Yenching
Academic
re. Rural reconstruction and
relief projects
1936, 1938, n.d.

January 1936 C45C

Rural Recovery

CONFIDENTIAL MEMO

1. In view of the need of experimental and research community field for university training, a cooperating committee be organized with a membership which will represent the M.E.M., Yenching, Nankai, P.U.M.C., Tsing Hua, etc.; and Tinghsien be made as the cooperative community field for research and experimentation.
2. We feel that both approaches for social research and training - from university to community and from community to university - deserve experimenting.
3. We heartily endorse, therefore, the Human, Kuangse and Kuantung programme as mapped out by Yen and every effort be made to make the programme a success.
4. We also endorse the proposal for the China Institution of Social Science as suggested by Ho's Memo.
5. We heartily endorse Hsu's plan of coordination office in Nanking.

Division of Labor in Rural Reconstruction

1. Promotion - To create Hsien Demonstration Stations and provincial wide units for extension.

2. Coordination - A Commission to be created for the purpose under the auspices of the Executive Yuan. A letter has just been received from the Executive Yuan indicating the readiness of the Government to cooperate and even to finance the Commission to a certain extent. The Commission is to have serveral members and an executive secretariat, Personnel.

3. Production (Training and Research) - The China Institution of Social Science, a federation of social science departments or institutes of several universities, with a hsien as a station for study and demonstration. See the Memo. The aforementioned letter from the Executive Yuan also indicates the anxiety of the Government for the success in the organization of the Institution and also the readiness to cooperate and even to finance the work to some extent.

In order to attain the aim of the Rural Reconstruction Movement in China it is essential that as many educational and social forces in the country be mobilized and coordinated as possible. To this end, the following institutions agree to cooperate with one another in this important undertaking:

The M.E.M., NANKAI, YENCHING, TSING HUA, P.U.M.C.

Hence the inauguration of the Central Cooperating Committee for Rural Reconstruction.

There are to be two main branches, namely: Social Science Council and a Rural Reconstruction Station.

For the Social Science Council there shall be a Director, with the following departments, namely: Economics, Government, Sociology, Agriculture, Public Health and Education. The special function of the Council is to conduct academic research in the subjects just mentioned and training of research workers for same.

For the Rural Reconstruction Station there shall be a Director with the following Divisions, namely: Local Government, Finance, Livilihood, Public Health and Education. Its chief function is to conduct research in the content and technique of rural reconstruction and "planned training" for rural reconstruction administrative and technical workers.

The Central Cooperating Committee for Rural Reconstruction shall consist of the following members:

James Yen, Chairman
Franklin Ho
Y. C. Mei
C. W. Luh
Leonard Hsu (to alternate with Cato Yang)
Robert Lim
Magistrate of Tinghsien

Cooperating Institutions
Tsing Hua
P.U.M.C.
Nankai
Yenta
L.A.M.
Cooperating Institutions
Cooperating Commission for Rural Reconstruction
Rural Reconstruction Station
Director
Staff
Programs of Reconstruction
(Social Experimentation and planned Training)
Education
Public Health (As part of Civil Affairs Dep't)
Agricultural Extension
Livelihood
Cooperatives
Finance
Government and Village Organization
Organization
Social Science Research Council
Director
Faculty
Departments of Study
(Research and Training of Research Worker)
..... - Education
P.U.M.C. - Public Health
Tsing Hua - Agriculture
Yenta - Sociology
Nankai - Economics and Political Science

ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE - Lockhart Hall, Peiping

JANUARY 15, 1936

PRESENT: Mr. S. M. Gunn
Mr. James Y. C. Yen
Dr. Leonard Hsu
Dr. Franklin Ho
Chancellor C. W. Luh
Dr. John B. Grant

SMG stressed that this was an informal meeting. The factors of uncertainty introduced in the past few months made it, in his opinion, all the more necessary for friends as the R.F. to stand by China. This point of view may be difficult to present in the U.S., but he hopes not.

The short period of six months makes it difficult to return to New York to report much in accomplishment, but there seem to be encouraging trends.

