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Yenching
Corres.
Gao, Henry C.T 1933
Garrett, Robert 1925-1926
Garside, B.A. 1932

Gao
(Gow), Henry C.T

J.L.S has answered 5/17/33.

Dept. Education

1st Dinning Hall
Yenching University
Peiping

April 5, 1933

President Stuart
150 5th Avenue
New York

Dear Dr. Stuart:

We are having our spring recess now. I take the opportunity to tell you four things, viz.,

I. Campus news, particularly the Wednesday assembly,
II. National affairs,
III What the time has made me think,
IV. A proposal for your consideration.

I hope you will kindly glance it thru', particularly the 3rd part, at your earliest convenience before you will leave the states.

I. Campus news

1. In the last few times we had as our speakers Dr. Luh, Dr. Hsu and Dr. Huang. They scolded respectively the Chinese people for not sweeping the snow before their doors as they said that they would, not being able to utilize the League wisely, and not well organized as they are solely interested in family affairs. The attendance is dwindling smaller and smaller despite of the fact that the Committee has sent letters asking people to be present. I think you will remember my opinion as expressed in the Wednesday evenings that we should take no practical steps untill we would be sure of our plans. As far as I can see the attendance will keep on dropping if the assembly will be conducted as usual, for it is only plain that people don't want to waste time there hearing only commonplace talk, and, granting that something new is told by the speakers, why shouldn't they go to the library where they can get many times more by sitting there the same amount of time. Moreover, a cooperative university spirit will no more grow out from such assemblies as a spirit would from theatres wherein many people sit, and even enjoy themselves better. I think it is now time to have constructive ideas and concrete steps.

2. A case of fraud occured. An old cheque issued by the Harvard-Yenching Institute to the University has been utilized to draw an amount of a little over twenty thousand dollars (I think it is $25,000) from the N. C. B. on the University account. Mr. Wang of the Treasurer's Office lost the cheque sometime ago. He is suspected and now under the custody

of the police. Dr. Galt is very busy these days. Space does not permit the full dexcription of particulars.

3. Travelling groups have all started. The annual gropp to Nankow pass is not conducted this year. Some have gone to other parts of the great wall where it serves as the first line defence.

4. Up till the last few days, the local papers are full of Yenching news every day. We are welcomed by the public as the 19th and 29th routes armies are loved by all people.

II. National affairs

1. I think you know a lot thru' the papers, so I shall be brief here. The Japanese are avoiding Feng's big swords and attacking other soldiers. Do people in the states believe that Chinese soldiers can capture Japanese tanks with plain swords and that the Japs would cry "Pa-pa" when they see the swords? It may sound funny, but even the Japanese airplanes are useless when the swords attack them at nights. Chiang is loosing very heavily in KiangSi. Two of his Division generals are killed.

2. Kuomintang is talking about opening political rights to all. I think it is again nothing more than something nice to the ear, for what about the Chinese Republic during her 1st 17 years when no party were monopolizing the political rights.

3. The fact that Jehol fell to the 128 Japanese soldiers at a time when the Government is talking about long term defence serves to confirm the people's distrust for others, the government officials in particular. We've got to mind our own business now.

III. What the time has made me think.

1. The whole campus is on fire. It seems that most people are not aware of the danger. While the few who see it are doing no more than a few occasional scolding remarks here and there. If one is a servant, then he may have little worry for his responsiblities are light. If you were here, then it is only necessary to follow your words. But here is a student, whose class is supposed to be most important, standing at lost as to what to be done. This may be a poor picture, but it's what I think to be the present situation.

If either I were a coolie or China had a Mussolini or Ghandi to lead her people, then one needs little worry. I envy the farmer's happiness in his heart after he has loosened

the little bit of ground with his spade, for he knows what he's about and it's value. I am supposed to be a student of education, but, even supposing that Thorndike is here, what is the use of his work when the results may be bombed to pieces at any minute?

3. The masses are ignorant. Students do not understand. Some of the professors are childish in their views on current affairs which effects them all the time. We shall have no hope untill this ignorance and indifference will be done away with.

