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H-Y Institute 1935-1936

HARVARD-YENCHING
INSTITUTE

Yenching University

January 7, 1935

Mr. Henry L. Shattuck
Harvard-Yenching Institute
24 Milk Street
Boston, Massachusetts

My dear Mr. Shattuck:

We are enclosing herewith check for $113.13, representing one-half of the amount we have collected on the Natural Science pledges from October 1 to December 31, 1934. The list of receipts is as follows:-

Prof. Wm. Walker Rockwell.....	$ 10.00
L. H. Thayer.....	100.00
Miss Persis H. Coleman.....	25.00
Mrs. Mary Heckley Dearing.....	10.00
Estate of Edwin P. Holden.....	75.00
Miss Flora Stars.....	6.25
	$226.25

We are very sorry we have not more to report at the present time, but the list of unpaid pledges is getting thin, and naturally the amounts collected will diminish.

Very truly yours,

CAE:RC
Enc.

HARVARD-YENCHING INSTITUTE

OFFICE OF THE TREASURER
24 MILK STREET, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

January 8, 1935

Mr. C. A. Evans,
190 Fifth Avenue,
New York.

Dear Mr. Evans:

I am much obliged for yours of the 7th with the enclosed check for $113.13, representing one-half of the amount collected on Natural Science pledges from October 1 to December 31, 1934.

Yours very truly,

Treasurer

(Henry L. Shattuck)

RECEIVED
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JAN 9 1935
JOINT OFFICE

HARVARD-YENCHING
INSTITUTE

March 19, 1935

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

Dear Dean Donham:

I enclose a copy of a letter from the Rockefeller Foundation to Mr. Carside covering the matter of the acceptance by the Rockefeller Foundation of the contribution made in China from the government as meeting the conditions of the appropriation the Foundation made to Yenching University for work in the science departments.

We have tried several times in the course of the last month or so to clear this matter but Dr. Hanson came down first with the grippe and then with pneumonia. This clears the matter and I presume now the Institute should make an appropriate statement to Yenching with reference to the request of President Stuart.

I have recently seen an article by Professor Elisséeff in the October 12 Harvard Alumni Bulletin. I have had some echoes of disturbance in the minds of our friends in China, particularly Leighton Stuart and Porter, concerning the implications of this article which they take to indicate that the director of the Harvard-Yenching Institute looks forward to spreading the Institute over the whole Far East and has his mind concentrated on developments at Cambridge.

I think that the real trouble with the article is its title. Surely the Institute would welcome and would cooperate heartily in the development of such a department as Professor Elisséeff describes and which no doubt would be of value to the three types of students which are envisaged, namely, the specialist, the business man, and the general cultural student. In the article, however, there is no indication of the original function of such developments as the Institute supports at Cambridge, namely, to prepare the way for the application of Western standards of research and education to the better training of the student, specialized and non-specialized, in China for the mastery of their own great culture.

As you know I have been very greatly pleased with the manifest sympathy and understanding of the trustees of the Institute with the original purpose of the Institute and its relation to the situation in China. There is evidence to show that little by little the appropriations have been devoted more and more to education in China, and I am sure you will understand that I am far from unsympathetic with the developments which Professor Elisséeff anticipates at Cambridge when I say that I am sure the trustees will help him to realize that the primary opportunity of the Institute - and truly the greatest contribution to Sinology - lies in China itself.

I have been working upon the matter we discussed last December and hope to have some definite information for you shortly.

Faithfully yours,

Eric M. North

EMN/P

HARVARD-YENCHING
INSTITUTE

March 27, 1935

Dr. Eric M. North
Bible House
Astor Place
New York City

My dear Dr. North:

I have had several letters from the charming secretary of the Harvard-Yenching Institute urging us to expedite the process of going through the legal motions necessary to regularize Dr. Hume's appointment as one of the Yenching representatives on the Board of the Institute. We are anxious to cooperate in any way we can, but it would be a bit absurd to try to call a special meeting of our Yenching Board of Trustees to deal with what is purely a pro-forma matter and one that does not have any immediate importance anyway since Dr. Hume is still in China and has not been asked to designate a proxy. Do you think that action by the Yenching Executive Committee, which we are trying to call together not later than April 5th, will satisfy the legal lights of the Institute? Also, if any such action is taken, can and should the Executive Committee take any action designating an alternate or proxy to attend in lieu of Dr. Hume at the meeting on April 8th?

I have an uneasy feeling that the Institute's center of gravity is shifting farther and farther away from China and from the type of assistance to the Christian Colleges and Universities there which we hope that the Institute may eventually produce. For this situation - if it exists - we can hardly blame our friends in Cambridge, for they, like all the rest of us imperfect mortals, can see the needs and opportunities near at hand more clearly that those half around the world. This is particularly true since we have not yet worked out any system whereby the institutions in China have succeeded in keeping the Institute adequately informed of, and interested in, the things they are doing and planning. We all hope that the appointment of Dr. Hume will help to equalize this balance, and we still hope that when he returns from China he will be able to render an extremely valuable service. Is there anything more that can be done meanwhile?

Very cordially yours,

RAGalMP

HARVARD-YENCHING
INSTITUTE

Yenching University

April 5, 1935

Mr. Henry L. Shattuck
Harvard-Yenching Institute
24 Milk Street
Boston, Massachusetts

Dear Mr. Shattuck:

You will find enclosed herewith a check for $2,580., which represents one-half of the collection on Natural Science pledges from January 1, 1935 to March 31, 1935. A list of receipts follows:

Jan. 7	Mrs. Mary Hickley Dearing	$ 10.00
	Mrs. F. S. Kershaw	100.00
11	Mrs. Wm. Adam Brown	50.00
16	Mr. & Mrs. Henry Pfeiffer	5000.00
		$5160.00

This unexpected balance, you will note, is from the payment of $5,000. by Mr. and Mrs. Pfeiffer.

Very truly yours,

CAE:RC
Encl.

HARVARD-YENCHING INSTITUTE

HARVARD-YENCHING INSTITUTE

OFFICE OF THE TREASURER
24 MILK STREET, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

April 6, 1935

Mr. C. A. Evans,
150 Fifth Avenue,
New York.

Dear Mr. Evans:

I wish to thank you for yours of the 5th with the enclosed check for $2,500, representing one-half of the collection on Natural Science pledges from January 1, 1935, to March 31, 1935. This is an unexpectedly large and most welcome addition to our resources.

Yours very truly,

Treasurer

(Henry L. Shattuck)

April 6, 1935

Mr. C. A. Evans,
150 Fifth Avenue,
New York.

Dear Mr. Evans:

I wish to thank you for yours of the 5th with the enclosed check for $2,580, representing one-half of the collection on Natural Science pledges from January 1, 1935, to March 31, 1935. This is an unexpectedly large and most welcome addition to our resources.

UNIVERSITIES
APR 9 1935
Treasurer
JOINT OFFICE

HARVARD-YENCHING INSTITUTE

HARVARD-YENCHING INSTITUTE

Bible House,
Astor Place,
New York City.
May 14, 1935

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

INDEXED

Dear Mr. Garside:

Pursuant to the responsibility delegated to me by the Trustees of Harvard-Yenching Institute, I am notifying you of the appropriations for expenditure through Yenching University in the budget for 1935-6 as adopted by the Trustees of the Institute on April 8, as follows:

	L.C.	U.S.
Y-1 Library (book purchases only)	$5,000	$2,000
Y-2 Archaeological laboratory	1,000.	
Y-3 Teaching and Research Staff salaries..	24,720	660
Y-4 Rent of residences	3,000	
Y-5 Scholarships.....	4,000	
Y-6 Journal of Chinese Studies	7,000	
Y-7 Office expenses	2,000	
Y-8 Clerical assistants	1,000	
Y-9 Office secretaries	2,760	800
Y-10 Contingent fund	2,000	
Y-11 Sino-Indian Institute	14,000	
Y-12 Sinological Index Series	16,000	
Accounting and auditing service	2,820.	350
Emergency grant	7,404	
	92,704.	3,810

The item "Emergency Grant" is to be used for the same purpose as last year. The trustees were not prepared to make this a regular addition to the staff budget.

Cordially yours,

Eric M. North

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7,500
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10,204

RECEIVED
UNIVERSITIES
MAY 15 1935
JOINT OFFICE

HARVARD-YENCHING
INSTITUTE

Yenching University

June 20, 1935

Mr. Henry L. Shattuck
Harvard-Yenching Institute
24 Milk Street
Boston, Massachusetts

My dear Mr. Shattuck:

We are making our quarterly report on collections made in the Natural Science account of Yenching University. As we are closing our books as of the 20th, collections up to date are as follows:-

Mrs. Mary Hickley Dearing.....	$ 5.00
Mrs. Mary B. Blair.....	500.00
Mr. Stanley H. Renton.....	50.00
Dr. Helen C. Putnam.....	200.00
	$755.00

One half of the above amount is $377.50, for which we are enclosing our check herewith.

Very truly yours,

CAE:RC
Enc.

HARVARD-YENCHING INSTITUTE

OFFICE OF THE TREASURER
24 MILK STREET, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

June 21, 1935

Mr. C. A. Evans,
150 Fifth Avenue,
New York.

Dear Mr. Evans:

I am much obliged for yours of the 20th with the enclosed check for $377.50 covering half of the collections during the last quarter for the Natural Science endowment of Yenching University.

Yours very truly,

Treasurer

(Henry L. Shattuck)

RECEIVED
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JUN 22 1935
PRICE

Yenching University

October 9, 1935

Mr. Henry L. Shattuck
Harvard-Yenching Institute
24 Milk Street
Boston, Massachusetts

My dear Mr. Shattuck:

We are making a report on collections made in the Natural Science account of Yenching University for the first quarter of the current fiscal year. The receipts which have come to hand during that period are as follows:-

Dr. William Adams Brown	50.00
Mrs. Annie M. Pfeiffer	2,500.00
Mr. Henry Pfeiffer	2,500.00
Miss Eunice C. Smith	1,000.00
	6,050.00

One-half of the above amount is $3,025.00, for which we are enclosing check herewith.

Very truly yours,

CAE:RC
Enc.

HARVARD-YENCHING INSTITUTE

OFFICE OF THE TREASURER
24 MILK STREET, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

October 11, 1935

HARVARD-YENCHING
INSTITUTE

Mr. C. A. Evans
150 Fifth Avenue
New York

Dear Mr. Evans:

I wish to thank you for yours of the 9th with the enclosed check for $3,025.00, being one-half of the collections for the Natural Science Endowment during the first quarter of the current fiscal year. Please accept my congratulations on the very satisfactory progress which has been made.

Yours very truly,

Treasurer

(Henry L. Shattuck)

October 11, 1934

Mr. C. A. Evans
150 Fifth Avenue
New York

Dear Mr. Evans:

I wish to thank you for yours of the 9th with the enclosed check for $3,025.00, being one-half of the collections for the Natural Science Endowment during the first quarter of the current fiscal year. Please accept my congratulations on the very satisfactory progress which has been made.

Yours very truly,

Treasurer

(Henry L. Shattuck)

RECEIVED
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OCT 14 1935
JOINT OFFICE

November 6, 1935

Dear Professor Porter:-

Thank you very much for the report of Yenching University for 1934-35 which I read through carefully and made extracts from for my report on the activities of Yenching to the Trustees at their meeting on November 18th. We had the pleasure of having President Stuart at that meeting, and he gave us personal information about your academic life in Peiping and the difficulties which you are having with the new political situation.

I was glad to have, for the first time, the statement showing the expenditure of the Restricted Account in regard to maintenance of the work in Chinese literature and history for undergraduates.

Concerning the report of the Chinese courses, it was a pleasure for me to explain to the Trustees the variety of the different courses which you gave in Chinese studies, but I myself was a little puzzled by Chinese 14, comparative grammar by Mr. Wu. What text is he using in his course? Is it merely a comparative grammar of what was done by other scholars, or is it a historical comparative grammar such as we have in European languages? If it is the latter, I shall be glad to have some information about this course.

It is a pity that you have no course on Fine Arts in China in your schedule, especially in Peiping, where it would be so easy to make use of the different museums and to familiarize the students with the treasures of their material history.

Thank you very much for sending the Yenching Journal and for the several monographs, which have great interest for sinological studies. The work on oracle bones by Mr. Sun Hai-po in indexing eight books dealing with inscriptions from the important bone collections in China will be a helpful tool for scholars interested in this particular branch of Chinese archaeology.

In your report, page 2, you mentioned that during the year some twenty articles on the <u>History of Culture</u> were prepared for various magazines and local papers, and you listed the more important. When an article is published in a periodical, will you be so kind as to indicate the number of pages so that we can see whether it is a long or a short publication. You will probably remember, also, that the Institute has always wanted articles by people who are supported by the Harvard-Yenching funds sent here. You state that Professor Hsü Ti-shan is preparing

"A Chinese Study of the Cult of Avalokitisvara" and other projects. As soon as these publications are available, will you send two copies of each. I shall also be glad to have the articles of Mr. Hsu Ti-shan you mentioned, of which he failed to supply the Chinese titles. This applies also to the works of Ku Chieh-kang. We have not received his work on ancient geography published in the Yü Kung Pan Yueh Kan, and we are waiting for the fifth volume of Ku Shih Pien. We have never received Volume No. 4, and we should like to have you send it as soon as you conveniently can.

Will it not be possible to obtain the list of the historical articles published by Mr. Teng Chih-ch'eng and, as usual, have reprints of these articles or the numbers of the journals in which they were published? You mentioned that Prof. Teng Chih-ch'eng has prepared the second volume of his history of China, entitled Two Thousand Years of Chinese History. We have never received this book and shall be glad if you will send it to us. If I insist on the sending of these publications, it is because the Educational Committee decided that men supported in whole or in part by the Institute's funds should send their publications to this office, two copies if possible.

We were very much pleased to know that the Minister of Education granted LC$9,000 to Yenching University for its library. I was glad also to go through the library acquisitions and to see how rich the library is not only in Chinese books, but also in books in Western languages on China.

I also received Professor Hung's report of his work on the indices, and I have sent him a translation of a review of the first seven indices written by Maspero and published in the Journal Asiatique.

I received your letter of June 20th during my summer vacation in Paris and was very glad to hear that you were pleased with the action of the Educational Committee establishing a rule that applicants in China for the Institute's fellowships should apply only after one year of graduate study at Yenching. I have always thought that such a method would give an opportunity to check the academic ability of a man and would ensure more care in selecting the candidates for fellowships.

I do not need to write you about Mr. Creel, as his problem is solved. I am glad that he will be at his Alma Mater.

By the way, I want to mention Mr. Bodde's article on the Kuo Yü and the Tso Chüan which he sent me and which you published in the Yenching Journal. He asked me if it would be possible to publish the original in the Harvard Journal of Asiatic Studies. I was forced to refuse, first, because the article had already been published; and, second, because it was not quite up to date. He did not mention the last publications on Tso Chüan by Maspero and by some Japanese scholars.

We are very much pleased with Mr. Weng Tu-chien, who is a nice young Chinese whom I sometimes help in Russian, which he is studying with Professor Cross. From the beginning, I had the feeling that it would be wise for a young Chinese scholar, after his American experience, to go to Paris to look at the large Chinese collection in the National Library, where they have the Pelliot books from Tun Huang, and to look at the different museums and private collections. Until now, however, we have had no Chinese for whom a stay in Paris would have been profitable, because the importance of the French centre lies in linguistic influences and not in purely historical subjects.

I read very carefully your report on West China Union University and checked it through with the report which I received directly from that university. I do not need to tell you that I was somewhat envious of your being able to go to such an interesting region and of your visit to the Omei Shrine, which is so important in Szechuan Buddhism.

On page 6 of your report, you write that the staff which the University has secured for the Department of Chinese is fairly good from the older fashioned point of view. On going through the list of courses delivered at this University, I gained the impression that Chinese studies there are more studies of texts in the old-fashioned way than in accordance with the new type of modern sinology, which requires a different background.

Your impression that at West China there has been no definite plan of program in regard to book purchasing may be applied to all the Chinese studies, which have been carried on in a more or less amateur manner. You state that the collection should be completed with gazetteers, which have attracted the attention of scholars in recent years. I think that the statement is not quite exact, because I remember that Chavannes and Alexéiev began to buy gazetteers twenty-five years ago, and Maspero, in his report on his journey in Fukien, insisted on the importance, before going out to China, of being familiar with gazetteers. The National Library of Peiping and Yenching University Library can help the librarian at West China Union University very efficiently in purchasing books for its library.

