INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT
M. T. TCHOU

PHYSICAL WORK DEPARTMENT
J. H. GRAY

PUBLICATION DEPARTMENT
Y. K. WOO T. M. VAN
ARTHUR RUSH Y. D. YING

RELIGIOUS WORK DEPARTMENT
L. E. MCLACHLIN

SECRETARIAL TRAINING DEPARTMENT
L. NEWTON HAYES

STUDENT DIVISION

O. R. MAGILL T. L. SHEN
C. S. CHEN

STUDENT VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT
E. M. HAYES DING LI MEI

Mr. F. S. Brockman,
Y.M.C.A.,
347 Madison Avenue,
New York City, N.Y., U.S.A.

Dear Fletcher:-

Two days after I wrote you the letter of January 19th, your good letter of December 22nd was received. Gene and Mc have shared this with me. We all rejoice in this definite confirmation of David's report which thrilled us when he gave it. We look forward greatly to the return of Harvey within three weeks when we expect to have more definite word concerning the plan of operation. We hope he will tell us your plans more fully, and indicate the time of your arrival in China, and what part of your two months in the Far East we may hope to have here.

On the day before China New Year, we closed our setting-up conference. It was a good two days session at the Navy Y. Dr. Lee presided throughout. David was with us most of the time. At the end of the first day, the executive had its monthly meeting. There, David made a very frank and touching statement concerning the problem of his health. He expressed gratitude for his recovery, outlined the instructions of the doctors with reference to his work and diet, and frankly advised the Committee to secure someone in his place, in order that the work might go forward under a leadership without physical limitations. At the same time he expressed his hearty loyalty to the Committee and his deep belief in the importance of our program. He wanted the Committee to be perfectly free to make the arrangements which they considered best.

Dr. Fong made a beautifully fitting response, expressing the Committee's united desire for David to go forward with his leadership, and assuring him of the desire to protect him from undue strain and to use him for prophetic service.

H. A. Wilbur
JAN 27 1925

- 2 -

On the following day, at the close of our setting-up conference, David, after he had finished outlining the emphasis for 1925, reported the discussion in the executive concerning his future work. Then he said that following the meeting, he had talked with his wife, his mother, his sister and his children, and after family prayer together, they had come unitedly to the conclusion that he should go forward with his work in the Association movement. You will understand better than anyone else how much that means to us. John W. Cook was the only visitor present. He too was deeply moved.

With the National Council well organized, the budgets for 1924 fully raised both in America and in China, your acceptance of the leadership for Asia, and David's return to the leadership in China, we ought to get something done in 1925 and the following years.

Cordially yours,

H. A. Wilbur

H. A. Wilbur.

HAW:MEJ

EE Barnett

January 28, 1925

Dear Gene:

I cannot tell you how greatly I enjoyed and was profited by the memos on your visits with L. T. Chen to different points in Manchuria. I have gone over this material very carefully, some of it more than once. This is the kind of material which I enjoy. Report letters that are written for the public are not worth very much to those of us who are fairly familiar with the situation, but your report makes me feel that I have actually visited these cities, and with ears and eyes better than my own.

We are still in the midst of reorganization, as we have been for the last three months. It has been a busy time but worth all that it cost. I feel very hopeful about the new National Council. The old rivalry between the State and International Committees is gone. The work of the National Council and of the different State organizations is integrated. I have just visited three State Conventions and it was perfectly evident that a new era has dawned. The local Associations are also assuming an entirely new responsibility for the General Agencies. Even in the weaker states this is true.

The process of reconstruction in the Foreign Work is not yet completed and not far enough along for me to write you about it. I have hope also that it is going to be an improvement. The finances are also going to be on a better basis. I trust that by the end of March we shall have in hand the budget for 1925. This should mean that our Foreign Secretaries when home on furlough are going to have an opportunity to make their stay in this country mean something for their culture as well as for the securing of the Foreign budget. Harvey has done invaluable work here in getting all of the outstanding questions settled and methods of procedure for the future standardized and thoroughly understood.