4. Since the last eighty years we have only been having very naive reactions for simple changes, yet these were mostly empty talk that were seldomly put into practice. We began with the importation of foreign military equipments, then later people wanted to abolish soldiers altogether. Once it was highly advocated that China should welcome Mr. "Sai" (Science) and "Mr. Tai" (Democracy), but now the advocators themselves doubt the truth of this. Both General Chiang and the Ministry of Education ordered the establishment of a good school spirit; by this they seem to mean that things are so simple that a good school spirit can be established by a mere order. One magazine picture a national salvation parade as according to the ideas expressed by different leaders. It is a procession of motor cars, monks praying, boxers exercising, etc., with the large majority as bystanders taking no active interest. Opinions are various and superficial. There is no synthesis to show the whole truth. The most popular magazines which the government oppresses are only those which tells very simple facts. They are far from being able to tell far-sighted policies. It is hard for foreign opinion to realize that problems are intrinsically Chinese. A doctrine may be good for any country, but it becomes Chinese as soon as it reaches the land. Is it proper for this sort of thing to continue its development when we are telling everybody all the time that we are here to make a better China for humanity?

5. Although I dare not say that education is all wrong, yet I am realizing its mistakes more and more. Some Chinese educators have seen that to study education all by itself or to establish educational institutions in the traditional manner without knowing the nation's historical background, the social environment, and her social needs in concrete terms is worse than a waste of time. The highly learned educators are not so good as the commonsene business man in that the latter knows what he is about. Students are educated away from society. After four years in college they become social misfits. Like the ancient languages, it is not conforming to sound educational principal to give the students a formal training as its contents

are so vague now. In the past, old fashioned scholars were used to despise officials and money, but, after they had some experience, they invariably tried every possible means to get an offical position and squeezeed. Today our students in schools and grown-ups in society have exactly the same ideas and ~~attit~~ behaviors. Certainly something is wrong here. Prof. Chang, our University as well as national philosopher, told me that he and some his friends in TsingHua doubted the value and significance of their teaching. Suppose I go to teach English to a hundred students in an average Chinese school. How many of them will go to college? How many of them will work among English speaking people in the treaty ports? In other words, at leat 90% of my efforts will be wasted for nothing. The things which I wanted to learn to do in the past are all such piece works whose value of which I did not fully know, and, even if those things were done, they might be a mere as waste of time.

6. Dr. Hu Shih says that all China should begin again with elementary education. Anyhow, it is time to see the foolishness of empty talk. Present day opinion is just same as the old "eight legged" compositions in that both are a playing of terms - old or new - unrelated to facts. It is hard for the average Chinese man of affairs to understand most of the magazines, because the writers have only "terms" in their minds instead of facts. For the sake of preventing China from sinking down any more and for the sake of humanity, it is time to diagnose the facts now. Perhaps it may reveal that after all it will take a very long long time for the patient to recover, but then we will be sure of our directions and their relative importance. I am willing to stop everything and in order to study this China problem, or help others to do so if I had the means. Probably one may not be able to understand the situation thoroughly well even after a life-long effort, still it satisfies to do so, as there is nothing of a higher importance than this. Furthermore, it may tell that the cure lies in the endurance of certain very undesirable hardships, and then these same will be highly enjoyed. All walks of life are valuable, but some should stop their good work temporarily, and see to it that the building is made safe for all to live in. It is only the traditionally minded people who blindly believes that their work helps in the long run without knowing exactly the relative importance of the things that he they can do. We don't need any decorations now, for we want to put down the fire first. Oh, the joy it gives me to have come accross techanocracy, although there is still a good deal to be said about it yet.

7. On the one hand, college students are expected to be future leaders of the Nation, and, on the other, they are given chances to acquire only foreign ideas and ways of living

but no positive encouragement given to know contemporary National problems. The situation is such that students have only a desire to peass stereotyped examinations, while they have no help in studying current problems of a vital nature. What kind of men China needs? ~~What~~ How should they live and behave? Are students prepared with that end in view? They are given a so called liberal education with the nature of which not exactly known in concrete terms. Is it any wonder that students are often baffled? Is it any wonder that 5 students committed suicide during the past five years, averaging one each year? Under ordinary circumstances the troubles of youth can be well managed by physicians or psychothereapists, but at present the person who can help them to understand the happenings which are vexing them all the time is in more urgent need.

8. Of what use is an institution of higher learning if it doesn't lead its public in thinking about their problems? It is said that what Oxford thinks all England will do likewise three months later. Yenching is certainly leading now. The public has turned to Yenching from Peita whom they used to look up to ever since the May 4th movement. The University is fortunate to have this temporary honor, and the question is how to keep this up intilligently. This is a mere chance, very strange in its nature. Signs of dropping down are evident already.