Your impression that the students of West China are not yet accustomed to an extensive use of the library as a means of extending their knowledge is, from my point of view, not because they have not yet developed a library habit, but is because of an ancient Oriental tradition not to read much, but to read thoroughly the same text and, as far as possible, to read books at home, where the reader is not disturbed by other people. The same situation prevails not only in China and Japan, but in Arabia. People there consider that the reading of a page of a book only - as is done in America, indicating from such a page to such a page - is disrespectful to the author, because it

disregards a part of his achievement. That is why the Chinese students do not use libraries as much as Western students, and especially Americans.

I have no definite opinion in regard to the museum at West China because I have not seen it myself, but from different reports and from the photographs that have been sent from there, I have an impression that all the purchases are not of the same value and interest and that some are even very poor. You know, probably, that Dr. Graham was at Harvard one year, and it is a pity that he presented his doctorial dissertation to Chicago University, where there is no sinologist, instead of to Harvard, where it would have been easier to appreciate his work in religions in Szechuan.

I do not think that we should increase the grant to West China for specific use in developing the museum work because of the curtailed income of the Institute.

I went through the Journal of the West China Border Research Society and found that many articles have nothing to do directly with the study of Chinese culture, as we understand it, but more or less deal with medicine, zoölogy, and so on. I therefore do not agree with you that the assistance given to this publication by West China is fully justified. In my letter to President Beech, I suggested that articles on sinological subjects by members of the staff there be published in pamphlets and sold as such, which would not require a large expenditure and would have more interest for sinologists than an article in a journal with a heterogeneous content.

When President Stuart returns to China, he will tell you about activities here, and, from the minutes of the Trustees' meeting, you will see that the increase of students is small, but steady I hope. We expect to have a more elaborate program of lectures at the Harvard Summer School next year on the occasion of the Tercentenary.

I enclose lists of research problems in process and completed at Fukien Christian University, the University of Nanking, and Shantung Christian University.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) S. Elisséeff

Director

Professor Lucius C. Porter,
Harvard-Yenching Institute,
Yenching University,
Peiping, China.

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DEC 1 1935
JOINT OFFICE

HARVARD-YENCHING
INSTITUTE

HARVARD-YENCHING INSTITUTE

~~2 BOYLSTON PLACE~~
~~CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS~~

Morgan Hall
Soldiers Field
Boston, Mass.
November 27, 1935

Ack 11/25/35

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

Dear Garside:

As a starting point on an investigation of the wisest use of restricted funds and to determine on a policy by the Trustees, I wish you would send me what you can that bears on the present program or projected programs of the Associated Colleges with reference to their division of labor in China. It won't, I think, be very effective for us to start independently of what your Boards and experts have been thinking about. Nor do I think there would be immediate advantage in sitting down with a committee of the Associated Colleges without some kind of preliminary study by us.

Have you anything that you could send us that heads in this direction? I should like to get it as early as possible because among other things Dr. Stuart is going to be in Boston and it would be extremely helpful for us here to have a talk with him especially about the relationship of Yenching to such a coordinated program.

By chance next week is a rather bad week for me personally and if the material is in shape so that I could get it by Saturday morning for use over the weekend, I should appreciate it. If it is not in shape, the time elements are of more importance than my personal convenience.

Very truly yours,

W. B. Donham

Chairman,
Board of Trustees

RECEIVED
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NOV 29 1935
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HARVARD-YENCHING
INSTITUTE

November 27, 1935

Dean Wallace B. Donham
Harvard-Yenching Institute
Graduate School of Business Administration
Soldiers' Field
Boston, Mass.

My dear Dean Donham:

In response to your wire we enclose the following material:-

Correlated Program for Christian higher education in China as adopted by the Council of Higher Education in China.

Analysis of the progress made by the China Colleges toward meeting the recommendations of the Burton Commission, prepared by our New York office this autumn.

Under separate cover we are mailing to you a copy of the report of the Burton Commission issued in 1922 under the title, "Christian Education in China. You are probably already familiar with this report and may have a copy of the report in your own library. You will note that part XXI, chapters 3 to 16 (pages 109 to 308) give very detailed discussion of problems affecting the whole range of Christian higher education in China and the division of work among the institutions whose continuation is recommended. We have tried to summarize the gist of the Commission's recommendations and the progress made toward meeting them in the enclosed mimeographed statement. "Re-Thinking Missions", chapter VII, section 3, pages, 169, 172, and section 5, pages 177-179 touch briefly upon these matters. No doubt you have a copy of "Re-Thinking Missions" easily available.

I hope that this material will supply you with the information you need immediately for beginning the investigation of the questions raised at the meeting of the Harvard-Yenching Institute Trustees last week. I have in mind the preparation of a statement which will summarize more directly what the Colleges in China and the Associated Boards here in America have been doing along these lines in recent years, and suggesting specific points at which the Harvard-Yenching Institute could render some extremely valuable service to the whole cause of cooperation. It would, however, be impossible to have such a statement in shape for your use on Saturday.

We are planning a meeting of our Executive Committee of our Associated Boards sometime during the near future and will at that time ask them to appoint a small committee to meet with representatives of the Institute at the earliest date we can agree upon.

With sincere appreciation of all the interest you are taking in these matters, I am

Very cordially yours,

BAG:MP
Encls.

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(15)

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DL = Day Letter
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NL = Night Letter
CDE = Code Cable
LC = Deferred Cable
NLT = Cable Night Letter
Ship Radiogram

R. B. WHITE, PRESIDENT
NEWCOMB CARLTON, CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD
J. C. WILLEVER, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

The filing time shown in the date line on telegrams and day letters is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination.

Received at Flatiron Bldg., New York City 1935 NOV 27 PM 12 16

HARVARD-YENCHING INSTITUTE

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MINUTES IN TRANSIT

FULL-RATE	DAY LETTER

BA17 57 DL=CAMBRIDGE MASS 27 1149A

B A GARSIDE, SHANTUNG CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY=

150 FIFTH AVE NYK=

5

AS STARTING POINT OF INVESTIGATION BY HARVARD YENCHING TRUSTEES OF WISEST USE OF RESTRICTED FUNDS AND DETERMINATION OF POLICY COULD YOU SEND ME MATERIAL BEARING ON PRESENT OR PROJECTED PROGRAMS OF ASSOCIATED COLLEGES WITH REFERENCE TO THEIR DIVISION OF LABOR IN CHINA IF IN SHAPE SO I COULD HAVE IT SATURDAY MORNING SHOULD GREATLY APPRECIATE LETTER FOLLOWS=

WALLACE B DONHAM.

WESTERN UNION GIFT ORDERS ARE APPROPRIATE GIFTS FOR ALL OCCASIONS

HARVARD-YE
INSTI

IND

November 28, 1935

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

My dear Dean Donham,

Yesterday I was in committee meetings most of the day, and did not have time to do more than send you a brief note, accompanied by printed and mimeographed material, in response to your telegram. I will, however, try in this present letter to give a somewhat fuller discussion of what progress in the direction of division of function has been made throughout the last few years by the universities in China receiving assistance from the Restricted Fund of the Harvard-Yenching Institute.

First, let's review briefly the major developments to date in this movement for concentration and differentiation within this group of China Colleges.

The Burton Commission during 1921 and 1922 made, for the first time, a thorough and competent survey of the whole field of Christian higher education in China. Its Report, a copy of which we mailed you yesterday, makes detailed recommendations both on the whole program of Christian higher education for China and on the place of each institution in this program. It recommends that all Christian higher education in China be treated as a unity, that there be a greater concentration of work both through amalgamation of some institutions and a division of function among all that remain, and that these institutions, once they are working along right lines, unitedly seek much more substantial support than they then possessed. The mimeographed analysis I mailed you yesterday attempts to summarize objectively the recommendations of the Burton Commission and the progress made toward the realization of these recommendations.

Following the publication of the Burton Commission's report, the Christian universities and colleges in China formed the Council of Higher Education for the purpose of devising practical ways and means of carrying out the Commission's recommendations. After making a more detailed study of the resources and potentialities of each institution, the Council published in 1927 a Correlated Program for Christian Higher Education in China, which was based in general on the recommendations of the Burton Commission, though with certain modifications which the intervening five years had indicated to be desirable. There followed several years during which the Correlated Program was being studied on both sides of the

Pacific, support of the institutions and their governing boards was being enlisted, a few modifications were made, and some progress was effected toward putting the program into actual operation. In 1934 the Council of Higher Education and the Associated Boards adopted the revised statement of the Correlated Program which I sent you yesterday.

The Laymen's Foreign Missions Inquiry during 1931-32 visited China, and in the report of its Appraisal Commission, "Rethinking Missions", urges again the necessity of further cooperation and expresses disappointment that more rapid progress had not been made, but offers no new suggestions beyond urging greater unification of control.

From the date of the Burton Commission until the present the programs advocated for each of the universities receiving support from the Institute have been substantially the same. What these programs are, and the degree to which they have been put into operation we will attempt to summarize briefly:-

Yenching University has been asked to undertake important duties in both the undergraduate and the graduate fields. In the undergraduate field it has been asked to carry on a strong program in both the arts and the sciences. This it is doing through the College of Arts and Letters, the College of Natural Science, and the College of Public Affairs. Its graduate program includes the extension of the work in each of these three fields. Yenching has been asked to stress particularly the fields of Chinese culture and literature. At first it was suggested that Yenching might develop work in agriculture, but after some years of experimentation and consultation with the University of Nanking it was agreed that this work, and the funds for its support, would be placed in the hands of the University of Nanking. Work in Journalism is also being conducted at Yenching, although the question of whether the one school of Journalism recommended in the Correlated Program should be located in Peiping or in Shanghai is still under discussion. About two years ago Yenching proposed the development of a program of rural service in connection with its School of Public Affairs. Although such a development was not included in the original Correlated Program the Associated Boards decided, after giving the proposal considerable study, that the need in this field was so great that it approved the development on condition that Yenching could find special support for this work and that its activities in this field did not duplicate the rural program recommended for Shantung Christian University.

In general, the program now being conducted by Yenching is along the lines recommended for it. Since all funds now being received from the Restricted Fund of the Harvard Yenching Institute are being used by Yenching in its field of Chinese cultural studies there is no immediate need for any consideration of possible reallocation of any part of this income. It may be possible, however, that if and when the income from the Restricted Fund rises to a point nearer its previous level, it might aid in maintaining a more equitable development of all the departments in the College of Arts and Letters if a small part of this income were available either for general administrative and maintenance expenses of the College or for other work not directly in the field of Chinese cultural studies.

Shantung Christian University (Cheeloo) has perhaps won its widest

recognition in the field of medicine. It is one of the two centers chosen as medical centers by the Christian higher educational forces of China, and the work of its medical school has won the highest commendation throughout the Chinese Republic. The phase of this medical work which is of the most direct interest to the Harvard Yenching Institute is the production of modern scientific literature in the Chinese language. The Medical Translation bureau at Cheeloo has taken the lead in developing a uniform medical terminology in Chinese, in translating all the most important medical treatises available in Western languages, and in producing a growing volume of original medical literature in the Chinese language. Cheeloo has also conducted for more than seventy years colleges of Arts and of Natural Science, stressing the use of the Chinese language and training leaders for the towns, villages, and rural areas of China. Both the Burton Commission and the Correlated Program have asked Cheeloo to concentrate on medical work and the training of qualified rural leadership in education, religion, and social service.

In the field of medicine Cheeloo is working in fullest accord with the program it has been asked to undertake, although it is in urgent need of increased support if this work is to be done effectively. In the Colleges of Arts and Science, the university has had a tendency to spread over too wide a field, and to neglect the rural program which should be its primary function. One reason for this tendency has been that rather substantial portions of the income of these Colleges have been designated for specific types of work not directly related to the rural program, and only a small amount of income has as yet been secured for this important work. The Cheeloo Governors have recently taken a strong stand on the matter and have urged the field to concentrate its work in Arts and Science exclusively on the Rural Program. In this connection they have requested the Harvard-Yenching Institute to permit any portion of its income not required for essential work in Chinese cultural studies to be utilized for other aspects of the Cheeloo program.

The University of Nanking is known as a nation-wide center for training in agriculture. It also carries on an excellent program of work in the liberal arts and in natural science. Situated at the capital of China and in an important center of educational thought, it is a very significant center for Christian higher educational work. This has been recognized both by the Burton Commission and by the Correlated Program.

The University of Nanking is working along the general lines it has been asked to follow. The main field in which further development is necessary is that of cooperation with its neighboring institution, Ginling College, which admits women students only. At present Nanking is expending all income from its share of the Restricted Fund held by the Institute in carrying on the work of its Institute of Chinese Cultural Studies. Whether all such income should in future be limited to this particular field, or whether a portion of it might more advantageously be utilized to strengthen other departments of the institution is a question deserving of careful study in consultation with the field authorities of the University.

Fukien Christian University has been asked to carry on a high-grade but very rigidly restricted program of work. It should not grow in size beyond a small, modest institution training Christian leaders to meet the specific needs of Fukien province, which is predominantly rural. But all the work it does undertake should be of the highest quality. Moreover, Fukien Christian University should cooperate to the fullest extent with Hua Nan College, an institution admitting only women, which is also located in Foochow.

Fukien Christian University is carrying on its work in general accord with the program it has been asked to undertake. The major problem still to be solved here is that of much greater cooperation between Fukien and Hwa Nan. To attain this will probably require rather strong pressure on both institutions from the supporting groups here in the West. Because of its limited program, Fukien has already received the Institute's permission to use a part of its share in income from the Restricted Fund for other purposes than those immediately connected with its work in Chinese Cultural Studies.

Lingnan University is the only Christian higher educational institution in the South China area, and as such has been asked to undertake a fairly broad program, including the liberal arts, natural science, agriculture, and business administration. It is also carrying on some work in engineering with special support from Chinese sources. The organization and administration of Lingnan is somewhat different from that of the other Christian Colleges, since an agreement has been entered into between the Chinese Board of Directors and the North American Trustees whereby the Directors and the Chinese administrative officials undertake full responsibility for all the work of the University, except for certain fields in which the American Trustees provide staff and funds. The departments of Chinese Cultural Studies are included among those for which the Directors and Chinese officials have complete responsibility. The income from the Restricted Fund held by the Harvard-Yenching Institute is urgently needed by the American Board of Trustees for carrying on work in the fields where they have undertaken to provide staff and support. This creates a special situation to which the Harvard-Yenching Institute has already given consideration.

In general, Lingnan is carrying on its work along the lines it has been asked to undertake. Like the other Colleges, its main problem now is finding adequate support to maintain this work on a high level. It would appear that the wisest policy for the use of the income of Lingnan's share of the Restricted Fund held by the Institute would be to permit the application of this income to the departments of work supported by the American Board of Trustees on condition that Lingnan University maintains a thoroughly satisfactory program of work in its departments of Chinese Cultural Studies.

West China Union University is the only Christian higher educational institution in the whole of the western half of China, with a population of about one hundred million people and with physical barriers which make it extremely difficult for its student class to attend the Colleges in the eastern half of the country. West China has therefore been asked to undertake a broad program, including liberal arts, natural science, education, medicine, and dentistry. Special emphasis is being given to preparations for meeting the specific problems and needs of the western half of China.

West China is carrying on its work along the lines it has been asked to undertake, although it is seriously hampered by inadequate income, particularly in the fields of medicine and dentistry. In accordance with the policies formulated by the Harvard-Yenching Institute in 1929, it has used all income from its share of the Restricted Fund for the development of its work in the field of Chinese Cultural Studies together with its Museum and the program of research and instruction in Chinese Cultural Studies carried on by Dr. David C. Graham. The five year term for which Dr. Graham was appointed is now drawing to a close and it would perhaps be wise to restudy our whole program of Chinese Studies

at West China to see whether any modifications should be made in future.

Hua Chung College, while not a beneficiary of the Restricted Fund of the Institute, is of interest because it is receiving a small special grant. Hua Chung has developed along the lines recommended by the Burton Commission, being the outgrowth of four or five small colleges which were carrying on their work independently when the Commission went out to China in 1921. While Hua Chung College has a definite field of service, this field is at present a restricted one. Hua Chung has therefore set as its goal the creation of a small but high-grade college carrying on work in the liberal arts and the natural sciences with a vocational curriculum including a library school. This program which is beginning in a very effective way, stands the danger that it may succumb to the temptation of over-expansion.

In general, the Colleges receiving support from the Harvard-Yenching Institute are now carrying on their programs in fairly close accordance with the recommendations of the Burton Commission and the Correlated Program. As pointed out above, there are some places at which there should be further adjustments in their work in order to carry out these recommendations more effectively. There is also need for a continuous study of further concentration or further adjustments which may be necessitated by changing conditions in China and in the present and potential sources of support both from the west and from the east.