I can report all the Brockmanswell. I don't see much of them. Mary is working awfully hard as housekeeper in a big, old, rambling Southern home with not altogether efficient servants, and in running a sand hill farm, in which she has seemed to find herself. She is the most enthusiastic farmer I ever saw. She has not begun to make a fortune at it yet but, of course, that is only a matter of time.

I have not heard from Henry for a long time. I am hoping sometime in the not distant future to get a look at him in his new home.

With lots of love to all the Barnetts, I am

Affectionately yours,

Eugene E. Barnett, Esq.,
Box 924,
Shanghai, China.

R

COPY

Washington, D.C.
January 29, 1925

1. SUB TREASURER AND SUB COMPTROLLER FOR CHINA

*Sub Treas.
Responsible
directly to
Treas. - Controller
in NY*

Beginning July 1, 1925 a subtreasurer and subcomptroller will be appointed for China. They will have charge of the expense accounts of the Secretaries in China. The Subtreasurer will be responsible for the entire sum authorized for the expense accounts of Secretaries while in China. He will have authority to make such adjustments between the different budgets and the different items within the budget as may be necessary. In making such adjustments he must not exceed the total amount appropriated for expense accounts in China. The Subcontroller will have authority to make payments which are within the respective items of the individual budgets, as approved and reported by the New York Office

When this plan goes into effect Harvey is authorized to employ a competent accountant, whose budget will be provided by the National Council, in addition to the appropriations granted the Senior Secretary's office for 1925. It is estimated that this addition for 1925 will require a total of M \$4800. made up as follows:

Salary -	8mos. @ M\$300 per mo.	M\$2400.
Travel out		M\$1150.
Outfit		M\$ 250.
Total		<u>M\$4800.</u>

The procedure followed in 1924 with respect to expense accounts will be continued until the plan outlined above is put into operation.

11. STATUS OF SENIOR SECRETARY FOR CHINA.

Dr. Mott will write a letter at once to Dr. Yui, explaining the present status of Harvey. Until the Lake Placid Resolutions have been acted upon by the National Council and the National Committee of China, Mr. Harvey will serve as Senior Secretary of the National Council, with the same responsibilities as he had under the International Committee. In matters relating to property Harvey is authorized to continue to act as Senior Secretary of the International Committee until the property interests of the International Committee has been transferred to the National Council.

111. MEMORANDUM OF C. W. HARVEY.

The memorandum of C. W. Harvey, dated January 20, 1925 and January 23, 1925, called "Understandings" and "supplement to Understandings" respectively are approved.

IV. EXTENSION OF TIME LIMIT FOR CHINESE BUILDING, SHANGHAI.

The time limit on the offer toward the Shanghai Chinese Association Building is extended to May 31, 1926, if Mr. Rockefeller approves.

Room 100B
RECEIVED

JAN 31 1925

ENCL
ACK.

January 30, 1925.

Dear David:

Since the Lake Placid Conference we have been almost completely absorbed in the reorganization problems of the Association Movement in the United States. Your presence with us the past year, and your sympathetic understanding of our Movement will enable you to appreciate fully the situation. Marked progress has been made in the reorganization. The first meeting of the new Foreign Committee will be held early in February. There has, therefore, been no opportunity for even a preliminary consideration of the Lake Placid resolutions such as this meeting will afford.

Fletcher has been invited to assume the relation to work in the Far East which I discussed briefly with you shortly before you sailed. As soon as his acceptance is received and his responsibilities formulated I shall let you know.

Harvey is leaving tonight for China. As agreed with you, until the Lake Placid resolutions have been acted upon by the National Committee of China and the National Council of the United States, he will serve as the Senior Secretary of the National Council, with the same responsibilities as he had under the International Committee. Since the property interests of the International Committee have not been transferred to the National Council, it will be necessary, for legal reasons, for him to continue to serve as the Senior Secretary of the International Committee with respect to property matters. I am sure you will be pleased with this arrangement and with his early return.

I will of course keep you fully informed as matters develop in connection with the Lake Placid resolutions.

You have been much in my thought and prayer since your return to China, and as you again take up your very large and important responsibilities. Will you not kindly convey my special greetings to the National Committee?

Very affectionately yours,

Dr. David Z. T. Yui,
20 Museum Road,
Shanghai, China.

JOHN R. MOTT