Some positive measure should be taken to meet the latent but urgent needs of the students. Real training in citizenship requires practice in meeting real problems, living projects and actual situations. An atmosphere of thinking should be provided so that a seriousness of purpose can be cultivated. Under such conditions students will realize that they are men of- shouldering the responsibilities of the time. Then they will be dynamic, hopeful and looking for new possibilities. Thus thru' this thorough understanding will come faith and then power, and which together forms character.

Yenching will exist as much as she counts in the life of the time. To maintain herself, her aim should be higher than herself.

IV. A proposal for your consideration.

1. May I ask your kindness to give me a chance to learn to understand this China problem and get as many people here as possible to cooperate in this task? I hope you will personally direct this work, and I shall certainly get help from other sources too. We will keep on at this until we will be sure of the steps to help China as an engineer is sure of his model after he has made. To be specific, one of the things that can be done is to collect and review the ideas for national salavation since the opium war. To some people this may look like the old story which tells about a fool who wants to move the mountain away in order to have a good path before his door. I am sure you will see the significance.

2. A social problem or, to be more humble, a newspaper club can be formed here to guide thinking, and prepare the way for a good university spirit. Space doesn't permit details here.

3. Some individual counselling work is urgently in need. I have spent more time in thinking than in reading, and this is also why I have no hurry for my degree yet. I know this work. It is the sheep with the bell and not the shepherd which the flock follows.

The recommendations of of many leading educators have similar ideas. It is hard to adopt them all at once, for the change would be too abrupt to be put into practice if all or some of the professors should be asked to stop their routine work all at once. However, if the University can afford to have chemical research fellows or other officiers, then how much more should she have real living national problem research fellows.

Should it be really impossible to have such a chance, then I would be obliged to go to the best place I can, and so that I shall have the best chance to study this problem. But previous instances are not lacking to show the difficulties or impossibility of this hope.

Pardon me if I have written anything wrong. I am telling this to you alone for I have faith in you. I know the great man who loves China and humanity as symbolized thru' Yenching will accept this appeal for service.

With best wishes,

Yours respectfully

Henry C. S. Gow

Garrett. Robert

1925- 1926

RESIDENCES

ROBERT GARRETT & SONS

ESTABLISHED 1840

INVESTMENT BANKERS

(4)

ROBERT GARRETT
JOHN W. GARRETT
JAMES C. FENHAGEN
T. STOCKTON MATTHEWS
CHARLES C. FAWCETT

BALTIMORE April 24th, 1925.

RECEIVED
AT PEKING UNIV.
APR 25 1925
ANSWERED
By

"Pled's Letter"

Professor H. W. Luce,
Peking University,
150 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

My dear Prof. Luce:

Referring to your recent visit to my office and our discussion about the affairs of the Peking University, I beg to confirm my verbal statement to you that I will finance the building of one of the dwellings for a member of the faculty of the University, the sum to which I am committing myself being Seven Thousand Five Hundred Dollars ($7,500.).

I do not feel able at the moment to give this amount immediately, and consequently I would propose an arrangement whereby I would pay $1,000. a month beginning say the first week of August, 1925. Thus the payments of $1,000. each would run from August to February and the final $500. would be payable in March, 1926. If I can see my way clear to meet this obligation earlier I will do so.

I want to stipulate that my name should not be published in this connection, and I do not want the dwelling to be called by my name, but you are at liberty to mention the fact to your associates and a few of the prospective subscribers who would be inclined to take similar steps. I trust this states the case clearly.

With kindest regards and hoping that you will soon regain your health,

Yours very sincerely,

Robert Garrett

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ROBERT GARRETT
JOHN W. GARRETT
JAMES C. FENHAGEN
T. STOCKTON MATTHEWS
CHARLES C. FAWCETT

BALTIMORE August 15, 1925.

Mr. James H. Lewis,
Peking University,
150 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Mr. Lewis:

In response to your letter of August 8th, I take pleasure in sending herewith my check for $1,000.00 to cover first instalment account of my subscription for $7,500.00 to build one faculty residence in Peking.

Please acknowledge receipt of this letter and record payment anonymously in any report that may be published.

Sincerely yours,

Robert Garrett.

RECEIVED
AT PEKING UNIV. HDQ.
AUG 18 1925
ANSWERED
.....By.....

$1,000.00 check

W-

Received	✓
Entered	4000 on Residues Pledge ✓
Cash receipt made	✓
Pledge card	✓
Follow up card	✓
Checked on list	
" " Stencils	✓
Answered	
(Lion sent)	
Filed	

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ESTABLISHED 1840

INVESTMENT BANKERS

ROBERT GARRETT
JOHN W. GARRETT
JAMES C. FENHAGEN
T. STOCKTON MATTHEWS
CHARLES C. FAWCETT

BALTIMORE September 15, 1925.