The Associated Boards for Christian Colleges in China recognizes that there is need for some further progress among the Colleges receiving support from the Harvard-Yenching Institute, and much greater progress among other colleges in China outside this group in which the Institute is interested. The Associated Boards frankly believes that such progress can best be attained by the judicious application of financial pressure - encouraging by increased support institutions and departments which are working most closely in accordance with the program they should undertake, and withholding support where institutions and departments are attempting to develop along other lines. In the past, the Associated Boards has not been able to exercise control over sufficient amounts of funds to make its influence felt, and at present it is making every effort to increase the amount of funds available for allocation wherever they will be most influential in advancing cooperation and concentration. I sincerely believe that the Harvard-Yenching Institute can, through wise control of the income from its Restricted Fund, render a tremendous service to this whole cause of cooperation in Christian higher education in China, without seriously interfering with the program you have undertaken of developing work in the field of Chinese Cultural Studies.

I am enclosing two additional copies of this communication, in case you may wish to share it with the other Trustees of the Institute.

Very sincerely yours,

DaGtNP

HARVARD-YENCHING
INSTITUTE

Yenching University

December 31, 1935

ack. 1/1/36

Mr. Henry L. Shattuck
Harvard-Yenching Institute
24 Milk Street
Boston, Massachusetts

My dear Mr. Shattuck:

We are glad to report that further collections have been made on the pledges for Natural Science at Yenching University. The amount received for the last quarter is as follows:-

Estate of Helen Rand Thayer	$1,600.
Mr. Olin F. Harvey	100.
	$1,700.

Accordingly, we are enclosing check for one-half of the above amount, or $850.

With best wishes for the New Year, I am,

Very cordially yours,

CAE:RC
Enc.

Cheeloo University (Shantung)
Fukien Christian University
Ginling College
Hangchow Christian College
Hua Chung College

ASSOCIATED BOARDS
FOR
CHRISTIAN COLLEGES IN CHINA

Lingnan University
University of Nanking
Soochow University
West China Union University
Yenching University

150 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK
Cable: ABCHICOL *Tel:* WATKINS 9-8703

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ELLEN F. PENDLETON, *Vice-Pres.*
E. M. MCBRIER, *Treasurer*

January 3, 1936

Dean Wallace B. Donham
Harvard-Yenching Institute
Graduate School of Business Administration
Soldiers' Field
Boston, Mass.

My dear Dean Donham:

At the meeting of our Associated Boards Executive Committee on December 20th, careful consideration was given to the suggestion made at the November 16th meeting of the Harvard-Yenching Institute that committees representing the Institute and the Associated Boards confer on the important question of how the Institute can best utilize its resources to bring about increased cooperation and correlation among our Christian Colleges in China. The action taken by our Executive Committee at that time was as follows:-

> "VOTED that the following be appointed a special committee to confer with representatives of the Harvard-Yenching Institute in the restudy of the policy of the Institute in relation to cooperation in the Correlated Program for Christian higher education in China:- Mr. Frank T. Cartwright, Dr. J. W. Decker, Dr. William E. Hocking, Mrs. F. J. McConnell, Dr. E. W. Wallace, together with the President and Executive Secretary of the Associated Boards as members ex-officio; and with the following alternates to replace any principal members who may be unable to serve - Dr. Wynn C. Fairfield, Dr. Eric M. North, Dr. George T. Scott."

In discussing the membership of the Committee from the Associated Boards, everyone said immediately that both Dr. North and Mr. Barber, and particularly Dr. North, should be included. Since, however, both Dr. North and Mr. Barber are on the Executive Committee of the Institute Trustees, we assume that they will be present as representatives of the Institute. If, however, the Executive Committee should place in the hands of a smaller sub-committee this joint conference with the group from the Associated Boards and if Dr. Eric North should not be a member of your sub-committee, then certainly our Associated Boards would wish to have him present as one of our representatives.

The Associated Boards wishes to keep the personnel of this committee as small as possible to facilitate the task of arranging a satisfactory meeting. It was felt, however, that the matters which the

Committee is to take up are so important that we should have a fairly adequate representation of the various groups and different viewpoints. It was decided therefore as you have noted from the action quoted above to appoint a committee of five, with the President of the Associated Boards and the Executive Secretary serving as members ex officio. Alternates were named to take the place of any principal members who might be unable to serve, but we hope that no substitutions will be necessary.

Dr. Hocking you already know, but perhaps you would be glad to have a brief word about the other members of the group:-

Mr. Cartwright who is a secretary of the Methodist Board of Foreign Missions has spent about twenty years in mission work in China, and has within the last few months returned from a trip to the field during which he visited the campuses of most of our China Colleges. He is the chairman of the Committee on Staff and Curriculum of our Associated Boards, so has a direct interest in the matters we will be taking up.

Dr. Decker has recently been called from missionary service in China to become one of the secretaries of the Baptist Board of Foreign Missions. He is thoroughly familiar with the conditions in the Christian universities and colleges of East China, and has a general acquaintance with the institutions in the other parts of the country.

Mrs. McConnell is the wife of Bishop Francis J. McConnell who is, as you know, one of the most outstanding leaders in the Methodist church today. She herself has similar qualities of leadership, and for many years has been very active in working for closer cooperation among a number of the Christian Colleges in China, particularly the women's colleges.

Dr. Wallace is the Chancellor of Victoria University, Toronto, Canada. He began his educational work as a member of the staff of West China Union University. From there he was called to the secretaryship of the China Christian Educational Association and leader of the Council of Higher Education in Shanghai. For more than a decade he was the outstanding leader in working for the cause of cooperation among our Christian Colleges in China. A few years ago he was compelled by the ill health of Mrs. Wallace to remain in North America, and accepted the chancellorship of Victoria where he has been rendering excellent service.

Dr. Ralph E. Diffendorfer, the President of our Associated Boards, is a secretary of the Methodist Board of Foreign Missions, who for more than twenty years has been an active leader in the movement for cooperation among all the mission boards. He has also had an active share during the last fifteen years in working for cooperation among our China Colleges.

Dr. Fairfield and Dr. Scott, the two alternates, named in addition to Dr. North I believe you already know, Dr. Fairfield is the Secretary of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions with headquarters in Boston and Dr. Scott is one of the secretaries of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions.

I believe that in the personnel of this committee we have brought together a very fine and influential group of leaders in the movement for cooperation among our Christian Colleges in China. I hope very sincerely that the

joint group from the Institute and the Associated Boards can unitedly render a distinct service in helping solve this most vital problem confronting Christian higher education in China.

We will be glad to give any assistance we can in bringing these two groups together at whatever time and place may be found mutually convenient. It would seem to me that the earlier we can get together, the better. What suggestions would you offer as to the date and place of such a meeting? I understand you are having a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Institute about the middle of January. It would be rather difficult for us to get our committee together on such short notice and perhaps your Executive Committee would also prefer to hold the joint meeting with this group a little later, so as to avoid upsetting plans you already have for your meeting. One of the members of our committee lives in Boston, and a second could come to Boston from Toronto about as conveniently as he could reach New York. If a large majority of your own representatives would prefer a meeting in Boston, we could probably persuade the New York members of our group to make their arrangements accordingly.

I have written at length because I am anxious to give you full information as to what we have been doing and planning. We will await your suggestions as to the next step.

Very sincerely yours,

BAG:MP

HARVARD-YE...
INSTITUTE

HARVARD-YENCHING INSTITUTE

17 BOYLSTON HALL
CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS

January 27, 1936
ack 1/29

Dear Mr. Garside:-

The meeting of the Executive Committee which was to be held on January 24th was again postponed, and I could not take up with the members your letter of January 20th in regard to arranging for a meeting of representatives of the Institute with the committee appointed by the Associated Boards.

The Trustees here, however, think that Mr. Greene, whom they have asked to be a special representative for them, and I are the logical persons to meet with the committee. Will you, therefore, arrange for a time for a meeting of your committee with us. Mr. Greene says he can attend a meeting either in Boston or in New York at almost any time, but that he would like to have a week's notice. He thought, too, that it would be helpful if the representatives of the colleges in China could let the representatives of the Institute know in advance in some detail the subjects that they wish to discuss; and that, if they have in mind certain action that they would like to have us take up, that it would be advantageous for them to state what that action may be.

It would be preferable to me to have the meeting held on a Tuesday, Thursday, or Saturday, as I have no lectures on those days, but I could arrange with my students, if necessary, to be absent on a Monday, Wednesday, or Friday.

Sincerely yours,

S. Elisséeff
Director

Mr. B. A. Garside,
150 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

N-Dif
N-Decker
N-Cartwright
N-McConnell
N-North
B Hocking
N-[illegible]
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B Elisseeff

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HARVARD-YENCHING
INSTITUTE

January 29, 1936
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Professor Serge Elisseeff
Harvard-Yenching Institute
17 Boylston Hall
Cambridge, Massachusetts

My dear Dr. Elisseeff:

Thank you for your letter of January 27th. We are delighted to know that Mr. Greene and yourself are being designated by the Institute to meet with representatives of the Associated Boards to discuss the questions concerning the Institute's future policy raised by your meeting on November 16th. Mr. Greene should be able to make a very valuable contribution because of his long and intimate acquaintance at first hand with the plans and programs of all the colleges in China receiving support from the Institute. And of course you yourself are an indispensable member of such a group, not only because of your position as Director of the Institute but also because of your acquaintance with the colleges on the one hand and with the program of the Institute on the other hand.

I had also been hoping that Dean Donham or perhaps Dean Chase might be willing to serve on such a sub-committee, because of the leadership they have taken in the formulation of the Institute's policies from its inception about a decade ago. Dean Donham particularly has been an active leader in the discussion and formulation of policies, beginning in 1929 when plans were first worked out for the use of the Restricted Fund, and continuing down through his very full discussion with Dr. Stuart of these questions which were raised at the November 16th meeting of the Institute.

Arrangements for a meeting between representatives of the Institute and of the Associated Boards obviously have two aspects:- preparation to make such a meeting as effective as possible, and choice of a suitable date and place for holding the meeting.

With reference to preparation for such a meeting, we note what you say as to Mr. Greene's suggestion "that it would be helpful if the representatives of the colleges in China could let the representatives of the Institute know in advance in some detail the subjects that they wish to discuss; and that, if they have in mind certain action that they would like to have us take up, it would be advantageous for us to state what that action may be." This puts the matter on a somewhat different basis

than we have heretofore had in mind, for we have thought of the initiative in this proposal as coming from the Trustees of the Institute, rather than from the Associated Boards. You will remember that at the meeting of the Institute Trustees on April 24, 1935 this question of a future policy of the Institute, particularly with regard to the use of income from the Restricted Fund allocated to the six beneficiary colleges in China, was discussed at some length, and that growing out of this discussion the Educational Committee made a careful study of these matters and adopted detailed recommendations on May 18, 1933. None of these discussions or actions of the Trustees and Educational Committee of the Institute have been communicated in any formal way to any of our China colleges, or even to the representatives of the American Boards appointed to meet with the representatives of the Institute. I have had some personal knowledge of these discussions and actions, but have felt that I had no authority whatever to communicate this information to the colleges on the field or to the members of the Associated Boards here in New York until final decisions on these proposals had been reached by the Institute. The only exception to this general policy has been made in connection with the request of the Cheeloo Board of Governors last September which was approved by the Institute Trustees on a one year basis in harmony with the policy proposed by the Educational Committee on May 18, 1933, so in that particular instance we felt authorized to inform the Cheeloo Governors and the field authorities of the University of the principles formulated by your Educational Committee. You will see therefore how difficult it would be for representatives of our Associated Boards to take the initiative in proposing the subjects of discussion, much less recommending courses of action. Not only would they be reluctant to take the initiative in these matters but they hardly have the necessary background to do so. I am sure, however, that we do not wish to delay progress too long because each side holds back and waits for the other to take the initiative. Perhaps the wisest course would be to prepare a concise statement summarizing the policy of the Institute with regard to the use of the Restricted Fund from 1925 to the present, examining the effect of this policy on the programs and institutions, and particularly upon the correlated program for Christian colleges in China, and then making suggestions for the future growing out of this analysis. In the preparation of such material as this certainly your assistance, and if possible your leadership, would be quite necessary. If you wish us to do so, I would be glad to prepare from our records and in consultation with members of our committee a tentative draft of at least a part of this material, particularly the sections dealing with the general program of these institutions and the effect on these programs brought about by the support received from the Institute during the past seven years. But certainly I would hesitate to make any authoritative statement on all your plans and policies during this period or for the future.

As soon as our two offices working together have this material in reasonably satisfactory form, we could circulate copies to representatives from the Associated Boards and from the Institute for their study in preparation for a meeting. Then when the group comes together we should be able to see fairly clearly what the situation is, and what specific points require discussion with a view to possible changes in future.

than we have heretofore had in mind, for we have thought of the initiative in this proposal as coming from the Trustees of the Institute, rather than from the Associated Boards.

You will remember that at the meeting of the Institute Trustees on April 24, 1933 this question of a future policy of the Institute, particularly with regard to the use of income from the Restricted Fund allocated to the six beneficiary colleges in China, was discussed at some length. Growing out of this discussion the Educational Committee made a careful study of these matters and adopted detailed recommendations on May 18, 1933. None of these discussions or actions of the Trustees and Educational Committee of the Institute have been communicated in any formal way to any of our China colleges, or even to the representatives of the Associated Boards appointed to meet with the representatives of the Institute. I have had some personal knowledge of these discussions and actions, but have felt that I had no authority to communicate this information to the colleges on the field or to the members of the Associated Boards here in New York until final decisions on these proposals had been reached by the Institute. You will see therefore how difficult it would be for representatives of our Associated Boards to take the initiative in proposing the subjects of discussion, much less recommending courses of action.

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As soon as we have this material in reasonably satisfactory form, we could circulate copies to representatives from the Associated Boards and from the Institute for their study in preparation for a meeting. Then when the group comes together we should be able to see fairly clearly what the situation is, and what specific points require discussion with a view to possible changes in future.

I have been thinking that such a joint meeting of our committee would probably be held in Boston, since I have estimated that a majority of those expected to be present would live in your vicinity. Possibly, however, this should be modified. Since either New York or Boston seems about equally convenient for Mr. Greene, the two Bostonians in the group are yourself and Dr. Hocking. The other four members of our Associated Boards committee, and the two

ex-officio members, all live in New York or vicinity. We might, however, reduce this number still further by designating two or three members from the Associated Boards group to confer with the representatives from the Institute. Perhaps we should first undertake the preparation of material required to make such a meeting effective before we attempt to set a definite date or place for our coming together.

On November 27th Dean Donham wired and wrote me requesting me to send such material as was available bearing on these matters. I sent him quite a little material at that time, some or all of which he may have passed on to you.

I am sorry this letter is so long. But the questions we are facing are quite complex, both as to method of approach and as to means of solution. We are anxious to cooperate to the utmost, but are equally anxious not to seem too officious or to take an initiative which belongs with the Trustees of the Institute.

Very sincerely yours,

BAG.A

Copy to Dean Donham

HARVARD-YENCHING INSTITUTE

17 BOYLSTON HALL
CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS

January 31, 1936

Dear Mr. Garside:-

I received your letter of January 29th this morning and showed it to Dean Chase and also to Mr. Greene, who happened to come here to the office.

If you can arrange to get your committee together some time next week from the 3rd to the 8th, the meeting could be held in New York, because Mr. Greene will be there then. If this is too short notice, the meeting could be held in Boston the following week from the 10th to the 15th. If you will arrange for whichever time is more convenient, I will make my plans accordingly and conform to the time set.

Since you seem to wish to have another member on the committee which is to act for the Institute, doubtless arrangements could be made later to have Dean Donham, Dean Chase, or Mr. Keller act with Mr. Greene and myself, although they are all so busy it is difficult to get hold of them. As the final decision, however, will be made later at a meeting of all the Trustees, it will not be serious if one of them cannot act during the preliminary discussions.

I do not understand why you think the initiative in a proposal for the correlation of the entire program of studies in the institutions in China should come from this Institute. The Institute controls only a small part of the income of the colleges in China and is especially interested in Chinese studies as such, so that, before making any decision concerning Chinese studies, the Trustees ought to know what you will do in regard to the general program of the colleges. I feel quite strongly that your committee should give us a plan as to what you would like to have modified in your educational program in China.

I also do not understand the statements in the first paragraph of page 2 of your letter as follows:

> "None of these discussions or actions of the Trustees and Educational Committee of the Institute have been communicated in any formal way to any of our China colleges, or even to the representatives of the Associated Boards appointed to meet with the representatives of the Institute. I have had some personal knowledge of these discussions and actions, but have felt that I had no authority to communicate this

> information to the colleges on the field or to the members of the Associated Boards here in New York until final decisions on these proposals had been reached by the Institute. You will see therefore how difficult it would be for representatives of our Associated Boards to take the initiative in proposing the subjects of discussion, much less recommending courses of action."