It seemed unnecessary to discuss past complications. There should be realistic consideration of the present in terms of the objective. The solution of problems is a matter belonging to the Chinese and is one that should not, under any consideration, be influenced by R.F. money. It seemed there was a single common objective and, consequently, differences of opinion might be considered healthy divergencies to bring about the eventual solution.

The speaker was confronted with the practical necessity of complying with the demands of the forthcoming Trustees meeting of the Foundation.

The division of labor in rural reconstruction, hereafter RR, seems to be a reasonable basis for discussion. An outstandingly significant development was the type of new officials in the Nanking Government and their influence on RR; because ultimately, RR must become a function of government in order to meet a role which no private organization can fill. The example of State Medicine was used to elaborate the point that private organizations might even retard government.

The three functions that must be undertaken before RR is successful were offered as basis of discussion.

LH stated that the achievement of RR as a whole, rather than the aims or purposes of individual institutions, requires cooperation and one of a nature implying division of labor. Mr. Yen, during conversation in support of this principle, had consequently suggested F.H. as being responsible for Training and Research and that L.H.'s own position in Nanking made him the logical individual to head Coordination. Naturally Yen himself, as a pioneer in promoting the whole field of RR, should be the one to carry it to National achievement.

The function of coordination could be illustrated in undertaking the explanation to Central Government officials that Yen's going to Kwangsi was desirable in terms of the National RR program. (SMG, very good point.) The three principles defined seemed a logical division of function. Each responsible individual should think of his undertaking in terms of the highest standards.

Any present difficulties were the result of sincerity of purpose. LH felt that the definition of function would prove to be the strength of the National movement, therefore if the definition of the three functions could be accepted by all, the past few months would have borne very important fruits.

SMG "This is a good statement."

JYCY stated that the greater part was a very sound statement that all should strive to carry out. JYCY was expressing opinion not only for himself, but on behalf of the M.E.M. There was great gratification at the present National reaction to RR. Before referring to the three points in question, it was necessary to make the following three statements.

1. There was a vital necessity for cooperation that would realize the utilization of all best available resources. This had resulted in the Nankai, Yenching, Tinghsien cooperative proposal. Actual execution was difficult because of the absence of any previous experience to go on, but RR will never be successful until coordination is effected, and, consequently, one should proceed in spite of mistakes. The biggest problem in the world is the human problem and if not solved then RR will fail.

2. A gratified reference was made to the R.F. willingness to enter such an untried field as an experiment in applying the Social Sciences to improve human welfare. Selection of so unstable a field as China because of plasticity in opportunity to mould also resulted in difficulties attendant upon differences of opinion which the opportunities themselves gave rise to. Were not such difficulties natural to the opportunity? Achievement of RR must imply willingness to suffer obstacles.

3. Social reconstruction is the goal of which RR is the present most important problem. The question is a formula to utilize available resources. Present probing requires two things: (a) patience where one deals with human beings; (b) Mutual understanding and trust, which, if lost, will result in lack of accomplishment. Devising a formula to capitalize resources should take time and ability to respect opinions of others, provided a common goal is kept in mind.

4. With regard to the three points outlined, there were two groups: one essentially academic and one essentially field. The ques- was how to perfect an organization that would utilize the best of both. JYCY believes each should undertake major responsibility in his own respective function of academic training and research and research and training in actual program, at the same time minoring in

the other's major. He felt that there were two ways of accomplishing this: (a) Each seemingly independent but administratively related; (b) each administratively independent but functionally related.

5. The increased Nanking interest in RR is important, as is LH's liason position. Without minimzing the importance of Central Government, it was necessary to point out that actual RR accomplishment is finally the responsibility of provincial governments. Seven such provinces are now requesting aid.

In conclusion, JYCY felt that the training of research workers should be the responsibility of Ho; Coordination should be Hsu's; while Training and Research in provincial program should be the M.E.M.'s responsibility.

6. The Norch China Program was one presented by SMG to New York. Its failure creates difficulties, but two points should be kept in mind:

(a) Substantially, the colperation exists as there still was effort being made to find a formula.

(b) There are four ways in which cooperation between these institutions can be brought about.

(i) Natural Science type, as in Winfield's research program involving no administrative difficulties.