Mr. James H. Lewis,
Peking University,
150 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Mr. Lewis:

Enclosed herewith please find my check in the amount of $1,000.00 to cover second installment account of my subscription for $7,500.00 to build one faculty residence in Peking.

Kindly acknowledge receipt of this letter and record payment anonymously in any report that may be published.

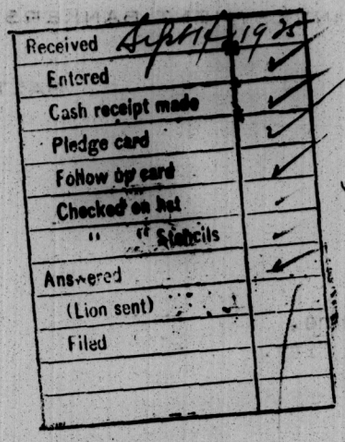
Sincerely yours,

Robert Garrett.

RECEIVED
AT PEKING UNIV. HDQ.
SEP 14 1925
ANSWERED
.....By.....

Cr. sale $1000.00

W-



Received Sept 15 1925	✓
Entered	✓
Cash receipt made	✓
Pledge card	✓
Follow up card	✓
Checked on list	✓
" " Stencils	✓
Answered	✓
(Lion sent)	
Filed	

✓ - endorsed for Elevator

"

RESIDENCES

ROBERT GARRETT & SONS

ESTABLISHED 1840

INVESTMENT BANKERS

ROBERT GARRETT
JOHN W. GARRETT
JAMES C. FENHAGEN
T. STOCKTON MATTHEWS
CHARLES C. FAWCETT

BALTIMORE October 19, 1925.

Mr. James H. Lewis,
Peking University,
150 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Sir:

Enclosed herewith please find Mr. Robert Garrett's check in the amount of $1,000.00 to cover third installment account of his subscription for $7,500.00 to build one faculty residence in Peking.

Kindly acknowledge receipt and record payment anonymously in any report that may be published.

Yours very truly,

J. N. Weatherby

Secretary to Mr. Garrett.

W-

RECEIVED
AT PEKING UNIV. HDQ.
OCT 20 1925
ANSWERED
.....By.....

receipt & entered

RESIDENCES

ROBERT GARRETT & SONS

ESTABLISHED 1840

INVESTMENT BANKERS

ROBERT GARRETT
JOHN W. GARRETT
JAMES C. FENHAGEN
T. STOCKTON MATTHEWS
CHARLES C. FAWCETT

BALTIMORE November 14, 1925.

Mr. James H. Lewis,
Peking University,
150 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Sir:

Enclosed herewith please find Mr. Robert Garrett's check in the amount of $1,000.00 to cover fourth installment account of his subscription for $7,500.00 to build one faculty residence in Peking.

Kindly acknowledge receipt and record payment anonymously in any report that may be published.

Yours very truly,

J. Newton Weatherby

Secretary to Mr. Garrett

RECEIVED
AT PEKING UNIV. HDQ.
NOV 1 3 1925
ANSWERED
By .....

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ROBERT GARRETT & SONS

ESTABLISHED 1840

INVESTMENT BANKERS

ROBERT GARRETT
JOHN W. GARRETT
JAMES C. FENHAGEN
T. STOCKTON MATTHEWS
CHARLES C. FAWCETT

BALTIMORE December 17, 1925.

Mr. James H. Lewis,
150 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Sir:

I am requested by Mr. Robert Garrett to enclose herewith his check for $1,000.00 to cover fifth installment of that amount account of his subscription of $7,500.00 to build one Faculty Residence in Peking.

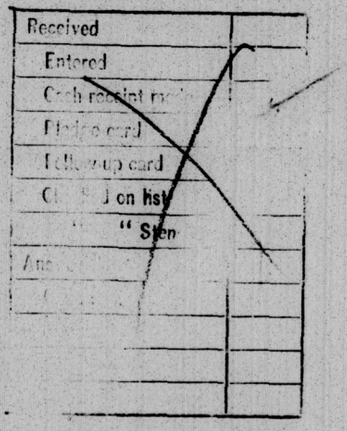
Kindly acknowledge receipt and record anonymously in any report that may be published.