As you state, the Educational Committee of the Institute passed a vote on May 18, 1933, making certain recommendations (suggested by you) as to the manner in which the income of the Restricted Fund of the Institute should be used by the colleges. They then voted that the Advisory Committee for Undergraduate Studies in China should be requested to study the program in each of the six institutions in China and report back to the Educational Committee how each institution could plan its work so as to advance effectively the correlated plan. On May 26, 1933, a copy of these votes was sent by Dean Chase to President Stuart (Chairman of the Committee) and to one member in each institution of the Committee (There are two members from each institution on the Committee, as you doubtless know), and he asked them to coöperate with the Advisory Committee for Graduate Study. Nothing was heard from China in regard to this matter, and at the Trustees' meeting of April 8, 1935, Mr. Barber asked whether it would not be wise to make some plans in regard to a resurvey of Chinese studies in China and he wanted to know whether the Advisory Committee for Undergraduate Study was doing anything. The Trustees thereupon voted that the Educational Committee should make an investigation to see if there was any practicable way of making a survey of Chinese studies in China; and on April 12, 1935, as Chairman of the Educational Committee, Dean Chase wrote to President Stuart, asking whether there were plans to have a meeting of the Committee or whether anything had been done. On May 20, 1935, President Stuart replied that, at a time when all the institutions were curtailing expenses, it did not seem necessary to go to the expense of having a meeting, though all concerned recognized the desirability of having one. This letter was read to the Trustees at their last meeting, as you doubtless remember. Therefore, since May 18, 1933, the institutions in China, through the Advisory Committee for Undergraduate Study, have not taken any steps to carry out the vote of the Educational Committee of the Institute and formulate a coördinated plan.

It seems to me that writing to the President of the Advisory Committee for Undergraduate Study in China and also to a representative of each of the six institutions on that Committee was a sufficiently formal method of communicating the action of the Educational Committee, and that, definitely, it was for that Committee to take the next step.

Apparently now your plan has been changed and, instead of working through the committee in China, the correlation program is to be worked out by a committee in America representing the colleges. Although I know very little about the educational problems of the colleges, it seems to me that the logical program would be for the Advisory Committee for Undergraduate Study in China to meet (as at first planned) and outline a correlated program of what they would like to do in the various institutions, provided funds were sufficient, or show how their present program could be improved or reduced, if necessary, in certain instances: for that Committee to submit a report to the Committee for the colleges in America, who would consider such report from a budgetary standpoint as well as its other aspects: for that Committee to outline a plan from this material consistent with the income available; and then for that Committee to meet with the representatives of the Institute to consider to what extent Chinese studies should be carried on in the various institutions, or, possibly, to what extent they should be reduced in certain cases. The final joint plan would then go to the Trustees of the Institute for approval.

Please let me hear from you as soon as possible about the meeting.

Sincerely yours,

Serge Elisséeff

Director

Mr. B. A. Garside,
150 Fifth Ave.,
New York City.

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HARVARD-YENCHING
INSTITUTE

February 1, 1936

Prof. Serge Elisseeff,
17 Boylston Hall,
Cambridge, Mass.

Dear Dr. Elisseeff,

I fear my letter of the 29th was so long as to be confusing. So this time I'll try to pay more respect to the diety of conciseness.

This being Saturday morning, it is impossible to get in touch with most of the members of our sub-committee. Early Monday I'll get in touch with them by phone, and if we can find any suitable day for a meeting next week I'll wire you during the day. I hope we can take advantage of Mr. Greene's presence in New York next week to have a meeting of the joint sub-committees here at that time. It is quite possible that we may find when we get together that a second meeting may be necessary later - and that might suitably be held in Cambridge.

Of course we have no idea of looking to the Institute to take the initiative in pushing ahead the Whole correlated program for Christian higher education in China. Quite a number of us on both sides of the Pacific have been sweating away at that job for a decade - and may have another decade of work ahead of us. The only point at which the Institute's initiative is involved is that of conferring with our Associated Board's sub-committee as proposed by your meeting last November 16th with reference to the Institute's relation to this Correlated Program. We all rejoice that our friends in the Institute are interested in the problem and are willing to discuss it with us - but we ~~may~~ to decide for you how and when such cooperation can be undertaken.

In stating that the discussions and actions of the Institute as to your policies in general and in reference to correlation in particular have not been communicated by our office to the members of the Associated Boards, I was merely trying to show you the necessity of giving the members of our sub-committee a bit of education on these subjects in advance of any meeting. Certainly there has been no lack of activity at this point either in Cambridge or here in New York - there has not heretofore been any occasion where this information could or should have been thus disseminated. So far as the colleges in China are concerned, I was trying to say that nothing on this subject has gone out from this office. As to the material sent from Cambridge, your office is the sole judge. My statements on this subject should obviously have been qualified by the statement that I have in recent months had occasion to communicate to the Cheeloo Governors and administrative officers the actions of the Institute affecting that particular institution.

I believe that in the paragraph on page three of your letter you are not distinguishing between two widely different things - the whole program of correlating the program of our China Colleges on the one hand, and the much smaller question of how the six colleges receiving income from the H.Y.I. restricted fund are to use that income to the best advantage. As to the larger question, a wide variety of forces are now at work on that, and it does not come into our immediate discussion except as this specific work supported by the Institute is related to the whole enterprise. The thing the Advisory Committee for Undergraduate Studies was asked to do was to study and make recommendations as to ways and means by which this restricted income could best be utilized both for carrying on work in the field of Chinese cultural studies and at the same time advancing the larger matter of greater unity in the whole programs of these Colleges. As you point out on page two of your letter, almost three years have passed without this Advisory Committee making a move of any kind, and without it holding even a meeting. There is no question that the course you outline on page 3 is the logical one - but time refuses to stand still at the behest of logic. The Trustees of the Institute, and the trustees of these Colleges within our Associated Boards, are facing some quite urgent problems in projecting their plans and policies for the future - such for example as the very concrete problem the Cheeloo Governors laid before the Trustees of the Institute on November 16th. It was because of this fact, as I understand the situation, that your Institute trustees on November 16th took the initiative in proposing a joint conference with representatives of the Associated Boards, to discuss this specific problem of the best use of the income from the Restricted Fund in the light of all these larger issues. Nothing has been done that in anyway withdraws the request already made by the Institute in 1933 that the Advisory Committee on Undergraduate Studies give these matters its careful study. I would guess that one of the first thing our joint meeting would do would be to discuss ways and means to galvanize the Advisory Committee into action. We might then, if it were thought desirable, make suggestions or express judgments which the Advisory Committee could consider if it wished to do so.

I will attempt over the week-end to draft off a general statement of these questions for the information of the Associated Boards members of this joint committee. If I succeed, I'll send a copy to you for your information.

Very sincerely yours,

BAG/G

February 3, 1936

Dean B. Dunham
Graduate School of Business Administration
Soldiers Field
Boston, Massachusetts

My dear Wallace:

I had your letter and now that you have probably returned home should like to express my heartfelt sympathy in the loss of your brother. I hope that you, yourself, are somewhat rested in body and spirit after the sorrow and strain of this experience.

I have learned with some concern that Messrs. Greene and Elisseeff have been appointed as the committee of the N.Y. Trustees to confer with the Associated Boards regarding the correlation of the Chinese Colleges. These two men are both admirably qualified in their respective ways for this task and should in any case be actively associated with any such inquiry. I had hoped, however, that you would be one of those to deal with this important issue. My special concern is that Mr. Elisseeff who is so thoroughly qualified to deal with the special aspect of Chinese studies is so unfamiliar with the general background and administrative organizational problems , that the issue may become even more complicated than it is at present. If these two men are merely to negotiate with the group here and then report back to you and other members of the Executive Committee, it may be the best procedure. The essential point in my writing you is my earnest desire that you, yourself, will keep very close to this whole matter.

I have postponed my sailing until March 20th and shall be in this general region for the rest of this month. If by any chance you will be coming here when I am also in the City, we might confer more in detail about this problem. I should also like to have the chance to tell you more about developments affecting Yenching both in this country and in the University of China.

Very sincerely yours,

JLS:CT

PROGRAM OF THE HARVARD-YENCHING INSTITUTE
in its relation to
THE CORRELATED PROGRAM FOR CHRISTIAN HIGHER EDUCATION IN CHINA

1. Organization and Funds of the Institute. The Harvard-Yenching Institute was incorporated under the laws of the State of Massachusetts on January 5th, 1928. Its purposes are summarized in the certificate of incorporation as follows:

"To conduct and provide research, instruction and publication in the culture of China, and/or elsewhere in Continental Asia and Japan, and/or Turkey and the Balkan States in Europe, by founding, developing, supporting, maintaining and/or conducting one or more educational institutions and/or by supporting in whole or in part, co-operating with or joining or affiliating with other institutions now in existence or hereafter formed, and otherwise;"

Attached hereto is a pamphlet containing more detailed information concerning the organization of the Institute.

The funds of the Institute are divided into two accounts:

a. General Account, original book value, approximately US$4,500,000. This fund is available for the general work of the Institute.

b. Restricted Account, original book value, $1,900,000 given under the following conditions:

"...subject to an express charge however for the payment of the income thereon by Harvard-Yenching Institute to institutions herein-before described in the following proportions:

To said Peking University	- 5/19	thereof
To said Trustees of Lingnan Univ.	- 3/19	thereof
To said West China Union Univ.	- 3/19	"
To said University of Nanking	- 3/19	"
To said Fukien Christian Univ.	- 2/19	"
To said Shantung University	- 2/19	"
To Allahabad Agricultural Institute a voluntary association maintaining an agricultural school and experimental station at Allahabad, India	- 1/19	"

to be used by each of said institutions for the purposes and in the manner which Harvard-Yenching shall, from time to time, prescribe and approve, but said charge and the payment of such part of said income to each institution shall continue only so long as it shall (a) use such funds for such purposes and in such manner, and (b) shall continue to actively conduct its educational program. If, in the judgment of a majority of the Board of Trustees of Harvard-Yenching Institute, and such institution shall fail to use its part of said income for such purposes and in such manner or shall have ceased to actively conduct its educational program (of either of which facts a resolution of the Board of Trustees of Harvard-Yenching Institute, adopted by a majority of the Trustees at a meeting thereof shall be absolute, conclusive and final proof), that fractional part of the principal of this fund, corresponding to the fraction of the income therefrom payable to said institution shall forthwith become the absolute property of said Harvard-Yenching Institute as an endowment fund free from said charge and the income thereon shall be used by the Harvard-Yenching Institute thereafter for its own corporate purposes."

2. The Program of the Institutions Receiving Support from the Institute. For about fifteen years educational leaders both in China and in the United States have been seeking to bring about a much greater unification and concentration of the Christian higher educational program than has heretofore existed. The part each of the six institutions receiving support from the Harvard-Yenching Institute has been asked to take in this Correlated Program may be summarized as follows, beginning in the north:

a. Yenching University. The program Yenching has been asked to undertake covers both the graduate and the undergraduate fields.

In the graduate field, Yenching is asked to carry on the work needed "to train college teachers, to provide text and reference books, and to carry on research in China... The ultimate goal is full graduate study leading to the Ph. D. degree, or its equivalent in China, but such work should lay emphasis on research problems within the country rather than extensive giving of degrees." Yenching is the only center at present designated to carry on work in the graduate field, with the possibility, however, that another center may be established later.

In the undergraduate field, Yenching is asked "to carry on a strong undergraduate program emphasizing Chinese subjects, including language, literature, history, sciences, philosophy, and art; the social sciences; the natural sciences, both in the pre-medical field and also in their practical application to the needs of the people; vocational work in education; and home economics. The total student body, including graduate students, should not exceed 800."

b. Cheeloo University. The two areas in which Cheeloo University is asked to specialize are Medicine and training of rural leaders.

In the field of Medicine, Cheeloo is one of the two centers at which medical education is to be carried on. A well-rounded program of medical training is recommended for Cheeloo, with a student body of not more than 150. In connection with the School of Medicine is a University Hospital, with a School for Nursing, and a Medical Translation Bureau.

In the undergraduate field, it is recommended that "The entire effort of Cheeloo University, apart from the necessary pre-medical work, should be devoted to a unified rural life program, including the training of teachers, preachers, and social and religious workers, as well as experimentation in methods for solving rural and town problems. All agricultural work necessary in the carrying out of the proposals for Cheeloo should be affiliated with the College of Agriculture at Nanking. The student body should not exceed 300." Cheeloo has not as yet fully restricted its non-professional undergraduate work to the lines recommended, and the completion of this process of concentration on a rural life program is one of the most vital tasks now confronting the University.

c. The University of Nanking. The University of Nanking is one of a group of six institutions in the East China area. It is generally recognized that there are too many separate Christian Colleges in this one area and one of the major problems of the task of unifying Christian higher education in China is to bring about a radical concentration of work in the East China area. The University of Nanking is now cooperating to a limited

extent with Ginling College for women, also located in the city of Nanking. The question of possible cooperation Nanking and the four institutions in and around Shanghai - Soochow University, the University of Shanghai, St. John's University and Hangchow Christian College - it is a question which has long been discuseed, but on which very little actual progress has been made.

The University of Nanking is asked to undertake two types of work - professional work in Agriculture, and undergraduate work in Arts and Science.

In the field of Agriculture, the University of Nanking is designated as the general center for East, Central, and North China, and is called upon to conduct a very extensive and high-grade program with a student body not in excess of 200. In the undergraduate field, the University of Nanking is asked to carry on work in the Colleges of Arts and Science, with its major emphasis on Natural Science with a student body not exceeding 400.

d. Fukien Christian University. In Fukien Province there are two Christian Colleges - Fukien Christian University and Hwa Nan College for women. Practically all educational leaders who have studied thesituation in Fukien have strongly recommended that these two institutions unify their work into a single program. While there has been much discussion of the matter and a litte progress made, much still remains to be accomplished.

Fukien Christian University is asked to carry on undergraduate work in a fairly restricted field, but is expected to do effectively types of work it does undertake. It is recommended that Fukien "should put its emphasis on training in education, religious education, social work, and other forms of community uplift, as may be needed for its constituency. Pre-professional training in medicine and theology may be offered in Fukien but all professional and graduate work should be taken elsewhere. The student body should not exceed 300.

e. Lingnan University. Lingnan University is asked to carry on its program both in the professional field and in undergraduate work.

In the professional field it is asked to carry on "work in agriculture, including silk culture, conducted with the government subsidy or other funds from special sources. The student body should not exceed 100." It is also recommended that Lingnan "should be free to develop a school of engineering with the aid of contributions from the government. The student body should not exceed 100."

In the undergraduate field, "Lingnan should continue to develop a strong undergraduate program of Arts and Sciences, and a College of Business Administration with an enrollment not to exceed 400."

f. West China. West China Union University has been asked to undertake work both in the professional field of medicine and dentistry and also in the undergraduate field.

In the professional field, West China is asked to carry on one of the two schools of medicine within the Correlated Program, and is also carrying on the only school of dentistry within the field of Christian higher education in China. The student body in these two schools should not exceed 150.

In the undergraduate field "West China should have a College of Arts, Sciences, and Education, emphasizing rural life, with a student body not to exceed 350."

3. Policy of Institute as to Use of Income from Restricted Fund. Although the powers and purposes of the Institute are defined in very broad terms both in the Certificate of Incorporation and in the Agreement of Association, it early adopted as its major objective the carrying on of a program of research, instruction, and publication in the culture of China, and - to a less extent - of other oriental countries. The two main centers for the Institute's general program have been Harvard and Yenching, although special pieces of work have been undertaken elsewhere.

It followed logically that the Institute would also place major emphasis, in the use of income from the Restricted Fund held in trust for the six China Universities, upon development of satisfactory work in the field of Chinese culture in each of these institutions. This would be in line with the general program of the Institute, and would do much to strengthen the work being done in Harvard and Yenching. When the Trustees of the Hall Estate, placed this Restricted Fund in the hands of the Institute, they gave some indication of their desire that it be used for strengthening the work of these six institutions in the field of Chinese cultural studies, but carefully avoided giving any specific instructions which might limit the Trustees of the Institute in their administration of this Restricted Fund.

While the situation in each of the six Universities concerned had some individual differences, in general the authorities of all these institutions expressed themselves as heartily in favor of utilizing the income from this Restricted Fund to strengthen their work in the field of Chinese cultural studies. With one or two exceptions, the Universities had been seriously handicapped by inadequate funds for developing their departments of Chinese studies. All welcomed this timely and invaluable assistance in developing their work, in a field which had been somewhat neglected, and which was of growing significance and importance. All recognized that if these Christian Colleges were to gain and hold the goodwill and respect of the educational leaders among the Chinese people, it was essential that each of these institutions should have thoroughly adequate work in all departments of Chinese cultural studies.