(ii) Allocation of personnel type of cooperation, where universities station personnel in Tinghsien. This also has no administrative complications.

(iii) Undergraduate training type, where students are prepared more effectively for future graduate training in administrative RR.

(iv) Possible graduate type of cooperation, with students spending definite periods of time in the field.

These four types of cooperation should be effected. JYCY felt that these should be tried out before deeper organic relationships are undertaken.

SMG said that the second accompanying memo seems to coincide with JYCY's later remarks. If there were agreement as to principle of the establishment of the Cooperating Committee, the details of cooperation could be elaborated and experimented upon.

CWL said that speaking personally from an armchair standpoint, permits the statement that American training makes thinking in too clear out terms for China. This has seemed to raise artificial problems as a result of the imported backgrounds. Research is spoken of too much in American terms without sufficient reference to practical problems.

There should be no difference between academic and field problems. Division of labor should be in terms of labor rather than in terms of field and university. The question should be to capitalize resources in terms of attaining the common goal.

LH pointed out that the distinction learned from JYCY made him feel there were some who would do research for research, although this should not imply that research to solve problems of actual reconstruction was not fully as scientific.

CWL raised another point that problems of RR should be stated intelligently in terms of specific problems and not in terms of academic differentiation of departments, which were matters of convenience and tradition and must be broken down in attacking practical problems. He felt also that problems could not be postulated in terms of provincial solution.

LH cited example of problems necessarily provincial in nature.

SMG said that it seemed that the point in question was to work out the details of the three endorsements of the second memorandum in terms particularly of any presentation to R.F. This working out of details would bring out the three functions defined, which might better be discussed then rather than academically now and delay conclusions.

JYCY asked to interrupt a minute to suggest that L.H., F.H., and J.Y.C.Y. meet this afternoon to work out details.

SMG wished to clear up several points.

1. Was the Coordination Commission to appraise, consolidate and later if necessary create RR organizations?

LH replied in the affirmative. He recalled the advice of Liang Tung Hua the previous evening, that the N.E.C. rather than the Executive Yuan should be the seat of the Commission.

2. SMG's other point to clear up is the question of the China Institution of Social Sciences, but perhaps in terms of JYCY's statement and general agreement of principle it would be redundant to raise this question further.

JYCY subscribes to the principle of the Institution.

JBG postulates a question to be considered seriously at the afternoon meeting. One of the major problems to be solved before RR was successful was the question of sufficient personnel trained specifically to meet Chinese needs. The problem of medical personnel was cited as an example. There was as yet no organization or institution prepared to meet this problem, including Tinghsien training. Reasons were given to substantiate this statement which would probably apply to every major field of RR. Consequently, although the solution might not immediately be possible, the three gentlemen in their afternoon discussion should take cognizance of a problem that until a successful formula was found would preclude successful RR.

JYCY JBG's query precisely indicated the necessity for training in a "planned way". Furthermore, without the results of the experiment of methods in Tinghsien, JBG could not have raised the problem so specifically. Two things should be done: to utilize existing facilities or to supplement inadequate facilities to permit solution of the problem. The solution illustrated the necessity of provincial rather than hsien attempt to meet the situation. This would involve the creation or reorientation of specific provincial institutions to meet the needs.

JBG agreed thoroughly in principle, but pointed out the immediate needs in the medical field which, if possible, should be met while the future provincial "planned training" was being created in such a place as Kwangsi.

JYCY stated that there were three reasons why the province-side institution was required. Training necessitated a coordinated field rather than, for instance, medical training by itself. Kwangsi offered the best correlated field. Reconstruction needs in China precluded waiting indefinitely and one should proceed.

JBG also agreed with the principle underlying JYCY's statement, but wished to point out technical implications. Would JYCY wish to give up a bird in the hand for two in the bush? Kwangsi provincial medical institution of the type referred to would eventually be preferable, but until it was established should not one conserve the possibility of reorganizing the Paotingfu and PUMC schools in terms of utilizing the already available Tinghsien field where coordination existed - in the meantime steps should also be taken to develop the province-wide concept.

JYCY considered this suggestion seriously.