Yours very truly,

J. Newton Weatherby

Secretary to Mr. Garrett

Ck $1000 - Res
entire
follows



W-

RESIDENCES

ROBERT GARRETT & SONS

ESTABLISHED 1840

INVESTMENT BANKERS

ROBERT GARRETT
JOHN W. GARRETT
JAMES C. FENHAGEN
T. STOCKTON MATTHEWS
CHARLES C. FAWCETT

BALTIMORE January 16, 1926.

Mr. James H. Lewis,
150 FifthAvenue,
New York City.

Dear Sir:

I am requested by Mr. Robert Garrett to enclose herewith his check for $1,000.00 to cover sixth installment of that amount account of his subscription of $7,500.00 to build one Faculty Residence in Peking.

Kindly acknowledge receipt and record anonymously in any report that may be published.

Yours very truly,

J. Meuton Weatherby

Secretary to Mr. Garrett

entered ack'd receipt made ch'd in following pledge "

RECEIVED
AT PEKING UNIV. HDQ.
JAN 18 1926
ANSWERED
.....By.....

W-

RESIDENCES

ROBERT GARRETT & SONS

ESTABLISHED 1840

INVESTMENT BANKERS

ROBERT GARRETT
JOHN W. GARRETT
JAMES C. FENHAGEN
T. STOCKTON MATTHEWS
CHARLES C. FAWCETT

BALTIMORE February 15, 1926.

Mr. James H. Lewis,
150 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Mr. Lewis:

Enclosed herewith you will find my check for $1,000.00 to cover seventh installment of sum account of my subscription of $7,500.00 to build one Faculty Residence in Peking.

Kindly acknowledge receipt and record anonymously in any report that may be published.

Yours very truly,

Robert Garrett

receipt made out as follows
Ck enc. for $1000.00

RECEIVED
AT PEKING UNIV. HDQ.
FEB 16 1926
ANSWERED
By .....

RESIDENCES

ROBERT GARRETT & SONS

ESTABLISHED 1840

INVESTMENT BANKERS

ROBERT GARRETT
JOHN W. GARRETT
JAMES C. FENHAGEN
T. STOCKTON MATTHEWS
CHARLES C. FAWCETT

BALTIMORE March 15, 1926.

Mr. James H. Lewis,
Peking University,
150 FifthAve., New York City.

Dear Sir:

I am requested by Mr. Robert Garrett to enclose herewith his check for $500.00 covering final payment account of his subscription of $7,500.00 to build one Faculty Residence.

Kindly acknowledge receipt and record anonymously in any report that may be published.

Yours very truly,

J. Newton Weatherly

Secretary to Mr. Garrett

W-

Mr. Robert Garrett gave $7500 for a residence at Yenching. Both ODW and Mr. Burgess say that this is being used for a member of the P-in-P staff (with the concurrence of Dr. Stuart) so that the gift may count as a P-in-P gift. Mr. Garrett is a Princeton man, and has contributed to P-in-P for many years.

Sept. 23, 1929

Garside, B. a.

1932

COPY

Yenching University

November 14, 1932.

Dr. J. Leighton Stuart
Yenching University
Peiping, China

My dear Dr. Stuart:

In this same mail we are sending you the Minutes of the organization meeting of the Associated Boards for Christian Colleges in China.

There is a general feeling here in New York that during the last year we have made some very substantial progress in coming to grips with the serious problems confronting our China colleges. This progress has been in two directions:-

First, the creation of an organization that will bring together all those most directly interested in Christian higher education in China and will permit united and constructive thinking with regard to the work as a whole and the proper place of each institution within the entire program.

Second, the careful and detailed study of all proposals made during the past decade looking to the correlation of Christian higher education in China, and deliberate agreement by the entire group on both principles and details of a Correlated Program that seems to them educationally sound, financially practicable, and in line with the best interests of the Christian enterprise in China.

Let me hasten to add that we all recognize that we have thus far made only a bare start in both these directions - that out tasks have just begun. Most of the real work is still to be done, both here and on the field. The Associated Boards is still in the experimental stage. The Correlated Program still leaves unsolved the exceedingly difficult problem of the Shanghai area, has not met with full support in some other places, and does not go as far as we would like to see it go. But at least we have accomplished the primary task of having ladd a solid foundation on which to build. And it now behooves us, both here in the West, and even more on the field, to push forward rapidly with the completion of the undertaking.

And because we must now look to the field for most of the constructive work which must be pressed forward without delay, we have all been feeling genuinely distressed that, just at the time when things should be moving forward most vigorously, there seems a tendancy on the field to shut down the machinery and to dismantle the works.