It was, however, recognized that the situations in the six universities were quite different. The program each was asked to undertake had its own special emphasis. The amount of total income varied widely. Also, some institutions had received very large endowments direct from the Hall Estate in addition to their pro rata share of the Restricted Fund, whereas other institutions received comparatively little direct endowment. Accordingly, the leaders in most of the colleges hoped that the Trustees of the Institute would be willing to permit a certain amount of flexibility in the use of the income from the Restricted Fund. They felt that a rigid requirement that all income from the Restricted Fund be used solely for work in Chinese cultural studies might, in some cases at least, create two problems: - First, the overdevelopment of the departments of Chinese cultural studies in comparison with other departments of work in the institution; second, the shift of emphasis from the lines of work proposed under the Correlated Program into new directions which might not make for unity and cooperation.

At the first meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Institute after the receipt of the $1,900,000 Restricted Fund from the Hall Estate, held on February 8th, 1929, the following actions were taken:

"Voted that until otherwise voted by the Trustees or the Executive Committee the income from the special fund be paid to Peking University, the Trustees of Lingnan University, West China Union University, University of Nanking, Fukien Christian University and to Shantung University, to be used by each of said institutions for the purpose of strengthening their instruction in the Chinese language, literature and history, and purposes, which in the judgment of the governing boards of said institutions, are incidental thereto.

"Voted that the first remittance to the above named institutions be accompanied by a letter from this Institute, stating in substance that the intent of the gift is to enable these institutions to put themselves in a position to cooperate effectively with the Institute in the field of higher education and that while at this time it is too early for the Trustees of the Institute to be specific in regard to the purposes for which the money is to be spent, in the future the designated purposes may become more specific, and requesting each institution to submit a detailed statement as of June first in each year covering the uses to which the income during the prior year has been put and making suggestions as to the use for which the income during the succeeding year should be put as each institution shall deem desirable - the form of this letter to be approved by the Chairman."

These actions were communicated to the various institutions. In response to the invitation to make "such suggestions as to the use which the income during the succeeding year should be put as each institution shall deem desirable" the representative of a number of universities sent in various recommendations and suggestions. At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Harvard-Yenching Institute held on June 14th, 1929, the following action was taken:-

"Voted that in replying to the letters from the institutions which are beneficiaries of the fund of $1,900,000 the Secretary be instructed to state that it was the intention of the Trustees that funds from the Institute should in general be used to strengthen departments of Chinese language, literature, and history. It is assumed that each institution benefitted is in fact spending some money for this work. It was not the intention of the Institute to displace these expenditures and make amounts so displaced available for other departments. The Institute further assumes that over a period of years the departments thus enlarged will grow and be strengthened with the other departments of the institutions. The Trustees of the Institute do not wish this year to impose any definitive limitations other than those expressed in the original communication, but they feel that they should call attention to the dangers involved in starting on a policy inconsistent with that defined above."

The various beneficiary institutions adopted somewhat different methods of applying the general lines of policy thus laid down. In Cheeloo and Nanking institutes of Chinese cultural studies were set up, and all income from the Restricted Fund received by these universities has been expended entirely for work in this field under the direction of these institutes. In West China all income from the Restricted Fund has been used both to carry on work in the Chinese cultural studies and also to support Dr. David C. Graham and the University Museum. In Fukien, because of the limitations in general income, the Institute has permitted the university to use a portion of its income from the Restricted Fund for certain general purposes outside the direct field of Chinese cultural studies. In Lingnan

the administrative organization is such that the work in Chinese cultural studies is largely or wholly supported by funds provided in China, and the Institute has permitted the Lingnan trustees to use the income from the Restricted Fund for other purposes on condition that the work in Chinese cultural studies is conducted along satisfactory lines and that acceptable standards are maintained. In Yenching the departments of Chinese studies had already been fully developed through support received from the Hall Estate, and the income from the Restricted Fund has therefore been used primarily to maintain work already established.

After several years of operation on this basis, it began to appear that some of the results being attained were unsatisfactory from various angles. At a meeting of the Trustees of the Institute held on April 24, 1933, the matter was discussed at some length. In the minutes of that meeting we find that the following comment was made: "It was thought that the income from the Restricted Fund might be a disturbing factor in some cases by enabling the institutions to be comparatively independent of attempts from outside to correlate their activities into what would be a comprehensive and well-balanced scheme. Dr. North suggested that it could readily be seen what disturbances would be created if the funds of the Hall Estate that are given to these institutions should be restricted by the Trustees to a program for Chinese studies that was beyond the scope of the functions allotted to an institution in the all-China program."

Following this discussion, the Trustees of the Institute voted that "the Educational Committee, in collaboration with Dr. North, investigate the problems of the general finances of the institutions in China, with the end in view of backing the correlation program, with power to act." The Educational Committee did so, and on May 18, 1933, adopted the following recommendations:-

"1. That the Institute take the lead in making a careful study of how its program of work in the field of Chinese cultural studies can be coordinated with the Correlated Program as a whole.

In the postgraduate field Yenching stands alone. In the undergraduate field, each of the six universities has its own particular work to do, and should adjust its departments of Chinese studies to fit into the part if has to play in the Correlated Program. Each has its special needs, recurrent or non-recurrent.

There should be cooperation between the Council of Higher Education and the Institute's two Advisory Committees in China in the working out of this program. The special contribution each university is able to make should be recognized and encouraged.

"2. That the income for each university from the Harvard-Yenching Institute Restricted Fund be considered available for use as follows:-

First, for the support of the institution's program of work in the departments of Chinese language, literature, and history in so far as this is possible without undue emphasis on such departments either in the number of courses offered or in the remuneration of teachers.

Second, for any definitely non-recurrent items in connection with these Chinese departments which are in harmony with the approved program of the institution.

Third, after the program of each institution in the field of Chinese language, literature, and history has been adequately covered, to permit the use of any remaining income to meet other needs of the institution in ways which will most effectively advance its participation in the Correlated Program.

"For the purpose of carrying out the recommendations of Section 1, it was Voted that the Advisory Committee for Undergraduates Studies be requested to study the program in each of the six institutions which receive income from the Restricted Fund and to report to the Educational Committee how each is best fitted to contribute to the development of Chinese cultural studies; that the Advisory Committee also suggest ways in which each institution can plan its work so as to advance effectively the Correlated Program (It is suggested that the Advisory Committee for Undergraduate Studies consult with the Advisory Committee for Graduate Studies).

These recommendations were transmitted in due course to the representatives of the Institute in China. But for some reason not clearly understood here, the matter has never been actively followed up on the field, and it seems doubtful whether the full import of these suggestions has been recognized by the various institutions or whether they have been given serious study.

With the passage of time, the problems discussed by the Institute Trustees on April 24, 1933, have grown more acute. There has been in many quarters a growing conviction that much remains to be desired at each of three points:-

a. The six Universitites have not as yet fully unified and correlated the work each is undertaking in the field of Chinese cultural studies. It is extremely important not only that each of the Universities do the best possible work in this vital field, but also that each take its proper place in a unified program of Chinese studies. The Universities have the same desire as the Institute that they make an effective and outstanding contribution in this field where the Institute has its primary interest.

b. In some institutions the development of work in the field of Chinese cultural studies has been too much set apart from the other departments of the College, with resultant problems of administration, salary schedules, personnel, and relation to the general program of the Institution.

c. In some instances the requirement that all income from the Institute's Restricted Fund be used for the further development of work in cultural studies has delayed full acceptance by an institution of its place in the nation-wide Correlated Program, and has tended to redirect the interest and program of the institution into other channels.

As states above, representatives of individual institutions have from time to time requested the Trustees of the Institute to consider their special problems, and to permit various deviations from the general policy of the Institute as defined in 1929. The Trustees of the Institute have in every case given very

careful and sympathetic consideration to all such requests, and have been very generous in making exceptions where possible. Finally, at the meeting of the Trustees of the Institute held on November 16, 1935, it was voted that the Associated Boards be invited to appoint representatives to confer with representatives of the Institute concerning the policies of the Institute in their relation to the Correlated Program for Christian higher education in China. Both groups thereupon appointed their representatives, and a meeting has been arranged for Friday, February 7th.

HARVARD-YENCHING INSTITUTE

17 BOYLSTON HALL
CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS

February 17, 1936

ack 2/25/36

Dear Mr. Garside:-

Thank you very much for sending me a draft of the minutes of our joint meeting in New York. I think the minutes are a little too short and do not show exactly the opinions of our group as well as those of the representatives of the Associated Boards, and I should like to have them modified in accordance with the enclosed draft.

I do not think that Mr. Diffendorfer's name should be mentioned, because he came only to the lunch and was not present during the meeting. Also, my invitation to speak during the annual meeting of the Associated Boards cannot be considered as a resolve because it was passed only by the representatives of the Associated Boards, and I prefer to have that omitted and merely a statement inserted that I spoke during the lunch on the activities of the Harvard-Yenching Institute.

Sincerely yours,

S. Elisséeff
Director

Mr. B. A. Garside,
550 Fifth Ave.,
New York City.

Enclosure

RECEIVED
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FEB 18 1936
JOINT OFFICE

MINUTES OF JOINT MEETING
representing
THE HARVARD-YENCHING INSTITUTE
and
THE ASSOCIATED BOARDS FOR CHRISTIAN COLLEGES IN CHINA

10:00 A.M., Friday, February 7th, 1936
52 Gramercy Park North, New York, New York

List of Those Present

Representing the Institute	Representing the Associated Boards
Dr. Serge Elisséeff	Dr. Eric M. North
Mr. Roger Greene	Mr. F. T. Cartwright
	Dr. J. W. Decker
	Dr. B. A. Garside
Present by invitation:	Pres. J. Leighton Stuart

Dr. North was elected Chairman, and Mr. Garside, Secretary.

BASIS OF MEETING

It was noted as a matter of record that the meeting was being held to consider together the bearing of the program conducted by the Institute through the income from its Restricted Fund upon the Correlated Program for Christian Higher Education in China. ~~In accordance with that purpose,~~ In order to [illegible] the Trustees of the Institute and the Executive Committee of the Associated Boards appointed their respective representatives present at the meeting.

CONSIDERATION OF GENERAL POLICIES

The Secretary presented a statement summarizing the conditions under which the Institute received the Restricted Fund which it has been holding in trust for six of the universities in China, and reviewing the general policies of the Institute as to the use of this fund up to the present time. The representatives of the Harvard-Yenching Institute stated that their board had undoubtedly made evident its sympathy with the general aims of the Correlated Program for Christian Higher Education in China. They now wished to know what precise action the Associates Boards would like to have the Institute take, in order that the Trustees of the Institute might proceed to consider the question.

As a result of informal discussion, it appeared that, if the Associated Boards were given an opportunity to consider the programs of the various colleges in China which were intended to be supported from the income of the Restricted Fund, and to express their views thereon before the Trustees of the Institute appropriated funds for such programs, this procedure would permit the Trustees of the Institute to consider any specific modifications in the activities of the colleges that the Associated Boards might desire to suggest. Naturally, such modifications could affect only activities proposed to be financed from grants of the Harvard-Yenching Institute.

As it appeared that the colleges did not in every case submit to the Institute in advance budgets of the work to be financed from the funds of the Institute, the proposal in the foregoing paragraph, if approved by the Harvard-Yenching Institute, would make it necessary to require presentation of such budgets in advance both to the Trustees of the Institute and to the Associated Boards.

It was pointed out that, since the time was rather late to require the sending of formal budgets from China for the year 1936-37, the main purpose could be served by consultation between the Director of the Harvard-Yenching Institute and the Associated Boards for Christian Colleges in China upon the general budgets which are regularly forwarded in any case by the colleges in China to the offices of the Associated Boards.

Accordingly, the following resolutions were adopted:

RESOLVED, (1) That beginning with the fiscal year 1937-38, each of the six universities in China receiving a grant from the Restricted Fund of the Harvard-Yenching Institute prepare each year budget estimates showing in detail the expenditure it desires to make from the grant of the Harvard-Yenching Institute, together with similar expenditures to be made from other funds, and also a summary of the whole budget of the institution, this information to be forwarded both to the Associated Boards for Christian Colleges in China and to the Harvard-Yenching Institute;

(2) That the Harvard-Yenching Institute be requested to give consideration to any comments or recommendations that may be submitted by the Associated Boards before acting upon requests of the individual institutions.

RESOLVED, That for the fiscal year 1936-37 the Associated Boards for Christian Colleges in China be requested to go as far as practicable in collecting and transmitting to the Harvard-Yenching Institute the information indicated in the preceding resolution, together with its comments and recommendations thereon.

Following the adjournment of the business session at 12:30 o'clock, the group had luncheon together. During and following the luncheon, Dr. Elisséeff described the purposes and accomplishments of the Harvard-Yenching Institute in the field of Chinese cultural studies. All joined in ~~expressing~~ EXPRESSING their appreciation of the very interesting and valuable information Dr. Elisséeff had given.

The meeting adjourned.

GARSIDE
B. A. ~~Garside~~

Secretary

HARVARD-YENCHING
INSTITUTE

HARVARD-YENCHING INSTITUTE

March 10, 1936

ack 3/24/36

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

Dear Mr. Garside:

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Institute yesterday it was agreed that the Minutes of the Trustees should go only to the Trustees, the Director, the Treasurer and yourself, because, as Dean Donham put it: "Mr. Garside has helped us in some very difficult situations and the Minutes ought to be in his hands."

In view of the action, you will understand my suggestion that you regard the Minutes as the Washington correspondent regards off-the-record conversation with the President, and if there is something where you feel that a communication of it to the field would be wise, give me a ring.

Unofficially I can inform you that the resolutions of the joint meeting of February 7 were approved by the Executive Committee. It is understood that you and Professor Elisseeff will both write to the field, each telling the same story, Elisseeff perhaps going a little bit more into detail as to the kind of information that he wants upon the Chinese program. It was also thought well that you and he should have an agreement as to the form in which this information should be sent out.

I suggest that you write Elisseeff saying that I told you that his procedure had been agreed to and should be glad to get in touch with him to make sure that the requests that go forward from his office and yours are in agreement. Dean Donham, I think, wanted you to take the initiative in this respect. I have no doubt that Elisseeff will be glad to collaborate.

Cordially yours,

Eric M. North

EMN/P

Joint Minutes
sent to - ABCC Ex. Com. + 10 copies to Prof. Elisseeff

MAR 2 1936
JOINT OFFICE

HARVARD-YENCHING
INSTITUTE

HARVARD-YENCHING INSTITUTE

17 BOYLSTON HALL
CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS

INDEXED

March 19, 1936

Gen 3/24/36

Dear Mr. Garside:-

During the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Harvard-Yenching Institute on March 9th, it was suggested that the Associated Boards should send me whatever information they have concerning the development of graduate work in Nanking University, including the opinions of members of the Associated Boards in regard to the proposed development.

It was also decided not to send minutes of the meetings of the Trustees or of the Executive Committee to Professor Porter, but to continue to send them to you so that the coördination work will be more easily effected; and they insisted that the minutes are for your personal information only.

You will see from the copy of the minutes, when you receive it, that I have to collaborate with you in regard to the universities in China.

Sincerely yours,

C. Elinoff

Director

Mr. B. A. Garside,
150 Fifth Ave.,
New York City.

RECEIVED
UNIVERSITIES
MAR 20 1936

HARVARD-YENCHING
INSTITUTE

March 24, 1936

Dr. Eric M. North
Bible House
Astor Place
New York City

Dear Dr. Eric:

Thanks for your letter of March 10th conveying the action of the March 9th meeting of the Executive Committee of the Harvard-Yenching Institute with regard to the distribution of the minutes of the Institute Trustees. I appreciate the honor the Trustees do us in decid ing to send our China Colleges office a copy of such minutes. I am very glad that the Institute has also made it clear that these minutes are sent our office for our personal information only, and that official communications with regard to any actions in these minutes will go through regular channels. At various times during recent years I have stated both verbally and in writing that our office has always treated copies of such minutes as we have received as being for our personal information only, and have looked to the proper officers of the Institute to send official communications through regular channels with regard to all actions related to the Colleges in China which are beneficiaries of the funds of the Institute. There seems to have been some confusion in certain quarters, however, for on sundry occasions surprise has been expressed because information contained in minutes of which our office has received a copy did not get into the hands of everyone in China who should have received it. I am sure that, now that the matter is clearly understood, there will be no further difficulty at this point.

Thank you for the unofficial information as to the action of the March 9th meeting on the resolutions adopted by the joint meeting on February 7th. Within the last two or three days I have received a letter from Professor Elisséeff, and am writing him today assuring him of our desire to cooperate fully with him in securing the necessary information from the universities in China.

Very sincerely yours,

BAG:MP

HARVARD-YENCHING
INSTITUTE

March 24, 1936

Prof. Serge Elisséeff
17 Boylston Hall
Harvard-Yenching Institute
Cambridge, Mass.