SMG referred to the eventual time element involved in his plans. Today is January 15. He must set a dead line of January 31, preferably by personal presentation for all projects to be taken to New York.

COPY

A REPORT ON YENCHING'S EXTENSION WORK IN NORTHWEST CHINA

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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REPORT

YENCHING'S PROJECT IN LOCAL RELIEF

1937-38

The tide of battle swept over the area immediately surrounding Peking in July and August of 1937. Later fighting took place in the mountains to the north and west, but on the whole there was not very much material damage done to the farmers in this district, and they expected to reap a good harvest. However, you cannot suddenly remove all the traditional controls and protection from large areas, and expect that the unruly elements in any community will not take advantage of their unexpected opportunities. These unruly elements, and the so-called "irregulars" brought in a period of terror for countrymen and townsmen alike. All those who owned any property fled to the shelter of Peking's city wall, leaving little for the marauders, but even that little was tempting enough, and night after night one heard the hysterical barking of dogs, followed by sounds of gun shots, and in the morning there was another sad tale.

Peking having being "settled" rather early on in the game, thousands of inhabitants of the Kingdom of the Rising Sun continually flood into this area, and while they bring money into the area, yet the cost of staple foods still remains almost double last year's prices. Up until now the farmers have not suffered so very badly just around here, but it has meant starvation for many small shopkeepers, and small industrial workers. Another big group which has suffered with no hope of improvement comprises those who used to work in or around Tsing Hua University - our neighbour. Tsing Hua was twice the size of Yenching, and when the University completely closed down it left thousands of its lower paid employees without work. In addition the number of small shopkeepers, tailors, barbers, washermen, restauranteurs, and so forth, who had been drawn to the district to supply the needs of Tsing Hua's nearly two thousand students and large faculty and staff group had no alternative but

to close down.

Yenching, too, had a considerably reduced student enrollment. In addition to this obvious reason for decreased labor market, we soon found that reduction in our salaries and a generally lower scale of living was an additional cause for hardship to those normally engaged in supplying Yenching's many needs. By far the greatest number of students now come from Peking, and return there each week-end, taking their washing and mending with them to be done at home. Most of them are wearing the plain blue gown, both for reasons of economy and a sign of national feeling, and these gowns do not entail the elaborate cleaning and laundering of western garments. Though students may grumble about the dormitory food, as students everywhere do, yet they do not have the means or the heart to indulge themselves in "spreads" at the local restaurants. For some years there has been an increasing tendency among students to wear leather shoes, but noticeably fewer leather shoes have been worn recently, and while this might be better for the cloth-shoe maker, still it is possible to make cloth shoes at home, and so both types of shoe maker have suffered.

These are only a few of the types of people who have been having a difficult time since "The Incident". When Yenching opened for the autumn semester in September, Dr. Stuart immediately called together a committee under the chairmanship of Dr. Galt, to discuss what we ought to do as a community to try to relieve some of the distress evident around us. It was decided to ask each faculty member to give at least 10% of his or her salary for the month of October, as a basis of a fund for relief work. The very low paid workers were only asked for 5%. This met with a generous response, and the committee immediately recommended the formation of a Yenching Community Relief Committee. It was felt that this should be a community project, and not confined to Yenching itself, therefore we asked the local

church if they would be willing to cooperate with us, and received a ready response. The committee as finally set up included Pastor Ch'i representing the church, Mr. Shih who is on the Yenching staff, but is also one of Haitien's local worthies, Mrs. Mei, a sociologist representing the Yenching Women's Association, Mrs. Tsao to represent the Women's workshops, Miss Kao Chun-che of the Yenching Sociology Department and Miss Bent representing the Learmonth Memorial Fund.

The Committee decided to set up an office in Chengfu, the village just at the east gate of the University, and install as secretary Mr. Hao who had had some years of experience in the Salvation Army, and later as a teacher in the Haitien school. The office was opened, and since the first day there has been a continuous stream of applicants for help. To the middle of March, 615 families had registered, which reckoning at the average rate of just over four persons to a family represents about 2500 individuals. To the same date 395 families or 1740 individuals had been investigated, 621 children, 947 adults and 172 over 60 years.