In this connection I have read with keenest interest your letter of September 20th addressed to Dr. Gee, and your letter to Mr. Lobenstine

attached thereto. Like everything you write, these letters show very earnest and prolonged study of the problems you are discussing, and give one much food for thought. With most of what you say I find myself in hearty agreement. I do believe, however, that we should not accept too readily two of the contentions which these letters seem to make:- first, that the China colleges have made no real progress toward correlation during the last decade, and second, that the Council of Higher Education should abandon, for the present at least, its efforts to promote this correlation.

Let's examine these two contentions a bit before we go further.

First, is it true that our China colleges have made no real progress toward correlation during the last decade? It all depends upon how we interpret the word progress. If their failure to adopt enthusiastically the recommendation of the Burton Commission and other similar agencies is proof of lack of progress, then the statement is true. The learned gentlemen of the Burton Commission, like those of the Laymen's Foreign Missions Inquiry, may have been extremely erudite in every branch of human wisdom - save one. In the field of practical psychology they have not even learned their alphabet. That weakness was fatal to the Burton Commission's work, just as it is now proving a terrific handicap to what would otherwise be a very excellent piece of service on the part of the Laymen's group.

But that is only one aspect of the picture, and a very minor one at that. Substantial progress <u>has</u> been made during the last decade, both in China and in the West, even though most of it is still in the formative stage.

In the first place, the colleges have themselves worked out a Correlated Program that follows in the main the work of the Burton Commission, and - aside from the denominational colleges in the Shanghai area that have never cooperated with anybody - all the universities and colleges in China, both through their field bodies and their home base Boards, have signified their willingness to go forward on such a program. It might be granted that in many cases this acceptance has not gone as deep as we would have liked, and that willingness to cooperate has often been tinged with the hope that cooperation might be financially profitable. But how often has any forward movement been based solely on pure and lofty motives? The history of the Christian church since the day of Pentecost doesn't record a single large scale advance that didn't have some pretty utilitarian, and often rather sordid, considerations in the background somewhere. Take, for example, the political and commercial motives that were so closely tied up with the beginnings of modern foreign missions. One may wish that our China colleges could adopt a wholly ideal program from purely idealistic motives. But I'm afraid the best we'll ever accomplish, either now or any other time, is to take the material we have available and make the most of it, with a humble prayer that God may work out His purposes, as He has so often had to do, in spite of narrow vision and lower motives.

In the second place, genuine progress has been made toward the carrying out of the major principles of the proposed Correlated Program. Many, if not all, the universities and colleges have taken definite steps to align their work to fit in with the place allotted to them in the Correlated Program. And in a number of instances proposals which would have carried us still further away from correlation have been effectively blocked because of the existence of the Program.

And in the third place, great progress has been made in developing a psychology of correlation. This has been increasingly apparent through chance references here and there in correspondence from the field, showing that administrators are thinking of these matters, and has been even more noticeable in the discussions of the home Boards of the different institutions. For the first time in all our long struggle to secure correlation among the colleges we have succeeded in a measure in getting those responsible for these institutions to think in terms of correlation. Undoubtedly some of the veteran saints of the Lord in the China colleges will never admit the possibility or the desirability of correlation, and all we can hope for is that they'll go on and complete their earthly ministry without putting too many obstructions in the way. The most important thing is to see that the younger men coming to positions of responsibility catch this vision of working together.

True, a decade is a long time. Progress has been disappointingly slow. The Program is still far from perfect. But in more than one of our Union universities, it took more than a decade to achieve real unity after a program of union had been accepted in principle. The whole group of China colleges is undertaking a far more difficult and delicate task, and there is no excuse for a defeatist attitude because the task has not as yet been wholly accomplished.

We have now reached a point where it is of vital importance that we go forward vigorously, else much of the gain already made will speedily be lost. The coming year must show some very concrete results growing out of the discussions and decisions reached this year, or else our Associated Boards will probably drift into inactivity and pessimism, and the opportunity we now have would be lost.

If there was ever a time when the Council of Higher Education should be vigorously, constructively at work, this is the time. The home base Boards have reviewed the program prepared in China, have suggested certain modifications, and given their approval to the major part of the proposals. The colleges have been urged to give restudy of some things, and to go forward vigorously with others. The Laymen's Foreign Missions Inquiry is making a strong criticism of our delay in getting together, and is recommending vigorous steps in the direction of greater unity. If what has thus far been accomplished is all too inadequate, nothing could possibly be so disastrous to the whole field of Christian higher education as to abandon our efforts and admit defeat at this stage.