My dear Dr. Elisséeff:

Let me acknowledge receipt of your letter of March 19th.

We would be glad to send you as promptly as we can the information you ask as to the development of graduate work at the University of Nanking and the opinions of members of the Associated Boards in regard to the proposed development. It will take a few weeks, however, to secure any authoritative statement on these questions. Unfortunately, a series of meetings of various committees of our Associated Boards had been concluded just before the day your letter arrived and it will be two or three weeks before any further meetings are held. We hope, however, to get a reply to you before the meeting of the Institute Trustees, or any committee to which this matter may have been referred. If you need a reply before the 11th of April please drop me a note to that effect and I will try to speed up the process of getting this information.

I am grateful that the Executive Committee decided to continue sending minutes of your meetings to our office here. As I have indicated in previous letters, I have always considered these minutes as for our personal information only, and will continue to do so.

We will, of course, be happy to have the privilege of collaborating with you in dealing with the universities in China which receive assistance from the Harvard-Yenching Institute. When the minutes of your March 9th meeting arrive, we will be able to see more clearly just what this will involve in the immediate future. We are trying to assemble, in a general and tentative way, the types of information suggested by the joint meeting of our two groups held on February 7th. But it now seems probable that it will not be possible this year to get as complete and detailed information as we desire. We will do the best we can this year, and will have time to set up some procedure by which adequate results can be secured hereafter.

Very sincerely yours,

BAG:MP

A PAPER

READ AT THE ANNUAL DINNER OF THE ASSOCIATED BOARDS OF CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITIES IN CHINA[1]

BY

SERGE ELISSÉEFF,

PROFESSOR OF FAR EASTERN LANGUAGES, HARVARD UNIVERSITY
DIRECTOR OF THE HARVARD–YENCHING INSTITUTE

Gentlemen,

It is a great honor and a real pleasure for me to speak to a group of persons who are interested in education and many of whom have been in China. You probably know the origin of the Harvard-Yenching Institute. It was incorporated under the laws of Massachusetts in January, 1928, to administer a trust under the will of the late Charles M. Hall, of Niagara Falls, N. Y., the inventor of a process for the extraction of aluminum still in use today. Harvard University was chosen as the centre in America at which the activities of the Institute should be carried on, and Yenching University of Peiping was selected to act as the liaison university in China. In accordance with the terms of the act of incorporation nine trustees of the Institute were appointed, three chosen by the President and Fellows of Harvard University, three by the Trustees of Yenching University and three by the trustees under Mr. Hall's will. At present, Wallace B. Donham, Dean of the Harvard Business School, is chairman. The other eight trustees are Dr. Eric M. North, Mr. George G. Barber, Dr. Edward H. Hume, Mr. Roger S. Greene, and Mr. Carl Keller, Harvard being represented by Prof. George H. Chase, Dean of the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, Prof. Robert P. Blake, Director of the Harvard University Library and Professor of Byzantine History, and Prof. Walter Eugene Clark, Professor of Sanskrit. In China there has

[1] This paper was read April 21, 1936. Since the author was requested not to exceed twenty minutes, it has been impossible, naturally, to give anything but a most meager outline of Sinology and the work of the Harvard-Yenching Institute.

been organized at Yenching University a Research School of Chinese Studies. Five other universities in China, Fukien Christian University, Lingnan University, University of Nanking, Shantung Christian University, and West China Union University receive funds from the Institute.

In 1934 I was appointed Director of the Harvard-Yenching Institute and Professor of Far Eastern Languages at Harvard. Thereupon, I abandoned my professorship at the University of Paris, where I had been for more than ten years. Previously, I taught at the University of Petrograd, and during the academic year 1932-33 I was a visiting professor at Harvard. My first aim was to reorganize the instruction at Harvard. An examination of the *Announcement of the Courses of Instruction* will show that a student interested in Chinese studies can now receive good training in Chinese language and history as well as in Japanese. Eleven courses in Chinese and four courses in Japanese will be offered during 1936-37. I do not need to mention the other opportunities that a student in Chinese has at Harvard if he is interested at the same time in Anthropology, Philosophy, Fine Arts, etc.

Our main interest is to train the student in the Chinese language. We want to teach him to read, to analyze texts, not to be afraid to spend sufficient time for understanding a difficult sentence, to be self-confident and not rely entirely on a Chinese teacher, seeking his help instead of trying to go through the different dictionaries or read with great care the commentaries on his text. We must teach our students how to handle a Chinese dictionary, how to find the pronunciation indicated by the *fan-ch'ieh* 反切, how not to hesitate to go from one dictionary to another in order to find whether they are faced with a Taoist term, a Buddhist term, or some other technical expression. Whatever may be his intent in Chinese studies the genuine student must turn to Chinese texts which are written in literary style, he must know how to read them, and interpret them, and finally translate them. Consequently, he must know the established philological methods such as have given good results in the Classical and Indo-European fields. He must learn not to

make guesses with the aid of some amount of spoken language or the superficial help of a Chinese friend who himself very often cannot understand a difficult text without consulting one or several Chinese dictionaries. If the problem is in phonetics this friend's interpretation will very often be wrong because few Chinese know the historical development of the phonetics of their own language and generally try to explain etymologies by some unscientific guess.

Here we turn to the subject-matter of Sinology: the study of Chinese problems through Chinese texts. Everything pertaining to China is not Sinology. A modern astronomer who might make an observation in China and consult modern Chinese periodicals is not a Sinologist, but, if he is interested in the history of Chinese astronomy, he must deal with textual interpretation, whereupon he becomes a Sinologist. This is what we have to teach our pupils. You will naturally ask why they cannot learn it from the Chinese themselves, and the answer is that the few Chinese who possess sound methods are, for the most part, eminent scholars who will not spend their time with beginners. Even more, there are few Chinese who know their own grammar well enough to be able to explain it clearly to a Westerner, so that he will understand the construction of a Chinese sentence and know why a certain statement must be translated in a certain way. That is also why a long stay in China and a good knowledge of vernacular language does not mean that you are a Sinologist and can take advantage of all Chinese written materials.[2] The Chinese have not had the same opportunities as we in philological work. Our opportunities have come from the scientific study of Christian texts. The Old Testament was written in Hebrew, which is not only a foreign language to western Christians, but a language of another linguistic group. The Gospels were written in Greek, so that every scholar interested in these texts is obliged to consult the original and thus learn this difficult ancient language. At

[2] The late Prof. Richard Wilhelm, who had a very good knowledge of vernacular Chinese, in translating the beginning of the *Chuang tzŭ* mistakenly translated the particle *yeh* 也 as an adverb "also," a meaning which this word never has in the literary language.

the same time a knowledge of Latin is required to read the important works of medieval scholars. The Confucian texts, on the other hand, were all written with Chinese characters and there has been no necessity to make precise translations. All commentaries have been a kind of circumlocution. Moreover, there has been no necessity to know how to pronounce, and even now in every province the text is read in conformity with the local dialect. It seems probable that we shall never be able to reconstruct scientifically and precisely Confucius' own pronunciation.

There is a tendency among certain people who are familiar with Chinese language and history to insist that Westerners can make no real contributions to Sinology, that all their work will depend on what Chinese scholars have done or will do. I confess I cannot agree with such an opinion. The number of Chinese scholars working in Sinology will always be greater than that of Westerners; that is quite natural.[3] The well-trained western Sinologist, however, has already done important research work and made valuable contributions. As in all branches of human activity competition and cooperation are important factors. In such special fields as Taoism, or poetry, as well as novels and dramas, it would be difficult to expect to find a western Sinologist as familiar as a Chinese scholar with all this material, but in the case of Buddhism, a Chinese will have as much, or even more, difficulty than a Westerner to master Sanskrit, to obtain a knowledge of Tibetan, and to familiarize himself with the philosophical concepts of Indian thinkers. Although he may be well-read in the Chinese Buddhist texts he will be seriously handicapped if he knows no Sanskrit. A scholar like Baron von Staël-Holstein, working with Lamas and utilizing Manchu, Mongol, Tibetan and Sanskrit works, makes real contributions to our knowledge of Chinese Buddhism. The Harvard-Yenching Institute assumed from 1929 the support of the Sino-Indian Institute in Peiping

[3] The same is true for many western languages. The number of foreigners working in Slavic languages will never be as great as those in the Slavonic countries; nevertheless, some very important contributions to the study of Slavic languages have been made by French and German scholars.

where Professor von Staël-Holstein, formerly my colleague at the Imperial University of Petrograd, has organized courses in Sanskrit, and created a small group of Chinese Indologists, who will be able to study Chinese Buddhism with our comparative methods. Passing over the two well-known Sinologists Chavannes and Pelliot,[4] I would remind you that in the domain of phonetics the western linguist has made important contributions. It was a Swedish scholar, Prof. Bernhard Karlgren, now President of Göteborg University, who published the very first scientific book on Chinese phonetics utilizing the Chinese dialects and the Korean and Japanese pronunciations.[5] Prof. Henri Maspero published a first-class piece of research on the ancient Chinese language, reconstructing the T'ang pronunciation.[6] Recently, a young German astronomer, Dr. Willy Hartner, who can read Chinese, published an article on the date of a solar eclipse mentioned in the ancient Chinese *Book of Poetry*. He proved that the date which had been assigned to it by Chinese scholars is an erroneous calculation because the eclipse occurring on the date assigned by the commentators was not visible in China.[7] The Chinese scholars who studied that passage of the *Book of Poetry* were incapable of verifying if the eclipse was really seen in China.

Permit me to give some interesting examples from the field of Chinese archaeology which was created by western scholars, because the Chinese scholars of the old school were more interested in epigraphy and never paid attention to the monument

[4] Prof. Édouard Chavannes translated a part of the well-known Chinese history *Shih Chi* by Ssŭ-ma Ch'ien and published many outstanding articles. Cf. the bibliography of his works in his obituary published in *T'oung pao* 18. 114-147. Prof. Paul Pelliot has published very important articles on Sinology in such periodicals as *T'oung pao, Journal asiatique, Bulletin de l'école française d'Extrême-Orient* and others. *Bibliographie bouddhique* 4-5, Paris, 1934, gives a list of his articles on Buddhism to January, 1928.

[5] Bernhard Karlgren, *Études sur la phonologie chinoise*, Stockholm, 1915-1926 (Archives d'études orientales 15); *An Analytical Dictionary of Chinese and Sino-Japanese*, Paris, 1923; *A Mandarin Phonetic Reader in the Pekinese Dialect with an Introductory Essay on the Pronunciation*, Stockholm, 1918 (Archives d'études orientales 13); *Sound and Symbol in Chinese*, London, 1923; etc., etc.

[6] H. Maspero, Le dialecte de Tch'ang-ngan sous les T'ang, *BEFEO* 20. 2. 1-122.

[7] Willy Hartner, Das Datum der Shih-ching-Finsternis, *T'oung pao* 31. 188-236.

which had no inscription. Very often Chinese scholars have copied quotations from an early text concerning some historical monument without going to the place where the monument was still standing and without verifying the text. The tomb figurines were neglected by Chinese archaeologists and it was Lo Chên-yü who among Chinese scholars was the first to mention them. Earlier Chinese scholars, who were generally able to read only Chinese historical texts, had a tendency to consider Chinese history as a series of events with very slight relation to other countries. At the present time I must say it is different and that the younger generation is eager to know about all the cultural exchanges which China has had with her neighbors from remotest time. We know the great importance of archaeological work done by the Academia Sinica in the An-yang excavations, which have aroused in many scholars an interest in the Chinese relations with foreign countries during the ancient period. The excavations made in northern Korea by Japanese archaeologists in 1924-1925 and those made two or three years later by Soviet scholars in northern Mongolia have revealed to us the existence of beautiful lacquers from the beginning of the Christian era as well as many other Chinese objects which had never been found in China itself. A Chinese emperor had sent to the Chinese military governor in northern Korea a kind of lacquer cup on the back of which was written in very small characters a date equivalent to 4 A. D. and the names of the artisans who had executed this work of art, as well as those of the officials in charge. The vessel itself is now in the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston. Far away in northern Mongolia in a tomb of a Mongol chief, among other objects the Russians also found a small lacquer cup which was probably a present from the Emperor of China. After examination they discovered an inscription on the cup where four Chinese names were mentioned and two of them were the same as on the cup found in Korea.[8] In the Korean excava-

[8] Prof. S. Umehara 梅原末治 published in Japanese in the *Journal of Oriental Studies* 東方學報 5. 207-222, Kyōto, July 1934, "An Annotated List of the Lacquer Vessels with dated Inscriptions of the Han Dynasty" 漢代漆器紀年銘文集錄. In this list are mentioned forty different lacquer vessels, among which there is one with handles found at Noin-Ula in Mongolia by a Soviet archaeological expedition. This vessel is now in the museum at Urga, Mongolia. On the edge is engraved an inscription of 69 Chinese characters indicating the names of the craftsmen and the officials who supervised the work. There is a date corresponding to 2 B. C. In volume 6, pp. 315-318, of the same *Journal of Oriental Studies* (1936) Professor Umehara published "Supplementary Notes on some Lacquer Vessels with Dated Inscriptions of the Han dynasty" where he mentions a lacquer vessel found in the Lolang tombs in northwestern Korea. It has an inscription of 62 characters containing a date corresponding to 4 A. D. and the names of the craftsmen and officials. This lacquer vessel is now in the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston. If we compare the two inscriptions which are of a similar type, we shall find the same name of the craftsman Fêng 豐 who applied the red lacquer. Another craftsman is named Tsung 宗, who, on the vessel at Urga, is said to have made the handles, while on the vessel from Korea in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts he is the craftsman who gave the final touch to the vessel. There is a third name which occurs on both vessels: a craftsman named P'ou 裒 is mentioned on the vessel which is in Mongolia as one who prepared the lacquer, while in the inscription of the vessel in Boston we find this name at the end of the inscription: P'ou, secretary of the chancellery.

tion there was also found a long sword which was considered to be Chinese. Prof. Michael Rostovtzeff, who is now at Yale University and is the greatest authority on Greek and Scythian antiquities, proved that this long sword was brought to China by an Iranian nomadic tribe known to the Greeks and Romans under the name of Sarmates,[9] a people who later settled in the Caucasus where they are now known under the name of Ossetines and still speak an Iranian dialect. The Scythians, who were nomads and roamed on horse-back from the Black Sea steppes to China, brought to the Chinese a short sword which is known in Chinese under the name of *ching lu* 徑路, nothing other than the *akinakes* known to the Greeks as the short sword typical of the Scythians.[10] It would be too long to give numerous examples of the importance of knowing sources other than Chinese

[9] M. Rostovcev, Le porte-épée des Iraniens et des Chinois, in *L'art byzantin chez les Slaves, les Balkans, Premier recueil, dédié à la mémoire de Théodore Uspenskij*, 337-346, Paris, 1930.

[10] Cf. Peter A. Boodberg, Ta-lo-pien Le Gros, *Sino-Altaica III. 4* in *Hu T'ien Han Yüeh Fang Chu* 9. 20 (privately mimeographed), Berkeley, Cal., May 1935, p. 7: "One wonders if we should not seek for the original of the puzzling Hsiung-nu name of their sacred sword 徑路 *king lak*? in the Scythian ακινάκης, latin *acinaces*." Cf. Namio Egami, Akinakes, the Sword of the Scythian Type discovered in the Far-East and its Identification with the Hsiung-nu's *Ching-lu* 徑路 sword 江上波夫，徑路刀考，*Tōhōgakuhō* 3. 331-349, Tōkyō, December 1932.

to study Chinese civilization and history.[11, 12] Take such periods as the Mongol domination of China. Without an adequate knowledge of the Mongol language no serious contribution is possible.[13]

Since we realize that a knowledge of Chinese is not alone sufficient for adequate scholastic work on China, the Harvard student takes not only Chinese but also Japanese, for the Japanese have done as much for Chinese studies as the Germans for Classical studies.[14] If a student has a linguistic interest, he also studies Sanskrit and possibly Russian. In cases where the student shows good capacities and is a hard worker the Institute may provide him with a fellowship. At the present moment we have an American student who, after studying Chinese and Japanese with us for three years, was sent to Paris where he continued his study and took some Russian so as to attain a reading knowledge of this language. He is interested in the study of the early relations between China and Japan, and is now in Japan for a second year studying at the Kyōto Imperial University. Next year he will go to China. After these five years abroad he will come back and prepare his Ph.D. at Harvard. Thereupon, he will be able to begin independent scientific work and should make a well-prepared university instructor. We have another man who is interested primarily in the Chinese language and has already a good reading knowledge of Chinese, two years of Japanese training, three of Sanskrit, and who knows French,

[11] Berthold Laufer was the first to speak of Iranian influence during the Han dynasty. Cf. his important book *Sino-Iranica, Chinese Contributions to the History of Civilization in Ancient Iran*, Chicago, 1919. Cf. also Paul Pelliot, Influences iraniennes en Asie Centrale et en Extrême-Orient, *Revue d'histoire et de littérature religieuses*, Paris, 1912, pp. 97-119.