The following statement will give some idea of the types of services rendered:

	No.	Amount expended
Road making work	38 men	$582
Extra women workers taken into craft workshops	16 women	$188
Working in University depts.	5 men	
Working in local hospital	1 man	
Workers in soup kitchen	3 men	
Haitien Primary School	1 man	
Positions found	12 men and women	
Odd jobs	21 men and women	
Small loans made without interest	101 men and women	$461 - $179 already refunded
Recommended for medical treatment	16 men and women	
Relief in kind:		
clothing		$131
grain tickets	55 families	
children sent to school	8 children	
funeral assistance	5	
Daily attendance at soup kitchen	699 men, women, and children	

YENCHING'S PROJECT IN LOCAL RELIEF

A Few Interesting Cases:

The first is a girl of 18 years who has had primary school education. There she learned to paint, and became very much interested. Her father used to be in the Library at Tsing Hua University. From there he borrowed some painting books for her and brought them home, and she copied the pictures and drawings. After leaving primary school she passed the examinations for entrance to a high school in the city, and was given a scholarship, but at that time her mother was quite sick, and she had to stay at home to attend her mother until she died so she lost the chance of going to school. Then her father married again, and now the family consists of the father, step-mother, and a baby step-sister, in addition to herself. They own a small house, and get $5.00 a month from the rent, but they need to rent a house for themselves for which they must pay $1.50 a month. The father borrowed $100 for his second marriage, of which he has already refunded $60.00.

At the time of the Incident the father lost his job where he had been earning $28 a month. The step-mother makes clothes for others, but she cannot earn very much from that, at most $2.00 a month. After the father came to register, we sent a volunteer student to investigate. Then we tried to get a job for the girl in the Haitien kung-chang, but she is very near-sighted and can earn only about sixty cents a week, which is not sufficient. Then we tried to get a job for the father in the Sociology Department, but he did not hold that job because he was too slow. We are sometimes able to get odd jobs for him.

Last Christmas we tried to sell Christmas cards which the girl had made, and by the sale she made about $15.00. When Christmas was over, we gave her the idea of making place cards, and tried to get orders for her. She has already made more than $10.00. Recently she asked leave from the kung-chang because she had so many orders, and the kung-chang were very sympathetic with her, and gave her leave, so that she may return to the kung-chang at any time in the future. Recently some people have hired her to copy paintings, and are giving her $10.00 a month. We have a friend who has given $5.00 for her fares to make the journey into Peking to join a painting club. In that club there will be many artists who will be able to teach her. She has been so busy in copying paintings that she has not been able yet to go into the painting club, but we have made the connections for her so that she can go whenever she is ready.

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The second case is a 19-year old young man from Manchuria who came down here from Manchuria after the Manchurian Incident in 1931 with his parents and five brothers and sisters. One of the sisters only is teaching in a primary school. He himself is a junior high school graduate. When he came he was offered and was willing to accept a job as porter in one of the Yen-ching buildings in order to help his family. He was then transferred to the

Men's Infirmary, and although he was willing, he was not a success, being careless in giving out the medicines. We then found him work in the Sociology Department. In this case we are trying not only to help the family financially, but trying to build up the character of this young man, as he has plenty of ability.

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The third case is that of Mrs. Chen Ming. Chen Nai-nai is a widow of 32 years. She has a daughter of 14 and a son of 8. They are a Manchu family. She came from a very nice peasant family, and studied when she was a young girl. She can read very well, but is not able to w rite, because her mother thought that it was not good for a girl to learn writing because she might write love letters or poems. When she was married to Mr. Chen Ming they had land and house property, but Chen Ming never had any regular work to do, and was fond of gambling, and would not take any job that he considered beneath his dignity. Gradually they sold land and house. After Yenching moved out to Haitien, Professor Chen Tsai-hsin tried to locate his relatives in Haitien because he was a native of Haitien, and found the Chen Ming family. They had not had any connections for a long time because the Chen Tsai-hsins were Christians. After Chen Tsai-hsin found out their condition, he got a job for Chen Ming, and also jobs in Yenching for other brothers. Chen Ming was a porter in the Infirmary, but later he was found to have T. B. They helped the family very much until Chen Ming died of T. B. The rest of the family were examined, and it was found that their health was not affected. This was about two and one half years ago. Since then Mrs. Chen has supported her children by sewing.