This does not in any sense imply that we may not need to change our methods and our personnel. If Mr. Cressy is not the one who can go forward with the work that must be done, he should certainly be supplanted by someone else. We all realize that it sometimes happens that an individual can best serve a cause to which he is wholly devoted by stepping aside and leaving the cause to be carried forward by others. Mr. Cressy has for many years given his best, devotedly, unstintingly, often at the sacrifice of his health and his personal interests. But inevitably he has made mistakes, aroused animosities. One mistake has been his over-emphasis on possible financial benefit from correlation - an inducement that has been consistently disowned here in the West, and that should never have been made a primary motive on the field. Another handicap - I would not call it a mistake - has been that he has been forced into relationships in the East China muddle which makes it difficult for him to stand apart from that problem. As Mr. Cressy has often said to me, the undertaking

is far too large for personal considerations to have any part. Possibly the time has come to him to withdraw, and to let a new man, unhampered by the past, step into the breach. But Mr. Cressy should not lay it down until that new man is on hand, ready to take up the burden and go forward with it.

Also, it would be the height of stupidity and shortsightedness for us at this time to say in substance, "We've failed in our efforts to get the colleges together, so let us now try our hand at the middle schools." I say that out of a warm appreciation of the vital importante of the middle schools both for the Christian cause as a whole and for the well-being of our colleges, and with the realization that were I going out to China all over again, I would probably choose to serve in the middle schools rather than the colleges.

There are two very obvious fallacies in that line of reasoning.

In the first place, it is a false assumption to consider that we must sacrifice either the colleges or the middle schools. The sphere of the two are distinct enough, the sources whence they draw their support and their staff are sufficiently independent, that both levels of education can advance without undercutting each other. Even if we should be able to persuade several of the universities and colleges to transform themselves into middle schools, and should succeed in persuading the agencies now supporting these colleges to continue their support for them as middle schools, we would really have done extremely little toward assisting the middle school situation. And with this one exception, there seems to be no way in which individual colleges could divert support now coming to them so as to make it applicable to middle schools off their own campuses.

In the second place, failure of the colleges to work out any effective correlation would be a serious blow to the progress of the middle schools, and success of the colleges in this attempt would permit them to render far more effective assistance to secondary education than they can ever give separately. Already we have recognized the needs and problems of the middle schools in our cooperative plans for higher education, and as those plans succeed we will be able to render increasingly greater assistante to these middle schools. If we now abandon the efforts toward united action by the colleges, the resultant inquiry to secondary education would far outweigh such minor benefits as that abandonment might immediately produce.

This does not mean that it is in any sense undesirable that someone should now be actively engaged in promoting the interests of the middle schools. If Mr. Cressy is the man for that task, and if somebody else will carry on the urgently needed work for the colleges, all well and good. But we ought not use the middle schools as the proverbial red herring to be drawn across the path of the forward movement of the colleges.

However we approach the matter, we inevitably come face to face with this urgent fact:- Our China colleges simply must get together, promptly, decisively. We hope that our initial basis of cooperation may be as nearly ideal as possible, but we must be willing to start in wherever we can, and go on from there.

It is probably outside the range of practicability to hope for anything ideal in the beginning. Not that it is difficult to devise an ideal

program, for that has been done repeatedly. The real difficulty is that of securing the support of the institutions themselves, and of the organizations behind them. We have only one possible method of going forward - starting in with an admittedly imperfect scheme and seeking constantly to improve it as rapidly as united opinion will permit. Sometimes it is objected that if we start out with anything less than perfection we will simply perpetuate the faults existent in our original plans. That, however, is not necessarily true, and would certainly not be true if we go forward, as is now being done, with a clear recognition that we are all seeking for modifications that will make for the truer realization of the ideals we all hold in common.

Also, we will never hit on any program that will be entirely satisfactory to anybody. The representatives of every university and college will sincerely feel that their particular institution is being given too little, that their neighbors are receiving a bit too much. Each will feel that they should be the center around which the whole scheme is based. Each will say that we have too many colleges, and ought to lop off a few - but the lopping off will always be the other fellows' institution or college or department. Those interested purely in education will stand for a few comparatively large and centralized institutions - those interested more in the development of Christian character will advocate a larger group of smaller, simpler colleges, where students are in intimate contact with their teachers and the whole college organization is one of simplicity, economy, and absence of pretentiousness in any form. No one idea can prevail completely, but we can agree upon the main essentials, and within the program there will be room enough for all to work out their ideals within reasonable limits.