[12] During the address there was not sufficient time to explain the importance of the work of Professor Marcel Granet, who is continuing his study of the organisation of ancient society with the method of Durkheim's school of sociology. Cf. his *Danses et légendes de la Chine ancienne*, 2 vols., Paris, 1926, *La civilisation chinoise*, Paris, 1929, *La pensée chinoise*, Paris, 1934, etc. Cf. *La pensée chinoise* 595 for his bibliography.

[13] Paul Pelliot, Les Mongols et la Papauté, *Revue de l'orient chrétien* 23. 3-30.

[14] Cf. *Harvard-Yenching Institute Sinological Index Series, Supplement No. 6, A Bibliography of Orientological Contributions in Thirty-eight Japanese Periodicals*, Peiping, 1933. The most important works of Japanese scholars are translated into Chinese.

German, Greek, Latin, Lithuanian, and speaks Russian fluently. He will be sent abroad for five years, three of which will be spent in the Far East probably in Peiping with some months in Korea and Japan. He will then be able to fill a position in Comparative Philology and at the same time teach Chinese and Japanese. Two other fellowship-holders are Chinese students: one interested in Anthropology and working on Chinese materials, the other one interested in Chinese history of the Mongol period. The latter is studying Russian and Arabic, and is reading Japanese texts with me. The American pupils now supported by the Harvard-Yenching Institute will be the members of a new group of Sinologists who will be able to give to Chinese studies in this country a high scientific standard and by their studies help their colleagues who are interested in more general problems and have to rely upon works written in English. The Chinese fellowship-holders after going back to China will be well informed about what has already been done by the best western Sinologists and, being trained in western methods, will know how to handle a text and how to make a precise translation.

From the beginning has arisen the question of tools for Chinese studies. The most outstanding desideratum is the need for a good dictionary of the Chinese written language. A recent survey has shown that today the Sinologist must use a minimum of a dozen dictionaries.[15] Some of these repertories have only Con-

[15] 1. S. Couvreur, *Dictionnaire classique de la langue chinoise*, (1) arranged by significs, 3rd ed. 1930; (2) in alphabetic order, 3rd ed. 1911; one volume, quarto, published at Ho Kien Fu, China.
2. Kanno Dōmei, *Jigen* 簡野道明, 字源, Tōkyō 1923, many reprints since; one vol., octavo.
3. *Tz'ŭ-yüan* 辭源, The Commercial Press, Shanghai 1915 and 1931; 3 vols.
4. *Chung-hua Ta Tzŭ-tien* 中華大字典, The China Book Company, Shanghai, 1915; 4 vols., octavo.
5. *K'ang-hsi Tzŭ-tien* 康熙字典, by an imperial commission, prefaced May 10, 1716.
6. *P'ei-wên Yün-fu* 佩文韻府, by an imperial commision, preface dated 1711; its supplement, *P'ei-wên Yün-fu Shih-i* 拾遺 is dated 1720.
7. Chu Ch'i-fêng, *Tz'ŭ-t'ung* 朱起鳳, 辭通, 2 vols., pp. 2814, Shanghai, 1934.
8. *Ching Chi Chuan Ku* 經籍纂詁, compiled under Juan Yüan 阮元 and presented in 1812, while the prefaces are dated 1798 and 1799.
9. *P'ien-tzŭ Lei-pien* 駢字類編, by an imperial commission, prefaced 1727.

fucian expressions but no Buddhist or Taoist ones, others are specially for literary quotations, and so on. Last year in Peiping we started work on the compilation of a good dictionary which will be done in conformity with the best occidental methods with examples for each word or compound and with precise references to the page of the work cited. Two important dictionaries have already been cut and pasted on 500,000 cards. Other dictionaries will be cut and pasted so as to make available all the existing lexicographic material. In all it will require five million cards and several years to accomplish this enormous task; but then Sinologists will have a tool that will help them tremendously.

Speaking of tools I must mention the publication of the *Sinological Index Series*. In 1930 at Yenching University in Peiping there was established under the direction of Professor William Hung a special office to prepare indices for different important Chinese works. It is a new idea in Chinese humanities, for until recently the Chinese did not feel it necessary to have them. A true scholar felt obliged to know the texts which he read and make his own indications therein. At the present moment more than 30 volumes of these important index tools have been published and these volumes render great service to all Sinologists. It is interesting to mention that one volume is dedicated to articles written on China by Japanese scholars. I should also mention that the Harvard-Yenching Institute subventions the *Yenching Journal* which is maintaining a high scientific standard in China.

10. A. I. Palladius and P. S. Popov, *Kitaisko-Russkii Slovar* (A Chinese-Russian Dictionary), 2 vols., Peking, 1888.
11. H. A. Giles, *A Chinese-English Dictionary*, 2nd ed. 1912, Shanghai and London. Large quarto, usually bound in either one or three volumes.
12. O. Z. Tsang, *A Complete Chinese-English Dictionary*, Shanghai, 1920, large octavo.
13. D. MacGillivray, *A Mandarin Romanized Dictionary of Chinese*, 8th ed. Shanghai, 1930.
14. Evan Morgan, *New Terms*, revised ed., Shanghai, 1933.
15. Mrs. A. H. Mateer, *New Terms for New Ideas, A Study of the Chinese Newspaper*, Shanghai, 1924.
16. The Rev. Ch. Taranzano, S. J., *Vocabulaire des sciences mathématiques, physiques et naturelles, II, Vocabulaire chinois-français*, pp. 964, Sien Hsien, China, 1921, Imprimerie de la Mission Catholique.

The Harvard-Yenching Institute subventioned Dr. Coomaraswamy's *Elements of Buddhist Iconography;* as monographic publications of the Institute there have appeared *An Historical Atlas of China* compiled by Prof. Albert Herrmann of the University of Berlin and *The Twin Pagodas of Zayton* by Dr. Ecke, who prepared the architectural description and provided the illustrations, and by Prof. Paul Demiéville who made a very minute study of the iconographical material, giving a detailed description of all the bas-reliefs which decorate these two buildings.[16] Two other volumes are in preparation: one will deal with a Lamaistic collection of 800 Buddhas, which produced previously unknown iconographical types and the other volume has been prepared by Mr. D. S. Dye, a missionary in Chengtu, on the patterns of Chinese lattice. The latter is a very interesting work which will be useful to all interested in the decorative arts.

We have also begun the publication of a new quarterly, the *Harvard Journal of Asiatic Studies*, of which the first number is dedicated to the memory of Professor James H. Woods, who died last year in Japan. The Journal will publish not only original articles but also translations or abstracts which have already appeared in Chinese, Japanese, or Russian, and will contain an annotated list of all important articles and books on the Far East published during the preceding year.

The Institute's Chinese-Japanese Library in Cambridge already ranks as one of the leading collections of its kind in the western world. Accumulation of rarities as such is not an object of the Library, but every effort has been and is being made to secure for it the principal source materials and modern scholarly monographs upon which research must be based. The collection in Chinese now exceeds 110,000 volumes. All major repertories of texts and commentaries on the Classics are well represented. The Library possesses the Tōkyō, Kyōto, and Taishō editions of the Buddhist Tripitaka together with Chinese editions, and also the complete reprint of the 1445 Taoist canon.

Materials for the study of history and government are rela-

[16] The iconographical study made by Professor Demiéville is a good example of the way in which such material must be treated.

tively numerous, especially those relating to the Manchu dynasty. The Library is fortunate in possessing all editions of the *Ta Ch'ing Hui Tien* 大清會典, beginning with that of 1684-1690 which is not reported in any other western collection. The rapidly expanding group of local records now permits individual study of over nine hundred communities. There is an unusual assemblage of the collected works of single scholars (*pieh chi* 別集). Special effort has been made to secure the most significant collections of selected works (*ts'ung shu* 叢書), multiple publications which frequently assume the proportions of a private library. Within the several hundred collections which are now in Cambridge are found perhaps 20,000 individual works, many of which are not procurable separately. The Library currently receives about 180 Chinese periodicals.

The Library's rapidly growing collection in Japanese now exceeds 8,000 western-bound volumes, which include the principal series of published documents together with a generous selection of modern monographs. Serial and periodical files are exceptionally strong, in some instances the best outside Japan. Forty-seven Japanese journals are currently received. All of these books, whether in Chinese or Japanese, are made readily accessible through author, title, and classified subject card catalogues which are filed with reference both to Wong's "four corner" numeral index and the Wade-Giles system of romanization.

The Harvard College Library is fortunate in the possession of one of the strongest collections of Indic manuscripts in America extending to about 2,400 items. Among these are included texts in Sanskrit, Prākrit, Pāli, Hindī, and Gujarātī. In Tibetan the Institute possesses the Buddhist canon, the *Kanjur* and the *Tanjur*, in a clear specimen of the desirable Narthang edition, printed around 1700 A. D.

A selection of important books on Eastern Asia in western languages is currently reserved for students in the Chinese-Japanese Library. Nearly all others of importance are accessible in the adjacent College Library, to which should be added the considerable collections of the Andover-Harvard Theological School, the Fogg Museum, the Graduate School of Business

Administration, the Law School, the Peabody Museum of Anthropology, and the Department of Philosophy.

Next year I shall go to China to visit the six universities which receive subsidies from the Harvard-Yenching Institute. At present I am in constant correspondence with them and they very often ask for advice in their Sinological work. Recently I sent them a long list of western books concerning Chinese studies and asked them to check what they possess in their libraries. It will help us to see how strong they are in western books on China and what principal ones are lacking.

At present our aim is to continue what is already started and to maintain it at a high scientific level, trying all the time to ameliorate what is done in order to create in this country a Sinology as outstanding as, for example, Astronomy, where Americans have eminent men.

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April 25, 1936
ack 4/5/36

Professor Serge Elisseeff,
Harvard-Yenching Institute,
Boylston Hall,
Cambridge, Mass.

Dear Dr. Elisseeff,

At the final session of the Annual Meeting of our Associated Boards on the morning of April 22nd, there were many enthusiastic expressions of appreciation for the interesting and informative address you gave us on Tuesday evening. An action was adopted extending to you personally and to the Harvard-Yenching Institute our sincere thanks for your participatinn in our Annual Dinner on the evening of the 21st, and for the address you gave.

The group also united in expressing the earnest hope that the material in your address might be made available for a much larger circle than those who were present at the dinner. It was suggested that this material might well find acceptance by the American Scholar, or some other publication in the educational world. This would permit us to secure at small additional cost sufficient reprints to supply to members of the Associated Boards who could not be present at the dinner, together with administrators and faculty members of the Colleges in China. If it should not be found feasible or desirable to secure such early publication of the material, our office would be glad to arrange for having it mimeographed and distributed to our members and our staff in China, together with a limited circle of interested friends. We will welcome your reaction to these suggestions, and will be glad to assist in any way we can.

The Associated Boards also accepted heartily the recommendations made by the joint meeting of representatives of the Institute and of the Associated Boards with reference to closer cooperation between the two groups. In view of the fact that there has not been sufficient time for any thorough study of plans and estimates for 1936-37, together with the fact that you will be studying each of these institutions at first-hand during the coming year, it seemed wiser to the Associated Boards not to attempt any definite recommendations as to policy for the year 1936-37. They suggest, therefore, that for this year these matters be left entirely in the hands of the Institute as has been the case heretofore, and that for the future there will be more time for unhurried study and for the formulation of such recommendations as this study may call forth.

With best wishes for the success of your meeting on Monday, I am

Very cordially yours,

HARVARD-YENCHING
INSTITUTE

HARVARD-YENCHING INSTITUTE

17 BOYLSTON HALL
CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS

May 5, 1936

ack 5/6

Dear Mr. Garside:-

Many thanks for your check for my expenses in going to New York.

At the suggestion of Dr. North and Mr. Barber, the Trustees, at their meeting on April 27th, voted that the paper which I read in New York should be printed. I will "polish it up" and amplify it somewhat later, and, in the meantime, you might let me know how many copies you would like to have printed.

I do not understand the last paragraph of your letter of April 25th because, as you probably remember, we had a special meeting in New York in regard to the correlated program, to which Mr. Greene and I were invited, during which we insisted that we should be willing to collaborate if the Associated Boards for Christian Colleges in China would present us with a definite program. Now you write me that it has been suggested that the whole matter should be left entirely in the hands of the Institute, "as has been the case heretofore." I do not think that it is the duty of the Institute to make a general program of studies for the Christian Colleges in China, since, as you know, it is related only to the special section of Chinese studies in the six institutions.

Sincerely yours,

J. Elisséeff

Director

Mr. B. A. Garside,
150 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

RECEIVED
UNIVERSITIES
MAY . 1936
JOINT OFFICE

HARVARD-YENCHING
INSTITUTE

May 8, 1936

Professor Serge Elisséeff
Harvard-Yenching Institute
17 Boylston Hall
Cambridge, Mass.

My dear Dr. Elisséeff:

We are glad to learn from your letter of May 5th that plans are being made for printing the very excellent paper you gave us on the evening of April 21st. For our uses here we would like at least two hundred and twenty-five copies, so as to reach all the members of our Associated Boards as well as the administrative officers at the Colleges in China. We could also use to good advantage several hundred additional copies for distribution among friends in America who would be particularly interested. We feel, however, that we should bear our share of the cost of these copies. Are you planning to submit this material for publication in some educational magazine, or does the Institute intend to handle the printing direct?

There was no intention in the last paragraph of my letter to April 25th to suggest that the Institute should have any responsibility for the general program of studies for the Christian Colleges in China. The field in which we have been discussing collaboration between the Associated Boards and the Institute has been only that of the program of Chinese Studies in the six universities, as this relates to the entire program of these institutions. The suggestion in the last sentence of the third paragraph of my April 25th letter was based on the fact that there has not been time to secure adequate information from these six universities as to the plans they have for 1936-37, particularly in Chinese Cultural Studies. We seem to have no alternative except to suggest that the Institute continue during 1936-37 the program it is already following in Chinese Cultural Studies in these six institutions. We hope that beginning with 1937-38 we can have the fullest collaboration between the Associated Boards and the Institute in planning for the more effective continuation of work in Chinese Cultural Studies as an integrated part of the entire program of these institutions.

Very cordially yours,

BAG:MP

May 6, 1936

President G. Leighton Stuart,
Yenching University,
Peiping, China.

Dear President Stuart:-

This is to notify you that, at their meeting on April 27, 1936, the Trustees of the Institute voted to guarantee to the six institutions in China and to Allahabad Agricultural Institute US$80,000 from the Restricted Fund for 1936-37, with the same conditions as contained in the vote guaranteeing them a like amount last year.

It was very considerate, I think, of the Trustees to guarantee a larger amount of income than will be earned in the Restricted Fund to help the institutions through another year of difficult times, and I am pleased to send this news to you.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) S. Elisséeff

Director

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HARVARD-YENCHING
INSTITUTE

May 15, 1936

Professor Serge Elisséeff
Harvard-Yenching Institute
17 Boylston Hall
Cambridge, Mass.

My dear Dr. Elisséeff:

Let me acknowledge receipt of your two letters of May 8th.

We are grateful to the Institute for continuing during 1936-37 its appropriation on the Restricted Fund Account the amount of US$30,000. We hope that before the end of the year the Aluminum Company may restore its dividends to the point where the Institute will be able to begin repaying the substantial advances you have made to the Restricted Fund Account from your surplus fund. The Institute has certainly rendered a fine service to the Colleges by maintaining your appropriations at a level substantially above the actual income you have received during these depression years.

We note with appreciation the steps Miss Bayley is taking with regard to funds transmitted direct from Cambridge to Peiping.

Very sincerely yours,

BAG:MP

HARVARD-YENCHING INSTITUTE

17 BOYLSTON HALL
CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS

October 15, 1936

HARVARD-YENCHING INSTITUTE

Mr. B. A. Garside,
150 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Wed 10/20/36

Dear Mr. Garside:-

Miss Bayley has today checked up the various reports from China, and the situation now is as follows:

Complete reports have been received from Yenching University, Lingnan University, and the University of Nanking. Fukien has sent no report; West China has sent no financial report; and Shantung has sent no financial report, although the letter of transmittal says that a financial report was appended.

We have postponed having the meeting of the Educational Committee to consider these reports because of the non-arrival of several of them, but, as a meeting must be held before the meeting of the Trustees on November 9th, we have fixed Monday, October 26th, to have one. If there is anything you can do towards having the missing parts here by then, I shall be grateful.