Some time in February she was recommended to do amah's work in Gamble Hall. After a trial period she proved herself to be very good, but according to our routine, we sent her for a physical examination, and the doctor took her to the city for a fluoroscope, and found that she had T. B. Later the children were both sent for fluoroscope. The daughter showed signs of T. B., but is quiescent; the boy of eight still has active T. B. We then tried to make plans for the family. We visited her relative, Dr. Chen, and the P.U.M.C. She will get artificial pneumo-thorax treatment and rest at home. The boy has ceased going to school, but we arranged for the daughter to attend school. The medical fee and money for living expenses are all provided by different resources: private funds, from relatives, from employers, and relief organizations. Cod-liver oil and eggs are being supplied.

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The fourth case - Chou Sun was an expert in archery and could shoot an arrow from a galloping horse. He was supported by the royal family because of his prowess. His family consists of himself, his wife, and a daughter. His present wife is his second wife, married after his first one died. He had also one son by his first wife, but as the son and his wife could not get along with the step-mother, they left home. Ever since the Republic, the family has been supported by the wife and daughter doing applique work, but since the Incident, they have not been able to get as much work as before. We succeeded in finding the man work teaching archery to the women students, and also put the daughter to work in one of the Yenching kung-changs, and now they are able to get along. When the old man first came to Yenching, he was so shocked by the modern athletic dress of the women students that it was only with difficulty that he could bring himself to face this method of earning a living.

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Fifth and Sixth cases - Tung Te-shan was a travelling barber with a family of five. His outfit consisted of the usual carrying pole and accompanying equipment. When the troubles of the summer occurred, his daily income was reduced to thirty or forty coppers at the most, and sometimes he could earn nothing. When he applied for relief it seemed best for him to give up the barber's trade and he was recommended as a member of the road squad on thirty cents a day. Here Mr. Han comes into the picture. He also was a barber and formerly had a job at Tsing Hua, where he served the Tsing Hua workmen. With the closing of Tsing Hua, his business was entirely taken away and he had no outfit which he could take with him. There are four members in his family and he was quite without resources. He applied to the Committee for money sufficient to purchase a travelling barber's outfit. When the circumstances connected with the case were known, there seemed no reason why he should not use the idle barber's outfit of the other man, who is doing road work. Accordingly negotiations with the owner of the outfit were undertaken and for the nominal rent of fifty cents a week, he agreed that Barber No. 2 could use his outfit. Barber No. 2 is, of course, more skilful than Barber No. 1, for during the first week of his new effort as travelling barber, he earned $2.00 and will apparently be able to support his family in this way. If after sufficient trial he gives evidence of success in the work, the Committee may see fit to lend him a sum with which to buy a barber's outfit.

Meanwhile the wife of Barber No. 1 was pregnant, so we referred her to Dr. Brown 's maternity centre, and we lent them some money for the confinement, to get more nourishing food. Later we paid him for the barber stand which he sold to the other man, and he was therefore able to repay the money lent them. Now the mother's breast milk is insufficient and the child is very thin and tiny. When one of our students made a home visit, she found the child very under-nourished, so the child was referred to the re-opened Chengfu Clinic. The nurse made a home visit, and goat's milk has been ordered for the child, which is fed in the clinic four times a day, so they can supervise the boiling of the milk.

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The seventh case is a young couple. The man is 33 and his wife is 35. They come from a well-to-do family. The family owns a very nice house in Kalgan, where the father is a merchant. The home is well furnished and has electric light. There are two younger brothers in the family. This young couple were driven out from the family because the husband is somewhat stupid and not as clever as the other sons. The daughter-in-law comes from a very poor family. The son has never been able to get a good job, and cannot help the family income very much. They applied to us and we visited the old family, and tried to ask them to help the young couple in this very difficult time, but the old people were very stubborn. We succeeded in finding work in the kung-chang for the wife. We have tried hard to get a job for the man, but have not yet succeeded in getting anything permanent, and so far he has only had odd jobs.

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