Even though such a development as this is not entirely satisfactory, it is far more attractive than the alternative that we would inevitably face. Dr. Monroe said about three years ago that if we couldn't settle our problems of correlation within five years, they would settle themselves through the starvation and the disappearance of the weaker institutions. Since then we've passed through three mighty tough years, and are further away than ever from the fulfillment of his prophecy. One has only to look at the other mission fields of the world to see that there is very little likelihood that such a prophecy will ever be fulfilled, certainly not within our generation. The more likely outcome would be that the colleges would each go their separate ways, each becoming more and more firmly embedded, each drawing its support from a more fiercely partisan group, some growing weaker but holding on to their existence tenaciously. Even those that managed to forge to the forefront and to gain in strength would be in danger of losing more and more of their Christian character and becoming self-sufficient and arrogant. And at last we would have a group of institutions that, from the lowest to the highest, would be a discredit to all that Christianity and Christian fellowship should mean to China.

This matter is more vital moment to the very existence of each of our institutions - Yenchong along with the others - than is generally realized. It is all very well to say "We can't get together, so let's each go our own way, and may the devil take the hindermost." But the natural reaction of generous people in the West, if not in China, would soon be "May the devil take the whole pack of them." If a situation should ever develop where half a dozen or more colleges were carrying on unrelated and mutually antagonistic campaigns in the west, the net result would simply be that each one would cut the others' throats,

and nobody would get enough to cover the costs of their promotion. We had a little touch of that in California where a couple of very worthy institutions got crosswise of each other. One shrinks from contemplating what would happen if such a situation became nation wide. Thus far we are all struggled with all possible force to avoid such a situation. It can be said very definitely that every success Yenching has achieved in the promotional field during the last three or four years - probably longer - has been possible only through the good-will, if not the active cooperation, of the other colleges. But we cannot, should not, hold back forever the just and urgent claims of the other colleges who likewise are doing a fine piece of educational service and deserve recognition and support. Those colleges must and will present their cases to the donors of the West. We must now decide whether it will be done on the basis of a comprehensive program for all China which has met with support both in China and in the West, or whether it will be done on a basis of institutional rivalries, jealousies, and animosities.

We have no hope that our friends at Yenching will be wholly satisfield with any Correlated Program that may be adopted. We'd be tremendously worried if you were, and would start out looking to see where you had been given too much, and somebody else too little. But in the program now projected Yenching is quite rightly given a leading place, one that calls not only for the largest measure of service but also for the largest measure of friendship and cooperation with the other institutions. We know your belief that the number of institutions should be more fully restricted than the present Program calls for. That belief has been expressed for a number of years both on the field and here in the West. Thus far it has not met with full support, but the way is still open for continuing to press that view as we go forward with the Correlated Program. We share your disappointment that the colleges in the Shanghai area have not come into the program - but that fact is a reason for going ahead rather than delaying further, for the sole hope of bringing them into the group seems to be for the rest to go forward, leaving a place open for them to come in when they can do so.

With all of our universities and colleges, cooperation can mean only one thing - willingness to work for whatever plan meets with general acceptance at home and on the field. It would be a travesty on the use of the word for any institution to profess that it is in favor of cooperation, and would then add as a sort of mental reservation "provided you will all cooperate withbplans and policies which I dictate." We must have real, whole-hearted cooperation, that works for plans not wholly in line with ones own idea, that shares disappointments and discouragements with the group as a whole with no standing out and saying "I told you not to do it that way." And above everything else, we must avoid that type of lip-service which professes allegiance to the cause of correlation but at the same time does it immeasureable harm through faint praise, through eagerness to criticise, through gratification at blunders and delays.

We will look to Yenching, as we have in the past, to take a leading share in all that must be done to make cooperation effective. And we will continue to count on you personally to lead us. I can keenly appreciate how many and how deep have been your disappointments during the ten years since the Burton Commission as our colleges have been far too slow and too unwilling to go forward, and as the best program we have been able to secure support for here and in China has fallen below the ideals which you have consistently upheld. While I personally might not agree with all the details of what you would consider an ideal plan, I would come pretty close to it. And it is because I firmly believe that for us to go forward together as best we can will bring us in the end nearer those ideals than we will ever get by any other means that I am doing all that I can to that end.

With warmest and most affectionate regards, I am

BAG/G

Very cordially yours,