Sincerely yours,

S. Elisséeff
Director

Miss Van Seiver

OBSERVATIONS BY PROFESSOR ELISSEEFF ON THE WORK OF THE SIX AFFILIATED UNIVERSITIES BASED ON HIS VISIT TO CHINA DURING 1936-37

(Taken from the Minutes of the November 8th meeting of the Harvard-Yenching Institute)

"The Director presented the report of Yenching University for the year 1936-37, and gave the following information concerning his visit to Yenching: He lived for five days with President Stuart, afterwards made several visits to Yenching, and also took part in the Commencement exercises. From President Stuart, Professor Hung and Professor Ku Chieh-kang, he received the impression that, in order to attract more students and to make Yenching different from the national universities, they would like to have more courses in the various languages that are so important for historical studies; that Professor Hung has found a professor for Russian; and was looking for a man to teach Manchu; and was eager to have a teacher of Mongolian. The Director delivered a lecture on the methods used in Chinese studies and pointed out the importance of a knowledge of China's neighbors for the understanding of the development of Chinese history. He said that changes have been made in the staff of Yenching so as to increase the interest and stimulate the activity of Chinese studies, and that, although the special field of the new President, Mr. Luh, is psychology, he is deeply interested in the problem of language. The new Dean of the Department of Chinese Literature is a young Chinese scholar, Lu Kan-ju, who took his Ph. D. degree in Paris, was trained by Granet, Maspero, and Pelliot, and speaks French fluently. In order to have another man in linguistics, Dr. Stuart arranged with the French Ambassador to send a young Chinese interested in linguistics, Kan Ming-k'ai, to Paris; and also succeeded in obtaining a fellowship from the French Government for him. The Director added that the whole trend at Yenching is to reinforce as much as possible training in the different languages, which he considered a wise progr m, since it would put Yenching on a different level from the other universities and would attract more students.

The Library at Yenching is in very good shape, the Director said, although it is crowded, and its only lack is in the most important series in Western languages. Professor Hung asked the Director if it would not be possible to have a special subsidy to reinforce this section, which he considered a sensible request, since the other libraries in Peking are also very poor in Western books. He thought it was needless for him to say that the publications of Yenching University are of high academic standard and are valuable contributions to Chinese history. The work on the indices is being constantly improved by the criticisms which have been made by different scholars, and each publication is better than the preceding one. That fact was recognized by the French Academy, which granted the Prix Stanislas Julien to Professor Hung.

The Director next presented the report of Fukien Christian University for 1936-37, which he said complied in every way with the requirements of the Trustees. In addition to the preliminary report which he sent from China to the last meeting of the Trustees, the Director added that he was surprised to find out from the report of the university that the Institute is subventioning courses on European diplomacy, on social pathology, social origins and evolution, and on the history of social thoughts; that out of a total of $1,036.47 for the library, $209.52 was spent on books on history and sociology. He was also surprised to learn from Mr. Farley, one of the very active members of the Faculty who is interested in Chinese studies and whose collection of Chinese art and archaeology the University uses for the courses on history and archaeology, is receiving LC$9,899.95 this year, and yet practically all his teaching is in English with about fifteen hours of instruction a week. The Director said he did not understand why a university should use a man for the teaching of English who would be more helpful in archaeological work and who would be able to give a course on Chinese relations with foreign countries or on Chinese archaeology. He said he would write to President Lin

about these courses and ask him whether it would not be possible to spend more money for purely Chinese studies.

The Director informed the Trustees that the report of Shantung Christian University for 1936-37 had been received. During his visit in Tsinan, he was much impressed by the improvement which had been made in the library, where, in contrast to three years ago, he found they now have a very important collection of valuable books. Acquisitions have been made systematically, and good selections have been made of the different local histories which describe the counties of Shantung Province. The Chinese Library now occupies two large rooms in the main library building. Professor Menzies' archaeological collection is displayed in a very systematic and up-to-date manner in four rooms there, each room representing a certain historical period, which enables the visitor or student to see the chronolocical development of Chinese bronze and ceramic handicraft. Many objects are of great archaeological value, and, while the collection is not large, it represents a good selection of objects of practically every historical period.

The Director said that the new President, Mr. Liu (a graduate of Harvard in international law) is much interested in developing the Department of Chinese at Shantung; that in a letter, dated June 23, 1937, the President asked him to appeal to the Trustees to enable Shantung to secure a good man for the teaching of geography and another for research in Buddhism, for each of whom salaries of US$2,500 would be needed. The Director felt that, before money for such projects is given, he should know who the men are who are to do the teaching and what their backgrounds are. He felt that it was natural that they should want to have a teacher of Buddhism at Shantung, because that province was the important center of Buddhism, and around Tsinan there are still monuments of Buddhist sculpture. He thought the university should educate a man and then send him to Harvard so that he may have a good training in Sanskrit.

The Director added that President Liu also stated in his letter that the books which have already been added to the library, and which they hope to add during the next year or so, have used up a great deal of shelf space and they are finding it necessary at the University to convert to the use of the library the rooms which had been arranged by Dr. Menzies as a museum. The sum of US$10,000 would enable them to build a much more suitable room to house the interesting collection of specimens which will form the nucleus of the Sinological Museum and also to provide a suitable place for the collection of the publications of the Harvard-Yenching Institute. The Director said that he had informed the President that he was not against the principle involved, but that he did not know whether the Trustees would be willing to give money for a building, since their general policy has been not to subsidize building projects.

Reporting on his visit to West China Union University, the Director said that he stayed in Chengtu two weeks with Professor Graham; practically every day he had a talk with some members of the staff and had several meetings with different committees. The first thing which astonished him was that some members of the staff think that in each affiliated university a Harvard-Yenching Institute must be established; that the idea is so strong in their minds that Dr. Graham wrote in his report that he met member of the "Harvard-Yenching Institute" at Nanking University, in spite of the fact that at Nanking they have an Institute of Chinese Cultural Studies; and in another part of the report Dr. Graham referred to the members of the "Harvard-Yenching Institute Committee" of West China Union University. The Director said he explained to them that the Institute has one office only in China, at Yenching University, and that the Institute located in Cambridge. He said there was also a misunderstanding in regard to publications; they thought that every publication of theirs should contain a statement that it was made by the Institute instead of from a subsidy of the Instututo's funds. At a

committee meeting at which the Acting President, Professor Lindsay, was present, the Director explained that the money was given, not to a special committee or group, but to West China Union University for its Department of Chinese.

The Director felt that the difficulty in educational problems at West China is that the preparation of the students is very inadequate; some students from wealthy families have a good knowledge of Chinese, while others who come from the local schools have a very poor knowledge of it, a situation which makes it difficult for the teacher to explain Chinese texts. All the teaching is done in the traditional manner, which goes no farther than well-established commentaries on classical texts. During his visit to Chengtu in the spring of 1935, Professor Porter realized this weak point in the staff of the university and recommended to them a graduate of Yenching, Mr Cheng Te-k'un, who had had two years teaching in Amoy. The schedule of classes shows that there are many instructors who give only two hours a week to teaching, and the number of the staff is consequently large, 15 teachers for 32 students.

The Director thought that every university should be asked to send him a list of all new candidates for appointment to professorships, with a statement of their academic careers, which would give him an opportunity to have general oversight of the teaching staff, and also would prevent the appointment of people merely because of their political or other influence. He said that his visit to different classes and his talk with professors only reinforced his opinion that the teaching of Chinese at West China is of college grade but that no true research work can be done by the staff. The Journal that is published is a collection of essays, written in beautiful Chinese, but without any scientific value.

The library lacks many important collections and desirable books. The money which has been given to the University by the Institute has been expended for other things, and the library has not received enough consideration. It is not used sufficiently by the students, not only because the old-fashioned staff has not encouraged the students to use it, but also because there are so many gaps in important works. The museum is temporarily located in the library. The Director pointed out to them that more planning should be done in regard to their purchasing, and asked Dr. Graham to prepare a catalogue of the museum.

The Chinese teachers are being paid on a very low basis, which makes it difficul to obtain good professors, since they prefer to go to the national universities rather than to stay with the missionary universities, where they are paid salaries out of all proportion to those the missionaries receive.

The Director recalled to the Trustees the fact that the five year period during which they permitted Dr. Graham's support to be provided from a surplus of $20,000 received from the Restricted Income of the Institute that West China has on hand , terminated on April 30,1937; and that they voted on April 12,1937, that Dr. Graham's salary should be paid for six months from the end of that time, pending the Director's decision, after his visit to China, as to whether Dr. Graham should be retained, and at what rate of pay. He stated that Dr. Graham has received $1500 for the six months which ended October 31,1937. In order not to give up the work which has already been begun at the museum, the Director recommended the appointment of Dr. Graham for ten months more, at a salary of $2500, which will take care of him through August, 1938, and that Dr. Graham should be informed that his connection with the Institute will then terminate. He stated that Mr. Garside has informed him that there is a sufficient balance in the original fund of $20,000 to pay for Dr. Graham's expenses coming home. The Director added that Dr. Graham should be asked to make a catalogue as soon as possible and send copies of what has already been done.

In order to help raise the standards at the University, the Director further recommended that the Trustees vote that the Department of Chinese of West China make an appropriation in their budget for 1938-39 to send Mr. Cheng Te-k'un to Harvard for study

The Director stated that, for the third consecutive year, no financial report was received from West China, although the general report was sent. He reminded the Trustees that they have voted -- and the universities have twice been told -- that, if reports were not received for the November meeting of the Trustees, payments of income from the Restricted Fund would be withheld until such reports were received. The Director further reminded the Trustees that the cutting off of one payment is of no effect, since the next payment is not due for several months and the universities have time to report to Cambridge before that. He definitely recommended that the two succeeding payments should be held up.

The Chairman expressed the opinion that the University should be advised that appropriations by the Institute must be combined with the University accounts.

The Director further stated that he delivered four lectures at West China; one on Chinese bronzes; one on the activities of the Harvard-Yenching Institute; one to the students on Chinese studies in general; and another to the Szechuan National Univeristy on methodology in Chinese studies. He added that he noticed that there is not a complete set of the Sinological Index Series at West China, and asked permission to inquire of Professor Hung as to whether he is sending the indices to all the affiliated universities in China, and, if not, to instruct him to send them free copies, and also to do the same for Hua Chung College.

The Director stated that no report was received from the University of Nanking for 1936-37. Concerning his visit to Nanking, he said that the situation there is somewhat different from that at the other institutions because of the special Institute of Chinese Cultural Studies, where they are continuing to do a good piece of work. The Journal and the several publications they issue are of high academic standard and give much information in regard to Chinese history and archaeology. While at the university, President Chen handed him a letter, dated May 28,1937, in which he stated that the grant from the Institute has been of great help in the development of their Chinese courses and research in the historical side of Chinese cultural studies; that it is their aim to develop Chinese courses, including Chinese history, which will be out - standing for two things: first, to help train young men and women to become excellent teachers of the Chinese language, including cultural subjects; and second, to continue a moderate program of research that will strengthen the instruction as well as carry a well-rounded program of research in Chinese culture. With the letter, President Chen enclosed special projects for research which he felt would be of value in this development, and stated that they were anxious at Nanking to have outstanding, well-trained staff members who would be able to combine research with instruction. President Chen added that during the past few years the income assigned to the University has been maintained at US$12,631.58, or about US$3,000 less than the grant of the first few years that during the years when exchange was high they were able to purchase a good many books on Chinese cultural subjects, but of late years the regular program has made it impossible to allow very much for the purchase of books. If conditions are sufficiently improved to allow the income to be restored to the original figure of about $15,000, they would like to use the difference between the present amount and the restored amount for the purchase of books and to have this difference, amounting to about $3,000 definitely designated for this purpose. President Chen realized, however, that this might not be possible and had included in his requests an item of US$2,000 for books.

The concensus of opinion among the Trustees was that action on all these project should await more favorable conditions in China.

The Director stated that no report for 1936-37 was received from Lingnan University. Concerning his visit to Lingnan, he said that his stay there was not very long because of his illness, but that he had an opportunity to inspect the library and t to have a talk with the members of the Chinese Department and with Provost Henry. The library is still weak in Chinese Books, as well as in Western Books on sinology; the most important works are lacking and the people in charge of the library are not even familiar with the newest publications. He added that the teaching of Chinese has always been regarded at Lingnan as of secondary importance, and that is why it has never been raised to a scholarly standard. The teachers are more interested in traditional literary essays than in scholarly work in history or language. This was strongly felt by members of the university, and to improve the situation they sent one of their history teachers, Mr. Huang, to Cambridge and have paid his living and traveling expenses for one year. The Director told the Provost that, if Mr. Huang's work is very satisfactory, he would be willing to recommend a fellowship for next year. The Director further told the Provost that he was astonished that the Institute's contribution to Lingnan is mostly spent for the traveling expenses of the foreign members of the staff, and Mr. Henry promised to call the matter to the attention of the faculty.

Dr. North explained that that represented the conditions under which Lingnan operates; that the American budget was to be one thing and the Chinese another, and they would not interlock.

The Director informed the Trustees that he spent four days at Wuchang visiting Hua Chung College; that he delivered a lecture there on methodology in Chinese studies and was much impressed by the work that is being done in the institution. He said that President Wei had sent him a letter, dated June 18, 1937, in which he applied to the Trustees for a grant-in-aid to strengthen the Department of Chinese Literature and History in the College for the teaching of Chinese literature and history and to make possible some research in these fields. At present they have three full-time teachers in Chinese Literature and one in Chinese History; and, while they are able to offer the necessary courses, they are too short-handed to undertake much research work in Chinese studies, as they are doing in other departments in the college. This is a handicap even in the undergraduate teaching, because they are making the senior year a year of training in research in most of the departments, with the hope that their graduates may carry on independent study after their graduation from college. The great majority of students in China cannot afford to spend time in taking post-graduate courses. President Wei further wrote that, owing to their limited resources, they have not been able to build up their library for study and research in Chinese literature and history, and he reminded the Trustees that two years ago, when the College had the hope of having the Williams collection of books in New Haven immediately transported to Wuchang as a bequest to the College of Yale-in-China (to which Hua Chung is the successor), the Trustees voted to grant Hua Chung for 1935-36 and for four succeeding years annually thereafter the sum of US$500 for the purpose of furnishing care and upkeep for the collection. As they have not been able to complete their new college buildings as soon as they expected so as to fulfill the condition of a fireproof building to house the collection, the grant has not been paid to the College. They are now erecting a group of buildings, one of which is the library, and another the Proctor Memorial Hall for the School of Arts. In either of these buildings, both fireproof, they would be able to fulfill the condition of the Trustees' grant when the Williams collection is sent out to Wuchang. In view of all these needs, President Wei applied to the Trustees for an annual grant amounting to LC$12,000. The Director stated that the matter was taken up by the Educational Committee, who favored recommending to the Trustees that a grant of US$4,000 be made to Hua Chung College for 1938-39.

Dr. North thought that the present situation gives that action all the more point, since the enrollment at Hua Chung has been practically doubled because the College has had to take care of government students."

Columbia University
in the City of New York

1936

HARVARD-YENCHING
INSTITUTE

Professor SERGE ELISSÉEFF, Director of the Harvard-Yenching Institute at Harvard University, has consented to come to Columbia University for the week of November 17. During that time he will give two public lectures, as follows:

Thursday, November 19, at 8:30 p.m., "Problems in Chinese and Japanese Painting."

Friday, November 20, at 8:30 p.m., "The Evolution of Japanese Religion as reflected in Buddhist Iconography."

These lectures will be illustrated and will take place in Harkness Academic Theater, South Hall (entrance from West 114th Street). You are cordially invited to attend.

Dr. Elisséeff will also give two lectures to the classes in Chinese and Japanese. On Wednesday, November 18, at 10 a.m., he will speak on "Japanese Contributions to Chinese Archaeology"; and on Thursday, November 19, at 5:30 p.m. on "The Japanese Verb." Both these lectures will be given in Room 106, Low Memorial Library. The University would be very glad to have anyone interested come to these classes. If you desire to attend, kindly notify the Secretary of the University at your early convenience.

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HARVARD-YENCHING INSTITUTE

17 BOYLSTON HALL
CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS

November 25, 1936

Rec'd 11/27

Mr. George G. Barber,
Chairman, Board of Trustees of
Yenching University,
150 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Mr. Barber:-

As directed by the Trustees of this Institute, I am sending you the following vote which was passed at their meeting on November 9, 1936, for the information of your Board:-

VOTED: That the Director be instructed to notify the Trustees of Yenching University that the Trustees of the Institute are not in a mood to insist on the technical situation in regard to the repayment of its conditional contribution of $25,000 for the Natural Science Endowment Fund at Yenching, but rather to have the spirit of the understanding carried out when and as they can.

Yours very truly,

S. Elisséeff

Director

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